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GAZETTEER

The river which flows through the city is the Mohawk, which has two bridges. One of the former, is a wire suspension bridge, the other a stone bridge. There are islands in the river, affording a large amount of water power.

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT

OF THE

HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE STATE.

WITH

GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS,

AND RECENT STATISTICAL TABLES, REPRESENTING
THE PRESENT CONDITION OF EACH

COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN THE STATE.

BY

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, A. M., M. D.,

Pt. 2



WORTH — ILLUSTRATED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP OF THE STATE
1872.

ALBANY, N. Y.:

ANDREW BOYD,
394 AND 396 BROADWAY.

1872.

The river which flows through the city, is crossed by 3 road, and 2 R. R. bridges. One of the former, is a wire suspension bridge with iron girders. There are 4 dams in the river, affording a large amount of water power. The city is supplied with water from the river, the reservoir being 200 feet above the general level of the city. On the Public Square is an elegant fountain. One or two artesian wells have been bored. The city is underlaid by the Black River limestone and on both sides of the river there are interesting caves. This vicinity is the best place in the State for collecting the fossils peculiar to this formation. The rock is cavernous, and several extensive caves have been explored, on both sides of the river, but especially on the north side. The first mills at Watertown were built in 1802, by Jonathan Cowan. The first bridge opposite the site of the old C. H. was built in 1803, and in 1805. Wm. Smith and John Paddock opened the first stores. The first birth was in the family of Moses Bacon, and the first death that of — Thurston, killed by a falling tree. The city had in 1870, a population of 9,336, of whom 2,905 were in the 1st ward, 1,907 in the 2d, 2,221 in the 3d, and 3,113 in the 4th.

WATERTOWN—was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. Rutland was taken off in 1802, Hounsfield in 1806, and most of the city of Watertown in 1869. It lies south and west of the city, and is underlaid by Trenton limestone. The surface is broken by irregular terraces, which rise 300 feet above the river. Sandy Creek flows s. w. across the s. part. It is well adapted to grazing, and the spring crops, and fruit is readily cultivated. **Burr's Mills**, (p. o.,) on Sandy Creek, **East Watertown**, (p. o.,) and **Fields Settlement**, on the w. line, are hamlets. Settlement was begun at Burryville in 1801, by Hart Massey, who built a mill here for Mr. Low the proprietor. Oliver Bartholomew and many settled within the first three years, and all the lands was soon taken up by emigrants from New England. There is but 1 church in town (Union) at Burr's Mills, and there is not a resident lawyer, minister, or doctor.

WILNA—was formed from Le Ray, and Leyden (Lewis co.) April 2, 1813. It lies upon Black River, in the extreme e. part of the co. Its surface is somewhat broken. It is chiefly underlaid by the primary rock, which rises into low, naked ridges, and by calcerous sand-stone. Black River forms its w. boundary; and upon it are a series of rapids, forming an abundance of water power.¹ The Indian River, in the n. part, also affords water power at several places. At Natural Bridge this stream flows beneath the surface through passages worn in the coarse white limestone which here forms the surface rock. Several interesting minerals are found in this place. The Utica and Black River R. R. has recently been extended from Lowville, to Carthage, and will be extended, in connection with other roads, to Clayton, Morristown and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence. The C. W. & S. II. R. R. has been opened from Carthage to Watertown, and the Black River & St. Lawrence R. R. (wooden track) is built to Natural Bridge and a little beyond, but not opened for travel. **Carthage**,² (p. o.,) is finely situated upon Black River, at the lower terminus of the B. R. Canal improvement. It contains 6 churches,³ a bank, a newspaper office,⁴ a graded school, and is the seat of important manufactures.⁵ Pop. about 2,500. **Natural Bridge**,⁶ (p. o.,) on Indian River, is an important lumbering place. **Wilna**, and **North Wilna**, are p. offices; and **Wood Settlement**, is a hamlet. **Clearwater**, is a sta. on the B. R. & St. Law. R. R. 6 mi. from Carthage. Settlement was commenced in 1795, at Carthage, by agents of the Castorland Company, and the first titles of land were acquired by Henry Boutin, a Frenchman, but he did not remain, and the village and town were mostly settled under M. Le Ray.⁷ Jean B. Bossout kept the first inn and ferry. There are 7 churches in town.

WORTH—named in honor of Gen. Wm. J. Worth, was formed from Lorraine, April 12, 1848. It lies upon the high, slaty, and shaly ridges in the s. part of the co. It is 1,200

¹ After affording 42 miles of navigation, the river here commences to descend by a series of rapids, extending to the lake, falling in all, 400 feet. The "Long Falls" here descend 55 feet in a distance of 5090'; and in the rapids are about 50 small islands. The State Dam, built at this place, is 900 feet long, and the State Bridge, 500.

² Formerly called *Long Falls*, Incorp. May 25, 1841. A bridge was erected here in 1813, by Ezra Church, for Russell Atwater and David Parish. It is now a State bridge, and of iron.

³ Bapt., Presb., Meth., R. C., Episc., and Disciples.

⁴ The *Carthage Republican*, (Rep.) weekly. Wilbour & Co., publs. Size 22 by 32.

⁵ There are in Carthage 3 tanneries, a machine shop, a foundry, a forge, rolling mill, and nail works, 5 sawmills, (2 of them gang mills,) a gristmill, and several manufacturers of wooden ware, map rollers, &c.

⁶ Joseph Bonaparte, having purchased a large tract of land in this town and Diana made this village his residence for two summers. It was laid out in 1813.

⁷ The land office of Le Ray was removed from Le Rayville to Carthage, in 1835, by Patrick Somerville Stewart.

to 1,500 feet above tide, and is the most elevated land in the co. It is subject to deep snows and early frosts. Wherever the surface is exposed to the action of running water, deep gulfs have been worn in the soft and yielding rock. It is well adapted to grazing. About one-half of the town is settled. **Worthville**, is a hamlet, and post office. **Worth Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1802, by an association from Litchfield, Herkimer co., who bought the n. w. quarter, balloted for the lots, built rude mills, and began small improvements.¹ A part of the settlers left during the war, and during the succeeding cold seasons of 1816-17 the whole settlement was abandoned. Settlement was not recommenced until several years after.

KINGS COUNTY.



Kings county was organized Nov. 1, 1683, with its present limits. It lies upon the w. end of Long Island, adjacent to New York Harbor, and embraces several small islands adjacent to the coast. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany, and contains 72 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. A broad range of drift hills, 50 to 300 feet above tide, extends from the shore of the bay in the s. w. corner in a n. e. direction through the co. From their summits the surface gradually declines both to the n. and s. The shores are deeply indented by bays, which for the most part are shallow and very irregular in outline. The principals of these bays and tidal estuaries are Hallets Cove, Newtown Creek, Wallabout, Bushwick, Gowanus, and Gravesend Bays on the w., and Sheeps Head Bay on the s. Jamaica Bay, a large, shallow, landlocked bay upon the s. shore, is partially in this co. It incloses a large number of low, marshy islands separated by narrow tidal currents. Wide salt marshes extend along the shores of the bay, and far inland along the courses of the small creeks. The soil is mostly a light, sandy loam. A strip immediately surrounding the marshes and embracing a large share of the w. extremity is fertile, and capable of producing almost any crop adapted to the climate. Its close proximity to New York City, and the growing wants of the great city that has grown up within the county, render its agricultural resources highly profitable for the cultivation of culinary vegetables. While it shares with the metropolis the great natural advantages for manufactures and commerce which its location affords, are so intimately connected, that the co. may be considered as a suburb of the great city.

By an act of May 7, 1869, the Supervisors then elected by the towns of Kings co., and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, were appointed com'rs to lay out a plan for streets and roads in these towns, conforming to the roads, avenues, and streets of Brooklyn, as they ended at the city line, and were empowered to enter upon any lands and premises and survey the same, according to such plan as they should adopt. The town of New Lots, which had been already nearly all mapped, was excepted from this act; but the expense of the survey was, however, to be charged *pro rata* upon this town. By an act of May 3, 1870, the salaries of the com'rs were limited, and the town of New Lots relieved from the expense, excepting so much of the area as required survey. The streets laid out were to be marked by monuments, a map was to be filed, and no compensation was to be made on opening of any street, for any buildings erected thereon, after the filing of the map.

An act passed March 16, 1871, authorized the election of a Supervisor at large in this

¹ Among the first settlers were Amos and Abijah Gillett, Nathan Mattoon, W. Flower, Lodowyck Edwards, John Griswold, Asa Sweet, Abner Rising, and Phineas Rose. | The first school was taught in a log barn, in 1806. The first death was that of Elisha Sweet. L. B. Gillett kept the first inn and store.

county, with a salary of \$3,000, and a term of 2 years. He had a qualified veto power over the acts of the board.

The county seat was removed from Flatbush to Brooklyn, under an act of February 27, 1834. For many years the courts were held in the City Hall, but in 1861-4 a spacious and elegant court house was built by the county, for the use of its various courts and county offices. The main edifice is 140 by 90 feet on the ground, and 64 feet high from basement. The cupola, built with ribs and panels of iron, rises 104 feet above the street. The structure cost \$550,000.

The *County Penitentiary*, near the s. line of Brooklyn, is of stone, 490 by 86 feet, with wings. It is on a piece of land 38 acres in extent, not enclosed by a wall, and without workshops. The buildings are spacious and rooms large, but the system adopted is mentioned as sadly deficient in economy, with no systematic plan of labor within the premises, and as being censurable in many of its features. The men are employed in gangs under keepers, breaking stones for the roads, or at farm labor, and the women in sewing. The majority are committed as vagrants.

The *Kings Co. Almshouse* is near Flatbush, and consists of an almshouse proper, hospital, nursery, and lunatic asylum, and in connection with them is a farm of 75 acres, well adapted to the growth of garden products. A strict classification and careful management is maintained. The Board of Supervisors were, by act of May 3, 1869, allowed to borrow a sum not exceeding \$75,000, for an addition to the almshouse, and for the erection of a workhouse. The almshouse proper is of brick, 3 stories above basement, 160 by 60 feet. The hospital is a brick building, 230 by 75 feet, 4 stories high, contains 30 wards, and can accommodate 323 patients. A pest house for infectious diseases is in the rear of the hospital. The nursery, or more properly the orphan asylum of the almshouse establishment, is of brick, 3 stories above basement, 190 by 80 feet, and can accommodate 400 inmates, and when completed 500. The lunatic asylum consists of a central building and 6 wings, and presents a front of 683 feet, and including cross-wings and transepts its entire length is equal to 1,075 feet. The wings are each composed of an extension and a transept, the latter 86 feet deep forming considerable extensions in front and rear. They are each 40 feet wide. The central building and transepts are each 5 stories high, and the connecting extensions 4 stories, including basement. The buildings are of brick, with brown stone water-tables, caps, and sills. The asylum was commenced in 1853, and will cost, when completed, \$450,000. The Board of Supervisors were allowed, by act of April 22, 1867, to borrow \$135,000 for the purpose of erecting an additional lunatic asylum, and the enlargement has been made. It has a capacity for 600 patients.

A branch of the Long Island R. R. connects with the ferries of Brooklyn, but the principal terminus of steam connection of that road has, within a few years, been transferred from Atlantic street to Hunter's Point, Queens co. The South Side R. R. extends from Brooklyn E. D. along the south border of Long Island into Suffolk co. There are numerous street railroads using dummy engines and horse power to accommodate the vast, widely spread and rapidly growing wants of the city and county.¹

Thirteen lines of ferry boats connect Brooklyn and New York city, and measures are in active progress for the connection of the two cities by an elevated suspension bridge. The shore end of this bridge will be 1,300 feet long in New York, and 837 in Brooklyn. Span,

¹ The principal of these are as follows:

Broadway R. R., from the East River (in Williamsburgh,) to East New York, and from 11th st., E. D., to Morell's Slip. Length, 5.36 miles. It carries about 2,500,000 passengers annually.

Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island R. R. Length 7 miles.

Brooklyn City R. R., has 12 principal routes, viz.: Fulton av.; Fulton Ferry to Hamilton av.; Green Point, through Myrtle av.; through Court st. to Greenwood; Fulton, Green, and Gates avs.; Myrtle av.; Flushing av.; Flatbush av.; Fulton av. to East New York; Hamilton av.; Marey and Graham avs.; Fulton av. and Powers st. Length in all, 37.5 miles. It carries about 25,000,000 passengers a year.

Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point, and Prospect Park R. R. Length of main line and Prospect Park branch laid, 12.83 miles. Total when completed, 20.38 miles. It carries about 1,200,000 persons annually.

Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Length, 9.5 miles, of which 5.5 are laid. About 2,400,000 persons carried in a year.

Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island R. R. Length, 6.5 miles, of which 4.5 are laid.

Bushwick R. R. Length, 4 miles, of which 3.5 are laid.

About 1,150,000 passengers carried.

Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Length, 10.2 miles.

East New York and Jamaica R. R. Length, 9.5 miles.

Grand Street Ferry and Middle Village R. R. (formerly Metropolitan R. R.) Length 6.5 miles, of which 6 are laid.

Grand Street and Newtown R. R. Length 3 miles.

Hudson Avenue R. R. Length, 4 miles, of which 2.5 are laid.

Sackett, Hoyt, and Bergen St. R. R. Length 3 miles.

Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin R. R. Length, 1.25 miles.

The dates of organization and other statistics of these roads will be found in our general article on railroads. Their particular routes would require more space than we can allow in this volume.

There are two plank roads—one from the city to Bath, 4 miles, and the other from the end of Myrtle av. to Jamaica, 5 miles.

The *East New York and Bay Ridge R. R.*, is under construction.

1,600 feet; total length, 1 mile and an eighth; estimated cost, \$8,000,000. The pier on the Brooklyn side is far advanced, and that on the N. Y. shore is under way.

Settlement was made throughout this co. by Dutch and English emigrants, in the early years of colonial existence, and few events of general interest occurred before the Revolution. From the battle of Long Island in 1776, until the evacuation in 1783, the English held possession, and in 1812-15 great alarm was at times felt, although no hostile visit from the enemy occurred.

The share taken by Kings co. in the late war cannot be definitely stated, because enlistments from this co. into organizations forming in N. Y. city, drew off great numbers. The 67th, 84th, 87th, and 173d Infantry vols. were principally from this co. A rendezvous was maintained for a long time at East New York Village, in New Lots, where the 59th was formed in 1861, and the 132d and 158th in 1862. The 130th, 139th, and part of the 159th, were organized in Brooklyn, in the fall of 1862. Portions of the 12th, 48th, 57th, 90th, 155th, 163d, 164th, 165th, and 170th Vol. Infantry, 5th Cavalry, and 6th Artillery, were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Brooklyn) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bklyn (City)	266,661	296,112	396,105	15,260	19,675	12,424	14,496	19,907	24,379	18,858	27,974	25,055	49,604	22,408	34,735
Flatbush	3,471	2,779	6,369	110	167	121	166	196	213	168	218	233	337	393	676
Flatlands	1,652	1,904	2,236	128	102	75	98	167	116	143	124	170	170	70	181
Gravesend	1,236	1,627	2,130	84	87	61	108	98	133	93	123	100	165	250	494
New Lots	3,271	5,009	9,800	156	315	144	323	251	525	252	478	416	804	175	136
New Utrecht	2,761	3,394	3,296	137	237	97	236	126	303	120	249	175	321	146	290
Total.....	279,122	310,824	419,497	15,883	20,583	12,922	19,554	20,745	25,669	19,634	29,166	26,149	31,419	23,462	36,512

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN KINGS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1869..	18,679	\$94,757,314	\$12,157,315	106,914,629	\$881,814.56	\$143,777.47	\$78,221.70	\$102,517.28	1,20	
1860..	18,910	97,241,707	12,274,030	109,515,737	106,295,591	1,273,465.87	329,705.31	79,721.69	327,744.74	1.89
1861..	18,740	98,509,344	12,640,100	111,149,444	108,295,591	1,503,736.17	629,695.00	81,221,70	330,423.72	2.36
1862..	18,917	99,233,971	12,311,301	111,301,755	93,231,884	868,017.99	405,301.06	68,923,91	272,927.54	1.93
1863..	18,914	104,921,920	13,726,630	119,618,000	90,117,604	842,233.59	536,005.63	73,610,70	417,127.32	1.91
1864..	18,682	109,997,536	16,915,362	125,912,918	107,726,080	1,324,548,761	702,472.50	80,794.56	494,767.36	3.39
1865..	18,682	109,997,536	11,915,362	125,912,918	122,912,919	1,324,548,761	762,472.50	92,184.69	490,896.79	2.98
1866..	18,682	120,120,356	23,633,430	143,817,295	125,906,563	2,730,673.27	1,321,833.29	94,489.92	606,310.34	3.61
1867..	.....	129,496,066	21,476,931	150,975,047	138,317,295	3,313,325,641	1,145,013.74	172,996.62	878,314.92	3.98
1868..	.....	140,493,442	19,497,817	159,991,259	145,725,047	3,284,718,121	1,663,630.85	182,156.31	663,048.96	3.98
1869..	.....	189,154,438	19,278,005	208,433,043	154,491,259	4,233,772,061	1,623,763,81	193,114.07	675,899.26	4.35
1870..	.....	189,154,438	19,278,605	208,433,043	194,106,451	4,233,772,061	1,623,763,81	242,633.06	1,167,127.25	3.74

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 48,800. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	17,419	3,443	20,962
1855	15,872	5,595	21,467
1860	16,000	1,031	17,037
1865	14,297	4,653	18,950



BROOKLYN CITY—was incorp. April 8, 1834, having previously been organized as a town and village. The city of Williamsburgh and town of Bushwick, were consolidated with it April 7, 1854.¹ It extends along New York Bay and the East River, from Gowanus Bay to Newtown Creek; has an exterior line of 22 miles, an area of 16,000 acres, and is subdivided into 22 wards, and more than a quarter of a million of lots capable of being numbered, but of these, however, only about 45,000 have buildings upon them. Its water front is about eight miles in length, affording vast opportunities for commerce. A part of the city is low and level, and the borders of the bays that indent the shore were originally marshy;

but at a little distance the surface rises in gentle undulations which afford convenient opportunities for drainage. The greater portion being of quite modern growth, is laid out in wide regular streets, with many diagonal avenues having street railroads, and connecting by direct lines with the New York ferries. Within the city are several localities known by distinct names and with post offices. **Brooklyn**, (p. o.,) in former times was the name applied to the part that grew up around the Fulton Ferry, and s. of Wallabout Bay. **Williamsburgh**, (p. o.,) often called "e. d." (Eastern District,) is the part formerly a separate city. **Creen Point**, (p. o.,) includes the shipyards and manufactories on the E. River, adjacent to Newtown Creek. **Bedford**, is about 2 mi. s. e. of the city hall. **South Brooklyn**, a district s. of Atlantic st., **Cowanus**, **Bushwick**, and other small villages have been absorbed in the city. The growth of population has been reported by the census as follows: In 1800, 3,398; in 1810, 4,402; in 1820, 7,175; in 1830, 15,292; in 1840, 36,233; in 1845, 59,574; in 1850, 96,838; in 1855, 205,250; in 1860, 266,661; in 1865, 296,112, and in 1870, 396,099.² The principal reason of this growth is its close vicinity to New York city, affording convenient homes for those doing business in that city.

There are about 17 newspapers published in Brooklyn.³

There are perhaps fewer hotels and more fine churches in Brooklyn, in proportion to the population, than in any other large city in the country. In commercial advantages⁴ and facilities for manufactures, it is rivalled only by New York itself. Brooklyn has 12 banks, and 13 savings' banks. There are 10 fire insurance and 2 life insurance co's having their home offices here, and most of them have branch offices and agencies in other places. There are

¹ This Act went into effect Jan. 1, 1855.

² This population is divided among the different wards, as follows:

1st—6,475. 2d—9,117. 3d—9,984. 4th—12,087. 5th—20,490. 6th—20,296. 7th—22,312. 8th—9,592. 9th—15,279. 10th—34,592. 11th—21,243. 12th—18,302. 13th—18,711. 14th—20,649. 15th—18,406. 16th—26,438. 17th—17,353. 18th—11,607. 19th—16,321. 20th—19,179. 21st—27,904. 22d—11,761. Of the total population of the city, 251,381 were of native, and 144,718 of foreign birth; 391,142 were white, and 4,944 colored.

³ The *Brooklyn Daily Union*, (Repub.), daily, Sundays excepted; Henry C. Bowen, Ed. and Pub.; size, 29 by 48 inches; terms \$9; established in 1863.

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, (Dem.), daily, Sundays excepted; size, 29 by 47 inches; terms \$9; established in 1841.

The *Brooklyn Daily Times*, daily, Sundays excepted; Bennett & Co., Ed. and Pub., Williamsburgh; size, 24 by 36 inches; terms 2 cents per number; established in 1846.

Long Island Anzeiger, German, semi-weekly; Wm. Loth, Ed.; Hy. E. Roehr, Pub.; size, 24 by 36 inches; terms \$4; established in 1864.

The *Brooklyn Argus*, (Dem.), weekly; James P. Kenyon, Pub.; size, 24 by 34 inches; terms \$1.50; established in 1850.

The *Brooklyn Herald*, weekly; David Donevan, Pub. and Prop.; size, 24 by 38 inches; terms \$1.50; established in 1869.

The *Index*, weekly; A. U. Rome & Brothers, Eds. and Pub.; size, 24 by 38 inches; terms \$1.50; established in 1869.

Brooklyn Catholic, (Religious), weekly; John F. Gardiner, Ed. and Pub.; 8 pages; size, 27 by 37 inches; terms \$3; established in 1869.

True Republican, (Repub.), weekly; Wm. Penney, Ed. and Pub.; size, 24 by 36 inches; terms \$1; published at Greenpoint.

The *Greenpoint Chronicle*, fortnightly; James T. Vernon, Pub.; size, 22 by 28 inches; terms 50 cents.

Der Triangel, German, Masonic, semi-monthly; Edw.

Roehr, Ed. and Pub.; 8 pages; size, 9 1/2 by 12 inches; terms \$3; established 1855.

Kings County Herald, weekly; T. D. Nolan and J. T. Keane, Eds. and Pub.; size 18 by 24 inches; terms \$1.

Brooklyn Register and Catholic Chronicle, (Religious), monthly; Rev. E. G. Fitzpatrick, Ed.; John Lane & Co., Pub.; 16 pages; size, 26 by 39 inches; terms \$3; established in 1870.

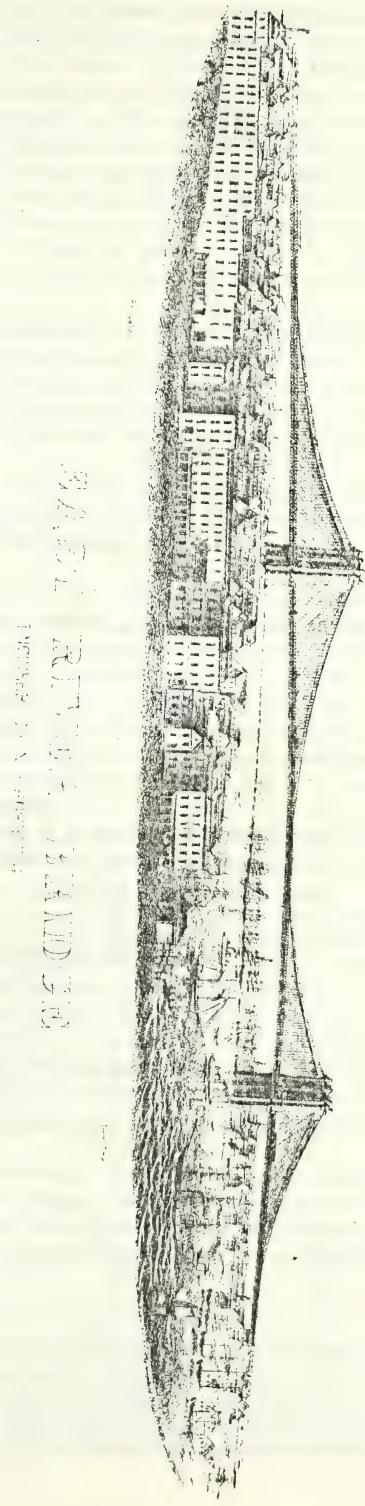
National Monitor, bi-weekly; Rufus L. Perry, Ed. and Pub.; size, 21 by 29 inches; terms \$2.

Eureka Pearl, monthly; Temperance Eureka Division, S. of T., Pub.; 8 pages; size, 18 by 24 inches; established in 1869.

Our Y. M. C. A. Monthly; James A. Faulkner, Ed. and Pub.; 12 pages; each 10 by 12 inches; established in 1870. *Sunbeam*, monthly; Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Ed. and Pub.; size, 16 by 24 inches; terms 50 cents.

Several other gratuitous advertising sheets are also published.

⁴ Brooklyn Basin, Erie Basin, the Atlantic Basin, and improvements along Gowanus and Newtown Creeks, afford extensive opportunities for discharging and storing and transferring cargoes, and vast sums of money have been expended in providing piers, docks, elevators, warehouses, and other facilities for shipping. The amount expended for these purposes below Atlantic street, exceeds \$3,000,000. The rates of wharfage and dockage in New York and Brooklyn are fixed under a law passed in 1870. The "Brooklyn Improvement Co." was incorp. April 30, 1866, for building docks, basins, and piers along the Gowanus Canal. The U. S. Government has an extensive navy-yard, with a costly dry dock of stone, sufficient for the largest ships of the navy. The arrangements for construction and repair of vessels at this place are of the most ample kind, and many of the armed ships used in the late war were built and fitted out from this place. The Wallabout improvement is an extension of Washington Av. across the marshes between the Marine Hosp. and Marine Barracks, connecting the eastern and western districts by a route four-fifths of a mile nearer. It has cost \$750,000.



BRUNSWICK
PROTESTANT CHURCH
BY
J. H. WILHELM

several safe deposit, trust, and other financial institutions, and numerous building or mutual loan associations.

The city is supplied by the *Nassau Water Department* with excellent water drawn from numerous ponds and rivulets along the south side of the island, raised into reservoirs by steam, and distributed from thence by its gravity. The department was org. under an act passed April 16, 1859, and another of April 20, 1869, and is managed by 3 com'rs, who also have charge of the sewerage of, and the laying of street pavements. The city has about 500 miles of streets, and many miles of sewers. The receipts of the department in 1870 were \$656,058.01, and from the beginning, in 1859, \$4,935,626.07. Number of buildings supplied, 45,375, at rates varying from \$4 to \$127 per an. There are 625,879 feet of unimproved lots, upon which water rates are charged. Length of pipe laid, 258½ miles. Amount of water pumped in 1870, 6,819,000,000 gallons. There is a want of more storage reservoirs, with which the supply of water from present sources would meet the wants of the city for many years to come.

The *Brooklyn Fire Department* is under 4 com'rs, and cost for the last year \$290,000. There are 13 steam fire engines, each having 9 paid men to attend them, and 6 trucks, each with 9 men. The number of horses kept is 55. There is a system of telegraphic signals for fire alarm, with about 100 stations, and the whole city is included within the fire limits. There is an executive department for the survey and inspection of buildings in the western district.

The *Police*, by an act of April 5, 1870, were organized under a board composed of the mayor, and 2 persons appointed by the mayor and aldermen, for a term of 4 years. It had previously been included in the Metropolitan Police District, but is now limited in jurisdiction to the city limits.

The *Board of Health* was, by an act of April 26, 1870, excepted from the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. Its powers were enlarged, its records returned, and its affairs placed under a board composed of the mayor and aldermen, or so many of the latter as may be designated, and it is organized as required by the act of consolidation of 1854.

Parks. An act was passed April 18, 1859, entitled, "An act to authorize the selection and location of certain grounds for public parks, and also for a parade ground, for the City of Brooklyn." Several acts have since been passed modifying, extending and defining the powers necessary for the construction of parks, and large sums have been spent in purchasing and adorning the grounds.

The Park Commissioners, 10 in number, with the Mayor, have charge of the public parks of the city, which are as follows, with the amount expended upon each up to 1870:

Prospect Park.....	\$3,032,711 68	City Park.....	\$1,343 03
Washington Park.....	127,093 75	City Hall Park.....	970 69
Carroll Park.....	19,190 84	Parade Ground.....	27,841 57
Expended for maintenance the year previous.....			\$37,213 33

In 1870, Tompkins Park was placed under their charge.¹

The *Public Schools* are under a Board of Education, of 45 members, nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, and are appointed for 3 years, one-third annually. The report made Jan. 31, 1870, showed an expenditure of \$1,147,705.19 for the preceding year. There were at that time 32 edifices for public schools, 12 for primary schools, and 4 for colored schools; 725 teachers, 63,004 scholars on the registers, and an average attendance of 37,782.

Other Educational Institutions. There are about 200 incorporated and private educational institutions in Brooklyn, employing 628 teachers, and attended by about 25,000 pupils. Several of these are on a scale of munificence worthy of particular mention.

The Packer Collegiate Institute, a ladies Sem. is on Joralemon st., and was incorp. March 19, 1853.

¹ The Brooklyn Park Commissioners were, by Act of May 2, 1870, allowed and directed to erect a vault in Washington Park, for the reception of the remains of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution, at a cost not exceeding \$7,500, to be raised by general city tax. It is reported that 11,500 prisoners died on board these vessels. On the 26th of May, a large collection of bones in 13 coffins of great size were buried on Hudson avenue, near the Navy Yard,

under the auspices of the Tammany Society, upon land given by John Jackson. Some years after, Benjamin Rotman enclosed them in a vault, and April 11, 1851, an association was formed and incorporated for collecting funds to raise a monument to their memory. The final disposal of the remains, by placing them in a public park, with a suitable monument, as provided by the law of 1870, is a measure that commends itself to general approbation.

The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Inst., for boys: incorp. April 7, 1854, on Livingston st.

Adelphi Academy, incorp. August 3, 1869, corner Hall st. and Lafayette avenue.

St. Patrick's Academy, Kent av. is a large and elegant structure, recently erected in Kent avenue.

College of St. John the Baptist, cor. Lewis st. and Willoughby st. It is about to be completed, and has a fine building.

The *St. Mary's Academy*, for young ladies, Grand st., under Sister of St. Joseph: *St. Joseph's Academy*, for young ladies, S. 3d st.; *St. Philomena's Academy*, W. Warren st.; *St. Francis' Academy*, E. Baltic st.; and The *Visitation Convent and Academy*, are among the principal R. C. schools in the city. They have also several convents, charities, and religious establishments.

Brooklyn City Hospital, on Raymond st., near DeKalb av., incorp. May 8, 1845, is supported by private contributions and legislature aid. Building erected in 1851-3, valued at \$120,000. Expenditures in 1869, \$73,333.10, patients during the year 1870, 1,931.

Long Island College Hospital, incorp. March 6, 1858, is on Pacific and Henry sts., and is designed to embrace besides an in-door and out-door department for medical and surgical cases, a lying-in department for the poor, a school for nurses, and a medical college. It has 8 professors, and in 1869, had 59 students.

U. S. Naval Hospital, E. of the navy yard, for the care of sick and aged sailors of the navy, is of white marble, and 3 stories high, complete in its arrangements. It has 30 acres of land adjoining it under improvement. Built in 1848, and accommodate 350 patients.

The *Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital*, incorp. May 4, 1868, is on the cor. of Johnson and Washington sts., and supplies aid free to the poor. Building worth \$20,000. Patients in 1870, 1,962.

Brooklyn Dental Infirmary, on Washington st. affords dental treatment gratuitously to the poor, being the first of its kind in the country.

St. Mary's Female Hospital, incorp. April 3, 1868, 153 Clinton st., is a 3 story brick dwelling house sufficient for 25 inmates. It is under Sisters of Charity. Property worth \$14,500. Expenditures in 1869, \$7,863.84. Admitted since the first, 90; last year, 72. In 1800, had 89 in-door and 1,297 out-door patients.

St. Peter's Hospital, cor. Hicks and Congress st., under the Sisters of the Poor of the 3d Order of St. Francis, was formed in 1864, incorp. 1866. It is a plain 3 story brick building 125 by 35 feet, and will accommodate 95. Property worth \$40,000. Expenses in 1869, \$18,140, including \$6,140 for indebtedness. Total admissions from the first, 1,460, of whom 504 were treated in 1869. A large number of out-door poor are cared for.

The *Eastern District Hospital*, was incorp. April 20, 1870.

Dispensaries. These afford medical and surgical attendance and medicines. The principal of them are the "Brooklyn City Dispensary," 7 Tillary st.; "L. I. Coll. Hosp. Dispens." "Brooklyn Central Dispens." 312, Raymond st.; "Williamsburgh Dispens." 131, 4th st. E. D.; "Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispens." 186 Atlantic st.; "Gates Av. Hom. Dispens." "St. Peter's Dispens." "Brooklyn Eclectic Dispens." 236 Myrtle Avenue.

The *Long Island Historical Society*, org. April 2, 1863, has during its brief existence formed a library of over 17,000 volumes, and 20,000 pamphlets, has made commendable progress in the formation of a museum of historical objects, and has taken measures for the erection of a permanent library building. Its membership is large, and it has published two volumes of valuable historical papers.

The *Mercantile Library Asso. of the city of Brooklyn*, incorp. March 15, 1859, has a library of 30,880 vols. and has reading rooms, classes in modern languages, lectures, etc. Value of library building, \$150,118. Total real estate, \$219,933.

The *Brooklyn (E. D.) Library Asso.* incorp. April 3, 1865, and at its 6th anniversary reported 30,166 vols. A Building Asso. was incorp. May 5, 1870, embracing names of 227 prominent citizens, who were empowered to erect a hall and library building, worth \$300,000 to be owned in shares.

The *Brooklyn Institute*, consolidated April 18, 1862, and the B. Lib. Asso. (incorp. Nov. 20,

¹ Allowed by Act of Feb. 9, 1871, to sell on mortgage its property and locate anew. Its name was changed by this Act, to "The Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital."

1824) merged in this. It is designed to improve the condition of mechanics, manufacturers, artisans and others by means of a library and collections of apparatus, models, maps, etc. An annual report to the legislature is required by act of May 9, 1867. Rooms on Washington st. near Concord. Library, 12,000 vols.

The *Brooklyn Y. M. Christian Asso.* was re-incorp. May 8, 1869, and intends to erect a building similar to the one in N. Y. built for a similar association. It maintains reading rooms, lectures, etc.

Med. So. of the Co. of Kings, org. March 2, 1822. Has a Med. Lib. in conjunction with L. I. Hist. Soc. Holds meetings monthly.

Brooklyn Pathological Section, org. 1870.

Med. Asso. of the E. Dist. of Brooklyn, org. Feb. 5, 1863.

L. I. Coll. Hosp. Journal Asso. org. Dec. 1868.

Brooklyn Medical Journal Asso.

The *Homeopathic Med. Soc.*—the *Acad. of Eclectic Med.* the *Dental Soc.* and several other associations of similar class have been formed.

St. Francis of Assisium Convent of Sisters of Mercy; *Convent of the Order of St. Dominic*; *Convent of the Sisters of Joseph*; *Convent and House of the Good Shepherd*, incorp. 1868, and at 229 Henry st. under the religious order of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd: *Charitable Hosp.* of Sisters of 3d Order of St. Dominic: *The Home for the Aged*, of the Little Sisters of the Poor of the Order of St. Augustine, Dekalb av. *Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis*, *R. C. Orphan Asylum* org. in 1826, and incorp. in 1834, has 2 departments for boys, at St. Mark's Pl. between Alb. & Troy Av. and for girls, cor. Congress & Clinton sts: the former 4 stories 166 by 30 with 2 wings each 133 by 33 feet, and the latter of brick sufficient for 600 inmates. Property worth \$121,000 and \$222,500, Av. No. of boys 200; and of girls 500.

Industrial School, attached to St. Paul's Fem. Acad. *Rosary Societies* are established in most of the Catholic Churches, and *St. Vincent de Paul's Soc.* has 19 conferences in the Diocese of Brooklyn.

The *Industrial School Asso. of Brooklyn*, *E. D.* org. in 1854, and incorp. in 1860, was by act of April 23, 1867, empowered to receive \$10,000 from the city in aid of a building, and by act of April 27, 1870, to purchase and hold real estate not over \$100,000 in value. Average attendance 75. The school is managed by a board of lady managers and gentlemen trustees.

The *Soc. for the aid of Friendless Women*, was incorp. April 28, 1870, under managers selected from the various churches of Brooklyn.

The *Church Charity Foundation* of Kings co. (Prot. Episc.) was amended in 1868, by extending its operations to the whole of L. I. with power to establish auxiliary societies. Located on Albany Av. cor. Herkimer st. Building erected in 1859. Expenditures about \$17,000. It is managed by a Board of Female Associates, and supports about 75 persons.

The *Soldiers Home of Brooklyn*, was incorp. April 10, 1867.

The *Brooklyn Industrial School Asso.* established April, 1854, and is a noble and useful charity, having besides its "Home," on Butler st. near Flatbush Av. 4 industrial schools in various parts. By law it becomes the guardian of children committed to its care, and it may indenture children as apprentices, or other industrial service. The "Home" was built in 1862, and is a substantial brick building sufficient for 120 inmates.

The *Inebriates Home for Kings Co.* incorp. May 9, 1876, opened Oct. 7, 1867, was by act of April 30, 1868, allowed to receive \$200,000 from the Board of Excise of the Metropolitan Police Dist. for erection of buildings. The sum of \$10,000 annually was to be afterwards paid, as well as all fines collected in Kings co. for violation of the excise laws. Prisoners in the jail and penitentiary may in certain cases be removed to the Home; and persons convicted for intoxication may be committed for a term not exceeding 6 months; the inmates to be paid for all services they may render while confined, now located on shore road, Fort Hamilton.

Of *Mutual Aid and Benevolent Societies* there are in this city a great number.

Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, established in 1866, in aid of colored freemen coming north, and 2 years supported by Freedman's Bureau. Incorp. 1868. Located on Pacific

street, near Ralph ave. Supported mostly by private charity. Has about 30 inmates. Incorp. Sept. 7, 1868.

Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn, org. 1834, incorp. 1835, and building occupied in 1839. On Cumberland street, near Myrtle ave. Will accommodate 130 inmates. A new building in course of building, worth \$100,000. Property worth \$68,000. Expenses last year, \$22,177.77. About 120 to 130 supported.

Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, R. C. (E. D.) Founded 1860; incorp. Nov. 13, 1861; building erected in 1868; 4 stories, 50 ft. sq.; on Graham ave., near Johnson street. Property worth \$33,331.63. Expenses last year, \$20,509.85. In charge of Sisters of St. Dominic.

Home for Destitute Colored Children. Estab. 1870. On Dean street, near Troy ave.

The Law Library, incorp. Jan. 8, 1850.

The Naval Lyceum, at the Navy Yard, by officers of the navy, in 1833. It has a fine museum and library.

The Franklin Literary Society, incorp. May 10, 1869.

The Howard Literary Association, incorp. May 8, 1869.

The *Brooklyn Art Association* was formed to promote the culture of the fine arts. By act of May 3, 1870, it was authorized to receive from the city \$1,000 for maintaining a Free School of Design. It has a large building fund, and is about to erect an edifice for its use.

The *Brooklyn Academy of Design* is designed for educating pupils in the fine arts, the exhibition of works of art, &c.

The *Academy of Music*, for dramatic exhibitions, the *Philharmonic Society*, for the culture of music, and numerous social clubs and associations of various kinds, tend to render the city an agreeable place of residence, and tend in various ways to promote its prosperity.

Of religious missionary, and charitable societies of comprehensive plan, the city has many kinds. The *Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor* has existed nearly 30 years. Collects funds by subscription, and through its visitors seeks to carry relief to the deserving poor. The *City Missions* support 20 missionaries, and labor, through visits, meetings, and tract distribution, to promote their objects. The *Brooklyn Bible Society*, formed in 1841, the *Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society*, formed in 1838, and many others, more or less local and limited in their operations, are maintained.

The city contains about 220 *Churches*, among which are 29 Bap., 17 Cong., 33 Meth. Episc., 5 Colored Meth., 7 Meth., (not Episc.) 29 Presb., 35 Prot. Episc., 14 Ref., 26 R. C., 3 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, and one or more of nearly every other sect or creed professing any form of Christian faith, besides several Jewish Synagogues, and mission chapels of various kinds.

Of *Cemeteries* within the city limits, the most noted is Greenwood, enclosing 413 acres, and in which about 150,000 bodies have been interred. The adjoining towns have several tasteful cemeteries, in some of which great care has been bestowed upon improvements, and in the erection of costly monuments.

FLATBUSH—was chartered by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1652, and its rights were confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 11, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Nov. 20, 1685.¹ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. New Lots was taken off in 1852. It is the central town in the co., lying immediately s. of Brooklyn. A low, broad range of hills extends along the n. border, occupying nearly one-fourth of its surface. The remainder of the town is level.

Flatbush, (p. o.) is a scattered village, extending through the centre of the town. It

contains 4 churches, the Erasmus Hall Academy, and many elegant dwellings. **Greenfield**, is a thinly settled village plat in the s. w. corner of the town. A part of Greenwood Cemetery lies in the n. w. corner.

A tract of 40 acres in this town, s. of Franklin ave. and e. of the Coney Island Plank Road, was, by act of April 28, 1866, set apart as a public parade ground for Kings co. Provision was made for their purchase by commissioners, and they were to be held as county property. The first settlement was made by the Dutch at an early period.

FLATLANDS—was incorp. by patent under Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 4, 1667, confirmed by

¹In the first patent, Jan Snedecor, Arent Van Hatten, Johannes Megapolensis, and others, were named as grantees; and in the second, Rev. J. Megapolensis, Cornelius

Van Ruyven, J. P. Adriën Hegeman, Jan Snedecor, Jan Stryker, Frans Barents, (pastor,) Jacob Stryker, and Cornelius Janse Bougart were patentees.—*Patents*, IV, 43, 51.

Gov. Dongan, March 11, 1685,¹ and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the s. E. town in the co. The surface is very level, with salt marshes bordering upon Jamaica Bay. Several small, marshy islands belong to the town.² **Flatlands**, (p. o.,) is a farming settlement. **Canarsie**,³ (p. o.,) is a hamlet, upon the road leading to the bay. **Parkville**, (p. o.,) is a small village. The first settlement was made by the Dutch, in 1636. Ex-Gov. Wouter Van Twiller had a tobacco farm in this town while it was under Dutch rule. There are 3 churches in town—2 M. E., and Ref.

GRAVESEND—was granted to English settlers, by patent under Gov. Keift, Dec. 19, 1645, and confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Aug. 13, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Sept. 10, 1686.⁴ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the most southerly town in the co. The surface is generally very level. A beach and ridge of sand hills extend along the coast, and in the rear of these are extensive salt meadows. Coney Island is separated from the mainland by a narrow tidal current flowing through the marshes.⁵ **Gravesend**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is compactly built, and was formerly fortified with palisades. It was the county seat prior to 1686.⁶ **Unionville**, is a small settlement on the bay, near the w. line. **The Cove**, is a settlement on Sheeps Head Bay. This town was settled before 1640, by English Quakers from Mass. Lady Deborah Moody—a woman of rank, education, and wealth—was a prominent person in this enterprise. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1655.

NEW LOTS⁷—was formed from Flatbush, Feb. 12, 1652. It lies in the extreme E. part of the co. Its surface is generally level, the s. half being occupied by extensive salt meadows. **East New York**, (p. o.,) is a thinly settled village near the n. line. It contains a newspaper office,⁸ 4 churches, several manufactories of shoes, &c. A village charter was adopted June, 1871, by a vote of 541 to 482. A R. R. to Bay Ridge from this place is under construction. **Cypress Hills**, is a newly surveyed village near the n. E. corner. Several cemeteries are in this town. The first settlement was made by about 20 families from Holland and a few Palatinates, in 1654. In 1660 the portions of lands previously held in common were divided into lots and assigned to individuals.

NEW Utrecht—was incorp. by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1662, by Gov. Nicoll, Aug. 15, 1668, and by Gov. Dongan, May 13, 1686.⁹ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Narrows, in the w. part of the co. A range of low hills extends across the n. border, and the remaining part of the surface is level. **New Utrecht**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, is a small, compact village. **Fort Hamilton**, (p. o.,) near the U. S. grounds, is a fine village, chiefly inhabited by persons doing business in New York. **Bath**, is a place of summer resort on Gravesend Bay. **Bay Ridge**, (p. o.) is a suburban village adjoining Brooklyn. A small village and p. o. known as **Fort Hamilton**, is adjacent. The Convent of the Visitation, Villa de Sales, is a Boarding Academy of 40 pupils, in this town. Fort Hamilton is a U. S. fortification upon the bluff commanding the passage of the Narrows. Fort La Fayette, a water battery built upon Hendricks Reef, 200 yards from the shore, was used as a prison for civilians during the late war, and has since been partially destroyed by fire. By an act passed April 13, 1859, commissioners were appointed to construct such improve-

¹ The patentees named in the first instrument were Elbert Elberts, Govert Loekermans, Roeliffe Martens, Pieter Claeis, Wm. Garrits, Thos. Hillebrands, Stephen Coerten, and Coert Stevens; and those in the second were E. Elberts, R. Martens, Pieter Clasen, Wm. Garretsen, Coert Stevens, Lucas Stevenson, and John Teunissen. The annual quitrent was 14 bushels of wheat.

² The principal of these are Bergen Island, on the bay, and Barren Island, upon the coast. Upon the latter island is a large bone-boiling establishment, to which place are removed all the dead animals from New York. The business is very extensive, and large quantities of hides, fat, bones, hair, and manure are annually produced.

³ Named from a tribe of Indians that formerly occupied this region.

⁴ The grantees named in the first patent were Lady Deborah Moody, Sir Henry Moody, Bart., Ensign George Baxter, and Sergt. James Hubbard; those in the second were Thos. Delavall, Jas. Hubbard, Wm. Bound, Sr., Wm. Goulding, and John Tilton; and those in the third were James Hubbard, John Tilton, Jr., Wm. Goulder, Nicholas Stillwell, and Joacham Gullock. The quitrent was 6 bush. of wheat.

⁵ Coney Island, from a family of that name. It is a favorite summer resort. A fine shell road and bridge connects it with the main land. It embraces 60 acres of arable land.

⁶ The village plat embraces 10 acres, subdivided into 39 lots for houses and gardens. A street surrounded this plat. The land around was laid out in lots diverging from the central point.

⁷ This part of Flatbush was called by the Dutch "Oswout," East Woods. A patent was granted to 40 of the principal inhabitants, March 25, 1667, by Gov. Andross.

⁸ *The Weekly Sentinel, and New Brooklyn Herald*, Matthew Cooper, pub. & prop. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Begun in 1866.

⁹ *New Lots Journal*, weekly, size 26 by 40. Terms \$2. Established in 1870. Pub. by the New Lots Printing and Pub. company.

⁹ The grantees in the patent of Gov. Nicoll were Nicasius de Sille, Jaques Cortileau, Francis Browne, Robt. Jacobseu, and Jacobs Swart—Patents IV, 52; and those in the patent of Gov. Dongan were Jaques Cortedjour, Ruth Goosten, John Verkerke, Hendrick Maythyse, John Kiersten, John Van Dyck, Guisbert Thyson, Carel Van Dyck, Jan Van Cleef, Cryn Jansen, Meyndert Coerten, John Hansen Barent Joosten, Teunis Van Pelt, Hendrick Van Pelt, Lawrence Janse, Gerrit Cornelissen, Dirk Van Sutphen, Thomas Tierkson, Gerrit Stoffelsen, Peter ThySEN, Anthony Van Pelt, Anthony Duchaine, Jan Vanderverter, and Cornelis Wynhart. The annual acknowledgement was 6 bush. of good winter wheat, payable at the city of New York, March 25.

ments in this town as might best promote the public health. Their expenditures were by act of April 12, 1862, limited to \$20,000, and the operation of the act was suspended one year.

Under an act of April 11, 1868, since variously amended, commissioners were appointed to extend the 2d and 4th Avenues of Brooklyn into this town, and to lay out streets between them, the expenses to be assessed upon the lands to be benefited. Their proceedings, so far as done, were confirmed March 29, 1870.

A system of drainage and other improvements in this town, was provided for under acts of 1859, 1869, and 1870, the work to be done under commissioners. The Board of Health in this town, is by the act of May 2, 1870, composed of the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, with special powers enumerated in the act.

LEWIS COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of Gov. Morgan Lewis. Slight changes were made in the boundary on the erection of Pinckney, in 1808, and of Wilna, in 1813. It lies mostly within the valley of Black River, n. of the centre of the State; centrally distant 116 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,288 sq. mi. Its surface consists of the broad intervals which extend along the west side of Black River, and uplands which rise upon the e. and w. The eastern half rises gradually to an elevation of about 1,400 feet above tide, and forms a portion of the great wilderness of Northern N. Y. The surface in many places is broken by low ridges or isolated masses of gneiss. The

streams in the eastern part generally flow over sandy beds, and those from the west, over rocky or gravelly beds, and often through wild ravines. The soil in the eastern part is a light yellow, sandy loam, and unprofitable for cultivation. In the eastern forests are several picturesque lakes. The streams flowing from the e. are generally rapid, and several of them furnish valuable water power. Iron ore has been worked to some extent,² and many interesting minerals have been found.¹

The w. side rises from the valley of Black River by a series of terraces to near the centre of the w. half of the co., whence it spreads out in a level swampy table land toward Lake Ontario. These terraces are occasionally broken by oblique valleys from the n. w. The summit is 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The gneiss comes to the surface at places to almost half a mile west of the Black River, and extensive meadow flats in Martinsburgh, Lowville, and Denmark, are flowed at high water. West of this belt the soil is underlaid by Black River limestone. Next above this, in an irregular terrace, rises the Trenton limestone, 300 feet thick. It is very compact, and strongly resists the action of the elements. In many places it presents the face of steep declivities approaching the perpendicular, and the streams generally flow over this formation in a single perpendicular fall. This rock underlies an extremely fertile and nearly level tract of 1 to 3 mi. wide. Above it, on the w., the strata of the Utica slate and Lorraine shales rise about 500 feet higher, and from the summit the surface spreads out into a nearly level swampy region, with its waters flowing toward the s. e. and w.³ This

¹Zircon, sphene, tabular spar, pyroxene, gieseckite, nuttalite, blue calcite, bright crystallized iron pyrites, Rensselaerite, quartz in minute crystals lining cavities, and coccolite are found near the Natural Bridge.

²Magnetic ores with much sulphuret of iron, have been mined in the village of Port Leyden, and have been found in Greig, interstratified with gneiss. Iron sand is common on the borders of the streams and lakes east of the river. Bog iron was formerly taken from swamps near the river, and reduced to bar iron at Carthage. Lead veins have

been explored at a vast expense, and with barren results, in Martinsburgh and Lowville, and simpletons have pretended to find "gold and silver," in Greig.

³The highest part of this range is said to be on lot 50, in High Market, and is 1,700 feet above tide. On a clear day the hills of Madison co. can be seen from this place. The scenery from the brow of the western hills overlooking the valley is very grand; not from its rugged and broken character, but from its great extent.

range in Lewis co. is known as Tug Hill. The soil in the limestone region is sometimes thin, but is everywhere productive. Near the foot of Tug Hill is a strip of stiff clay a few rods wide, extending the whole length of the co., and marked by a line of springs and swamps which covers the line of junction between the slate and limestone, so that it can nowhere be actually seen in the county. East of this the wells, if they reach rock, come to the limestone; west of this, to the slate. No exception to this rule has been observed. The soil upon the slate is deep and well adapted to grazing, but is liable to late and early frosts.

The streams from this plateau in many instances, had beaver meadows along their course, when first known, and they have invariably worn deep ravines into the shales, as they descend the hill, in some instances 3 or 4 mi. in length and 100 to 300 feet deep. Chimney Point and Whetstone Gulf, in Martinsburgh, are localities of this kind. There are but few long ravines in the limestone terraces, though the Deer River Falls, near Copenhagen, are in a gorge worn in this rock. Waterlime has been made from the lower strata of Black River limestone in Lowville and Martinsburgh, and veins of lead have been worked in the upper part of the Trenton limestone in these towns.¹

The s. w. part of the co. is drained by Fish Creek and the headwaters of the Mohawk. Salmon River rises upon the w. border, and the Oswegatchie and Indian² Rivers in the n. e. The principal tributaries of Black River are Moose³ and Beaver Rivers,⁴ Otter,⁵ Independence, and Fish Creeks, and Fall Brook, on the e.; and Sugar River, Mill, Houses, and Whetstone Creeks, Roaring Brook, Lowville Creek, and Deer River⁶ upon the w. Several mineral springs are found within the co.⁷ Spring grains are readily cultivated; but this co. is particularly adapted to pasturage, dairying forming the principal pursuit of the people. In 1869, there were reported 38 cheese factories in this co., of which 33 used the milk of 16,160 cows. The census in 1865 reported 32 factories, using the milk of 12,084 cows, and 28 of them producing 3,402,057 lbs. of cheese. The largest cheese market of the county is at Lowville village. Droughts seldom occur; but the uplands are noted for their deep snows. Within a few years several extensive establishments have been erected upon Moose and Beaver Rivers, for the manufacture of leather, paper, paper pulp from wood, tanning extract, lumber, and articles of wood.

The co. seat was originally located at Martinsburgh, but by an act passed March 10, 1864, it was removed to Lowville. The old Court House, a wooden building, erected in 1811 has been changed to an academy.⁸ The public buildings at Lowville, are a brick Court House erected in 1852, and used some years as a town hall, a brick clerk's office adjacent, and a jail and sheriff's residence of brick about a quarter of a mile distant in the south part of the village. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 50 acres 1 mi. w. of Lowville. In 1868, the former stone building 40 by 60 feet and 2 stories, was replaced by a brick building 3 stories high 58 by 32 with a wing 60 by 32 feet. It is well arranged and well kept. A separate brick building 30 by 40, two stories high, was built in 1862 for a lunatic asylum. The Black River Canal connects Black River below Lyons Falls with the Erie Canal at Rome. From Lyons Falls, the V. & B. R. R. extends through the county.⁹ The B. R. & St. L. R. R. extends across Diana. The river is navigated to Carthage, a distance of 42½ mi. by small steamers and by canal boats, which often float down with the current but are towed up by steamboats, there being no tow path on the river bank.

This co. is entirely within Macomb's Purchase, and includes a part of Great Tract No. IV., most of the Chassanis Purchase, Watson's West Tract, the Brantingham Tract, and a small part of John Brown's Tract, on the e. side of the river; and 4 of the "Eleven Towns,"⁵

¹ About the year 1828 a silver mine was announced as discovered near Lowville; and in 1837 a lead mine was somewhat extensively wrought 1 mi. n. w. of Martinsburgh village, and several tons of lead were made at a great loss. These mines, both in Lowville and Martinsburgh, but more especially in the latter town, have within a few years been an object of speculation and ruinous investment, with little or no return, unless in the sale of stocks. Black oxyd of manganese has been found in swamps upon the summit of Tug Hill, in the s. w. part of Martinsburgh, but not of a quality or in quantity worthy of notice.

² Called by the Indians *Oje-quack*, Nut River.

³ Indian name, *Te-kie-kun-di-nu-do*, clearing an opening.

⁴ Indian name, *Ne-ha-sa-ne*, crossing on a stick of timber.

⁵ Indian name, *Da-ween-nae*, the otter.

⁶ Indian name, *Ga-ne-ga-to-do*, corn pounder.

⁷ The largest of these arises from the limestone in Lowville, near the line of Harrisburgh. Another was found a

mile west of the village, in 1871. Others rise from the slate upon Tug Hill. All of them emit sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and some have been used for medicinal purposes.

⁸ The co. seat was located by the same commissioners that were appointed for Jefferson co. Benj. Van Vleck, Daniel Kelly, and Jonathan Collins, by act of 1841, were appointed to superintend the completion of these buildings. The first county officers were Daniel Kelly, *First Judge*; Jonathan Collins, Judah Barnes, and Solomon King, *Judges*; Lewis Graves and Asa Brayton, *Asst. Justices*; Asa Lord, *Coroner*; Chilins Doty, *Sheriff*; Richard Cox, *Clerk*; and Isaac W. Bostwick, *Surrogate*.

⁹ The Utica and Black River Railroad was completed to Lowville, Nov. 23, 1868, and will be opened to Carthage in 1871. It follows the line of the B. R. Canal to Lyons Falls, and along the flats near the river to within 2 mi. of Lowville. From that place it again descends to the flats near the river, and follow on the w. side of Carthage.

of the Thirteen Towns of the Boylston Tract, Constable's Five Towns, and Inman's Triangle on the w.

"Great Tract No. IV." was bought by a company of capitalists in Antwerp, Holland, who projected a scheme of colonization, but accomplished nothing in that line. It embraced 450,950 acres, mostly in Jefferson co. The town of Diana is included in this tract. A part of it at a later day was owned by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, who had a summer residence upon the tract.

The "Chassanis Purchase," or "*Castorland Tract*," was bought of Wm. Constable, by Pierre Chassanis and associates of Paris, in 1792, and was supposed to include 610,000 acres; lying east and north of the Black River in this county and Jefferson. But on survey, it was found to contain but about 210,000 acres, as the river instead of running directly as they supposed, from the High Falls to the lake, runs a long distance northward, before turning west. To settle this tract a company was formed in 1793, in the city of Paris, styled "*La Compagnie de New-York*." The tract was to be surveyed into 6,000 farms of 50 acres each, and two cities, each of 12,000 lots were projected; one of these to be named "Castorville," on Beaver River, (now Beavers Falls,) and the other to be named "Basle," near Lake Ontario, and just above the present site of Dexter Village. Each shareholder, was to have a farm, and a lot in each city, at once, and another, in 21 years after the whole had been improved by their common industry. The maps and lines of road, were prepared in France, and the whole of the affairs of company were to be managed by the Directors in Paris. Two commissioners were to reside upon the tract, make the surveys, and report frequently to the company.

Such were the outlines of the first scheme of settlement in this co. Simon Desjardins and Pierre Pharoux were sent over to make the surveys. A road was cut through from Steuben to the High Falls; in 1794, and the summers of 1794, '5 and '6 were spent in surveys, in the course of which great hardships were encountered.

The stockholders were many of them persons of wealth, who were anxious to find a safe asylum from the French Revolution, then raging, and some of them attempted to begin settlement. But the class engaged in this enterprise were not of the kind to succeed in a forest settlement, and after two or three years their beginnings at the High Falls, Beaver River, and Carthage were broken up. Pharoux was drowned at Watertown, in 1795, and the next year Desjardins was superceded by Rodolph Tillier. The latter, in 1800, was in turn succeeded by Gouverneur Morris, who never came into the co. to remain, and left the management of his agency to Richard Coxe. These lands were finally sold and settled under James D. Le Ray, and his son, Vincent Le Ray, the former of whom was one of the original members, and an extensive proprietor of the company. The journal of the first French explorers is preserved in detail, but has never been published.

"Watson's West Triangle" is a part of a tract of 61,433 acres, bought by James Watson, of N. Y., and partly in Herkimer co. A considerable part of this portion, and the whole of the "East Triangle," are still a wilderness. Mr. Watson's affairs, in this co., were managed by his son, James T. Watson, who was partially insane, and committed suicide in N. Y., 1839. He was only a transient resident in the co.

The "Brantingham Tract" was bought by Thomas H. Brantingham, of Phila., and passed through the hands of many owners, among whom at one time was Aaron Burr. It contains 74,400 acres, and lay in the present town of Greig.

"John Brown's Tract" contained 8 townships, only a small part of which extended into this co., being mostly in Herkimer. They contained in all 210,000 acres, and were named *Industry, Enterprise, Perseverance, Unanimity, Frugality, Sobriety, Economy, and Regularity*. Mr. Brown was a merchant of Providence, R. I., and about 1796 made an expensive but unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement on the tract. This tract is still almost an unbroken wilderness, and in common parlance the term "Brown's Tract" has come to be used as a general designation of the whole of the great wilderness of Northern New York.

The "Eleven Towns" have been in part noticed in our account of Jefferson co. In this co. there were 4, viz.: 5. *Mantua*, now Denmark; 9. *Handel*, now Pinekney; 10. *Platina*, now Harrisburgh; and *Lowville*. Of these, 5 and 10 fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman, upon the division of the tract, 9 to Henderson, and 11 to Low.

The "Boylston Tract" embraced 13 towns in Lewis, Jefferson, and Oswego co's, of which

5 were in Lewis, viz.: 3. *Shakspeare*, now Montague; 4. *Cornelia*, and 5. *Porcia*, now Martinburgh; 8. *Hyhba*, and 13. *Rurabella*, now Osceola, (except a small part of 8, added to Montague); and 9. *Penelope*, now in High Market.

"Constable's Four Towns" were 1. *Xenophon*, now in Lewis; 2. *Flora*, now in High Market, Lewis, and West Turin; 3. *Lucretia*, now in High Market, Turin and Martinsburgh; and 4. *Pomonia*, now in Turin and West Turin.

"Inman's Triangle" was a tract of 26,250 acres in the present towns of Leyden and Lewis.

The first settlers in the co. who came to remain, arrived in 1794, from New England, and located in Leyden. The fame of the "Black River country" spread through Mass. and Conn., and within the next ten years the country between Tug Hill and the river, on the west side, including much of the best land in the co., was taken up by a laborious, intelligent, and enterprising population. With the exception of the expensive and abortive attempt of Mr. Brown and the transient efforts of the French to settle east of the river, there was but very slight improvement made on the east side of the river, until about 1820; and at this time there is less than a third of the population, and a much smaller proportion of farming wealth, on that side of the valley. Several very large tanneries, lumbering establishments, and other manufactoryes have been built within a few years, deriving their supplies from the forest, and with the probability of profitable employment while the supplies last. A systematic effort was made in 1840-6, to settle the high plateau region on the w. border of the co., in which the dairying interest has been successfully established.

During the late war no full regiment or battery was raised in this co. A company of the 14th N. Y. Vols., 2 co's of the 97th, and parts of the 1st and 5th Artillery, 3d, 20th, and 26th Cavalry, and of the 35th and 59th Infantry, were enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Croghan.....	2,035	2,146	2,434	87	192	545	210	90	279	106	247	318	118	109	289
Denmark.....	2,559	2,222	2,109	164	145	360	140	411	172	410	130	138	419	369	128
Diana.....	1,483	1,645	1,773	415	143	143	147	150	170	139	166	187	147	147	160
Greig.....	1,733	1,946	2,638	174	158	147	140	175	196	218	170	260	258	222	276
Harrisburgh.....	1,338	1,236	1,090	76	117	170	95	165	107	164	110	118	167	139	88
High Market.....	1,170	1,130	1,051	202	87	19	177	27	176	42	192	194	36	63	155
Lewis.....	1,497	1,259	1,252	81	148	52	210	55	207	58	154	204	61	46	136
Leyden.....	1,858	1,628	2,048	363	159	209	171	249	186	253	192	218	277	247	201
Loviville.....	2,373	2,574	2,805	241	175	331	152	408	133	390	189	235	422	410	224
Martinsburgh.....	2,855	2,480	2,282	33	66	320	144	363	169	352	142	177	369	299	165
Montague.....	707	643	719	298	109	64	52	79	54	91	75	86	93	74	48
New Preman.....	1,706	1,966	1,908	106	106	65	192	107	253	95	233	203	111	79	249
Osceola.....	595	712	639	56	53	50	69	69	76	69	66	78	78	67	64
Pinekney.....	1,393	1,291	1,149	165	117	141	118	152	129	155	139	150	152	125	157
Turin.....	1,849	1,633	1,493	293	93	258	96	291	140	317	103	129	293	263	123
Watson.....	1,028	949	1,146	121	107	96	99	221	136	124	121	169	137	118	145
West Turin.....	2,410	2,128	2,111	232	221	175	264	194	294	239	242	295	259	259	245
Total.....	20,580	27,840	28,700	3,257	2,274	2,654	2,476	3,111	2,096	3,182	2,670	3,258	3,397	3,036	2,893

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN LEWIS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	743,909	\$3,572,904	\$590,119	\$4,995,200	.....	\$14,674.40	\$11,745.42	\$3,746.40	\$8,741.60	0.76
1860..	743,900	3,572,908	590,119	4,995,200	\$4,995,200	14,674.40	11,745.42	3,371.20	13,860.20	0.97
1861..	731,651	3,501,769	592,074	4,173,900	4,495,200	15,962.14	9,867.00	3,371.40	14,047.50	0.96
1862..	731,650	3,501,769	592,074	3,173,900	5,279,275	15,962.14	9,867.00	3,959.46	21,117.10	0.96
1863..	735,873	3,638,413	526,005	4,164,500	5,391,577	26,663.90	12,583.74	4,043.68	22,914.20	1.23
1864..	728,613	3,626,470	501,366	4,204,000	5,426,005	173,122.70	186,148.83	4,069.51	24,417.02	7.24
1865..	732,950	3,677,431	415,067	4,123,000	4,538,719	80,655.56	72,947.50	3,404.04	17,757.74	3.03
1866..	731,069	3,614,236	403,626	4,050,000	4,497,668	38,427.64	188,325.00	3,373.25	21,645.03	5.60
1867..	726,843	3,582,026	406,473	3,988,500	4,219,911	37,302.69	100,110.60	5,312.39	26,906.94	3.99
1868..	733,893	3,548,609	390,076	3,939,000	4,288,498	56,012.22	26,785.00	5,360.62	19,512.18	2.51
1869..	735,946	3,583,205	379,697	3,963,000	4,238,688	52,793.85	22,939.20	5,298.36	18,544.26	2.35
1870..	743,419	3,536,550	395,827	3,933,000	3,962,902	47,312.47	21,211.87	4,953.63	23,828.22	2.46

CROCHAN, (named in honor of Major Geo. Croghan)—was formed from Watson and Diana, April 5, 1841, and a part of New Bremen was taken off in 1848. It lies E. of Black River, in the N. part of the co. The surface has an inclination toward the w. and N., and in the central and E. parts it is broken and hilly. Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers rise in the town and flow northerly into Diana; and Beaver River forms a portion of its s. boundary. The town is settled along Black and Beaver Rivers, but in the N. and E. there is still much wilderness. **Croghan**, (p. o.) on Beaver River, and **Naumburg**, (p. o.) on the "Prussian Settlement," in the w. part of the town, are small villages. **Beaverton**, (p. o.) at the head of navigation on Beaver River on the line of New Bremen, has a tannery and extensive lumber mills, on the site of the projected city of "Castorville," which formed one feature in the project of French settlement noticed in our general account of the county. **Indian River**, (p. o.) N. of the centre of the town, and **Belfort**, are small villages, the latter with a large tannery. **Jordan**, is the site of a new tannery on the Oswegatchie about 8 mi. east of Belfort. Settlement commenced before 1830, under P. S. Stewart, agent for Le Ray. Many of the settlers are French and Germans.

DENMARK—was formed from Harrisburgh, April 3, 1807. It lies w. of Black River, on the N. border of the co. Its surface descends to Black River on the E. by a succession of irregular terraces. Deer River flows through the town, affording abundant water power. The High Falls, one mi. below Copenhagen, (160 feet,) and Kings Fall, 2 mi. below, (about 40 feet,) are places of much interest. Near the mouth of Deer River are extensive flats; and Black River is bordered by a cedar swamp. Dairying is the leading business. There are 7 cheese factories in town, employing 16 persons and making 750,000 lbs. of cheese annually.

Copenhagen,² (p. o.) on Deer River, in the w. part, contains 3 churches and several manufactures. Pop. 575. **Denmark**, (p. o.) in the e. part, contains about 40 houses; and **Deer River**, (p. o.) on the river of the same name, about the same. It is near the U. & B. R. R. which has a station of this name a little below. **Castorland**, is a sta. on the U. & B. R. R. in the E. corner of the town, opposite the B. R. bridge below the mouth of Beaver River. The place is altogether new; having at present 2 buildings, and the depot. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Jesse Blodget.³

DIANA—was formed from Watson, April 16, 1830, and a part of Croghan was taken off in 1841. It was named from the goddess of huntsmen, because Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, had a hunting lodge and summer residence here, upon a tract that he owned, in this

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 719,265. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	137,922	95,229	233,051
1855	184,541	497,146	681,687
1860	177,031	161,961	255,992
1865	211,400	433,934	645,414

² Originally called *Munger's Mills*, from Nathan Munger, one of the early settlers. Changed to the present name at about the time the town of Denmark was formed, of which it was the principal village.

³ Among the early settlers were Freedom Wright, Major J. Cray, Robert Howe, Asa Pierce, Ichabod Parsons, Lewis Graves, Jonathan Barker, J. Rich, and Andrew Mells. The first male child born in the town, was Harrison Blodget.

town. This is the extreme N. E. town of the co. Its surface is level, or gently rolling, and the soil light. It is watered by the Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers and their branches, and has several small lakes, among which are Bonaparte and Indian lakes in the N., and South Creek and Legiers Lakes in the E. A considerable part of the town is still covered with a forest, and maple sugar is made in large quantities. Iron ore has been found, but not in large quantities. In the vicinity of the Natural Bridge, many fine mineral localities occur, at which nuttalite, tourmaline, sphene, tabular spar, cocolite, pyroxene, &c., are found. A crystalline limestone of coarse grain, and blue tinge, is also found here. **Sterling Bush**, (p. o.,) formerly "Louisburg," in the w. part, is the seat of an iron furnace, built in 1833, and of lumber mills. **Harrisville**, (p. o.,) in the N. part, is a thriving village, with several manufactories.¹ **Diana**, is a p. o. **Alpina**, is a hamlet, with an iron furnace² and lumber mills. **Blanchards Corners**, is a neighborhood. **Lake Bonaparte**, is a prospective station on the B. R. & St. L. R. R., which is projected across this town, and constructed about 10 miles from Carthage. The town has been bonded to aid in its construction. There are 4 churches in this town : Bap., Presb., Meth. Epis., and R. C.

GREIC—named from Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua, was formed from Watson, April 5, 1828, as "Brantingham." Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1832. It is the s. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling in the w., but it is broken, rocky, and in some places hilly, in the E. The principal streams, all tributaries of Black River, are Moose River, Otter, Stony, and Fish Creeks, and Cole and Fall Brooks. A large part of this town is still a wilderness, and its principal wealth consists of its timber, and valuable water power. The soil is for the most part light and unproductive. Several extensive tanneries and lumber mills have been established, and on Moose River, which is navigable about two miles from the canal. There are a large mill for making paper pulp from wood, extensive lumber mills, paper mill, &c. **Port Leyden**, (p. o.,) is partly in this town. **Lyonsdale**, (p. o.,) named from Caleb Lyon, land agent, who settled in town in 1819, and died in 1835,—is on Moose River, 3 mi. from its mouth. It has a paper mill and a yarn factory. **Greig**, and **Brantingham**, are p. offices. There is a wooden R. R. 7 mi. long in this town. Settlement was begun at the High Falls, in 1794, by the French agents of the Castorland Colony, Simon Desjardins and Pierre Pharoux, who made this point the base of their supplies during the survey. They made a small clearing, built a few log houses, and at a later day, their successors opened a store; but the enterprise proved an entire failure in their hands, and for the next twenty years, the town was almost entirely abandoned. The High Falls, on the Black River, 63 feet high, adjacent to the canal, and Lyons Falls Depot on the U. & B. R. R., afford an excellent opportunity for water power, which has never been but slightly improved.

HARRISBURCH—named from Richard Harrison, of N. Y., proprietor, was formed from Lowville, Champion, (Jefferson co.,) and Mexico, (Oswego co.,) Feb. 22, 1803. Denmark was taken off in 1807, and a part of Pinckney in 1808. It lies upon the slate hills and limestone terraces N. W. of the centre of the co. Its general inclination is toward the N. E., its s. w. corner being 300 to 500 feet above Black River. Its surface is generally rolling, but in the s. w. it is moderately hilly. Deer River and its tributaries are the principal streams. There is no village in this town. It is a rich dairy town, and has 6 cheese factories, making about 600,000 lbs. annually. **Harrisburgh**,³ (p. o.,) is in the N. E. part. There are two churches in town, Bap., and R. C.

HICH MARKET⁴—was formed from West Turin, Nov. 11, 1852. It lies upon the elevated slate region in the s. w. part and its general inclination is toward the s. E. Its surface is rolling in the s., but broken and moderately hilly in the N. and w. and in many places it is very stony. Its streams are Fish Creek and its branches, the principal of which are Big and Little Alder Creeks. It is well adapted to dairying and has 3 cheese factories. **High Market**, is a hamlet in the s. E. part of the town. Much of the town is still

¹ Named from Fosket Harris, first settler. There is a large tannery a mile below this place. The village has a Presb. church, gristmill, 3 sawmills, a chair factory, hotel, 6 stores, several shops, and about 500 inhabitants.

² A furnace was built here in 1847, by Suchard & Farvanger, Swiss capitalists, the ore being mostly derived from Gouverneur and Rossie, and the coal from the neighboring forests.

³ Among the early settlers were John and Silas Bush, Amos Buck, Geo. Stoddard, and Thomas and Gilbert Merrill.

⁴ This town embraces Township No. 9, or Penelope, of the Boylston Tract, and parts of Nos. 2 and 3, or Flora and Lucretia, of Constable's Towns.

unsettled. Among the first settlers were Alfred Hovey, L. Fairchild, John Felshaw, Sol. Wells, and Benj. Martin.¹ A large proportion of the people are of Irish descent, who settled about 1842, after the suspension of public work upon the canals.

LEWIS—named from the county—was formed from West Turin and Leyden, Nov. 11, 1852. It lies upon the elevated plateau in the s. angle of the co. Its surface is generally rolling, but in the w. part it is broken and hilly. Its entire surface is 700 to 1,200 feet above the valley of Black River. The principal streams are Fish Creek, the w. branch of the Mohawk, and the w. branch of Salmon River. Half of the town is yet a forest. The soil is best adapted to grazing. Owing to the elevation of the town, spring is late, autumn early, and snows deep. **West Leyden**, (p. o.) situated on the headwaters of the Mohawk, in the e. part of the town, contains about 50 houses. Settlement was commenced about 1800; but many of present inhabitants are of German nativity.² About 14 mi. of the “Portland, Oswego and Chicago R. R.” will, according to one route proposed, come within this town, but no part has been located definitely. The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1826. There are now 5 churches in town.³

LEYDEN⁴—was formed from Steuben, (Oneida co.,) March 10, 1797. Brownville (Jefferson co.) was taken off in 1802, Boonville (Oneida co.) in 1805, a part of Wilna (Jefferson co.) in 1819, Watson in 1821, and a part of Lewis in 1852. It lies on the w. bank of Black River, upon the s. border of the co. Its inclination is toward the e., the w. border being about 500 feet above the river. Its surface is undulating. Its principal streams are Sugar River and Moose Creek.⁵ **Port Leyden**, (p. o.) a sta. on U. & B. R. R. R. is an incorp. village (partly in Greig and has 977 inhabitants.⁶ **Talcottville**, (Leyden, p. o.,) in the centre of the town, has important stone quarries. **Leyden Hill**, is in the n. part. **Locust Grove**, is a p. o. **Leyden Sta.** is on the U. & B. R. R. R. Settlement began in 1794.⁷ There are now 6 churches in town.

LOWVILLE—named from Nicholas Low, of N. Y. proprietor—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.,) March 14, 1800, and a part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, a little n. of the centre of the co. Its w. border is about 400 feet above the river. Its surface is gently rolling. A wide interval, the n. part of which is swampy, extends along the river, and a large part of this is annually overflowed. A mineral spring has been known on the n. border of this town, since the earliest surveys, and another has been discovered within the last year, a mile west of the village. They are sulphurous, and contain an inflammable gas. **Lowville**, (p. o.,) incorp. in 1847, is the county seat, and important R. R. station, near the s. border of the town. It is in a valley open to the east, and surrounded by pleasant scenery. It contains the Lowville Academy, a long established and flourishing institution with separate male and female departments, 2 newspaper offices,⁸ 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 large hotels, a foundry, grain, cradle and scythe snath factory, 2 mills, a sash and blind factory, and other manufactories, and the centre of considerable trade. Population about 1,800. **West Lowville**, is a p. o. on the “West Road,” 2 mi. from Lowville Village. **Stows Square**, formerly a small village and p. o. is now a farming neighborhood. **Smiths Landing**, and **Lowville Landing**, are landings on the River, each about 2 miles from the village. Settlement was begun in this town in 1797, under Silas Stow, agent for Nicholas Low, and the whole town, being of excellent quality, was rapidly filled up with immigrants from New England.⁹ An early strife

¹ S. C. Thompson kept the first store and inn, and built the first gristmill; and James McVicker erected the first sawmill. The first school was taught by Ada Higby.

² Among the earliest settlers were Josiah Dewey, Nathan Pelton, Levi Tiffany, Wmthrop Felshaw, and Maj. Alpheus Pease.

³ Lutheran, German Ref., Bap., and 2 R. C.

⁴ When this name was applied, it also embraced a tract now in Booneville, which belonged to parties living in Leyden, Holland, whence the name. It remained a separate town in this co. on the division of Oneida co., in 1805.

⁵ Upon Sugar River is a beautiful cascade of about 60 ft. fall in the space of 200 feet.

⁶ It has a large tannery, a smaller one, and several mechanic shops. A blast furnace of 2 stacks was built here a few years since, with the intention of using ore found in the village, but was unsuccessful, on account of the sulphur in the ore. Other attempts have been made to use ore from other places, but at present the works are idle.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Wm. Topping, Bela Butterfield, Brainard and David Miller, Hezekiah Talcott, Asa

Lord, Wm. Bingham, Theo. Olmstead, — Adams, Allen Auger, J. Hinman, L. Hart, and Benjamin Starr. The first birth was that of Jonathan Topping, in 1794; and the first death, that of Calvin Miller, March 22, 1795.

⁸ *The Journal and Republican*, (Repub.) weekly, Size 26 by 40. Amos V. Smiley, ed. & prop. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1860, with its present name, by consolidation of the “Northern Journal” and the “Lewis County Republican.”

Lewis County Democrat, (Dem.) weekly, Size 26 by 41. C. D. Manville and T. B. Phelps, editors. Estab. in 1856, and formerly known as the “Lewis County Banner.”

⁹ Among the early settlers were Jonathan Rogers, Elud Stephens, Moses Waters, A. Wileox, B. Hillman, Daniel Kelley, Isaac Perry, J. H. and S. Leonard, John Schull, William Darrow, Jas. Bailey, John Bush, A. F. and J. Snell, David and Benj. Rice, and Ebenezer Hills. The first birth was that of Harriet Stephens. The first inn was kept by Capt. Rogers, and the first store by Fortunatus Eager. The first mill was built by D. Kelley.

between this town and Martinsburgh for the county seat, led to the erection of a court house in each village. But the latter for the time won the victory, upon which Lowville turned her C. H. into an academy. This institution celebrated its 50th anniversary July 22, 1858. There are 7 churches in town: 2 Bap. Presb. Meth. Episc. Prot. Episc Free Will Bap. and R. C.

MARTINSBURCH—named from Gen. Walter Martin, proprietor, was formed from Turin, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Turin was annexed in 1823. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, near the centre of the co. It has an easterly inclination, its w. border being nearly 1,000 feet above the river valley, which is annually overflowed. Its surface consists of broad terraces, underlaid in the middle and eastern parts by limestone, and descending to a wide interval bordering on the river, with large swamps. The western part rises into a high plateau, the side of which is cut into deep ravines, and the top extends westward into a level swampy region, from whence the sources of streams flow in several directions. Roaring Brook, or Martin's Creek, and Whetstone Creek, and their tributaries, are the principal streams.¹ The town is well adapted to dairying, and there are 7 cheese factories, producing about 800,000 lbs. of cheese annually. Lead mining was attempted in this town some years since, for speculative operation in stocks, and a large amount of money was spent without profit. Two smelting furnaces were built, but were never put into successful operation. The mines were on the brow of the upper terrace of Trenton limestone, 1 mi. n. w. from Martinsburgh Village.

Martinsburgh, (p. o.) is a village of about 400 inhabitants, containing an academy, 3 churches, a newspaper office,² a mill, and several stores and shops. **Martinsburgh Depot**, is in the valley, 2 mi. e. of the village, on the U. & B. R. R. **Glendale**, (p. o.) is a small village in the s. e. part, with a r. r. sta., 2 inns, and a few houses. The place first known by this name is a hamlet, three-fourths of a mile distant, with a mill, &c. **West Martinsburgh**, (p. o.) is a small village, 3 mi. n. w. of Martinsburgh. Settlement was begun by Gen. Walter Martin, in 1801.³

MONTAGUE⁴ (Mon-ta-gu')—was formed from West Turin, Nov. 14, 1850. Lots 1 to 38, in township 8, were annexed from Osceola, Nov. 22, 1867. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its inclination is toward the n. w., and its elevation is 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide. Its surface is generally rolling, but in some places it is broken and hilly. It is watered by numerous small streams, flowing into Deer River. The n. branch of Salmon River flows through the s. w. corner. The soil is a moderately fertile, and chiefly adapted to grazing. **Cardners Corners**, (Montague p. o.) is in the n. part of the town. Settlement commenced in 1846, under the agency of Diadate Pease, agent of the Pierrepont estate. There are 2 churches in town—M. E. and Bap.

NEW BREMEN—was formed from Watson and Croghan, March 31, 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Black River, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the w., but rolling, broken, and rocky in the e. It is watered by several tributaries of Black River, the largest of which is Beaver River, on the n. boundary. The e. part is sparsely settled. The soil is a light, sandy loam. **Dayansville**,⁵ (New Bremen p. o.) is in the w. part of the town, and has a large tannery, a mill, church, and a few shops and stores. Pop. 300. Settlement was commenced in 1798, by Samuel Illingsworth and some French families.⁶ It is largely settled by Germans and French. There are 3 cheese factories in this town, producing about 250,000 lbs. annually. There are 4 churches in town.⁷

¹ In the gulfs worn by these streams into the slate hills of this town, there occurs some very fine scenery, well worthy of a visit.

Chimney Point, 2 mi. w. of Martinsburgh, is a ravine worn by Roaring Brook into the Utica slate, from 200 to 250 feet deep.

The "Chimney" is a pyramidal mass of slate, left by the wearing action of two streams that here unite, one falling in a fine cascade. Above this the stream is bordered by precipitous banks, and finally is obstructed by a cascade which prevents further ascent.

Whetstone Gull, on Whetstone Creek, near s. border of the town, is a ravine three miles long, the upper part of which has scenery of great beauty. These localities are well worthy of a visit by the tourist.

² The *Boy's Journal*, 12 pages, each 6 by 9 1-2 inches, monthly, A. B. Mereness, Ed. Term. 25 cts. per an.

³ Among the first settlers were Elijah Baldwin, Mrs.

Richard Arthur and sons, Reuben Pitcher and sons, Nathan Cheney, Eli Rogers, Gains Alexander, Stephen Sears, Joseph Sheldon, Chiltnis Doty, A. Conkey, D. Ashley, S. Gowdy, C. and D. Shumway, John Peebles, Philo Rockwell, Barnabas Yale, Levi Adams, and Orrin Moore. W. Martin built the first mills, and in 1807 a paper-mill.

⁴ This town embraces Township No. 3 or *Shakespeare*, and a small part of No. 8, or *Hybla*, of the Boylston Tract. It was named from the daughter of Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, former proprietor.

⁵ This place was laid out in 1826, by Charles Dayan, of Lowville, and from him named.

⁶ Several of the French company located at the head of Beaver River, where they designed to build a city. A sawmill was built, a half dozen houses were erected, and the place received the name of "Castorville."

⁷ Bap. M. E., Luth., and R. C.

OSCEOLA—named from the celebrated Seminole chief of Florida, was formed from West Turin, Feb. 28, 1844. Lots 1 to 38, in township 8, were annexed to Montague, Nov. 22, 1867. It lies upon the high region in the s. w. corner of the co., with a general inclination toward the s. w. corner. Its surface is broken, and the highest points are 1,500 to 1,600 feet above tide. The streams are branches of Fish Creek and Salmon River. The soil is a moderately fertile, and chiefly fit for grazing. It is entirely isolated from the rest of the co. by forests and swamps, and the usual way of reaching the co. seat is by way of Rome and Utica, or Adams and Watertown. Much of the town is yet a wilderness. **Osceola**, (p. o.), in the s. part, on Salmon River, lies in a deep valley. It has a large tannery, and an oar factory. Settlement was commenced about 1838, by Seymour Green, agent for Pierrepont. There are 2 churches in town—M. E. and Indep.

PINCKNEY—named in honor of Charles C. Pinckney, a statesman of S. C., was formed from Harrisburgh and “*Harrison*,” (now Rodman, Jeff. co.,) Feb. 12, 1808. It lies upon the highlands in the n. w. corner of the co., and has an average elevation of 1,300 feet above tide, and its waters flow both e. and w. From some points in this town, a fine view of Lake Ontario is obtained. The soil is a slaty loam, well adapted for dairying, and it has 2 cheese factories producing 180,000 lbs. annually. **Pinckney**, and **Barnes Corners**, are p. offices. **New Boston**, is a hamlet on Deer River. **Cronks Corners**, is a small village. Settlement was commenced in 1804, under Abel French, agent of Mr. Henderson.¹

TURIN—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.,) March 14, 1800. Martinsburgh was taken off in 1803, another portion was annexed to Martinsburgh in 1819, West Turin was taken off in 1830. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, s. of the centre of the co. Its w. boundary is 800 to 1,000 feet above the river, giving to the town an easterly inclination. The surface on the w. rises to the slate hills, and on the e., descends to the river intavale. The soil is a deep, fertile loam mixed with disintegrated slate and limestone, and highly adapted to dairying. It has 6 cheese factories, producing about 650,000 lbs. annually. The U. & B. R. R. passes through the e. border of this town, but has no depot within it. **Turin**, (p. o.), situated in the s. part, contains 3 churches, a union school, and is a place of considerable trade.² Pop. 552. **Houseville**,³ (p. o.) in the n. part, has a pop. of 120. The first settlement was made about 1797, under Nathaniel Shaler, and the town was rapidly settled by immigrants from New England.⁴ There are 7 churches in town.⁵

WATSON,—named from James Watson, of N. Y., proprietor—was formed from Leyden, March 30, 1821. “*Brantingham*,” (now Greig,) was taken off in 1828, Diana in 1830, a part of Croghan in 1841, and a part of New Bremen in 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Black River, and extends from near the centre of the co. to its e. border. Its surface is level or sloping to the w., and in the central and e. parts it is more hilly and broken. The e. part is yet covered with forests; and a tract upon the extreme e. border, constitutes a portion of “Brown’s Tract.” The procuring of wood, lumber, and bark, affords business for a portion of the inhabitants. There are several good dairy farms in town. The soil is light and sandy. **Watson**, (p. o.), on Black River, in the w. part of the town, is a hamlet. A State bridge crosses the river at this place. The early settlers located along the river, and settlements were not made in the interior until about 1815.⁶

WEST TURIN—was formed from Turin, March 25, 1830. Osceola was taken off in 1844, Montague in 1850, and High Market and a part of Lewis in 1852. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, s. of the centre of the co. Its inclination is toward the e., its surface rising by successive terraces from the intavale of Black River to the hills 1,000 ft. above. Its streams are Sugar River, which flows easterly through near the centre of the town, and numerous smaller brooks. The High Falls, upon Black River, plunge over a ledge of gneiss rock 63 feet in height. These falls offer an excellent water power but little used. The soil is a deep, fertile loam upon the river valley, and a slaty loam upon the hills. It is an excellent

¹ Among the early settlers were J. Pennington, Phineas Woolworth, N. E. Moody, Stephen Hart, and Stephen Armstrong. Owing to its great elevation, the town is liable to deep snows, and, in consequence, its settlement was retarded until a recent date.

² There are 2 gristmills upon Mill Creek, near Turin, and a woolen factory 1 mi. below the village.

³ Named from its founder, Eleazar House.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Enoch Johnson, Zacheus

and John Highy, Levi, Elijah, Justus, and Reuben Woolworth, Thos. Kilham, Ezra Clapp, C. Williston, Eleazar House, Z. Bush, and W. and G. Shepherd. The first birth was that of Cynthia Clapp; and the first marriage, that of Levi Collins and Mary Bush.

⁵ 2 Fresh, 3 Meth. Ep., Calv. Meth., 1 Cong.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Eliphalet Edmonds, Isaac and Jabez Puffer, Jonathan Bishop, David Durfy, Ozem Bush, J. Beach, and R. Stone.

dairy town, and has 3 cheese factories. **Constableville**,¹ (p. o.,) is situated upon Sugar River, at the foot of the Slate Hills, near the centre of the town. Pop. about 600. It has 4 churches, several manufactories, and considerable trade. **Collinsville**,² (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the n. part of the town. **Lyons Falls**,³ (p. o.,) on Black River, is a small village and station on the U. & B. R. R. **Mohawk Hill**, is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlement was made at Constableville, in 1796, under Nathaniel Shaler.⁴ There are nine churches in town.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY



This county was formed from Genesee and Ontario, Feb. 23, 1821, and named in honor of Chancellor Livingston. A portion of Allegany was annexed in 1846, and another portion in 1856. It occupies a nearly central position in the w. half of the State. It is centrally distant 205 mi. from Albany, and contains 655 sq. mi. Its surface is an upland, rolling in the n. and hilly in the s. The hills upon the s. border are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 to 2,200 ft. above tide. From their summits the surface declines toward the n., the extreme n. border being 500 to 800 ft. above tide. The slopes are usually smooth and gradual, except along the banks of the streams; and nearly every acre of land in the co. is

arable.

The streams generally flow in deep ravines. They are usually bordered by steep, and sometimes precipitous, hillsides. The principal stream is Genesee River, flowing n. e. through the w. part of the co. In the s. its course is between steep and often precipitous banks, but further n. it is bordered by broad and beautiful intervals, which are liable to overflow. Its tributaries are Conesus Creek, Fall Brook, and Canaseraga Creek, from the e., and Beards, White, and several other small creeks, from the w. Coshaqua Creek is a tributary of the Canaseraga. Hemlock and Honeoye Outlets flow along the e. border, and a few tributaries of the Susquehanna take their rise in the s. part. Conesus Lake, near the centre, and Hemlock Lake, along the e. border, occupying long, narrow valleys, are the only considerable bodies of water.

The underlying rocks, commencing upon the n. border, are the waterlime of the Onondaga salt group, the Onondaga and corniferous limestones, Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Genesee slate, and Portage shales and sandstones. The limestones of the n. are extensively quarried for lime and building stone; and the sandstones of the Portage group furnish excellent building stone and flagging. The soil, derived from the disintergration of these rocks, in all the elements of fertility has no superior in the State. Wheat and all kinds of grain thrive, and broom corn is cultivated on the flats. Formerly sheep husbandry was an important business, but more attention is now given to dairying.

The county seat is located at the village of Geneseo. The courthouse is beautifully situated upon a fine lot in the n. part of the village. The jail, in the rear of the courthouse is an old building. The clerk's office is a small fireproof building upon the courthouse lot. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 118 acres about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of Geneseo. It is of brick, 4 stories and basement, 33 by 36 feet, with two wings each 52 by 34 feet. An insane asylum for 35 patients has been recently built. A State Normal and Training School has been established at Geneseo.

¹ Named from William Constable, son of the original proprietor.

² Named from Homer Collins, an early settler.

³ Named from the late Lyman R. Lyon.

⁴ Among the early settlers were John Ives, Levi Hough, H. Scranton, Willard Allen, Horatio G. Hough, — Rockwell, and Jonathan Collins.

The Genesee Valley Canal extends along the valley of the Genesee from the n. bounds of the co. to Mt. Morris; thence it turns s. e. to Coshaqua Creek and up the valley of that stream to Nunda, and thence s. w. to the Genesee at Portage, where it crosses the river upon a wood aqueduct supported by stone piers. The Dansville Branch Canal extends from the Shakers near Mt. Morris, s. e. to Dansville. The highest level of the Genesee Valley Canal within this co. is 622 feet above the Erie Canal at Rochester, and 1,132 feet above tide. The Canandaigua & Niagara Bridge Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends through Caledonia. The Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway extends s. e. through Portage and Nunda. The Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, extends s. e. through Caledonia, Avon, Livonia, Conesus, and Springwater. The Avon, Geneseo & Mount Morris R. R. extends s. through Avon, Geneseo, and Groveland to Mt. Morris, and surveys have been made for its continuation s. w. to the Erie Railway. The Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad, extending from Dansville to Mt. Morris has been recently built.

Before the advent of the whites, this co. was the seat of several of the principal villages of the Seneca Nation. Considerable advances had been made in the arts of civilization, and a large quantity of land had been cleared and was cultivated. Corn, apples, and peaches were extensively raised. The orchards were destroyed, and the whole region was laid waste, by Gen. Sullivan, in 1779. The co. was included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and in the Morris Reserve. The w. boundary of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase was a line extending due n. from the Penn. line to the junction of Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek, and thence northerly along Genesee River to the n. bounds of the co. The Morris Reserve was subdivided into several tracts, generally distinguished as separate patents.

In Sept. 1797, a treaty was held with the Indians at Geneseo, at which they ceded all their lands in this co. to the whites, except several small reservations.¹ The first settlements were made about 1790, previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title. The most prominent of the early settlers were James and Wm. Wadsworth, from Durham, Conn., who located at Geneseo, June 10, 1790. They were large land owners, and by a wise and liberal policy they greatly facilitated the settlement of the surrounding region. The greater part of the early settlers were immigrants from New England. York and Caledonia were settled principally by a colony of Scotch.

In the late war, portions of the 27th and 33d regiments were enlisted in this county early in the year, and some portion of the 75th and 89th soon after. A Regimental Camp was formed at Geneseo, Sept. 24, 1861, under Col. John Rorbach, and the 104th Regiment ("Wadsworth Guards") was formed there.

The 130th N. Y. vols. (afterwards known as "1st Dragoons") and "19th N. Y. Cavalry," was organized at Portage under Gen. W. S. Fullerton, Sept. 1862. It was enlisted in Allegany, Livingston and Monroe cos.

The 136th Regiment, N. Y. vols. was organized at Portage by Col. James Wood, in the fall of 1862, it being one of the regiments raised in the 30th Senatorial District (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming counties) under orders dated July 7, 1862. Portions of the 188th infantry, 19th, 22d, and 24th cavalry and 14th artillery, were also raised in this county.

¹ The Indian Reservations within the limits of the co. were: Canawagus, containing 2 sq. mi. on the w. bank of the Genesee River, w. of Avon; Little Beard's Town and Big Tree, containing 4 sq. mi., on the w. bank of the Genesee, opposite Geneseo; Squakie Hill, containing 2 sq. mi., on

the w. bank of the Genesee, n. of Mt. Morris; and the Gardeau Reservation, of 29 sq. mi., lying on half in this county, s. of Mt. Morris. See p. 711. The Indian titles to these lands have all since been extinguished.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

(In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.)

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Avon.....	2,910	2,930	3,038	352	235	299	217	331	246	328	234	351	283	327	235
Calcedonia.....	2,014	1,725	1,813	235	90	195	133	211	142	204	109	205	125	173	190
Conesus.....	1,443	1,346	1,362	213	153	213	90	267	104	196	94	215	96	200	85
Genesee.....	3,002	3,001	3,032	366	244	352	202	350	267	359	211	368	290	360	247
Grovebank.....	1,565	1,430	1,455	160	150	142	147	133	149	131	117	126	155	119	145
Leicester.....	2,003	1,651	1,744	442	149	178	165	220	181	352	219	228	182	205	174
Lima.....	2,782	2,925	2,912	241	203	273	218	329	230	413	163	367	258	315	212
Livonia.....	2,593	2,605	2,705	340	230	398	123	415	191	215	143	420	202	369	195
Mount Morris.....	3,963	3,770	3,877	453	431	343	466	377	484	393	436	402	504	348	479
N'th Dansville.....	3,738	3,724	4,015	365	411	310	593	346	442	321	425	347	473	341	448
Nunda.....	2,849	2,843	2,657	398	217	331	202	334	252	345	237	378	242	336	253
Ossian.....	1,269	804	1,168	147	130	138	113	121	124	125	115	142	115	119	107
Portage.....	1,512	1,497	1,330	206	101	170	103	178	112	180	106	184	121	160	110
Sparta.....	1,248	1,183	1,162	169	145	147	134	145	176	145	146	148	150	128	121
Springwater.....	2,399	2,227	2,174	464	129	373	118	303	120	369	116	395	125	337	129
West Sparta.....	1,504	1,383	1,244	173	128	143	144	138	141	127	134	147	131	129	126
York.....	2,743	2,521	2,564	429	116	366	121	362	124	362	105	379	118	330	118
Total.....	39,546	37,555	38,321	5,170	3,262	4,365	3,097	4,600	3,535	4,555	3,118	4,792	3,511	4,296	3,263

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1869.....	390,359	\$11,840,087	\$2,486,504	\$14,322,292	\$13,566,533	\$22,613.84	\$10,729.92	\$25,036.47	0.50	
1860.....	373,902	11,391,365	2,371,878	14,263,243	14,306,555	11,341.43	31,635.99	10,729.92	44,111.87	0.68
1861.....	362,126	11,920,695	2,294,767	14,215,662	14,306,555	17,275.22	36,295.97	10,729.92	44,707.98	0.76
1862.....	353,632	11,731,169	2,236,715	13,976,823	16,357,439	16,905.14	31,093.33	13,763.00	73,429.36	0.74
1863.....	350,596	11,632,673	1,971,702	13,604,360	17,041,330	39,360.15	30,221.13	12,791.00	72,425.69	0.91
1864.....	362,355	11,866,906	2,263,462	14,244,268	16,371,702	166,402.78	28,936.16	12,278.78	73,672.66	1.72
1865.....	362,355	11,860,306	2,263,462	14,244,268	15,509,608	166,402.78	28,936.16	11,632.21	60,681.34	1.73
1866.....	361,348	11,976,015	2,084,924	14,060,939	15,277,692	101,492.78	14,584.27	11,458.27	73,523.89	2.17
1867.....	360,733	12,012,930	1,943,027	13,955,957	14,071,331	22,967.17	15,726.33	17,589.16	89,252.95	2.04
1868.....	360,289	12,050,516	1,929,474	13,979,990	14,205,957	20,253.79	13,421.57	17,757.45	64,637.11	1.65
1869.....	361,347	12,060,307	1,961,324	14,041,631	14,404,990	30,663.11	41,430.36	18,006.84	63,021.83	1.06
1870.....	360,528	12,126,154	2,076,375	14,202,529	16,041,631	34,797.83	44,304.30	20,052.04	96,455.45	1.22

AVON—was formed as "Hartford," in Jan. 1789. Its name was changed in 1808. Rush was taken off in 1818. It is the centre town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating in flats on Genesee River. Deming Hill, on lot 192, is the highest point in town. The principal stream is Conesus Creek, or Outlet, a tributary of Genesee River. **Avon**, (p. o.), in the w. part, is a station on the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway, and on the Avon, Genesee and Mount Morris R. R., and is celebrated for its medicinal springs.² It was incorporated June 13, 1853, and has 4 churches, a bank, a banking house, a large cure, 7 large hotels, a newspaper office,³ 2 plow factories, a malt house, etc., and 900 inhabitants. **East Avon**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains 2 churches and about 35 houses. **South Avon**, (p. o.), in the s. part, contains a dozen houses. **Littleville**, 1½ mi. s. of Avon, contains a gristmill, furnace, and 23

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Bur's Atlas, is 326,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	229,762	86,938	316,700
1855	262,462	96,378	358,840
1860	274,069	92,009	367,079
1865	281,049	87,711	368,760

² These springs—two in number, and about one-fourth

of a mile apart—are located about 1 mi. s. w. of the village. The lower spring discharges about 54 gallons of water per minute.

The quantity of water from both springs continues about the same during the year. Several large hotels have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, large numbers of whom visit the springs annually. Their analysis shows that they contain the carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

³ The Avon Journal, (Dem.) J. R. Cotter, pub.

houses. The first settlement was made in 1785.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1795; Rev. Daniel Thatcher was the first preacher. There are 6 churches in town.²

CALEDONIA—was formed, as “Southampton,” March 30, 1802. Its name was changed April 4, 1806. A part of York was taken off in 1819. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, and a considerable portion of it is stony. Genesee River forms the e. boundary. Caledonia Spring, in the n. part, covers an area of about 2 acres, and the outlet forms a good water-power a few rods n. of the spring. In the s. part is a valuable quarry of limestone, yielding excellent lime and a fine quality of building stone. **Caledonia**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, a station on the C. & N. F. Branch of the Central, and the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, contains 3 churches, a grist and saw-mill, a brewery, and 597 inhabitants. The first settlement was made about 1797, by — Peterson, a Dane, and — Brooks, an Englishman.³ The first church (Presb.) was org. in 1805; and the first settled preacher, Rev. Alexander Denoon, was installed Aug. 17, 1808.⁴

CONESUS—was formed from Livonia and Groveland, as “Freeport,” April 12, 1819. Its name was changed to “Bowersville,” March 26, 1825, and to Conesus April 15, 1825. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Hemlock Lake forms the e. and Conesus Lake a part of the w. boundary. Its surface is hilly. The Marrowback Hills in the e. part, w. of Hemlock Lake, rise to about 1,200 feet above it. A deep valley extends s. e. from near the centre into Springwater, through which the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway passes. The principal stream is Mill Creek. **Conesus Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church, a grist and sawmill, and 237 inhabitants. **Conesus**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. station. **Foots Corners**, and **Union Corners**, (p. o.,) are hamlets, the latter, containing one church. Settlement was commenced at the head of Conesus Lake in 1794, or '95, by James Henderson, from Penn.⁵ The first church (Meth.) was organized in 1814.⁶

GENESEO—was formed in Jan., 1789. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with an abrupt declivity of 200 to 300 feet toward the river, on the w. Genesee River, forming its w. boundary, is bordered by fertile flats of an average width of about half a mi. The other principal streams are Fall Creek, and several small brooks that flow w. into the river and e. into Conesus Lake. On Fall Creek, s. of the village, is a perpendicular fall of 90 feet. **GeneSEO**, (p. o.,) formerly called “Big Tree,” from an immense oak tree that stood upon the banks of the river, is a station on the Avon, Geneseo, and Mt. Morris R. R., and was incorp. as a village April 21, 1832. It contains the county buildings, 5 churches, the Genesco Normal and Training School,⁷ the Geneseo Academy,⁸ a bank, a library,⁹ a newspaper office,¹⁰ gristmill, furnace, machine shop, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Settlement was begun by Lemuel B. Jenkins and Capt. Noble about 1788-9, near the village.¹¹ The first church was organized in 1795, but was subsequently removed to the n. e. part of the town, near Lakeville.¹²

GROVELAND—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. A part of Conesus was taken off in 1819,

¹ Among the early settlers were Gilbert R. Berry at the River, w. of Avon Village, and Dr. Timothy Hosmer, at West Avon, Maj. Isaiah Thompson, and — Rice, in 1789. Gilbert R. Berry kept the first inn, and established the first ferry across Genesee River, in 1789. The first saw-mill was built by Timothy Hosmer at Littleville, in 1790, and the first gristmill by the Wadsworths, in 1792. The first school was kept by Pedia Joiner, at Avon, in 1792.

² 2 M. E., Prot. E., Bap., Presb., and R. C.

³ David Fuller settled near the Spring in 1798; and in that year and 1799, John and Malcolm McLaren, Peter Campbell, Alex. McDonald, John Cameron, and John and Donald McVean, from Scotland, settled in town. Hines Chamberlain was an early settler. The first death was that of John McLaren, in 1800; and the first marriage, that of Hines Chamberlain and widow McLaren. The first inn was kept by — Peterson; David Fuller kept an inn in 1799. The first store was kept by Alex. McDonald, in 1799. The first mill was built by the Pulteney Land Company, at the Spring, in 1801-2; and the first woolen factory, by Donald McKenzie, in 1822. The first school was taught near the Spring, by Jeannette McDonald, in 1804.

⁴ There are 3 churches: M. E., Presb., and Ref. Presb.

⁵ Hector McKay settled in 1798, Harvey May in 1806, Davenport Alger in 1808; James Steel and Walt Arnold, in 1810; Thomas Young, (father of Governor Young) in 1811, and Andrew Arnold in 1816. The first store was kept by A. & G. Arnold, at the centre, in 1818. The first saw-mill was built in 1803 or '04, on Mill Creek, near the centre; and the first woolen factory in 1819, by Hosea Gilbert.

⁶ There are 2 churches in town: M. E. and Univ.

⁷ First called the “Wadsworth Normal and Training School.” The name was changed by act of April 5, 1871. It was established under authority of chap. 195, laws of 1867, the sum of \$15,000 being raised by the village, and \$45,000 by the town. To this the executors of the estate of James Wadsworth added \$10,000. The building has lately been fully completed. The contract first provided for a building at \$63,192, but a change of sites and modification of the original plan increased the expense about \$8,000 in excess of the fund in hand. At the date of the last official report the school had not been organized.

⁸ Located on Temple Hill, on the e. border of the village. The buildings were erected in 1826, principally under the impulse received from James Wadsworth. It is under the control of the Buffalo Synod.

⁹ The Wadsworth Library was founded by the late James Wadsworth, Esq., and it subsequently received a large addition from Gen. James S. Wadsworth. It has 6,340 vols., besides 900 duplicates, and other property valued at \$36,443.06. It is a free circulating library for citizens of the county, and reports annually to the Legislature.

¹⁰ The *Livingston Republican*, (Repub.) weekly; Lockwood, L. Doty, pub. Size, 27 by 41. Terms, \$1.50.

¹¹ Wm. and James Wadsworth settled in town in 1790. They came from Durham, Conn., with a small party, and located near the present site of the village. Richard Steele kept the first inn, in 1793, and Hall & Miner the first store, in 1794.

¹² The census reports 5 churches—2 Presb., M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

and a part of Sparta in 1856. It lies near the centre of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly. In the w. part are extensive flats occupying about one-fourth of the area of the town. The principal streams are Canaseraga and Coshaqua Creeks, which empty into Genesee River near the n. w. corner of the town. **Groveland Corners**, (Groveland p. o.,) n. of the centre, contains 1 church and 15 houses. **Hunts Corners**, (East Groveland p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches and 14 houses. **Groveland Centre**, is a hamlet in the n. w. part. The first settlement was made by Charles Williamson, agent for the Pulteney Estate, in 1792.¹ In that year he built several houses in the n. w. corner of the town, and there located a small colony of Germans, and called the settlement "Williamsburgh." This colony soon after left, and the entire village disappeared. In the s. w. part, at the junction of the Dansville Branch with the Genesee Valley Canal, is a Shaker settlement. There are 3 churches in town—M. E., "Nazarene," and Presb.

LEICESTER, named from a son of Oliver Phelps—was formed, as "*Leister*," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed Feb. 9, 1805. Mount Morris was taken off in 1813, and a part of York in 1819. It is the centre town on the w. border of the co. The surface is undulating, with extensive flats in the e. It is drained by Genesee River, which forms its e. and s. boundaries, and by Beards Creek² and its tributaries. Little Beardstown, Squakie Hill, and Big Tree Reservations were within the limits of this town. **Moscow**, (p. o.,) near the centre, incorp. about 1850, contains 3 churches and 245 inhabitants. **Cuylerville**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, incorp. in 1848, contains a church, a distillery, and about 350 inhabitants; **Gibsonville**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, a paper mill, sawmill, and 16 houses. Ebenezer Allen was the first settler, soon after the close of the Revolution, but left soon after. The first permanent settlement was commenced by Horatio and John H. Jones, in 1789.³

LIMA—was formed, as "*Charleston*," Jan. 27, 1789. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is undulating and hilly. It is drained chiefly by Honeoye Creek, which forms the e. boundary. **Lima**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 25, 1867, contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁴ a bank, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and until recently the Genesee College.⁵ Pop. 1,257. **South Lima**, (p. o.,)—Hamilton's Station, on the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway—in the s. w. corner, is a small village. Settlement was commenced by Paul Davidson and Jonathan Gould, from Penn., in 1788.⁶ The first religious society (Presb.) was organized Oct. 1, 1795, by Rev. Daniel Thatcher.

LIVONIA—was formed from "*Pittstown*," (now Richmond, Ontario co.) Feb. 12, 1808. A part of Conesus was taken off in 1819. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface in the s. part is moderately hilly, and in the n. undulating. Conesus and Hemlock Lakes lie partly within the town. Their outlets, and that of Canadice Lake, are the principal streams. **Livonia Centre**, (Livonia p. o.,) a r. r. station, contains 2 churches and 193 inhabitants; **Livonia Station**, (p. o.,) 1½ mi. w., on the Roch. Div. of E. Railway, a manufactory of agricultural implements, 2 churches, 1 banking office, and a population of 399; **South Livonia**, (p. o.,) 1 church and 13 houses; **Hemlock**

¹ Among the early settlers were Wm. Ewens, Wm. Lemon, John Ewart, and W. Harris. The first school was taught at "Williamsburgh," by Sam'l Murphy, about 1793. The first mill was built by Chas. Scholl, for Chas. Williamson, on Lot 55, in 1797; the first inn was kept in "Williamsburgh," by Wm. Lemon, in 1795; and the first store, in the same place, by Alexander McDonald, in 1795 or '96.

² Named from Little Beard, an Indian chief, whose principal village, Little Beard's Town, was situated on the present site of Cuylerville.

³ Among the other early settlers were Elijah Hunt, Alexander Ewing, and Maj. Wm. Lemon. Jellis, Thomas, and Wm. Clute, from Schenectady, were also early settlers. The first child born was James Jones, May 5, 1791; and the first death that of Mrs. Horatio Jones, in June, 1792. The first inn was kept by Leonard Stinson, in 1797. He also opened the first store, soon after. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Allen, at Gibsonville, in 1792; and the first gristmill by Oliver L. Phelps, near Moscow, in 1799.

⁴ The *Lima Recorder*, (Neutral,) weekly; Elma Houser, prop. Size, 26 by 33. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1869.

⁵ These institutions are located on beautiful eminence in the n. w. part of the village. The seminary was founded in 1830 by the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, and opened in 1832. The first building, erected at a cost of \$20,000, was destroyed by fire in May, 1832. Another building was immediately erected of brick at a cost of about \$24,000. The college was founded in 1849, and in 1869 reported 3 professors, 78 under graduates, and college prop-

erty worth \$46,494.13. Total value of property, \$131,300. An act passed April 14, 1869, authorized the removal of this college to Syracuse whenever \$200,000 should be added to its endowment funds. The act provided for a separation of the financial affairs of the college from those of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and the conveyance of real estate, furniture, &c., to the latter. The sum of \$75,000 was to be set apart, and the income applied for the support of the seminary, the latter assuming to hold in perpetuity the free scholarships guaranteed by the college before the date of transfer. The recent organization of Syracuse University secures the transfer of the college organization, leaving the premises as a seminary. A grant of \$25,000, to endow a professorship of agriculture, remains with the seminary.

⁶ Abner Miles, from Mass., settled in 1789; John Miner and Asahel Barehard in 1790; Steven Tinker and Solomon Hovey, from Mass., in 1791; and Col. Thomas Lee, Willard and Amasa Humphrey, Reuben and Gideon Thayer, Col. David Morgan, and Zebulon Moses, Asahel, William, and Daniel H. Warner, from Mass., previous to 1795. The first marriage was that of Simeon Gray and Patty Alger, in 1793; the first death that of Mrs. Abbott, mother of Mrs. Paul Davidson, in 1791. John Sabin taught the first school, in 1792 and '93. Reuben Thayer kept the first inn, in 1793, and Tryon & Adams the first store, in 1794. The first sawmill was built by Reuben Thayer, in 1796; and Zebulon Norton built the first gristmill, in 1794.

Lake, (p. o.,) in the s. e., 2 churches, 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 257 inhabitants; and **Lakeville**, (p. o.,) at the foot of Conesus Lake, 4 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and 130 inhabitants. The first settlement was made by Solomon Woodruff, from Conn., on lot 32, in 1792.¹

MOUNT MORRIS—named from Robert Morris, was formed from Leicester, April 17, 1818. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly. It is drained by Genesee River, which forms its n. and w. boundaries. Coshaqua Creek, which flows through the s. e. corner, and several small streams, its tributaries. A part of the Gardeau Reservation was in the s. w. part of this town. **Mount Morris**,² (p. o.,) in the n. part, was incorp. May 2, 1835. It is on the G. V. Canal, and is the southern terminus of the A. G. & Mt. M. R. R. It contains 5 churches, female high school, 2 furnaces, a printing office,³ bank, banking office, machine shop, 3 flouring mills, a sawmill, planing mill, and 2,060 inhabitants. **Tuscarora**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 192 inhabitants; **Brooks Grove**,⁴ (p. o.,) in the s. part, a church and 16 houses; **Ridge**, (p. o.,) a church and 13 houses. Ebenezer Allen commenced settlement, in 1784 or '85.⁵

NORTH DANSVILLE—was formed from Sparta, Feb. 27, 1846. A part of Sparta was annexed in 1849. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. The hills are generally arable. Canaseraga⁶ Creek flows through the n. w. part, and Mill Creek through the s. In town are valuable quarries of building and flagging stone. **Dansville**,⁷ (p. o.,) w. of the centre, was incorp. May 7, 1845. It is the terminus of the Dansville Branch of the G. V. Canal. A r. r. is under construction from this place to Mount Morris. It contains 8 churches, the Dansville Seminary,⁸ 2 printing offices,⁹ 2 banks, a banking office, a cure,¹⁰ 5 flouring mills, 3 paper mills, 1 furnace and plow factory, 2 plaster mills, machine shop, pail factory, 2 sash and blind factories, distillery, 2 tanneries, and 5 breweries. Pop. 3,600. **Comminserville**, in the n. w. part, contains a sawmill, furnace, and about 25 houses. Settlement was commenced at Dansville Village, by Amariah Hammond and Cornelius McCoy, from Penn., in 1795. David and James McCurdy, step-sons of McCoy, came at the same time.¹¹ The first religious services were held by Rev. Andrew Grey, in 1798. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1800¹².

NUNDA—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. Portage was taken off in 1827. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the highest summit, near the centre, being about 1,200 feet above the canal at Nunda Village. The principal stream is Coshaqua Creek, which flows through the n. w. part. **Nunda**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, on the G. V. Canal, was incorp. April 26, 1839. It contains 6 churches, two newspaper offices,¹³ the Nunda Academy,¹⁴ two banking offices, a gristmill, sawmill, furnace,

¹ Among the other early settlers were — Higby and Peter Briggs, in 1794; Philip Short, in 1796; David Beaton, in 1798, and Geo. Smith, Jesse Blake, Nathan Woodruff, Smith Henry, and Thomas Grant, mostly from Conn., and all of whom came in previous to 1800. The first child born was Philip Woodruff, Feb. 19, 1794; the first death, that of a child of — Higby, in 1797. Dorias Peck taught the first school, in 1798 and '99; Solomon Woodruff built the first inn, in 1794; Isaac Bishop the first store, in 1803 or '04. The first sawmill was built by — Higby, in 1795; and the first gristmill, by Thomas Van Fossen, in 1799.

² Formerly called *Alex's Hill*, from Ebenezer Allen, the first settler. Col. Jonathan Trumbull, of Revolutionary memory, at one time contemplated making it his place of residence. He planted an orchard, selected a site, and made some preparations for building. He changed the name to "Richmond Hill." When he abandoned the idea of settling here, the place received its present name.

³ *Union and Constitution*, (Dem.) weekly. H. Harding, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1832.

⁴ Named from Gen. Micah Brooks, one of the purchasers of the Gardeau Reservation, and who settled at this place.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Benj. W. Rogers, Isaac Bronson, Gen. Mills, and Jesse Stanley, from Conn. The first store was kept by Ebenezer Allen, about 1790. He brought in a lot of goods from Philadelphia, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The first mill was built about 1820, by Wm. Shull.

⁶ *Can-a-ra-ga*, an Indian name, signifying "among the sheltering elms."

⁷ Named from Daniel P. Faulkner, a prominent pioneer settler, familiarly known as Capt. Dan' Faulkner; hence the name "Dansville."

⁸ This institution was started in the spring of 1858. The

building and grounds cost \$12,000 to \$15,000. It is under the supervision of the M. E. denomination.

⁹ *Dansville Advertiser*, (Rep.) weekly. A. O. Burnell, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1860.

¹⁰ *Dansville Express*, (Rep.) weekly. T. J. Robbins, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1850.

¹¹ *Laws of Life*, (Medical) monthly. Harriet N. Austin, ed.; Austin, Jackson & Co., publs. 20 pages; size of page 10 by 12. Terms, \$1.00. Estab. in 1857.

¹² "Our Home Hygienic Institute of Dansville, N. Y.," an institution for medical treatment, was incorporated by ch. 407, laws of 1871. Capital, \$65,000, in shares of \$100 each.

¹³ Among the other early settlers were Daniel P., Samuel, and James Faulkner, Nathaniel, Matthew, and Wm. Porter, from Penn., in 1792; Jacob Welsh, Jacob Martz and his son Conrad, George Shirley, and Frederick Barnhart, from Penn., in 1798. Wm. Phenix, James Logan, David Scholl, and John Vandeventer, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Wm. McCartney and Mary McCurdy. Thos. McLain taught the first school, in 1790 or '99. Samuel Faulkner kept the first inn, in 1796; Dan'l P. Faulkner the first store, in 1797 and '98; David Scholl erected the first sawmill, in 1795, and the first gristmill, in 1796. Mr. Scholl was Charles Williamson's millwright, and built the mills for the Pulteney estate.

¹⁴ There are 9 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 R. C., Prot. E., M. E., Bap., Evang., Luth., and Germ. Evang. Ref.

¹⁵ The *Nunda News*, (Repub.) C. K. Sanders, prop. Size, 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1859.

The *Livingston Democrat*, (Dem.) C. F. Peck, prop. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1863.

¹⁶ Opened in 1844. The building was burned in June, 1859, and subsequently rebuilt.

machine shop, and tannery, cheese factory, carriage factory, and steam cabinet ware factory. Pop. 1,300. **Nunda Station**, (p. o.,) on the Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway, in the s. w. part, contains about 50 houses; **Coopersville**, in the n. part, a gristmill and about 20 houses. The first settlement was commenced near the village, by Phineas Bates and Beela Elderkin, in 1806.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1819; Elder Samuel Messenger was the first preacher.²

OSSIAN—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. It was set off from Allegany co. in 1856. It is the centre town on the s. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. Sugar Creek flows s. e. through near the centre. **Ossian Centre**, (Ossian p. o.,) contains 2 churches and about 18 houses; and **West View**, a sawmill and about 12 houses. The first settlement was made at the centre, by Judge Richard W. Porter, and his brother, James Porter, from N. J., in 1804.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed Sept. 29, 1818.⁴

PORTAGE—was formed fram Nunda, March 8, 1827. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest point, near Portageville, being about 200 feet higher than the r. r. Genesee River forms the w. boundary of the town. Its banks are steep and rocky, 100 to 200 ft. high and in many places perpendicular. Cosqua Creek flows through the e. part. **Oakland**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches, a grist- and sawmill, woolen factory, tannery, furnace, and 35 houses; **Hunts Hollow**, (p. o.,) 2 churches, a tannery, and 31 houses. **Portage Station**, on the Buffalo Div. of Erie Railway is on the line of Wyoming co. There is a bridge over the Genesee at this place, 800 ft. long, and 234 ft. high. It is of timber, and cost \$175,000. The Genesee Valley Canal also crosses here, on an aqueduct 40 feet high, that cost \$70,000. Settlement was commenced by Jacob Shaver, on lot 150, in 1810.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Hunts Hollow, about 1820.⁶

SPARTA—was formed in Jan. 1789. A part of Springwater was taken off in 1816, West Sparta in 1846, and parts of North Dansville in 1846 and '49. A part of Dansville (Steuben co.) was annexed in 1822, and a part of Groveland in 1856. The line on the side of Springwater was changed Nov. 19, 1861. It lies s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 800 to 1,000 ft. high. Canaseraga Creek flows on the w. border. **Scottsburgh**,⁷ (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches, a steam saw and gristmill, a furnace, and 200 inhabitants. **North Sparta**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. corner, **Sparta**, (p. o.,) in the w., and **Reeds Corners**, in the s. part, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced near Scottsburgh, by Jesse Collar, from Penn., about 1794.⁸

SPRINGWATER—was formed from Sparta and Naples, April 17, 1816. Its line with Sparta was changed Nov. 19, 1861. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is very hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The principal stream is the inlet of Hemlock Lake, which flows n. through the town w. of the centre. Cohocton River rises in the s. e. part, and flows s. into Steuben co. **Springwater**, (p. o.,) in the valley far below the level of its R. R. station, and 1 mi. e., is a small village, with 2 churches, a sash and blind factory, a sawmill, and about 70 houses. **East Springwa-**

¹ Among the other early settlers were David Corey and brother, Peleg and Reuben Sweet, Abner Tuttle, Gideon Powell, Wm. P. Wilcox, John H. Townser, and Jas. Paine. The first inn was kept at the village, by Alanson Hobbell, in 1829, and the first store by Wm. P. Wilcox, near the centre. Willoughby Lovell built the first sawmill, in 1833, and Samuel Swain and Lindsey Joslyn the first gristmill, in 1828.

² There are 7 churches in town: Bap., F.W. Bap., Presb., M. E., Prot. E., Univ., and R. C.

³ Among the other early settlers were Richard N. Porter, Jas. Haynes, and James Croghan, about 1806; Jacob Cledenin, in 1807; Orrison Cleveland, William and John Gould, and Reman Orton, about 1810. Luther Bisbee was an early settler in the n. w. corner of the town. The first child born was Abraham Porter, in 1805, the first marriage was that of John Gelson and Betsey Shay, in 1816; and the first death, that of John Turner, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1807. Jonathan Weston taught the first school, in 1813 and '14; Oliver Stacy kept the first inn, in 1817; and Daniel Canfield the first store, in 1824. The first sawmill was built by Nathaniel Porter, in 1808 or '09; and the first gristmill, by John Smith, in 1826.

⁴ There are 2 churches in town: Presb., and M. E. ⁵ Ephraim Kingsley and Seth Sherwood settled on lot 169 in 1811; Joseph Dixon, above Portageville. Col. George Williams, Russell Messenger, and Sanford Hunt all settled about 1814. Horace Miller taught the first school, in 1817. The first inn was kept by Prosper Adams, in 1817; and the first store, at Hunt's Hollow, by Sanford Hunt, in 1819. Russell Messenger built the first sawmill, in 1816, and this first gristmill, in 1817.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town: Presb., Meth., Prot. E., and Bap.

⁷ Named from Matthew and William Scott, early settlers at this place.

⁸ Darling Havens settled at North Sparta; John Niblack on lot 29; John Smith, Asa Simmons, Robert Wilson, and Thomas Hovey, previous to 1798; and Peter Roberts, on lot 27, in 1799. Samuel and James Rodman were early settlers. Most of these were from Penn. The first school was taught by Thos. Bohanan, in 1799. The first inn was kept by Darling Havens, at North Sparta, about 1800; and the first gristmill was built by Wm. D. McNair, in 1810.

ter, in the n. e., is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Seth Knowles, from Conn., on lot 18, about 1807.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1816.²

WEST SPARTA—was formed from Sparta, Feb. 27, 1846. It is an interior town, s. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the summits being 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys. In the n. e. is an extensive marsh, known as the Canaseraga Swamp. Canaseraga Creek flows n. along the e. border. **Kysorville**, in the n. part, on the G. V. Canal, contains 79 inhabitants; **Union Corners**, (p. o.,) locally known as "Brushville," on the line of Mt. Morris, 2 churches and about 20 houses; **Byerville**, (p. o.,) in the s. part; **Woodville**, in the s. e. corner, is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in the s. part, by Jeremiah Gregory, in 1795.³ The first church organization was Bap.⁴

YORK—named from Joseph York, of St. Lawrence co., then in Assembly, was formed from Caledonia and Leicester, March 26, 1819. A part of Covington was annexed in 1823. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is undulating, with a general inclination to the e. Brown and Calder Creeks flow e. through the central and n. parts. **York Centre**, (York p. o.,) contains 4 churches and about 350 inhabitants; **Fowlerville**,⁵ (p. o.,) or **Inverness**, in the n. e. part, 2 churches, and a manufactory of agricultural implements; **Craigsville**,⁶ (p. o.,) in the s. part, a church and 22 houses; **Piffardinia**,⁷ (Piffard p. o.,) in the s. e. part, on the G. V. Canal, a church and about 30 houses. Settlement was commenced in the n. e. part, by several Scotch families, about the year 1800.⁸ The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1816,⁹ and incorporated in 1831.

MADISON COUNTY.



Oneida Lake. The principal streams upon the n. slope are Chittenango¹⁰ Creek, forming a part of the w. boundary of the co., Oneida Creek, forming a part of the e. boundary, and the

¹ Among the other early settlers were Eber Watkins, Joshua Herrick, Peter Welch, Adam Miller, and Samuel Hines, in 1808; Reuben and Phineas Gilbert, from Mass., in 1810; Hugh Wilson, Henry Cole, Samuel Sparks, James Blake, Benj. Livermore, and David Frazer. Jacob Cannon settled on the e. Hill in 1812. The first death was that of Mrs. Benjamin Farnham, in 1813. James Blake taught the first school, in 1813-14. Oliver Jennings kept the first inn, about 1815. Hosea H. Grover kept the first store, in 1815. David Henry was the first physician. The first sawmill was built by Samuel Hines, in 1809; and the first gristmill, by Hugh Wilson, in 1813.

² There are 4 churches in town: Presb., Bap., M. E., and

³ Among the other early settlers were Wm. Stevens, in 1796; Abel Willcox, in 1797; Benj. Wilcox, in 1799, and Sam'l McNair, in 1804. The first inn was kept at Kysorville, by Ebenezer McMaster, about 1820; the first store, at Union Corners, by Jonathan Russel, in 1823. The first wool-carding and cloth dressing mill was built by Benj. Hungerford, in 1814; the first gristmill, by Samuel Stoner, in 1823.

⁴ There are 4 churches in town: Presb., M. E., Bap., and Christian.

⁵ Named from Wells Fowler, the first settler at the village.

⁶ Named from Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua.

⁷ Named from David Piffard, a prominent settler at this place.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Donald and John McKenzie, Angus McBean, John and Alexander Frazer, Archibald Gillis, and John McCall. David Martz was an early settler. John Russ, from Vt., settled at the centre, in 1807; Ralph Brown, in 1808; and John Darling, from Vt., in 1809; and James Calder, in the n. part of the town. The first birth was that of Angus McKenzie. The first inn was kept by Nathaniel Russ, in 1817; the first store, by Chandler Piersons, in 1816. Ralph Brown built the first gristmill in 1818.

⁹ There are 9 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., 2 United Presb., and Ref. Presb.

¹⁰ Meaning "waters divide and run n." Seaver, in "The Life of Mary Jenkins," says it is a corruption of the Oneida word "chu-de-many," signifying "where the sun shines out."

Canaseraga,¹ Canastota,² and Cowaselon Creeks; and the principal flowing s. are Unadilla River, upon the e. border, Beaver Creek, Chenango River and its branches, Otselic Creek, and Tioughnioga River. The principal bodies of water are Oneida Lake, forming the n. boundary, and Owahgena or Cazenovia Lake, near the centre of the w. border. The latter, a beautiful sheet of water, 4 mi. long, is 900 ft. above tide, and is completely surrounded by gradually sloping hillsides. The lowest rocks of the co., outcropping along Oneida Lake, belong to the Clinton group. Next above this successively appear the Niagara and Onondaga groups, underlaying the whole swampy region. The red shales form the surface rock s. of the swamp, and beds of gypsum extend along the base of the hills.³ These beds are extensively quarried in some sections, and furnish an excellent quality of plaster. Upon the n. declivities of the hills successively appear the water limestone, Pentamerus limestone, Oriskany sandstone, and Onondaga limestone. From these groups are obtained an abundance of water-lime, quicklime, and building stone, all of excellent quality. Next above appear the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, covering more than one-half of the entire surface of the co. The Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Ithaca groups are found to a limited extent covering the tops of the southern hills. A large share of the co. is covered deep with drift deposits. The soil upon the flat lands of the n. is generally a red clay, with great quantities of muck and marl in the swampy regions. Upon the northern declivities of the hills the soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with lime and plaster, and is very productive. Further s. the soil upon the hills is a clayey, gravelly, and shaly loam, best adapted to pasture, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. The people are principally engaged in stock raising and dairy-ing.⁴ Hops are largely cultivated. Manufactures are principally confined to a few villages.

The co. seat is located at Morrisville. The courthouse is a two story wooden building, pleasantly situated on a small park, fronting on a main street. It was built in 1849, and contains the court and jury rooms. The clerk's office is a small, brick, fire-proof building adjoining the courthouse. The jail is a two story wooden building erected in 1817. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 159 acres, near Eaton village, 5 mi. s. e. of Morrisville. The principal building is of stone, 150 by 40 ft., two stories, with 2 small stone buildings for the insane. The premises have been recently repaired.

The public works of this co., owned by the State, are the Erie Canal, crossing the towns of Lenox and Sullivan, and the Chenango Canal, crossing Madison, Eaton, and Lebanon. The Erie Canal is here about 60 feet above Oneida Lake, and 426.96 feet above tide at the "long level," and it receives feeders from the Oneida Creek, Cowaselon Creek, and Cazenovia Lake, by way of Chittenango Creek. The Chenango Canal summit is in this co., and it has several feeders. The railroads of this co. are the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., crossing Lenox and Sullivan; the Cazenovia and Canastota R. R., in Lenox, Fenner, and Cazenovia; the Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R., crossing Cazenovia, Nelson, Georgetown, and Lebanon; the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R., crossing Lenox, Stockbridge, Eaton and Lebanon; the Auburn Branch of this road, crossing the town of De Ruyter; the Utica, C., & S. V. R. R., (leased to D. L. & W. R. R.,) crossing Madison, Eaton, and Lebanon; and the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton, (leased to Del. and Hud. Canal Co.,) crossing Hamilton and a part of Madison.

Nearly all the s. half of this co. belonged to the tract known as the "Chenango Twenty Towns." A strip lying between this tract and the Military Tract, including De Ruyter and the greater part of Cazenovia, was embraced in the Lincklaen Purchase. The Oneida Indian Reservation, originally embracing all the n. part of the co., was subsequently divided into several large tracts. The "New Petersburgh Tract," or purchase of Peter Smith, includes nearly all of Smithfield and Fenner, the n. part of Cazenovia, and a strip a mile wide across the s. part of Stockbridge. The remainder of Stockbridge was included in the reservation of the Stockbridge Indians. Lenox and Sullivan constituted the n. w. portion of the Oneida Indian Reservation. The first settlements were made by squatters upon the Oneida Reservation, in 1790. The permanent settlements were commenced about 1795, and the co. rapidly filled up with immigrants, principally from New England.

¹ Meaning "Big Elkshorn." Seaver gives it as "Ka-na-so-wa-ga," signifying "several strings of beads with a string lying across."

² "Ka-ne-to-ta," signifying "pine tree standing alone."

³ In the marsh near Canastota a brine spring is found. A

boring of 190 feet has been made, and attempts made to manufacture salt.

⁴ In 1869, there were reported 58 cheese factories in this co., of which 52 used the milk of 20,442 cows. The census in 1865 reported 33 factories, of which 31 used the milk of 11,635 cows, and produced 3,462,057 pounds of cheese.

The troops raised in this co. in the late war were as follows: The "Oneida Independent Co." (Cavalry) was organized at Oneida, Sept. 4, 1861, for 3 years, by Capt. Daniel P. Mann. It remained in service until June 13, 1865, a separate organization from first to last. The 157th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was organized at Hamilton in the fall of 1862. This was one of the two regiments raised that year, under orders dated July 7th, in the 23d Senatorial Dist., comprising the counties of Madison, Chenango, and Cortland. Parts of the 114th and 189th Regiments were also raised in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brookfield....	3,729	3,593	3,565	503	314	531	331	578	350	546	304	553	352	500	301
Cazenovia....	4,343	4,157	4,265	632	388	523	375	611	392	608	248	632	398	553	377
De Ruyter....	1,017	1,820	2,009	308	115	237	144	310	117	289	89	325	106	317	116
Eaton.....	3,871	3,661	3,690	554	267	493	277	557	294	535	266	571	309	392	309
Fenner....	1,649	1,387	1,381	223	106	208	113	226	117	197	111	199	142	171	111
Georgetown....	3,476	1,479	1,423	290	52	232	52	272	76	279	70	285	92	226	80
Hamilton....	3,894	3,434	3,637	621	239	567	245	618	297	609	244	640	299	611	285
Lebanon....	1,678	1,557	1,559	351	50	291	68	310	70	294	83	296	117	244	119
Lenox....	6,024	4,856	9,816	1,005	669	865	706	1,082	823	1,019	845	1,136	942	938	951
Madison....	2,457	2,414	2,402	337	115	348	132	402	149	355	178	356	214	341	214
Nelson....	1,797	1,717	1,730	279	156	215	168	243	180	241	160	255	179	228	149
Smithfield....	5,091	1,366	2,227	242	50	244	32	265	54	227	68	230	67	176	52
Stockbridge....	2,068	1,925	1,847	258	145	242	162	265	151	244	167	277	163	243	164
Sullivan....	5,233	5,340	4,921	555	551	465	569	477	675	485	536	500	611	544	563
Oneida Ind'n's....	101	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	43,545	42,607	43,522	6,288	3,217	5,501	3,369	6,221	3,744	5,923	3,519	6,255	3,991	5,444	3,811

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN MADISON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859....	390,280	\$9,232,265	\$2,276,485	\$41,508,759	.....	\$9,674.04	\$32,641.00	\$8,304.58	\$19,377.38	0.61
1860....	389,648	9,189,722	2,302,630	11,496,266	\$11,072,782	13,395.20	27,031.96	8,304.58	34,141.08	0.75
1861....	308,972	9,013,379	2,229,590	11,242,969	11,072,782	7,550.56	50,461.84	8,304.59	34,602.44	0.73
1862....	308,908	9,071,769	2,329,550	11,491,319	13,201,535	8,971.45	27,167.03	9,211.15	53,126.14	0.74
1863....	308,416	9,084,601	2,195,535	11,210,336	13,300,495	44,773.20	26,990.70	10,035.37	56,867.10	1.04
1864....	326,160	9,996,365	2,005,113	11,791,479	12,945,535	263,001.17	202,035.94	9,709.15	50,254.91	4.73
1865....	306,169	8,006,365	2,005,113	11,701,479	12,414,420	268,001.17	202,035.94	9,333.32	49,639.03	4.98
1866....	304,334	8,273,633	2,336,978	10,615,971	12,031,059	67,262.07	102,520.23	9,023.29	57,339.48	1.97
1867....	306,251	8,250,900	1,961,296	10,214,196	10,415,871	30,674.47	37,546.65	13,019.64	66,140.78	1.42
1868....	309,445	8,425,781	1,903,254	10,331,035	10,414,196	47,324.15	41,331.66	13,017.74	47,304.61	1.43
1869....	309,518	8,641,165	1,820,185	10,469,356	10,581,035	96,036.76	32,107.43	13,226.29	46,292.03	1.73
1870....	306,994	8,620,602	1,656,455	10,277,257	11,220,350	114,413.43	36,274.23	14,035.44	67,514.05	2.06

BROOKFIELD—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795; and Columbus (Chenango co.) was taken off in 1805. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is upland, broken by the valleys of Unadilla River and Beaver Creek. Unadilla River forms the e. boundary. Beaver Creek flows through near the centre, and the e. branch of the Chenango through the n. w. part. Several smaller streams take their rise in the town.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 372,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	363,392	93,263	456,595
1855.....	277,994	111,506	389,900
1860.....	278,960	80,788	359,748
1865.....	295,877	94,937	390,814

Clarkville,¹ (Brookfield p. o.)—named from Joseph Clark, formerly State Senator—was incorp. April 5, 1834, and contains 2 churches, the Brookfield Academy, and several important manufactories. Pop. 322. **Leonardsville,** (p. o.,) contains 1 church, a bank, and several manufactories. **North Brookfield,** (p. o.,) is a village of 226 inhabitants. **South Brookfield,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet, and **De Lancy**, a p. o., was named from John De Lancy. The first settlement was made by Daniel Brown, in 1791.

CAZENOVIA—named from Theophilus Cazenove, first agent of the Holland Land Co., was formed from Paris and Whitestown, March 5, 1795. De Ruyter was taken off in 1798, Sullivan in 1803, Smithfield and Nelson in 1807, and a part of Fenner in 1823. It is on the middle of the w. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Chittenango and Limestone Creeks. The summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Owahgena or Cazenovia Lake, in the n. part of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water about 5 mi. long. Its outlet—Chittenango Creek—forms a part of the boundary between this town and Fenner. In its course it has a fall of several hundred feet, affording a great number of valuable mill sites. At the Chittenango Fall the water plunges in a beautiful cascade perpendicularly over a ledge of limestone rock 136 feet in height. Limestone Creek flows across the s. part of the town. Hydraulic and common limestone are quarried near Chittenango Falls. **Cazenovia**, (p. o.,) incorp. Feb. 7, 1810, is beautifully situated on Chittenango Creek, at the foot of Cazenovia Lake. It contains 6 churches, an academy,² 2 banks, a newspaper office,³ and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 1,722. **New Woodstock**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, and 300 inhab.; **Bingley**, is a r. r. sta 1½ miles from Cazenovia; **Constine Bridge**, is a station on the Syr. & Ch. V. R. R. **Chittenango Falls**, is a p. o. and r. r. sta. There is a cascade of 136 feet fall at this place. Settlement was commenced in 1793, by John Lincklaen, from Amsterdam, Holland.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was organized May 17, 1799, with 5 members; and the Rev. Joshua Leonard was the first pastor. The census reports 9 churches in town.⁶

DE RUYTER—named from an Admiral of the Dutch navy, was formed from Cazenovia, March 15, 1798. Georgetown was taken off in 1815, and German in 1806. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of hilly upland, broken by the valley of Tioughnioga River. The summits of the hills are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Tioughnioga River and its tributaries. The Auburn branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. is opened from Norwich, and is under construction westward. **De Ruyter**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 15, 1833, contains three churches, a newspaper office,⁷ an academy,⁸ and several manufactories. Pop. 605. **Sheds Corners**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Elijah and Elias Benjamin and Eli Colgrove, in 1793.⁹ The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder Joel Butler, Nov. 5, 1799.

EATON—named from Gen. Wm. Eaton, was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It is an interior town, situated near the centre of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valley¹⁰ of Chenango River into two ridges, whose summits are 400 to 600 ft. in height. The Chenango flows s. through the centre. The outlet of the Eaton Reservoir flows through a deep, narrow ravine, and affords a large number of valuable mill sites. Hatchs Lake and Bradley Brook Reservoir, and several smaller reservoirs, are in this town. **Morrisville**, (p. o.,) named from a family of early settlers, is situated on Chenango River, and was incorp.

¹ John and Elias Button, Lawton Palmer, Sam'l H. Burdick, Sam'l Billings, David Maine, Stephen Collins, Thos. and James Rogers, and Paul and Perry Maxon settled in the town in 1792. Stephen Hoxie, Simeon, Nathaniel, and Eleazer Brown, Henry Clark, Robert Randall, Asa Frink, Ethan, Oliver, and Phinehas Babcock, Ira and Nathan Burdick, and Youman York were also early settlers. John Button built the first gristmill, in 1792; and Reuben Leonard opened the first store, in 1801. The first school was taught by Asa Carrier, in the winter of 1796-97.

² The Central N. Y. Conference Seminary is a large and flourishing institution, under the care of the Methodist denomination. Its name was changed from "Oneida Conf. Sem." by act August 3, 1870.

³ *Cazenovia Republican*, (Repub.,) weekly; Irwin A. Forte, pub. Terms, \$2.00. Size, 28 by 38. Begun in 1854.

⁴ In and near Cazenovia, on Chittenango Creek, are a woollen factory, paper mill, lock factory, furnace, machine shop, 2 gristmills, and a sawmill.

⁵ Archibald Bates, Wm. Gillett, Wm. Miles, Benj. Pierson, Noah Taylor, Sam'l. S. Forman, Ira Peck, Nathan Webb,

Shubael Brooks, and others named Tyler and Anger settled in the town in 1793; and Joseph Simms, Isaac Moss, Gideon Freeman, and David Fay soon after. The first birth was that of a child of Noah Taylor, in 1794. John Lincklaen built the first saw and grist mills, in 1794.

⁶ 2 Bap., 2 M. E., R. C., Presb., Prot. E., Union, and Universalist.

⁷ *De Ruyter New Era*, (Repub.,) weekly; John R. Beden, pub. Terms \$2.00. 8 pages; size of page, 15 by 22. Begun in 1870.

⁸ The De Ruyter Institute is under the care of the Seventh Day Bap. denomination.

⁹ Joseph Messenger and Sam'l Thompson settled in the town in 1795. Darius Benjamin, Justus, Jeremiah and Ebenezer Gage, and Daniel Page were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Frederick Benjamin, about 1798; Joseph Messenger opened the first inn in 1796; Samuel Bowen kept the first store; Joseph Rich built the first sawmill, in 1807, and the first gristmill, in 1809. The first school was taught by Eli Gage, in the winter of 1799.

April 13, 1819. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,¹ and several manufactories. Pop. 570. **Eaton**, (p. o.,) commonly called "Log City," contains 3 churches, a bank, and several manufactories.² **West Eaton**, (p. o.,) commonly called "Leeville," contains 2 churches, and several manufactories; and **Pratts Hollow**,³ (p. o.,) 1 church and about 25 houses. **Pine Woods**, is a p. o. Settled in 1792, by John and James Salisbury, from Vt.; but the first permanent settler was Joshua Leland, from Sherburne, Mass., in 1793.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1805.

FENNER—named from a Gov. of R. I., was formed from Cazenovia and Smithfield, April 22, 1823. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland. Oneida, Canaseraga, and Chittenango Creeks, have their sources in this town. The latter forms a part of its w. boundary. Extensive marl beds are found; and on the bank of Chittenango Creek, calcareous tufa is quarried and burned into lime. **Perryville**, (p. o.,) partly in this town, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and 35 houses. **Chittenango Falls**, is a hamlet, partly in this town. **Fenner**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The Cazenovia and Canastota R. R. crosses the n. w. part of this town, with stations at Perryville and Chittenango Falls. The first settlement was made about the year 1793.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized Aug. 23, 1861.⁶

GEORGETOWN—was formed from De Ruyter, April 7, 1815. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Otselic Creek into two ridges. The summits of the hills are 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Otselic Creek and its branches. There are in this town, 3 gristmills, 2 tanneries, 3 stores, and a few machine shops. The Auburn branch of the Midland R. R. and the S. & C. V. R. R. cross this town. **Georgetown**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches, and has a population of 350. The first settlement was made by Ezra Sexton, in 1804.⁷ Lewis Anathe Muller, a French refugee, settled in this town about 1810, and remained until the restoration of Louis Philippe.⁸ The first religious services were conducted by Ezra Sexton, at the house of Bethel Hurd, in 1805.

HAMILTON—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795, and named from Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y. Eaton, Lebanon, and Madison were taken off in 1807. It is on the s. border of the co. a little e. of the centre, and its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of the Chenango River and its branch. The Chenango Canal crosses the s. w. and n. w. angles of the town. The Utica & Chenango Valley R. R. crosses the eastern and southern part, and the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton r. r. the n. w. corner. **Hamilton**, (p. o.,) formerly "Paynesville," was first incorporated as a village, April 12, 1812. It is well located for communication by canal and R. R., and contains 5 churches, a union school, the Hamilton Female Seminary, 2 newspaper offices,⁹ a bank, &c., and a population of 1,529. It is the seat of *Madison University*, which was incorp. March 26, 1846, and is under the charge of the Baptist denomination. Its report for the year ending Aug. 3, 1870, showed that it had a faculty of 11 professors, and 100 students. Whole number of graduates 626; graduated at last commencement 11. It embraces a collegiate and academic department, and a theological school. The academic department, or grammar school, had 51 students, and

¹ *Madison Observer*, (Dem.,) weekly; E. Norton, pub., Terms, \$2.00. Size 23 by 33. Begun in 1823.

² A woolen factory, a tool factory and trip hammer, distillery, tannery, gristmill, and sawmill.

³ Named from John and Matthew Pratt, early settlers.

⁴ John H. and Benj. Morris, settled in the town in 1794; Benj. Morse, Daniel Abbey, Simeon Gillett, Levi Barney, and Elijah Hayden, in 1795; Joseph Moss, Wm. Mills, Lewis Wilson, Sam'l Sinclair, Humphrey Palmer, and —— McCrellis, in 1796; and Rawson Harmon, in 1797. Thos. Morris, Windsor and Ziba Coman, Constandt, Robert, and Cyrus Avery, Joseph French, and Abiathar Gates were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Col. Uriah Leland, Nov. 1, 1793; the first marriage, that of Lewis Wilson and Doreas Gillett, in 1796; and the first death, that of Simeon Gillett, in 1796. Joshua Leland opened the first inn, in 1794, and erected the first saw and gristmills, in 1795. David Gaston kept the first store, in 1804. The first school was taught by Dr. James Pratt, in the winter of 1797-98, —— the first month at the house of Joseph Moss, the second near Morrisville, the third near Log City, and the fourth near the residence of Joshua Leland.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Alpheus Twist, and Jas. Munger, from Conn., who located a mi. s. of the centre, Jonathan Munger and —— Page in the n. part, and Elshia Freeman, Ithuriel Flower, Ames Webster and Amanda Mun-

ger, in the s. part. The first birth was that of a child of Alpheus Twist; and the first death, that of the wife of Alpheus Twist. Elder Nathan Baker was the first preacher.

⁶ There are 5 churches: 3 M. E., Bap. and Prot. E.

⁷ Mattthe W. Hallenbeck, Jacob Bishop, John C. Paine, and Bailey Carter settled in the town in 1804, and Mitchell Atwood, Wm. Paine, Bethel Hurd, Joseph P. Harrison, and Josiah Purdy in 1806. Ebenezer Hall, Apollos Drake, Elijah and Alfred Brown, Jesse Jerrold, Zadock Hawks, John Gibson, —— Hunt, David Parker, Philetus Stewart, Calvin Cross, Dr. Smith, Benj. Bonner, Capt. White, and —— Alvord, were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Weston Paine, in 1805; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ezra Sexton, in 1807. Mitchell Atwood built the first sawmill, in 1806, and Bishop & Hunt the first gristmill, in 1807. J. C. Paine was an early innkeeper.

⁸ Muller settled on the hill, about 3 mi. w. of Georgetown, and attempted the establishment of a village.

⁹ *The Democratic Republican*, (Rep.,) weekly, Edward D. Van Slyck, pub., Terms, \$1.50. Size 25 by 36. Begun in 1834. *Democratic Volunteer*, (Rep.,) weekly, Waldron & Fellows, pub., Terms 1.50. Size 24 by 36. Begun in 1864.

Madisonensis, (Lit.,) Bi-weekly, W. C. Eaton, ed., Students of Madison University, publs. Size 14 by 21. Terms \$1.50.

the theological, 10. Total students in all departments, 161. Gratuitous aid is furnished to indigent students, preparing for the ministry, and others, varying in amount, from \$70 to \$200 a year, from the Trevor fund, and other sources, and there is a provision made for the benefit of soldiers' sons and brothers. The Jubilee fund, is made up of \$35,000, from Trevor and Colgate, \$6,600 from eighteen ladies, \$18,141 from the Colgates, \$10,000 from Mrs. Somers, and \$35,578.15, in sums of from \$25 to \$3,000 from various sources, making in all, \$125,319.15. Of this, \$9,350 has been applied for real estate, \$8,639.55 for improvements, \$6,718.39 for the museum, \$7,350 for educational society, \$825 for apparatus, and \$90,020.26 for investment. The college buildings, &c., are as follows: Hall of alumni and friends, with \$30,000; president's house and 42 acres of land \$10,000; two college buildings \$25,000; library, museums and apparatus, \$20,000; university boarding hall, farm, professors house \$15,000. Total \$100,000. Other college property \$260,630. Expenditures in last year \$23,850.06. **Earlville**, (p. o.,) named from Jonas Earl, formerly Canal Commissioner, is on the line of Sherburne and has a population of 216 in this town. It is on the line of the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R., and the s. terminus of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley R. R., and near the line of the Utica, Chenango, and Binghamton R. R., which has a depot here. **Poolville**, (p. o.,) has a pop. of 163, and **Hubbardsville**, (p. o.,) of 117. The latter derives its name from Calvin Hubbard. **East Hamilton**, (p.o.,) is a small village, with 53 inhabitants. **South Hamilton**, is a p. o. Hubbardsville, East Hamilton, and Poolville, are stations on the U. C. & S. V. R. R., (leased to the Del. & Lackawanna R. R. Co.) The first settlers were John Wells and Abner Nash, from Mass., and Patrick Shields and John Muir, from Scotland, but late from Oneida co. They located upon Chenango, near Earlville, in 1792.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1796.²

LEBANON—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, lying between the Chenango and Otselic Rivers. The summits in the w. part are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The valley of Chenango River, extending through the e. part, is about 1 mi. wide, and is bordered by steep hillsides. The other streams are small brooks. The S. & C. V. R. R. passes diagonally across this town, and the N. Y. & O. Midland across the e. border. **Lebanon**, (p. o.,) is a small village on the line of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R., s. w. of the centre. **Smiths Valley**, (Valley Mills p. o.,) is the place of junction of the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton R. R. with the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. **Middleport**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1792, by Enoch Stowell and Jonathan Bates, from Vt.³

LENOX—was formed from Sullivan, March 3, 1809, and a part of Stockbridge was taken off in 1836. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is level in the n., and moderately hilly in the s. Canastota and Cowaselon Creeks flow through the town. Oneida Creek forms its e. boundary, and Oneida Lake a part of its n. boundary. The Cowaselon Swamp occupies a portion of the n. part. In the town are beds of gypsum and of red fossiliferous iron ore. Near Cowaselon Creek is a small sulphur spring; and in the marsh near Canastota is a salt spring. **Oneida**, (p. o.,) on Oneida Creek and Central R. R., where crossed by the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R., was incorp. June 20, 1848. It contains 5 churches, the Oneida Seminary, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices,⁴ and 2 banks. Pop. 3,962. **Canastota**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 28, 1835, is a canal village, and a station on the Central R. R. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁵ a bank, several manufactories, &c. A r. r. was opened to Cazenovia, in 1870, from this place. Pop. 1,492. There is an iron bridge of 131 ft. span on the R. R. in this place. **Wampsville**, (p. o.,) a station on the Central R. R., contains 1 church and 25 houses. **Pine Bush**, (Bennetts Corners p. o.,) **Merrelsville**, (Cowaselon p. o.,) and **Lenox Furnace**, are hamlets. **Clockville**, (p. o.,)—named from Conrad Klock, an early settler near this place—con-

¹ Among the other early settlers were Sam'l and Elisha Payne, who located upon the present site of Hamilton Village in 1794. Theophilus and Benj. Pierce, Jonathan Olmsted, Daniel Smith, and Nathan Foster, settled in the town in 1795, and Thomas Greenly in 1796.

² There are 8 churches in this town: 3 Bap., 3 Meth. Ep., 1 Cong., and 1 R. C.

³ Among the early settlers were John, Charles, James, and Isaac Campbell, Thos. Hueston, Lent Bradley, Solomon Jones, Abram Webster, Dan'l Stowell, David Hartson, — Rider, Josh. Smith, Isca. Finney, David Shapley, Malchiah Hatch, Dr. Merrick, Elihu Bosworth, Benj. Hewes,

and Capt. Moore. Elisha Wheeler built the first sawmill, and Daniel Wheeler the first gristmill; Israel Thayer kept the first store. The first school was taught by widow Nancy Campbell. Col. Wm. S. Smith, son-in-law of Pres. John Adams, died in this town June 10, 1816.

⁴ The *Oneida Dispatch*, (Repub.,) weekly; D. A. Jackson & M. M. Allen, publs. Size, 30 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1853.

The *Democratic Union*, (Dem.,) weekly; W. H. Baker, prop. Size, 27 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1856.

⁵ The *Canastota Herald*, (Dem.,) weekly; D. R. Shafer, ed. and pub. Size, 30 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1866.

tains 2 churches, a woolen factory, 2 flouring mills, and a sawmill. **Quality Hill**, (Lenox p. o.,) is a thickly settled country street near Canastota. **Oneida Lake**, (p. o.,) and **South Bay**, are hamlets. **Oneida Valley**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and 273 inhabitants. **Durhamville**, (p. o.,) is a large canal village partly in this town. Pop. in Lenox, 148. The p. office is in Oneida co. **Mile Strip**, (p. o.,) is near the s. border. The "Oneida Community," a free-love organization, numbering 270 persons, is 3 mi. s. of Oneida, on a large farm of 650 acres, and carries on extensive manufactures.¹ The first settlement was made in 1792, by Conrad Klok and his sons Joseph, John, and Conrad. There are 14 churches in town.

MADISON—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland. The principal stream is Oriskany Creek. The Madison Reservoir and Madison Lake are in this town. The latter is 14 mi. long and 4 broad, without visible inlet or outlet. The Chenango Canal and the U., C. & B. R. R. cross the n. w. part. **Madison**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 17, 1816, contains 4 churches, and has a population of 315. **Bouckville**,² (p. o.,) a R. R. sta., contains 1 church, a steam sawmill and a cheese fac., 2 vinegar factories, and a cider-brandy distillery; and **Solsville**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. with a cheese factory, and a small village. On Oriskany Creek, in this town, there are 2 gristmills and 2 sawmills. The first settlement was made in 1793.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1795, and the Rev. Ezra Woodworth was the first pastor.

NELSON—was formed from Cazenovia, March 13, 1807. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co., on the line of the Syr. & Chenango Valley R. R. Its surface consists of a rolling upland. The principal stream is Chittenango Creek. The Erieville and Eaton reservoirs are in this town. **Erieville**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches and 250 inhabitants, and **Nelson Flats**, (Nelson p. o.,) 2 churches and 200 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Asa and Jedediah Jackson.⁴

SMITHVILLE, named from Peter Smith—was formed from Cazenovia, March 13, 1807. Fenner was taken off in 1823, and a part of Stockbridge in 1836. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly and rolling upland. The principal streams are Cowaselon and Oneida Creeks. Limestone and gypsum are obtained in the n. e. corner. Near Siloam is a small sulphur spring. **Peterboro**, (p. o.,) on Oneida Creek, near the centre, contains 3 churches and the Peterboro Academy. Pop. 368. **Siloam**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settler was Jasper Alesworth, in 1795.⁵

STOCKBRIDGE—named from the Stockbridge Indians—was formed from Vernon and Augusta, Smithfield and Lenox, May 20, 1836. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Oneida Creek, which extends in a n. and s. direction through near the centre of the town. The summits of the hills are 500 to 800 ft. above the valley. The falls of Oneida Creek consist of a succession of rapids and low falls, affording numerous valuable mill sites.⁶ Oriskany Creek takes its rise in the s. part. Limestone is extensively quarried from the ledges that crop out upon the hill-sides. Hydraulic limestone is also quarried near the falls of Oneida Creek. Gypsum is obtained near Cooks Corners. In this town are an ancient burial place and the ruins of an old

¹ This community was organized in 1847, and holds all things in common. Its toleration is a standing disgrace to the county and town. It has a beautiful estate, and besides the cultivation of fruits, &c., it carries on the manufacture of traps, satchels, &c., and of sewing silk. Its factories are in the town of Vernon, Oneida co. The community publish the *Oneida Circular*, a weekly paper of 8 pages, Size, 21 by 28, Terms, \$2.00. Issued at Oneida and at Wallingford, Ct.

² Named from Gov. Bouck; formerly called "Johnsville."

³ Samuel and Francis Clemens, Stephen F. Blackstone, John Niles, Seth Snow and his son Seth, Wm. and David Blair, James Collister, Daniel Perkins, Henry W. and Israel Bond, Elijah Blodget, Amos and Jesse Maynard, and Joel Crawford settled in the town in 1793; Gen. Erastus Cleveland, Thos. Melvin, Abiel Hatch, Jas. McClellan, Geo. Chas., and Job Peckham, Benj. Simmonds, Sylvester Woodward, Elijah Thompson, Sam'l Jones, Jas. and Alex' White, Luther Abial, and Ephraim Clough, and Jonathan Sloan were also early settlers. The first births in town were those of Marcellus Collister and Stephen Blackstone, both in 1794. Gen. Cleveland built the first gristmill and kept the first store. Henry W. Bond built the first saw-mill, in 1793. Sam'l Clemens was an early innkeeper.

⁴ Joseph Yaw, Ebenezer Lyon, Samuel and Charles Swift, Jonathan Buell, Samuel Kluney, and — Mitchell settled in the town in 1794; Oliver Stone and James Hinman, in 1795; Joshua Wells, David Wellington, Israel Patterson, Rich. Karley, Daniel Adams, Horatio Simms, Abner Camp, and Lemuel and Eldad Richardson, in 1796. The first birth was that of Palmer Wells, in 1796; and the first death, that of Mrs. Bishop, about 1800. Jedediah Jackson kept the first inn, in 1794; Jeremiah Clark built the first saw-mill, about 1800, and Oliver Pool the first gristmill. Dan'l Russell was the first storekeeper. Dea. Dunham was one of the earliest school teachers.

⁵ Oliver Trumbull settled in the town the same year. Peter Smith, was the proprietor of the soil, and settled Peterboro at an early day. Among the early settlers were families named Cleveland, Coon, Babcock, Taylor, Messenger, Stone, Rich, Loveland, Loomis, Merrill, Spence, Bump, Northrup, Lathrop, Soper, Shipman, Howard, Chaffee, Lyons, Moody, Spring, Myers, Brown, Austin, and Wright. Peter Smith, built the first saw and gristmill, Jas. Livingston kept the first store, and Lewis Cook kept the first inn. Tabitha Havens taught the first school, in 1801.

⁶ About 1 1/2 mi. e. of Munnsville, near the centre of the town, are several caves.

fortification. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. runs centrally through this town. **Muns-ville**, (p. o.,) named from Asa Munn, the first storekeeper in the town, is a R. R. station on Oneida Creek, contains 1 church and several manufactories. Pop. 313. **Knoxville**, (Stockbridge p. o.,) named from Herman Knox, an early resident, contains 3 churches, and has a population of 241. **Stockbridge**, is a sta. on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R. **Cooks Corners**, a R. R. sta., contains 1 church, a plaster mill, and about 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1791.¹ A mission church was erected on the Indian Reservation, near Cooks Corners, about 1800.

SULLIVAN—named from Gen. John Sullivan—was formed from Cazenovia, Feb. 22, 1803, and Lenox was taken off in 1809. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and rolling in the s. The Cowaselon Swamp extends across the town from Chittenango Creek to the line of Lenox. South of this swamp is the Vlaie, or natural meadow. It is covered by several feet depth of muck and peat, and is underlaid by marl. Chittenango Creek flows through the town and forms a part of its w. boundary. The Canastota and Cowaselon Creeks unite in the swamp and flow in an artificial channel to the lake. These streams afford numerous valuable mill privileges. On the Canaseraga, near Perryville, is a waterfall 130 feet in height. Black Creek is a tributary of the Chittenango. Gypsum is found in numerous localities and is extensively quarried. Waterlime is also obtained in the s. part.² Marl and peat abound in the swampy regions. There are several mineral springs in town, the principal of which are the “White Sulphur Spring,” and the “Yates Spring.” The former—known as Chittenango Springs—is fitted up for the reception of visitors; and the waters of both are celebrated for their medicinal properties.³ **Chittenango**, (p. o.,) on Chittenango Creek, was incorp. March 15, 1842. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁴ a bank, a woollen factory, gristmill, and tannery. Pop. 968. **East Boston**, (p. o.,) is near the e. line. **Perryville**, is partly in this town. **Canaseraga**, contains 1 church and 25 houses, and **Bridgeport**, (p. o.,) 1 church and 217 inhabitants. **Lakeport**, is a p. o. and village of 138 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1790, by squatters from the Mohawk Valley.⁵

¹ Among the early settlers were Oliver Steward, Nathan, Calvin, Barney, John, and Alfred Edson, Wm. Elijah and Joseph Devine, Wm. Sloan, Benajah House, Amos Bridge, Jas. Taft, Aaron, Jairus, and Matthew Rankin, Jonathan Snow, Isaac Chadwick, Talcott Divan, Watrous Graves, and Daniel Thurston. These settlers all located in the s. e. part of the town. The first marriage was that of John Devine and Polly Edson, in 1793; and the first death, that of widow Anna Hall, in 1795. The first saw and gristmills were built by the Stockbridge Indians, on their reservation, about 1794. The first school was taught by Edward Foster, in 1797.

² In this town is a bed of waterlime,—the first discovered in the State. The material was first quarried and burned for quicklime to be used on the canal; but it was found that it would not slack. Experiments were then made, and the material was discovered to be hydraulic lime.

³ An analysis shows that these waters contains carb. of lime, the sulphate of lime, magnesia and soda, and chloride of sodium.

⁴ *Madison County Times*, (Independent) weekly. A. White

Ed. & Pub. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$2.00. Begun in 1870.

⁵ These squatters were James and Joseph Pickhard, Jacob, David, and Hon-Yost Schuyler, Jacob Seiber, Garrett and Geo. Van Slycke, John Poldsey, and John Freemyer. They settled on the Indian Reservation near Canaseraga, in 1791. Col. Colbraith, the sheriff of Montgomery co., was sent with a posse of 60 men to dislodge them, and their houses were burned. They then removed to the neighborhood of Chittenango and settled on lands that the State had lately acquired of the Indians. John G. Moyec, John Walroth, Capt. Timothy Brown, Solomon, Joseph and David Beebe, Col. Zebulon Douglas, John Mathews, Philip Dabarsch, Nicholas Pickard, Ovid Weldon, Peter Dygart, John Keller, John Sower, Wm. Miles, David Burton, Timothy Freeman, and Peter Ehle settled in the town shortly after. The first birth was that of Peggy Schuyler, in 1791; and the first death, that of a child of David Freemyer. John G. Moyer built the first saw and gristmill, and Jacob Schuyler kept the first inn.

MONROE COUNTY.



THIS county—named from President Monroe, was formed from Ontario and Genesee, Feb. 23, 1821. It lies on Lake Ontario, n. w. of the centre of the State. It is centrally distant 202 mi. from Albany, and contains 682 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, with a moderate inclination toward the lake. The shore of the lake rises in bluffs 10 to 30 ft. in height; and from its summit the surface gradually slopes upward to the lake ridge, a distance of 5 to 8 mi. from the lake. The summit of this ridge is 170 ft. above the lake; and from it the surface declines a few feet to the s., and then rises to the summit of the Mountain Ridge, a distance of 1 to 3 mi., and 310 ft. above the lake. South

of this point the surface is gently rolling, the ridges extending n. and s. The summits of the ridges along the s. border are about 400 ft. above the lake and 600 to 650 feet above tide. The principal stream is Genesee River, which flows a little e. of n. through the centre of the co. Its valley is $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. to 2 mi. wide, bordered by ridges 30 to 60 ft. high. At Rochester the river flows over the Niagara limestone which forms the Mountain Ridge a distance of 96 ft., forming the Upper Genesee Falls, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below it again descends in two falls over the shales and Medina sandstone, 105 ft., to near the level of the lake, forming the Lower Genesee Falls. This river was known to the Indians as the *Casconchiagon*, *Chenusio*, etc., and in early maps, it is sometimes named the "Little Seneca River." It was one of the Indian routes from the Ohio River to Lake Ontario.

The principal tributaries of the Genesee are Oatka and Black Creeks from the w., and Honeoye Creek from the e. The other principal streams of the co. are Sandy, Little Salmon, Salmon, Buttonwood, and Long Pond Creeks, w. of the Genesee, and Irondequoit and Four Mile Creeks, e. of that river, all flowing into Lake Ontario or some of its bays. In their passage from the central part of the co. to the lake, these streams nearly all flow over the limestone ridge in a succession of falls, forming an abundance of water-power. The principal bodies of water are Lake Ontario, on its n. boundary, Irondequoit and Braddock's Bays, and Buck, Long, and Cranberry Ponds, all indentations from Lake Ontario and connected with it by narrow and shallow straits.¹

The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, extending in a broad belt along the lake shore. Next above this is a thin stratum of the Clinton group, almost disappearing upon the w. border of the co.; and next above is the Niagara group, forming the abrupt terrace of the Mountain Ridge. This rock forms an excellent building material, and is extensively quarried. It also yields weak brine springs in several localities. The underlying rocks in the s. part of the co. belong to the Onondaga salt group. Lime is extensively manufactured from the Niagara limestone; and the rocks in the s. part yield gypsum and water-lime. A large part of the co. is covered with drift deposits, which mostly assume the character of ridges and rounded hills, rising 50 to 100 ft. above the general surface. Tufa and marl are found in several localities.

The soil is generally very fertile. Along the lake shore it consists of a red, argillaceous loam, principally derived from the disintegration of the Medina sandstone. This is succeeded by a clay derived from the disintegration of the Clinton and Niagara shales. Agriculture forms the leading pursuit, except in Rochester, where there are extensive manufactures.

¹ The Irondequoit Bay is a narrow, deep body of water, extending inland about 6 mi. from the lake shore. From its s. extremity a deep valley extends several mi. further s., forming the deepest ravine along the n. border of the State. Some geologists have supposed that Genesee River formerly flowed through this valley. It has presented great obstacles in the construction of the canal and railroads. The banks of the bay, are from 100 to 160 feet high. The channel at its mouth is about 100 ft. wide and

8 ft. deep. There is a high way bridge across the outlet, and the Lake Ontario shore R. R. proposes to cross here. It was known to the Canadian French, of colonial times as the "Baie des Sables," and is described in Pouchot's memoirs, as surrounded by high banks, as being then leagues in length, with a good depth of water, and as the principal route of the Indians and the French traders, who passed from this to the navigable waters of the Genesee, more conveniently than around the falls.

Most parts of the co. are well adapted to the culture of grain and fruit. The nursery business, and cultivation of seeds for market employ great numbers. Formerly wool growing was an important business, but of late more attention is given to dairying. Three cheese factories were reported in the co. in 1869. The manufactures are extensive, though mostly confined to Rochester and vicinity. Rochester is the business centre of the co.; and from it a large trade is carried on with the surrounding rich agricultural regions. The canals and railroads centering at this place give it facilities for an extensive inland trade and commerce. A limited amount of commerce is carried on upon Lake Ontario, but much less than formerly. A custom house has been established here since 1805.

The co. seat is located at the city of Rochester. The courthouse, situated upon Buffalo st., near the centre of the city, is a commodious brick edifice, with an Ionic portico, supported by four massive pillars. The building is surmounted by a dome, the summit of which is 150 feet high. It contains the usual offices and rooms for the court and co. officers, the co. clerk's office, and rooms for the city officers.¹ The jail is an old stone building, situated upon the bank of the Genesee, in the s. part of the city. The poorhouse establishment is located upon a farm of 94 acres in Brighton, 2 mi. s. of Rochester. It is of brick and wood, 3 stories with basement, 140 by 38 feet, with several other buildings, a hospital, school house, &c.

The Erie Canal extends e. and w. through the co., it being 509.86 feet above tide in the western, and 462.86 feet in the eastern part. It crosses the Irondequoit Valley upon the highest embankment upon the whole canal line. At Rochester it crosses Genesee River upon a stone aqueduct. The Genesee Valley Canal intersects the Erie Canal at Rochester, affording water communication s. to near the Penn. line, with a branch to Dansville. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends through the co., several of its branches radiating from Rochester. The direct branch e. extends along the line of the Erie Canal, through Brighton, Pittsford, and Perinton, to Syracuse. The Auburn Branch extends s. e. through Brighton and Pittsford, and thence by way of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Auburn, to Syracuse. The Charlotte Branch extends northward down to the lake. The Buffalo Branch extends s. w. through Gates, Chili, and Riga; and the Niagara Falls Branch extends w. through Gates, Greece, Ogden, and Sweden. The Canandaigua and Niagara Bridge Branch crosses the towns of Mendon and Rush, on the southern border of the co. The Rochester Division of the Erie Railway, built to Avon by the city of Rochester, and leased to the Erie Railway, follows up the Genesee Valley through the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, and Rush. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. proposes to follow the lake ridge through this co., but its location is not fully determined from the Genesee eastward. It has been proposed to cross that river and the outlet of Irondequoit Bay, at the lake, with a branch to Rochester.

The first settler in this co. was Ebenezer Allen, a tory, who located upon the Genesee, near the present site of Rochester, in 1788. He soon after removed to Canada. The first permanent settlements were made in 1789, in Wheatland and near the head of Irondequoit Bay. During the next five years settlements sprung up in various parts of the co., though the general growth was greatly retarded by the difficulty of access, the dense forests, and the unhealthiness of the climate when the lands were first cleared. The unsettled condition of Indian affairs also had the effect to retard settlement; and the war of 1812 almost put an end to improvement. At the close of the war, settlers came in more rapidly, and a great business began to develop itself at Rochester. The construction of the Erie Canal gave an impetus to business, and speedily pushed settlements into every portion of the county. From that time the progress of the co. has been rapid and continuous. The co. was contained in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The three western towns belonged to the Triangle Tract, and the remainder of the co. w. of the Genesee constitutes a portion of the "Mill Yard Tract."

The troops raised in this county during the late war, were as follows: The 13th Regt. N. Y. Vols. was formed at Rochester in the first days of the war. A regimental camp was established at Rochester, August 27, 1861, under Col. S. J. Crook, and the 8th Cavalry regiment was formed there. The 22d N. Y. Cavalry, was raised in Monroe, Erie, Chautauqua, Livingston, Steuben, Onondaga, Orleans, Wayne, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego counties late in the war, and organized at Rochester in February, 1864. Parts of the 6th, 16th, and 21st

¹Measures tending to the erection of a separate City Hall have recently been taken, but the site has not been located, nor definite action taken.

Cavalry, and of the 15th Veteran Cavalry, the 1st and 14th Artillery, were enlisted, and the 17th, 18th, and 26th batteries, were organized in this county. Four companies raised in Rochester in 1863, for the 11th Artillery, were assigned to the 4th N. Y. Artillery. Portions of the 26th, 27th, 89th, 104th, 105th, 151st, and 188th Infantry, and the 6th Co. of Sharpshooters, were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Rochester) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brighton.....	3,133	3,590	4,304	299	217	236	224	201	269	274	244	331	304	269	257
Chili.....	2,205	2,242	3,541	261	172	161	184	193	228	160	182	204	261	236	195
Clarkson.....	2,093	1,643	1,884	209	199	226	160	235	168	261	158	258	196	177	196
Gates.....	2,710	2,783	2,367	245	202	168	201	241	277	224	229	237	302	177	235
Greece.....	4,147	4,400	4,314	344	333	248	329	311	454	277	421	336	433	292	340
Henrietta.....	2,249	2,267	2,304	293	166	370	97	389	123	249	193	391	120	305	94
Hamlin.....	2,460	2,392	2,260	271	307	237	198	273	207	343	94	268	229	231	197
Irondequoit.....	3,547	3,429	3,960	354	300	171	323	254	344	188	318	276	374	266	297
Mendon.....	2,036	2,059	2,606	309	254	234	294	291	310	269	296	325	319	279	277
Ogden.....	2,712	2,791	2,474	441	163	263	244	306	298	304	238	330	315	275	296
Parma.....	2,904	2,936	2,363	451	162	373	148	433	173	412	133	450	211	330	156
Penfield.....	3,210	3,659	2,929	440	260	356	130	408	221	379	171	444	269	303	104
Perrinton.....	3,015	3,219	3,260	226	182	343	163	418	258	426	266	473	322	445	315
Pittsford.....	2,028	2,029	1,973	272	137	143	206	224	213	203	208	228	219	175	219
Riga.....	2,177	2,141	2,171	266	122	208	139	230	173	227	149	252	971	232	170
Rochester city	46,204	50,940	62,365	4,437	3,419	3,256	3,674	4,333	4,445	4,424	4,179	5,120	5,249	4,661	4,900
Rush.....	1,613	1,709	1,644	571	264	158	125	186	155	193	142	206	155	165	125
Sweden.....	4,045	4,126	4,556	427	73	450	255	529	321	509	277	544	365	525	335
Webster.....	2,650	2,755	2,749	397	177	373	143	375	211	371	186	401	205	361	170
Wheatland.....	2,560	2,675	2,565	334	198	259	201	317	210	291	191	268	218	270	207
Total.....	100,648	104,235	117,867	10,807	7,291	8,233	7,461	10,247	9,078	10,004	8,225	11,559	10,226	9,993	9,165

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN MONROE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on valuation in cents.
1859..	391,028	\$23,224,045	\$4,408,506	\$27,632,631	.....	\$38,319.44	\$01,246.03	\$19,674.06	\$45,906.13	0.67
1860..	391,028	23,224,045	4,408,506	27,632,631	\$26,732,076	36,319.44	81,246.03	20,049.06	82,423.90	0.63
1861..	390,639	22,428,831	4,426,148	26,854,979	26,732,076	32,891.47	80,253.77	20,049.65	83,537.74	0.61
1862..	392,702	21,704,900	4,493,272	26,220,182	29,607,232	74,130.67	114,653.68	22,205.42	118,428.93	1.11
1863..	392,702	21,704,900	4,493,279	26,220,182	30,174,025	74,130.67	114,653.68	22,631.12	126,243.01	1.13
1864..	392,229	22,093,211	4,848,307	26,946,510	30,967,924	400,551.23	153,776.60	23,225.94	139,355.66	2.32
1865..	392,229	22,093,211	4,848,307	26,946,510	30,224,906	400,551.28	153,776.60	22,516.75	117,472.81	2.31
1866..	391,253	22,249,966	4,265,083	26,515,049	29,144,319	129,187.80	361,282.34	21,850.24	140,257.03	2.31
1867..	390,320	22,192,066	3,340,343	25,533,147	31,595,049	84,545.91	345,815.65	30,493.81	200,628.56	2.12
1868..	391,512	22,664,838	3,149,501	25,814,419	32,803,149	62,074.93	316,935.31	41,041.44	149,390.84	1.73
1869..	391,715	23,066,624	2,739,692	25,806,316	34,814,419	48,816.00	305,226.89	43,518.02	152,313.09	1.57
1870..	391,715	23,066,624	2,739,692	25,806,316	35,806,316	48,816.00	305,226.89	44,757.90	215,296.95	1.71

BRICKTON—was formed from “Smallwood,” (originally “Boyle,” and discontinued on this date) March 25, 1814. A part of Rochester was taken off in 1834, and Irondequoit in 1839. It lies e. of the Genesee a little s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the n. The Irondequoit Bay extends nearly up to the town, and its valley forms its eastern border. It is watered by small tributaries of the Genesee and Irondequoit. The nursery business, and cultivation of garden products for the Rochester

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 338,900. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850 ..	302,102	84,304	396,496
1855 ..	216,840	70,162	295,022
1860 ..	315,142	58,597	373,649
1865 ..	324,050	56,269	390,319

market, form leading pursuits. **Brighton**, (p. o.) in the n. e. part on the canal and R. R., was org. as a village April 26, 1866. **West Brighton**, (p. o.) on the Genesee near the line of Rochester, is a small village with several manufacturing establishments. Settlement was begun in this town, in 1790, by John Lush and Orange Stone.¹ The Rev. Solomon Allen, from Northampton, Mass., held the first religious services. There is a Cong. ch. in town.

CHILI—was formed from Riga, Feb. 22, 1822. It lies on the w. bank of the Genesee s. w. from the centre of the co., and its surface is gently undulating, with a slope to the e. Black Creek, a sluggish stream, flows e. through near the centre of the town, and in the s. part are several gravelly hills. **Chili**, (p. o.) near the n. part, is a small village. Pop. 104. **North Chili**, (p. o.) or "Chili Station," in the n. w. part, and **South Chili**, are hamlets. **Clifton**, (p. o.) on Mill Creek, in the s. w. part, has a church and several mills and manufactories. Pop. about 250. Settlement was begun in 1792 in the e. part, by Joseph Morgan.² There are 5 churches in this town, (2 Meth., 2 Bap., and Presb.)

CLARKSON—named from Gen. Matthew Clarkson, was formed from Murray, April 2, 1819. Union, (now Hamlin) was taken off in 1852. It lies on the w. border of the co. near the n. w. corner, and its surface is level with slight undulations in the s. It is drained to the n. e. by the head branches of Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks. **Clarkson**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, a brewery, and 325 inhabitants. Salt was manufactured to a limited extent by the early settlers. **East Clarkson**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, contains a church and 20 houses; **West Clarkson**, in the w. part, 30 houses. The first settlement commenced in 1809, by James Sayers, Moody Truman, and Elijah Blodgett.³ There are 3 churches in town: 2 M. E. and Cong.

GATES—named in honor of Gen. Horatio Gates, was formed March 30, 1802, as "Northampton." Its name was changed June 10, 1812. Parma and Riga were taken off in 1808, and Greece in 1822. It is near the geographical centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the n. Genesee River forms a small portion of the e. boundary on the s. e. corner. It is drained by small streams. The people are largely engaged in the nursery business, and in raising vegetables for the Rochester market. **Gates**, (p. o.) is 1 mi. n. of Gates Centre. **Gates Centre**, and **West Gates**, are hamlets; and **Coldwater**, (p. o.) is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Isaac Dean, from Vt.⁴ There are 3 churches in town: Bap., M. E., and Presb.

GREECE—was formed from Gates, March 22, 1822. It lies near the centre, on the n. border of the co. Genesee River and Lake Ontario form its e. and n. boundaries. Its surface is rolling, with a general inclination toward the lake. It is drained by several streams that flow into the small bays that indent the lake shore. These bays, six in number, beginning at the w., are respectively Braddock's Bay and Cranberry, Long, Buck, Round, and Little Ponds. The shifting sand bars at their mouths destroy their commercial utility. **Charlotte**, (p. o.) in the n. e. corner, near the mouth of Genesee River, was incorp. April 30, 1869. It is a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District, and the lake port for Rochester, and it contains a blast furnace, several manufactories, &c., and about 800 inhabitants, a steam sawmill, 2 grain elevators, planing mill, and lumber yard. The lake steamers touch here daily during navigation. **West Greece**, (p. o.) is on the line of Parma; **North Greece**, (p. o.) is a small village in the n. part; **South Greece**, (p. o.) is in the s. w. corner; and **Greece**, (p. o.) is a village of 737 inhabitants. **Hanford's Landing**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, at the head of navigation on Genesee River from the lake,

¹ Joel Scudder, Chauncey and Calvin Hyde, Samuel Shaffer, Enos Blossom, Timothy Allyn, and Oliver Culver were early settlers. A small commerce sprung up at the head of Irondequoit Bay in the early period of settlement, and in colonial times, the principal Indian portage across to the Genesee, extended through this town. The first mill was built on Allen's creek in 1806.

² Andrew Wortman settled in 1794, Stephen Peabody, Col. Josiah Fish and his son Rebleus, in 1796, — Widenier and his sons Jacob, Abraham, William, and Peter, — Sottie and family, Joseph Cary, Lemuel and Joseph Wood, Samuel Scott, Joshua Howell, Benj. Bowen, John Kimball, — Billingham, and — Franklin were early settlers. The first birth was a child of Joseph Wood, in 1799, the first death, in the family of Joseph Morgan. A store was opened by Joseph Cary in 1807, and Joseph Cary built the first mill.

³ The first settlement was made at Clarkson; and among the early settlers at that point were David Forsyth and Dea. Joel Palmer, from Conn. Eldridge, John, and Isaac Farwell came in 1810, and located w. of Clarkson Village. Dr. Abiel Baldwin, from Saratoga, came in 1811. The first male child born was a son of Mrs. Clarkson; The first female birth was that of Betsey Palmer, in 1812. Charlotte Cummings taught the first school, in 1812. Henry McCall kept the first store, about 1810.

⁴ Among the early settlers who arrived in 1800 were John Sickles and Augustus B. Shaw. In 1817, Ezra Mason, — Hartford, and Richard, Paul, Philip, Lisle, and Lowell Thomas, located in town. Wm. Williams came in 1819. The first child born was a daughter of Ezra Mason, in 1818. Ira West kept the first store, and Isaac Dean built the first mill.

contains 20 houses. **Greece Centre**, and **Reads Corners**, (Mount Reed p. o.), are hamlets. The first settlement was made at the mouth of the Genesee, in 1792,¹ by Wm. Hencher and family.

HAMLIN, named from Vice Pres. Hamlin—was formed from Clarkson, Oct. 11, 1852, as “Union,” and changed Feb. 28, 1861, to the present name. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Lake Ontario forms its n. boundary. Its surface is slightly rolling and inclines toward the lake. It is drained by a number of small streams, the principal of which is Sandy Creek. **Hamlin**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 40 houses; **North Clarkson**, (p. o.) in the e. part, 10 houses; **Kendalls Mills**, near the s. w. corner, partly in Kendall, (Orleans co.,) is a hamlet. **North Hamlin**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1810, by Aretus Haskell.² There are 5 churches in town.

HENRIETTA³—was formed from Pittsford, March 27, 1818. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, Genesee River forming its w. boundary. The streams are small, and usually dry in summer. **East Henrietta**, (Henrietta p. o.,) e. of the centre, contains 2 churches, the Monroe Academy, and about 200 inhabitants. **West Henrietta**, (p. o.,) s. w. of the centre, contains a church, and a limited amount of manufactures. The first settlement was commenced by Jesse Pangburn, in 1806.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1811.

IRONDEQUOIT⁵—was formed from Brighton, March 27, 1839. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Lake Ontario forms the n., Irondequoit Bay the e., and Genesee River the w. boundary. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination in the n. part toward the lake and the deep valley of Irondequoit Bay on the e. The streams are small and flow n. and e. into the lake and bay. **Irondequoit**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a small village. The first settlement was made by Wm. Walker, in 1791.⁶

MENDON—was formed from Bloomfield, (Ontario co.,) May 26, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface in the n. and e. is rolling, and in the s. w. moderately hilly. Honeoye Creek flows through the s. w. corner, and the headwaters of Irondequoit Creek through near the centre. There are three small ponds in the n. w. part. **Honeoye Falls**,⁷ (p. o.,) near the s. w. corner, incorp. April 12, 1833, and March 31, 1865, contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁸ 3 flouring mills, 1 grist mill, a sawmill, 2 woolen factories, a plaster mill, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a stone quarry. It is a station on the C. & N. F. Br. of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Pop. 921. **Mendon Centre**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, and several manufactories, and **Mendon Centre**, (p. o.,) a grist and sawmill and about 20 houses. **Sibleyville**, in the s. w., is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at Honeoye Falls, by Zebulon Norton, from Vt., in 1790.⁹ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1800. Rev. Jesse Brayman was the first settled minister.¹⁰

OCDEN, named from Wm. Ogden—was formed from Parma, Jan. 27, 1817. It is an

¹ Among the other early settlers were John Love, in 1793, at the mouth of the river; Zadoc Granger and Gideon King at the Lower Genesee Falls, now Hartfords Landing, in 1796; and, in the winter of 1796 and '97, Eli Granger, Thos. King, Simon King, Elijah Kent, Frederic Bushnell, and Samuel Latta located in town. Eli Granger and Abner Meggels built a schooner at Hartfords (then Kings) Landing in 1799. This was the first merchant vessel built by Americans on Lake Ontario. The first marriage was that of Thos. Lee and a daughter of Wm. Hencher. Frederic Hartford kept the first store, in 1810; and Nathaniel Jones built the first sawmill.

² Josiah and Samuel Randall, from Maine, settled in 1810; Stephen Baxter and John Nowlan, in 1811; — Strund settled at the mouth of Sandy Creek, in 1811; — Billings and Alanson Thomas soon after. But few settlers came in until after 1817. The first death was that of — Strunk, in 1812. A. D. Raymond kept the first inn; Daniel Pease the first store; and Alanson Thomas built the first mill, for Le Roy & Bayard.

³ Named from Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir Wm. Pulteney.

⁴ Maj. Isaac Scott received for military services 900 acres in the s. w. part of the town, and attempted a settlement in 1790, but abandoned it in 1792. In 1806, Chas. Rice, Wm. Thompson, Thos. Sparks, Moses Goodall, Geo. Dickinson, Schel Reed, and Gideon Griswold settled in the w. part. In 1807, Ira Hatch, Jonathan Russell, Benjamin Hale, and the Baldwin family settled on what was called the Wadsworth Road. In 1809, the Spring family settled near the centre. Sarah Leggett taught the first school, in 1809; James Smith

kept the first store; and Jonathan Smith built the first sawmill.

⁵ Named from the bay. Called by the Indians *Neo-da-on-da-quay*.

⁶ Walker was a ranger. He settled at the mouth of the Genesee River, but shortly after removed to the w. side of the river, into the present town of Greece. Among the other early settlers were — Park, — Dunbar, Elisha Scudder, Dr. Hosmer, Emmer Reynolds, Jesse Case, and Adonijah Green, from Vt. The first death was that of Eli-jah Brown, in 1806.

⁷ Long known as *Norton's Mills*, from the first mills erected by Zebulon Norton.

⁸ The *Honeoye Falls Free Press*, monthly. S. F. Jory, prop. Size 19 by 24. Terms 50 cents. Estab. in 1863.

⁹ Capt. Ball and Peter Simes, from Conn., came in with Mr. Norton. Among the other early settlers were Daniel Williams, Capt. Treat, Rufus Parks, Ebenezer Rathbun, Benj. Parks, William Hickox, Lorin Wait, and Reuben Hill, from Mass., in 1794. These all settled in the e. part of the town. Sterling, Jason Cross, — Moore, and Calvin Perrine settled at Honeoye Falls, in 1794; John Parks, Jos. Allen, and Joseph Bryan, in 1795; Charles Foot and Samuel Lane, in 1797. The first birth was that of Wm. E. Sterling, in 1795; the first marriage, that of Jason Cross and Mary Moon, in 1796; and the first death, that of John Moon, in 1801. Welton Garfield taught the first school, Abram Parrish kept the first inn, and James Dickinson the first store.

¹⁰ There are 9 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 Union, Prot. E., M. E. Bap., Cong., and Christian.

interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a slight inclination toward the n. The streams are small brooks forming head branches of Sandy, Salmon, and Little Black Creeks. It is one of the best wheat growing towns in the co., and beans and potatoes are extensively cultivated. **Spencerport**, (p. o.) named from Wm. H. Spencer, an early settler, is a canal village and r. r. station, in the n. e. part of the town; was incorp. April 22, 1867, and contains 4 churches, a furnace, tannery, gristmill, and sawmill. Pop. 591. **Adams Basin**, (p. o.) is a canal village and r. r. station of 30 houses, in the n. w. part of the town. **Ogden Centre**, contains a church and 40 houses. **Ogden**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1802, by George W. Willey, from East Haddam, Conn.¹ The first preacher was Rev. Daniel Brown, in 1807; and the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1811.

PARMA—was formed from “*Northampton*,” now Gates, April 8, 1808. Ogden was taken off in 1817. It lies upon Lake Ontario, w. of the centre of the co. The surface is level in the n., and gently rolling in the s., with a slight inclination toward the n. Its streams are Salmon, Little Salmon, Buttonwood, and Long Pond Creeks. **Parma Corners**, (Parma p. o.) upon the ridge, in the s. part, contains a church, the Parma Institute, some manufacturing, and about 150 inhabitants. **Parma Centre**, (p. o.) and **Unionville**, n. of the centre, are small villages. **North Parma**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the n. e. part, in 1794, by Rozaleet Atchinson and his sons Stephen and John, from Tolland, Conn.² The first church (Bap.) was formed May 27, 1809.

PENFIELD, named from Daniel Penfield, an early landholder—was formed from “*Boyle*,” March 30, 1810. Webster was taken off in 1840. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is rolling, and in the w. it is much broken. Irondequoit Bay enters the n. w. corner. Irondequoit Creek flows through the s. w. corner, and forms a part of the w. boundary. It falls about 90 ft. in the village of Penfield. The other streams are small brooks. **Penfield**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, on Irondequoit Creek, contains an academy, several large manufacturing establishments, and about 600 inhabitants. An act passed April 15, 1871, allowed the Trustees of Penfield Seminary to sell their property to the trustees of a school district. **Lovetts Corners**, (East Penfield p. o.) and **Penfield Centre**, (p. o.) are small villages. The first permanent settlement was made by Lebbeus Ross and Calvin Clark, in 1801.³

PERRINTON, named from Glover Perrin—was formed from “*Boyle*,” May 26, 1812. It is the s. town on the e. line of the co. Its surface is uneven, a ridge from the s. e. terminating near the centre. Turk Hill, in the s. part, is the highest point in the co. The town is drained by the headwaters of Irondequoit Creek and its branches. The soil is a sandy loam. **Fairport**, (p. o.) n. w. of the centre, is a canal village, incorp. April 12, 1867. It has a considerable amount of manufactures and local trade. **Bushnells Basin**, (p. o.) in the w. part, and **Egypt**, (p. o.) in the s. e., are small villages. **Fullams Basin**, is a hamlet on the canal. The first settlement commenced in 1790, but was mostly abandoned soon after. Glover Perrin was the first permanent settler, in 1793.⁴

PITTSFORD—was formed from “*Smallwood*,” March 25, 1814. Henrietta was taken off in 1818. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undula-

¹ Among the other early settlers were Ephraim, Abraham, Timothy, and Isaac Colby, and Wm. H. Spencer, in 1803; Josiah Mather, Jonathan Brown, Henry Judin, Dan'l Waudle, Benjamin Willey, John Webster, Benj' Freeman, and Daniel Spencer, in 1804; Judge William B. Brown and Daniel Arnold, in 1805; and Austin Spencer, in 1809. These early settlers were all from Conn. The first child born was John Colby, in 1803; and the first death was that of Mrs. G. W. Willey, in 1803. Miss ——Willey taught the first school, in 1807. George Huntley kept the first inn; Chas. Church the first store; and Wm. H. Spencer built the first sawmill.

² Among the other early settlers were Michael Beach, Silas Leonard, George Goodlue, and Timothy Madden, in 1802; Jonathan Underwood, Gibbon Jewell, Geo. Huntley, Abner Brockaway, Jr., Jas. Egbert, and Jonathan Ogden, in 1803; Hope and Elisha Downs, in 1809; Augustus Mather, Lendell Curtis, Samuel Castle, and Kinnecone Roberts, in 1810; and Joshua Whitney, in 1811. The first marriage was that of Capt. Jonathan Leonard and a daughter of Wm. Hincher. Alpheus Madden taught the first school, in 1804; J. Thompson kept the first store; Hope and Elisha

Downs the first inn; and Jonathan Whitney built the first saw and gristmill.

³ Asa Carpenter had previously settled, but did not remain. Gen. Jonathan Fassett, of Vt., Caleb Hopkins, ——Maybee, and four others, made a settlement, but soon after abandoned it on account of sickness. Hopkins and Maybee remained. As early as 1804, Josiah J. Kellogg, Dan'l Stilwell, Benj' Minor, Jonathan and David Baker, Isaac Beatty, and Henry Paddock, moved in. Daniel Penfield came in 1810. The first birth was that of a child of Mrs. Fiske; and the first death was that of Benj. Stilwell, in 1804. Jos. Hatch taught the first school; Daniel Stilwell kept the first inn, in 1806; and Wm. McKinster the first store. The first mills were built by Daniel Penfield.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Jesse Perrin, in 1794, Abner Wright, in 1795, Caleb Walker, in 1799, and Asa and Edward Perrin, Levi Treadwell, Maj. Norton, John Scott, John Peters, and Gideon Rainsdell, soon after. The first birth was that of Asa Wright, in 1797. Glover Perrin kept the first inn; Gregory & Dean the first store; and Richard Lincoln built the first gristmill.

ting, with a gentle inclination toward the n. Irondequoit Creek flows through the n. e. part, and Allyns Creek through the w. part. **Pittsford**, (p. o.,) near the centre, a canal and r. r. station, was incorp. April 7, 1827, and April 11, 1870. It has a population of 505 inhabitants. **Cartersville**, in the e. part, on the canal, is a small village. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by Israel and Simon Stone.¹ The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1809.

RICA—was formed from “*Northampton*,” now Gates, April 8, 1808. Chili was taken off in 1822. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Black Creek, a dull, sluggish stream, flows e. in a tortuous course through near the centre. **Churchville**, (p. o.,) n. w. of the centre, on Black Creek, is a r. r. station, is org. under an act passed May 21, 1867, and contains 5 churches, a saw and flouring mill, foundry, and machine shop. Pop. about 500. It was named from Samuel Church, the pioneer settler, who located here in 1808. **Riga Centre**, (Riga p. o.,) near the centre, contains a church and 30 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the auspices of James Wadsworth.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in the fall of 1806; Rev. Allen Hollister was the first pastor.³



at the foot of Vincent Place. It is to be a city charge, and is estimated to cost \$150,000.

The city is conveniently laid out, the greater part of the streets being at right angles, but with enough of those in a diagonal direction to afford convenient access between distant parts. The central part is 3 miles above the head of navigation on the Genesee River, but at present steamers seldom come above Charlotte, at the mouth of the river, and 7 miles below. **Kelseys Landing**, on the w. side, and **Carthage Landing**, on the e. side, are on the extreme lower border of the city. The C. R. R. track is 280 feet above the lake, and the ridges in Mount Hope Cemetery, on the s. border, are 160 feet higher. The city contains about 8 sq. miles, is divided into 14 wards, and in 1870 had 62,386 inhabitants, of whom 41,202 were American, and 21,184 of foreign birth, and 427 colored. The distribution of population by wards is as follows: 1st ward, 2,314; 2d, 3,680; 3d, 4,956; 4th, 3,487; 5th, 5,718; 6th, 4,044; 7th, 3,446; 8th, 6,757; 9th, 5,941; 10th, 3,310; 11th, 5,247; 12th, 4,451; 13th, 5,046; and 14th, 3,991.

The upper falls are improved to their full extent, and in summer the river bed is at times entirely dry. The middle falls (25 feet) and the lower falls (34 feet) are but little used, being in a deep ravine. In March, 1865, the city suffered from a flood, which did great damage to private property, and to the streets, sewers, bridges, and public works.

¹ Silas Nye, Joseph Farr, Alex. Dunn, and David Davis, from Washington co., settled near the centre about the same time. Thos. Clelland, Ezra Patterson, and Josiah Girminuson soon after. In 1790 and '91, the Stone family, of 7 persons, Caleb Hopkins, Wm. Acker, Israel Canfield, and Benj. Miller, came in. The first marriage was that of N. Armstrong and Miss E. Cole. The first school was taught in 1794. John Mann built the first mill, in 1805, on Irondequoit Creek, in the e. part of the town.

² The first settlers were mostly from Mass. Elihu Church settled near the centre, in March, 1806. Soon after, Samuel Shepard settled in the s. w. part; Henry Brewster,

Sam'l Baldwin, William Parker, Ezekiel Barnes, Nehemiah Frost, Samuel Church, Jas. Knowles, Thos. Bingham, Jos. Tucker, Enos Morse, and Geo. Richmond, in 1807; and Jos. Emerson and Eliza and Chester Orcutt, in 1808. The first birth was that of a daughter of Sam'l Church; the first male child born was Hiram Shepard, in 1806; the first death was that of Richard Church, in 1807. Jos. Thomson kept the first inn; Thompson & Tottle the first store, in 1808. Samuel Church built the first sawmill, in 1809, and the first gristmill, in 1811, both at Churchville.

³ There are 7 churches in town—2 Cong., M. E., Presb., R. C., Bapt., and Uni.

The construction of the Erie Canal gave the first impulse to the growth of this city, and the completion of the Genesee Valley Canal, and of the various lines of railroad, have since greatly added to its prosperity. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. has 2 routes running eastward, 2 westward, and 1 northward,¹ and the Rochester division of the Erie Railway brings it into direct communication with N. Y. by that route. The "Rochester and State Line R. R." if constructed, will run s. w. to the Pa. line in Allegany co. The "Lake Shore R. R." will cross below the city. The "Rochester City and Brighton R. R." affords all the street r. r. communication of the city, and has the following routes, viz.: Mount Hope, through Mt. Hope Av., Clarissa St., (crossing the river,) and through Exchange and State Sts. and Lake Av. to the lower falls; and from the city line on West Av., Buffalo, Main, New Main, and Alexander Sts., with a branch from Main through S. St. Paul, Court, Clinton, and Monroe to Alexander St. There are 5 daily and 2 tri-weekly stage routes from Rochester leading in different directions.

The *City Government* is organized under a Mayor elected for 2 years, and a Board of Aldermen, composed of 2 members from each ward, one half elected annually. The elections are held on the 1st Tuesday of March, and the officers elected enter upon their duties on the 1st Monday of April.

The *Police* are under the Mayor and 2 persons chosen by the Common Council, (one from each party,) who act as com'rs. The force consists of a Chief of Police, a Captain, and about 50 Patrolmen.

The *Fire Department* is under a Fire Marshal, Chief Engineer, 2 Assistants, and a Supt. of Hose Depot. There are 5 steam fire engines, a hook and ladder co., 2 hose co's, and a sack and bucket co., each with paid attendants.

A *Fire Alarm Telegraph* was established in 1859, and stations are distributed at convenient points throughout the city for giving alarms. The bell in the city hall is struck daily at 1 p. m. by telegraph, to give the city true time.

There were at last report 902 *gas lamps* lighted by the Rochester Gaslight Co. at the rate of \$20 per an. each, and 740 *kerosene lamps* lighted at \$12 per an. for each lamp.

The *Health Department* is under 7 com'rs, appointed annually by the Common Council, and there are 4 health physicians appointed in like manner.

A *State Arsenal* was erected here a few years since, on Washington Sq., at a cost of over \$70,000.

Cemeteries. Mount Hope Cemetery, containing 160 acres, was opened in 1836, and in Jan., 1870, 19,769 burials had taken place. It has long been regarded as one of the most beautiful in the State. St. Boniface's, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, and St. Peter's and Paul's Cemeteries, are other places of burial of more limited operation.

Water Works. The city is not as yet supplied with water, except in a very limited way. A Co. was incorp. in 1852, and a project formed of attempting to bring the waters of Hemlock Lake or Honeoye Creek to the city. Large sums have been expended, and much will need to be spent before the city is supplied. It is not impossible that the waters of Lake Ontario may yet be used for this purpose.

The *Public Schools*, are under a Board of Education, composed of one Com'r elected from each ward, biennially. They appoint a Superintendent and Librarian, employ teachers, and direct the schools generally. The Central Library numbers 5,329 vols. The schools are a Free Academy, and 18 Intermediate and Grammar Schools, employing 140 teachers, and having under instruction 10,585 pupils. Expenses as reported March 21, 1870, for the, previous year, \$103,828.26.

The *University of Rochester*, was incorp. May 8, 1846. It has 8 professorships, and in 1869, reported 116 under graduates, and 25 graduated at last Commencement. Anderson hall, 23½ acres and improvements, are valued at \$690.60; the President's house and 3½ acres \$20,-800, and the total college buildings and fixtures \$153,591.97. Other college property \$160,-768.86. Revenue \$19,541.22. Volumes in college library 10,000. The Ward Cabinet in this institution is one of the largest and most complete in the U. S. Connected with this is a department for mounting specimens of natural history, and the preparation of plaster casts, of

¹ The passenger depot at Rochester is 115 by 320 feet in size, the roof being supported by truss arches. The depot of the Erie Railway is in the s. part of the city, and this road being of different gauge, has no communication with

the others. There was formerly a horse r. r. with strap rails for passengers and freight on e. side down to Carthage Landing. It was taken up some 30 yrs. ago.

many of the more remarkable fossils in other museums, including the skeletons of colossal size, and copies of whatever is wonderful in this department of science.

The Rochester Theological Seminary, cor. E. Av. and Alexander St. occupies a new edifice known as Trevor Hall, 106 by 48 feet and 4 stories above the basement. It is under the "N. Y. Bap. Union for Ministerial Education," has a faculty of 5 professors and 71 students. The library numbers 15,000 vols. including the entire collection of the late Dr. Neander

The Rochester Female Seminary, the Rochester Collegiate Institute, and the Rochester Free Academy are under the visitation of the Regents. Besides these there are quite a number of private schools, well organized and patronized, and several schools under Catholic patronage. St. Patrick's Acad. (150 pupils) under Christian Brothers. St. Patrick's Girls School, (120 pay and 150 free scholars,) under Sisters of Charity. St. Joseph's Boys School, (500 pupils,) under Brothers of Mary. St. Joseph's Girl's School, (440) under Sisters of Notre Dame. St. Boniface's School, (300 pupils) under Sisters of Notre Dame. St. Peter's and Paul's School, (250 boys) under Brothers of Mary, and 248 girls under Sisters of Notre Dame. Holy Family Parochial School, (300 pupils) under Sisters of Notre Dame. Most Holy Redeemer, (250 pupils) under the same, and Our Lady of Victory, (French) with 60 pupils. This sect also has The Convent and Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer of St. Joseph's Church, the Convent of the Sacred Heart, and St. Mary's Convent, under Sisters of Mercy.

The Rochester Historical Society, was incorp. April 15, 1861.

The Rochester Atheneum, was opened July, 1829, and about 30 years ago united with the "Mechanics Association" and is now known by these names combined. It has a fine library of 20,000 vols. in rooms given with steam heating arrangements free of rent, and finely furnished, over the Rochester Savings Bank. It has a reading room, a course of lectures in winter, and about 600 members.

The Western House of Refuge, is a State institution for the reform of Juvenile Offenders, located on a farm of 42 acres, 1 m. N. of the central part of the city on a slight elevation w. of the river, and commanding a fine prospect. About 6½ acres are enclosed with a stone wall 22 feet high, and 20 acres by a stockade 9 ft. high. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with shrubs and flowers. The main building is 3 stories 86 by 60 feet, with wings on each side 148 feet by 32, and 2 stories above the basement. Two other wings are connected at each end enclosing three sides of a court within. The premises are fitted up with all conveniences necessary for their use, including schoolrooms, tailorshop, shoeshop, and proper arrangements for classification, etc. The number generally present is about 350, and 500 is its full capacity. The cost of maintenance in 1869, was \$55,409.27, and about \$18,000 were received from the avails of the labor of inmates. It was opened in 1849.

The Monroe Co. Penitentiary, is a brick structure built in 1854, on a lot of 32 acres s. of the city and just outside of the city limits. The central building is 56 by 66 feet, the male wing, 150 by 40, and the female 90 by 40 feet. The convicts are employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, bottoming of chairs, and in farm labor, and the making of pails and tubs, the former on contract, and the last two on county account. The report in 1870 showed an income of \$18,512.15, and expenditures of \$19,318.36. Average number of convicts 180 males, and 72 females. There are two hospital wards connected with the prison, and the administration is commended. The removal of female convicts of 7th Judicial Dist. from Sing Sing Prison to this penitentiary was authorized April 25, 1865.

The Industrial School of Rochester was incorp. in 1857, and is under lady managers. It is designed to gather vagrant and destitute children, and to instruct them in learning and in different branches of household industry; at 76 Exchange St. Property worth \$8,800, and \$6,000 invested. Average No. 90.

The Rochester Orphan Asylum, established in 1837, and incorp. in 1838, on Hubbell Park near Exchange St. Building erected in 1854, 3 stories, 50 ft. sq. with wing 68 by 22 ft. Property worth \$27,500; investments, \$9,300; expenses last year, \$7,638.38. Average attendance about 80.

The Home for the Friendless, estab. in 1849, and incorp. June 4, 1855. It is on E. Av. cor. Alexander St. It is designed to provide temporary homes for women and girls out of employment, and a permanent home for aged and friendless females. The building is a plain 3 story edifice, and will receive 40 females. Property worth \$18,500. Expenses last year \$3,229.60. Average No. present 35.

Prot. Epis. Church Home, for orphans and aged persons, estab. in 1868, and incorp. Sept. 21, 1869. Building sufficient for 50 inmates. Property worth \$23,500, wholly derived from private donations; \$2,948.91 expended last year; 15 to 20 inmates.

St. Joseph German R. C. Orphan Asylum Soc. of Rochester, org. 1862; incorp. April 23, 1863, on Andrews St. Building erected in 1867. Property worth \$30,086.73. Expenses last year, \$6,433. Under Sisters of Notre Dame; has about 20 inmates.

St. Mary's Boy's Orphan Asylum, cor. W. Av. & Genesee st. Under Sisters of St. Joseph; has 150 orphans. Incorp. Dec. 27, 1864.

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, estab. 1842; incorp. May 14, 1845, is in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph. Building in a central locality, 4 stories, 70 by 40, and a rear 80 by 40 feet. Property worth \$35,000. Expenses for support last year, \$6,050. About 90 girls supported.

Rochester City Hospital, incorp. May 7, 1847, but did not go into operation until Feb. 1864. The main building is of brick, 4 stories, 50 by 60 ft., with a wing 80 by 27 feet. Capacity for 125 patients. Site includes 3 acres. Located on Buffalo St. in a central part of the city. Property valued at \$53,000. Expended in 1869, \$18,045.

St. Mary's Hospital, incorp. Sept. 21, 1857. Building erected in 1857-64, of stone, the central part 4½ stories, with 2 lateral and 2 rear wings, 3 stories. The front 250 feet, and sides 120 feet. Has 18 wards, and will accommodate 800 patients; on W. Av. in w. part of city, on a lot of 5 acres, and near a farm of 113 acres owned by the Institution. It is under the Sisters of Charity. Value of property \$206,000. Expenses in 1869, \$43,879.05. Received 1,131 patients in year ending Sept. 30, 1870. Average 250. Besides these there are many mutual aid and benefit societies, more or less restricted in their designs, and with specific objects, and methods of operations.

There are 52 places of public worship in the city of Rochester.¹

The business of Rochester is very extensive, and rapidly increasing. There are 5 National banks, cap. \$1,050,000: 1 State bank, cap. \$100,000, 3 private firms doing banking business. There are 4 Savings' banks, a Safe Deposit Co., 5 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 6 weekly and 3 monthly newspapers and journals,² and a large amount of manufacture. The water power of the upper falls being all used, steam has been employed as convenience indicated. Among the manufactures are those of castings, steam engines and machinery, flour, boots and shoes, clothing, agricultural implements, scales, safes, locks, edge tools, print and wrapping paper, (at lower falls;) picture frames, sash and blinds, chairs, furniture, beer, &c. The nursery and seed business of Rochester and vicinity, are on the most extensive scale, and extend to distant parts of the country.

The commerce of the part of Rochester has notably diminished since the termination of the treaty of reciprocity.

The Genesee River was known to the earliest European travelers, and the Falls in Rochester are described and figured in early books of travels. Ebenezer Allen began the first improvement about 1790. Among the early settlers were Jeremiah Olmstead, below the present House of Refuge, Wm. Cole, who kept a ferry in 1805, and Enos Stone, who built a mill in 1808. In 1802, Nathaniel Rochester, Wm. Fitzburgh, and Charles H. Carroll, from Md., bought 300 acres at the upper falls, and in 1812, laid it out for settlement.³ Upon the

¹ 5 Bapt., 1 Trin. Cong., and 1 Unitarian Cong., 7 Prot. Episc., 3 Evangelical, 2 Friends, 1 Jew., 3 Lutheran, 9 M. E., 6 Presb., 2 R. W. Presb., 1 United Presb., 8 R. C., 1 Second Advent, and Universalist.

² Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, (Rep.), daily, Sundays excepted. Rochester Printing Co., publishers. Size 29 by 46. Terms, daily edition, \$0.00; semi-weekly, \$3.00; weekly, \$1.50.

Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Curtis, Morey & Co., publs. Size, 23 by 46. Terms \$0.00.

Semi-Weekly Union and Advertiser. Same politics, publishers, and press as the above. Terms \$0.00.

Rochester Republican, weekly issue of the above. Terms \$1.50.

Rochester Evening Express, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Tracy Rew, publs. Size 27 by 45. Terms \$3.00.

Rochester Tri-Weekly Express. Same press and publishers as above. Terms \$4.00.

Rochester Weekly Express. Same press and publishers as above. Terms \$1.50.

Rochester Taglicher Beobachter, (Rep.), daily, Sundays excepted, Adolph Volte, ed. & pub., size 24 by 36, terms \$7.80.

Rochester Wochentlicher Beobachter, same press & pub., as above, terms \$2.50, size double that of the daily edition.

Taglicher Rochester Volksblatt, (Dem.), daily, Sundays excepted, L. W. Brundt, pub., size 22 by 32, terms \$6.

Wochentlicher Rochester Volksblatt, same press & pub., as above, terms \$2.50, size double that of the daily edition.

The American Rural Home, (Agr.) weekly, A. A. Hopkins & G. F. Wilcox, eds. & props., 8 pages, 27 by 38, terms \$1.50.

The Earnest Christian and Golden Rule, (Free Meth.) monthly, B. T. Roberts, ed. & pub., 8 vo., 32 pages and cover, terms \$1.25.

The Hospital Review, monthly, pub. by a com. of ladies in the interest of Rochester City Hospital, 16 pages, each 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. Terms \$1.

Musical Times, monthly, 16 pages, each 10 by 12 inches, Alex Barnes, ed. Estab. in 1869, terms 50 cents.

Industrial School Advocate, monthly, pub. by a com. of ladies, in the interest of the Industrial School Association of Rochester, 8 pages, each 9 by 14 inches, terms 50 cents, a year.

³ Charles Hanford built a small mill in 1807,—the first one after that of Ebenezer Allen. The Browns built a race in 1812, and started a store. The same year Samuel J. Andrews and Moses Atwater laid out a tract of land for settle-

construction of the Erie Canal, the place began to grow with great rapidity. In 1830, the population was 9,207; in 1835, 14,414; in 1840, 20,191; in 1845, 26,965; in 1850, 36,403; in 1855, 43,877; in 1860, 48,204; in 1865, 50,940; and in 1870, 62,385.

RUSH—was formed from Avon, March 13, 1818. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, with a w. inclination. Genesee River forms its w. boundary; and Honeoye Creek flows w. through the town and enters the river near the centre of the w. border. In the w. part, along the river, are extensive flats. **East Rush**, (Rush p. o.,) is a small village, with limited manufactures. **West Rush**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, a station on the C. & N. F. Branch of the Central R. R., contains a saw and gristmill and about 30 houses; **North Rush**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, about 1 mi. e. of Scottsville station, contains a church and 16 houses. **Rush**, is a r. r. station 1 mi. w. of West Rush. The first settlement was commenced in 1799, by Maj. Wm. Markham and Ransom Smith, from N. H.¹ The first settled minister was Elder Goff, (Bap.)

SWEDEN—was formed from Murray, (Orleans co.,) April 2, 1814. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is level and gently rolling. A high ridge passes e. and w. through the town, n. of the centre. Salmon Creek rises in the s. w. part and flows in an e. and n. e. course through the town. **Brockport**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, a canal village and R. R. station, was incorp. April 26, 1829, and was named from an early settler named Brockway. It has a population of 2,817, and contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices,² 2 manufactorys of mowers and reapers, and a considerable amount of other manufactures. It is the seat of a State Normal and Training School, which was organized under an act of April 7, 1866, superceding the "Brockport Collegiate Institute." A large and substantial building of dark red Medina sandstone 300 feet long, the main part being 50 by 60 feet, and two wings, each 50 by 75 feet, was erected. The central building is 4 stories and the wings 3 stories high above the basement. It is built on a lot of 6 acres, at the head of College St. and the value of building and grounds is reported at \$110,000; of library and apparatus, \$8,634.47, and of furniture \$4,300. The premises were accepted in April 1869, although a school had been opened in 1867. **Sweden Centre**, (Sweden p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 25 houses; and **West Sweden**, near the s. w., corner, 2 churches and 15 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1807,³ by Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer.

WEBSTER—named from Daniel Webster—was formed from Penfield, Feb. 6, 1840. It lies on Lake Ontario, in the n. e. corner of the co. Irondequoit Bay forms the w. boundary. Its surface from the ridge in the s. part has a gentle inclination to the lake. The shore rises in places 50 ft., and in the w., on Irondequoit Bay, 80 to 100 ft. The streams are small and flow n. into the lake. Salt was manufactured to some extent by the early settlers. The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad will pass through this town. **Webster**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, on the ridge, is a small village of 291 inhabitants, and the seat of the Webster Academy. **West Webster**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, contains 40 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the agency of Caleb Lyon.⁴ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1812, by Rev. Solomen Pierce.

WHEATLAND—was formed from Caledonia, (Livingston co.,) as "Inverness," Feb. 23, 1821. Its name was changed April 3, 1821. It lies upon the s. border, in the s. w. part

ment. Among the settlers who came in about this time were Rev. Abiel Reynolds, Dr. Jonah Brown, (the first physician); Abraham Straus, John Matilek, (the first lawyer;) Henry Skinner, Israel Scranton, Luseum Knapp, Zeziah Noble, Joseph Hinghes, Ebenezer Kelly, Ira West, Elasha and Henry Ely, Porter P. Peck, Josiah Bissell, Jr., Michael Cully, Harvey Montgomery, Charles D. Farman, and Geo. G. Sill. The first child born was son of Enos Stone, May 4, 1810. Hamlet Scranton built the first framed dwelling, in 1812.

Among the early settlers were Joseph Morgan, from the w. side of the river, and —— Spraker, from the Mohawk, Philip Brice, Chrystal Thomas, Jacob Stail, and John Bell, came in 1801, from Md.; Joseph Sibley, and Elisha Spbley, from Rensselaer co., in 1804; Elathan Perry and Thomas Daily, in 1806. The first birth was that of Joseph Morgan, in 1799. The first deaths were Mr. and Mrs. Markham, in 1791. John Webster kept the first inn; Benj. Campbell the first store; and John Webster built the first gristmill.

² **Brockport Republic**, (Repub.) weekly, Horatio N. Beach, Ed. & Pub. Size 20 by 41 inches. Terms \$2. Established in 1856.

Brockport Democrat, (Dem.) weekly, Charles H. Brink, Ed.

& Pub. Size 24 by 34 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ Samuel Bishop, — Hopkins, Isaiah White, and Stephen Johnson came in 1807; John Reed, Timothy Tyler, and Edward Parks, in 1808. Reuben Moon, with his sons James, Amos, and Isaac, settled in 1809 and '10, in the e. part. James Scott (colored) was the first settler in the s. part, in 1809. John Phelps, Rufus Hammond, and — Knight were the original purchasers of the site of Brockport. James Seymour, George Allen, Thomas R. Roby, Ralph W. Good, Luke Webster, and Charles Richardson were early settlers. Samuel Bishop kept the first inn, in 1809; Charles Richardson the first store; and Brockway & Blodgett built the first mill.

⁴ John Shoecraft, from Ulster Co., Isaac Straight, Daniel Harvey, Abram Foster, Paul Hammond, William Mann, William Harris, John Letts, Samuel Pierce, Samuel Goodenough, and Benjamin Burnett, mostly from N. H. and Vt., settled about 1806. The first birth was in the family of Caleb Lyon; and the first death, that of a child of N. Gaines. Wm. Harris taught the first school, in 1810. John Letts kept the first inn; F. B. Corning the first store, in 1825; and Caleb Lyon built the first saw and gristmill, in 1806

of the co. Genesee River flows s. on the e. border. Its surface is rolling. Oatka (or Allens) Creek flows e. through near the centre of the town. It is joined at Mumford by the Outlet of Caledonia Springs, forming an excellent water power. Gypsum is found in large quantities. **Scotsville**, (p. o.) in the e. part, contains 4 churches, a union school, several manufactories. Pop. 1,200. It is named from Isaac Scott, first settler and owner of the site of the village. **Mumford**, (p. o.) is in the s. w. part. **Garbuttsville** is a small manufacturing village. **Wheatland Centre**, near the centre, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1789,¹ by Peter Shaeffer, from Penn. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1811. The first pastor was Rev. Solomon Brown. There are 11 churches in town.²

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, March 12, 1772, under the name of "Tryon Co."³ Its name was changed April 2, 1784. Ontario was taken off in 1789, Herkimer, Otsego, and Tioga in 1791, Hamilton in 1816, and Fulton in 1838. It lies on both sides of the Mohawk, about 40 miles from Albany. The connecting link between the northern spurs of the Alleghany Mts. on the s. and the Adirondacks on the n. extends through this co. in a n. e. and s. w. direction. The Mohawk cuts a valley from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, and 200 to 500 ft. below the summits of the hills. The valleys of several of the tributaries of the Mohawk extend several miles into the highland district at nearly right angles to the river valley.

The hills bordering upon the river generally rise in hills that are sometimes of gentle slope, and at others beautiful ledges, from which it spreads out into an undulating upland, with a general inclination toward the river, into which every part of the surface of the co. is drained. The principal tributaries of the Mohawk are the East Canada, Garoga, Cayadutta, Chuctenunda Creeks, and Evas Kil, on the n., and Cowilliga, Chuctenunda, Schoharie, Auries, Flat, Canajoharie, and Otsquaga Creeks, on the s. The highest point in the co. is Bean Hill, in Florida, and is estimated to be 700 ft. above tide. The Mohawk where it leaves the co. is about 200 feet above tide.

The principal public works in the co. are the Erie Canal, which passes along the s. border of the river, and the N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R., which passes along the n. side the whole length of the co. The Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville R. R. extends from Fonda to Gloversville. From the peculiar advantages which the Mohawk Valley afforded for communication westward from Albany, it became, from the earliest period, a great thoroughfare for traffic with the western Indian tribes, and at a later period through which the main tide of emigration and trade passed. The river, although but poorly adapted for navigation on account of rifts and gravel bars, served a good purpose in its day, and at a time when it was much better adapted than the roads of the country for the transportation of goods, and mer-

¹ Mr. Shaeffer and his sons, Peter and Jacob, came in December, 1789. They found a settlement commenced by Ebenezer Allen and his brother-in-law, Christopher Dugan, near the mouth of Allen's Creek, a short distance below Scotsville. Allen had a comfortable log house, and about 60 acres of improvement. The Shaeffers became the purchasers of his farm, paying \$2.50 per acre. After the sale, Allen left with his family for Mount Morris.

The valley of the river below Shaeffer's was slow in settling; Joseph Morgan came in 1792, Andrew Worthman in 1794 or '95. Caleb Aspinwall, Peter Conklin, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzuller were early settlers in the Shaeffer neighborhood. Reuben Heath came from Vt. in 1799. The s. w. part was early settled, under the auspices of Charles Williamson by Scotch, among whom were John McNaughton and family, near Mumford. Isaac Scott settled at Scotsville about 1790, and Donald McVean soon after.

Zachariah Garbutt and family settled at what is now Garbuttsville, in 1803; and Powell Capperton, near Scotsville, in 1804. The first marriage, was that of Peter Shaeffer, Jr., and a daughter of Jacob Schoonover, in 1790. (Ebenezer Allen had previously added another inmate to his family by a pretended marriage with Lucy Chapman. See p. 711.) The first death was that of Peter Shaeffer, Sen. Jacob Scott kept the first inn, Philip Garbutt and Abram Hanford the first store; and Peter Shaeffer, Jr., built the first sawmill, in 1810, the first gristmill in 1811. John and Robert McKay built the first gristmill at Mumford, in 1808; and Donald McKenzie erected the first cloth dyeing works w. of the Genesee River.

² 2 Presb., 2 Bap., 2 Friends, 2 R. C., Prot. E., M. E., and Asso. Ref. Presb.

³ Named from Wm. Tryon, Colonial Governor. Present name given in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery.

chandise. A considerable part of this river is now taken into the canal, of which it is in the eastern division the principal feeder. A short time before the consolidations that formed the N. Y. Central R. R., in 1853, a r. r. was projected s. of the river. No attempt was made toward construction, and the company was absorbed in the "Central." The turnpike n. of the river through this co., and most of the way along side of the n. r., was bought, by requirement of law, by the Utica and Schenectady R. R., and is now the property of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. For many years the r. r. was prohibited from carrying freight without payment of canal tolls. This restraint was continued until removed by act of July 10, 1851.

There are bridges across the Mohawk in this co., at Amsterdam, Tribes Hill, Fonda, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville, all of which were formerly toll bridges, but now (except the wire bridge at Tribes Hill) are owned by the public.

The co. seat is located in Fonda, in the town of Mohawk, to which it was removed in 1836 from Johnstown, before the taking off of Fulton co. The terms of removal were, that a subscription of \$4,500 should be raised, and a site of not less than 3 acres given. The removal occasioned great bitterness in the n. border of the co., and hastened the division of 1838, by which Johnstown still continued a co. seat of a new co. The courthouse is of brick, with a recessed portico in front, and is surmounted by a dome. It contains the clerk's office, and other county offices. The jail is a stone building in the rear of the courthouse.

By an act passed in 1866, the Supervisors were allowed to sell their poorhouse farm, near Fonda, for \$8,000, and since then the poor have been supported in the house by the pur-chaser upon contract. The town poor are supported by the overseers of their respective towns. The buildings are of wood, and old; 2 stories, 85 by 32 feet, with wings.

Gneiss, the only crystalline rock in the co., is found in patches, the principal locality being at "*The Noses*," on the Mohawk. Resting directly upon this are heavy masses of calciferous sandstone, appearing mostly on the n. bank of the river, and extending into Fulton co.¹ Next above this are the Black River and Trenton limestone, not important as surface rocks, but furnishing valuable quarries of building stone. The slates and shales of the Hudson River group extend along the s. border of the co., and are found in a few places n. of the river. Drift and boulders abound. The soil along the river consists of rich alluvial deposits; upon the uplands it is mostly a highly productive sandy and gravelly loam. The produc-tions are principally grass and spring grains. The uplands are finely adapted to pasturage, and dairying forms the leading pursuit. In 1865 there were 9 cheese factories in this co., using the milk of 3,250 cows, and 4 of them producing 474,622 pounds of cheese. In 1869 they had increased to 30, of which 15 used the milk of 8,375 cows. Upon the Mohawk Flats large quantities of broom corn are annually raised, the spring overflow keeping them finely fertilized. There are several important manufactoryes in the co., especially at Amsterdam. Quarrying is extensively carried on at a few points, principally in the towns of Amsterdam and Florida.

The early history of this co. is full of incident and interest. At the time of the first advent of the whites it was the principal seat of the Mohawks, one of the most powerful tribes of the Five Nations. The policy adopted by the early Dutch settlers of the colony, and con-tinued by their English successors, strongly attached a majority of these savages to their inter-ests; and the unprovoked attack of Champlain, in 1609, made them hate the French in Canada with intense bitterness. In the wars that ensued, the Five Nations proved faithful allies to the English, and on many occasions shielded them from hostile attacks. Several French expeditions were sent against the Western tribes of the Five Nations, and in return the Indians made a descent upon Montreal in 1689, laid waste whole plantations, and destroyed many lives. In the winter of 1692-93 the French again invaded the Mohawk country, surprised and destroyed two of their three castles,² and took about 300 prisoners. As early as 1642-43, a French Jesuit visited the Mohawk settlements; and between that date and 1678, 10 missionar-ies of this order labored to bring over the Indians of this region to the French inter-ests and the Catholic religion. Though attended with great hardships, and in one or two instances with death, these labors were in some measure successful, and in 1671 a large number

¹ This rock often contains in its cavities quartz and modules of anthracite coal, which has led to foolish ex-penditures in search of oil and coal. Near Sprakers Basin traces of lead have been found.

² The Lower Castle was situated at the mouth of Scho-harie Creek, the Middle Castle at the mouth of the Otsqua-go, and the Upper Castle at the mouth of the Now-a-da-ga, or Indian Castle Creek, in Danube, Herkimer co.

of Indians removed from Caughnawaga to Canada, and the descendants of these emigrants may still be found in the Indian village of Caughnawaga a few miles above Montreal. They still speak the Mohawk dialect of the Iroquois, in which they have devotional books printed for their use by their missionaries.

A military post, known as Fort Hunter, was established e. of the mouth of Schoharie Creek in 1711. About the same time a large number of German Palatinates, sent over by Queen Anne, settled upon the Hudson, and shortly after removed to Schoharie and the Mohawk Valley and settled upon lands given them by Government. At about the same period a considerable number of Holland Dutch, from Schenectady and vicinity, found their way into the co., and extended their improvements up the valley. In 1730 the first mill north of the Mohawk was built on the site of "Cranes" Village by two or three brothers named Groat; and this for a time served the settlements at German Flats, 50 mi. beyond.

The land grants in this co. were made in comparatively small tracts: the first was early as 1703. On the 19th of Oct. 1723, a patent of 12,000 acres, called "*Stone Arabia*," n. of the Mohawk, was granted to John Christian Garlock and others for the benefit of the Palatinates. The principal grants were made between 1730 and 1740; and in 1762 there remained little, if any, unpatented land in the co.

About the year 1735, the British Admiral, Sir Peter Warren, acquired the title to a large tract of land known as "*Warrensbush*," mostly in the present town of Florida, and sent out his nephew, Wm. Johnson, then but 21 years of age, as his agent. Johnson first located at the mouth of Schoharie Creek; afterward he removed to 3 mi. above Amsterdam, and finally to Johnstown. Through the influence of his uncle he received the appointment of Agent of Indian Affairs. Applying himself industriously to the study of the character and language of the Indians, and adopting their habits and dress whenever it suited his policy, he gained an influence over them never before enjoyed by any white person. His easy and obliging manners made him equally a favorite with the white settlers; and until his death, which took place on the 24th of June, 1774, the events of his life are intimately interwoven with the history of the co. For his services while in command of the expedition which resulted in the defeat of the French under Dieskau, at the head of Lake George, he received the title of Baronet and a gift of £5,000 from Parliament. From this time until his death he lived in ease and opulence, devoting his time to the management of public affairs and the improvement of his estate. His title and estates descended to his son, Sir John Johnson; but his commanding personal influence could not be inherited. Guy Johnson, son-in-law of Sir William, Col. Daniel Claus, and Col. John Butler, were attached to the interests of the Johnson family, possessed large estates, and lived in what were then considered sumptuous residences in the Mohawk Valley. They had considerable influence with both whites and Indians. In the controversy between the colonists and the mother country which resulted in the Revolution, the Johnsons and their adherents strongly espoused the cause of the King.

As a class, the German Palatinates sided with the colonies, but for a long time they were overawed, and their efforts at organization were thwarted by the zeal and activity of the tory leaders. In the spring of 1775, while the court was in session at Johnstown, through the influence of the tories, the signatures of most of the grand jurors and magistrates were procured to a document opposing the measures of the Continental Congress.¹ This proceeding, with others more aggressive and personal, tended greatly to organize the opposition, to separate the friends and enemies of freedom, and to kindle feelings of bitter and vindictive hatred, which naturally led to all the horrors of civil war.

"*Tryon co.*" was divided into 6 districts;² and, for the purpose of a more thorough organization, delegates were appointed in each by the Patriots to form a committee of public safety. Upon a meeting of these delegates, a significant remonstrance was addressed to Col. Guy Johnson, Indian agent, for his aggressive and partisan acts; he withdrew in June, 1775, to Cosbys Manor, above German Flats, under pretense of holding a council with the Indians in the w. part of the co.; and in a short time he fled to Montreal, by the way of Oswego, accompanied by large number of dependents and followers. He continued to act as Indian Agent during

¹ *Annals of Tryon Co.*, p. 46.

² These districts were *Mohawk*, adjoining Albany, *Canajoharie*, on the s. side of the Mohawk, and *Palatine*, on the n., extending up the river to Little Falls, *German Flats*, and *Kingsland*, still farther up the river, and *Old England*

District, w. of the Susquehanna. The first 5 of these districts were formed March 24, 1773. On the 5th of March, 1773, the original name—*Stone Arabia*—was changed to *Palatine*, *German Flats* to *Kingsland*, and *Kingsland* to *German Flats*. *Old England* Dist. was formed April 3, 1773.

the war, and by liberal rewards and promises he greatly stimulated the natural ferocity of the Indians, and incited them to more active hostility. He was joined in Canada by Joseph Brant, a distinguished and educated Mohawk, and John and Walter N. Butler, 2 tories, who afterward gained an infamous notoriety. At the head of marauding parties of tories and Indians, they afterward returned by forest paths and obscure routes, with which they were entirely familiar, and committed the most inhuman atrocities upon their old friends and neighbors. Sir John Johnson remained for a time at "Johnson Hall," but continued active in his intrigues, and kept up a correspondence with Col. Guy Johnson in Canada. His preparations to fortify "Johnson Hall" excited alarm; and in Jan. 1776, a committee consisting of Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Ten Broeck, and Col. Varick, was dispatched from Albany to consult with the local committee of safety and satisfactorily arrange matters. Gen. Herkimer called out the militia; and the affair was finally settled by the surrender of Sir John as prisoner, and an agreement that his Scotch tenants should be disarmed. He was sent to Fishkill, but, being released on parole, he soon returned to Johnstown and resumed his intrigues. In May, Col. Dayton was sent with a regiment to again arrest him; but being warned of their approach, Sir John and his followers fled to the woods, and finally reached Canada by the way of Sacandaga and Racket Rivers, after 19 days of fasting and suffering. Sir John received a commission as colonel in the British service, raised a regiment of tories known as "Johnson's Greens," and was active and bitter in his hostility throughout the war.¹ Through the influence of the Johnsons, all of the Five Nations with the exception of a portion of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras,² were attached to the British interests, and were liberally aided by arms and provisions in their frequent incursions into the frontier settlements under the Butlers and Brant.

In the summer of 1777, Gen. St. Leger, at the head of a large body of tories and Indians, was dispatched from Canada by way of Oswego to reduce the rebel posts and settlements on the Mohawk and join the main army at Albany city. It was intended to create a division in favor of Gen. Burgoyne, who was at the same time advancing southward by way of Lake Champlain, with a large army. On the 3d of Aug. they laid seige to Fort Schuyler, upon the site of the present city of Rome. The militia of Montgomery co. were called out, and, under Gen. Herkimer, marched to the relief of the fort. On the way the bloody battle of Oriskany was fought, in which 200 of the brave patriots of the co. were killed and as many more carried into Indian captivity. In the latter part of the same month, Genls. Arnold and Learned, at the head of 900 troops, marched up the river, and St. Leger hastily abandoned the seige and fled. The destruction of the valley was thus averted, and for several months the inhabitants were allowed to remain undisturbed, save by small scalping parties, that hung round the unprotected frontiers and cut off the defenceless inhabitants.

In the spring of 1778, Gen. La Fayette, Gen. Schuyler and Col. Duane, went to Johnstown and held a conference with a body of Indians. In the following summer the horrible butcheries at Wyoming, Harpersfield, German Flats, and Cherry Valley were perpetrated; and in the summer of 1779 the army of Gen. Clinton marched from this co. to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the chief villages and farming grounds of the Onondaga, Cayugas, and Senecas. On the 21st of May, 1780, Sir John Johnson, at the head of 500 Indians and tories, suddenly made his appearance at Johnson Hall. He arrived about sunset on Sunday, and, dividing his force into two parties, at daylight the next morning he made a simultaneous attack upon Tribes Hill and Coughnawaga. Several persons were killed and others taken prisoners, and every building upon the route, except those belonging to tories, was burned. The militia began to collect in considerable numbers, and toward night Sir John hastily retreated and safely reached Canada by the way of the wilderness. The principal object of this incursion was to obtain the silver plate which had been buried by Sir John on his first hasty flight from Johnson Hall. It has been stated by historians, that several volumes of Records of Proceedings of Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which had also been concealed, were lost by decay. It has, however, been ascertained within a few years, that a part of these, if not the whole of them, are still in existence in Canada. Near the last of the July succeeding, the militia of the co. were employed to convey a provision train sent to the relief of Fort Schuyler; and on the 2d of Aug., while they were absent, Brant, at the head of 500 Indians and

¹Annals of Tryon Co.; Simms' Hist. Schoharie Co.; Hough's Hist. St. Lawrence Co.; Dunlap's Hist. of N. Y.; Benton's Hist. Herk. Co.

²About 150 Oneidas and 200 Tuscaroras joined the British.—Annals of Tryon Co.

tories, made an attack upon the settlements in the neighborhood of Fort Plain. Fifty-three dwellings were burned, 16 persons slain, and 60 women and children carried into captivity. Upon the approach of the militia from Johnstown and Schenectady, the party retreated. On the 15th of the following Oct. a large party of tories, and Indians and Canadians, under Sir John Johnson, appeared in the Schoharie Valley, which they laid waste. From this they marched up the valley, burning houses, destroying property, and murdering or taking prisoners all that they met. The militia under Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, hastily came together, and marched to attack the invaders. On the 18th of Oct., Col. John Brown, who commanded a small stockade fort at Stone Arabia, marched out to attack the enemy: but, was soon routed, with the loss of the commander and 30 to 40 men killed. Sir John was overtaken at Fox's Mills, in the present town of St. Johnsville, and he was attacked at a late hour in the day, by the advance guard of the militia. His troops had marched nearly 50 miles without rest, and were nearly exhausted. Their line got doubled up in the dark, and being in danger of firing upon one another, they withdrew a short distance for the night, and when pursuit was ordered early the next morning, the enemy had crossed to the s. side and escaped. On their way to Oneida Lake, Oct 23d, they surprised a company of troops sent out from Fort Stanwix to destroy their boats, and all but 2 were killed or captured. A Court of Inquiry was called to consider the causes of this failure, and Gen. Van Rensselaer was not only acquitted, but commended, as having done everything possible under the circumstances, to overtake and capture the raiding party.¹

The prospects of the Mohawk Valley were now gloomy in the extreme. Nearly every settlement had been desolated, and nearly every family had lost some of its members.² In the spring of 1781, Col. Willett assumed the command of the American forces on the Mohawk, and by his military skill, daring, and knowledge of Indian warfare, he not only successfully repelled all attacks made upon the Mohawk settlements, but carried the war into the enemy's own country.

On the 9th of July, 1781, 300 Indians, under a tory named Doxtader, made a sudden attack upon the settlement of Corrytown. Col. Willett, at the head of 150 militia, immediately pursued and overtook them at "Durlah," (Dorlach,) a few mi. over the line of Schoharie county. A severe skirmish ensued, when the Indians fled, leaving 40 of their number dead on the field. The final incursion into the Mohawk Valley was made Oct. 24, 1781, by a party of 600 British and Indians, under Maj. Ross and Walter N. Butler, and made their first appearance in the neighborhood of Warrensburg. They marched to the vicinity of Johnson Hall and commenced the usual work of plunder and murder, but were arrested by a sudden attack by forces under Cols. Willett, Rowley, and Harper. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. Col. Willett pursued, and, coming up with the rear guard at West Canada Creek, Butler was killed. The shattered remnant of the British forces escaped by way of Oswego. This affair practically ended the war in Tyron co., and the remaining citizens, stripped of almost everything except the soil, were allowed to resume in peace their accustomed employments.³ In a few years the ravages of the war were completely obliterated, and the fertile regions of Central and Western N. Y., which had become known through the military expeditions that had traversed them, soon began to fill up with a New England population. The splendid domains of the Johnsons and other royalists were confiscated, and the feudal tenants of the colonial period were replaced by enterprising freeholders under the new government.

The troops raised by this co. in the late war, were as follows: The 115th and 153d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized at an encampment on the hills a little n. of Fonda, in the summer and fall of 1862. They were the two regiments raised in the 15th Senatorial District, compris-

¹A volume entitled "The Northern Invasion of Oct. 1780," has been published by the Bradford Club, in N. Y., which is entirely devoted to letters and other documents relating to this invasion.

²Some idea of the extent of these ravages may be formed from a statement prepared by the supervisors of "Tyron co.," dated Dec. 20, 1780, and addressed to the legislature. They therein stated that 700 buildings had been burned within the co.; that 354 families had abandoned their habitations and removed; 613 persons had deserted to the enemy; 497 had been killed, 121 taken prisoners; and 1,200 farms lay uncultivated by reason of the enemy. This statement did not include Cherry Valley, Newtown Martin, Middlefield, Springfield, Harpersfield, and Old England District, which had been totally deserted and abandoned.

The population of the co. at the beginning of the war was about 10,000. While the sufferings of the colonists were thus great, the Indian loss was much greater. Their whole country had been ravaged, their homes and crops destroyed, and a large portion of their number had died in battle or by starvation. At the close of the war the miserable remnant of the once powerful nation humbly sued for peace, and were content to accept terms that deprived them of almost their entire country.

³Special acts were passed in 1780, '81, and '83, directing the commissioners of sequestration to relieve certain distressed families. Rev. Daniel Gros, of Canajoharie, acted as almoner of the commissioners; and his acts are preserved among the public papers of the State.

ing the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga, and Hamilton, under G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862. Fonda was designated Nov. 7, 1862, as a rendezvous under the militia draft, (ordered Aug. 9, 1862,) for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Saratoga, but early in December this draft was suspended. Parts of the 32d and 43d Infantry, and of the 2d Vet. Cavalry, were raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.			
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.										
Amsterdam...	4,557	5,135	7,706	591	416	596	413	654	535	683	521	802	628	930	763
Ca나ajoharie...	4,134	4,244	4,256	419	385	359	436	416	451	472	442	495	439	463	512
Charleston...	1,337	1,687	1,601	268	163	263	167	281	185	264	168	293	143	253	153
Florida.....	2,991	2,895	3,002	315	376	269	292	219	423	301	376	333	367	313	402
Glen...	2,884	2,733	2,762	337	310	238	279	321	351	278	343	332	332	315	368
Minden...	4,412	4,637	4,600	598	396	529	459	500	538	628	421	633	523	601	543
Mohawk.....	3,136	2,948	3,015	317	362	298	297	316	361	313	333	341	403	323	435
Palatine...	2,605	2,561	2,814	273	317	225	340	245	395	278	373	305	362	283	401
Root...	2,622	2,456	2,592	252	296	198	342	143	263	221	344	224	337	230	348
St. Johnsville	1,638	2,153	2,189	164	232	153	260	261	399	181	294	226	245	221	290
Total.....	30,866	31,447	34,457	3,528	3,253	3,178	3,365	3,536	3,900	3,619	3,615	3,978	3,819	3,329	4,215

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859.	228,000	\$6,149,891	\$6,644,079	\$8,782,486	.....	\$15,019.00	\$48,603.00	\$5,515.56	\$12,869.63	0.93
1860.	229,000	6,149,891	664,079	8,732,486	\$7,354,077	15,013.00	49,603.00	5,515.56	22,615.07	1.23
1861.	231,450	6,098; 176	659,631	8,493,776	7,354,077	14,412.00	47,473.53	5,515.55	22,901.49	1.23
1862.	231,450	6,098; 076	659,631	8,493,776	9,442,013	14,412.00	47,473.53	7,601.51	37,768.05	1.13
1863.	231,450	6,098; 176	659,631	8,493,776	9,659,631	14,412.00	47,473.53	7,244.72	41,052.47	1.14
1864.	230,491	6,473,054	927,960	8,488,949	9,907,730	216,024.26	97,799.98	7,420.59	44,584.79	3.59
1865.	230,491	6,473,054	927,960	8,489,949	9,947,755	216,024.26	97,799.98	6,635.62	34,618.34	3.59
1866.	224,530	7,057,352	1,103,302	8,207,152	8,302,609	143,455.43	107,531.18	6,287.11	40,342.26	3.53
1867.	220,703	6,393,267	664,501	8,472,768	8,452,218	149,145.63	96,990.75	10,365.27	53,671.10	3.67
1868.	227,546	7,449,661	601,727	8,115,423	8,522,768	114,637.73	89,730.67	10,653.46	36,778.61	2.98
1869.	236,759	6,109,230	554,772	8,635,002	8,601,388	86,604.76	148,275.22	10,751.74	37,631.07	3.32
1870.	227,976	6,141,953	529,116	6,671,069	6,664,002	101,007.20	97,660.48	9,330.00	40,069.45	3.70

AMSTERDAM, named from Amsterdam, in Holland, by Emmanuel E. De Graff, an early Holland settler—was formed from “*Caughnawaga*,”² March 12, 1793. Perth (Fulton co.) was taken off in 1838. It lies on the n. bank of the Mohawk, in the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface consists of the intervals along the river, and a rolling upland, gradually rising for the space of 2 mi., and attaining an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. The principal streams are the Kayaderosseras, 3 mi. w. of Amsterdam village, Chuctenunda,³ at the village, and Evas Kil,⁴ near the e. border. The soil in the valley is a deep, rich alluvium, and upon

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 221,000. The area of village is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	192,260	46,868	239,128
1855	194,458	46,721	241,179
1860	200,360	35,762	236,122
1865	196,723	40,230	236,953

² On the 9th of March, 1790, the portion of Mohawk district n. of the river was set off and named “*Caughnawaga*.”

The first town meeting was held at the house of John B. Wimples. “*Caughnawaga*” was formed as a town, March 7, 1793. It embraced all that part of Montgomery co. lying n. of the Mohawk and e. of a line extending from The Noscs n. to Canada. This town was divided, in 1793, into Amsterdam, Mayfield, Broadalbin, and Johnstown.

³ Signifying “Twin Sisters,” and applied to the streams flowing into the Mohawk on opposite sides; in some documents spelled Chuet-to-na-ne-da.

⁴ Pronounced E-vaws-kil; named from Mrs. Eva Van Alstyne, who was wounded and scalped by the Indians in 1755, while crossing this stream.

the hills it is a fertile, gravelly loam. Near Tribes Hill are extensive stone quarries. A considerable amount of manufactures is carried on in town, consisting of mill machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, car springs, and carpets, at Amsterdam village, and of woolen goods at Hagemans Mills. **Amsterdam**,¹ (p. o.) incorp. April 20, 1830, and April 13, 1865, contains 4 churches, 2 banks, (cap. \$350,000,) 2 printing offices,² an academy, 2 public school buildings, 6 knitting mills, a foundry, 3 machine shops, 5 broom factories, 2 shoe factories, and a clothes wringer fac., and other manufactories. Pop. 5,426. **Hagamans Mills**, (p. o.,) has 250 inhabitants, **Cranesville**,³ (p. o.,) about 100, and **Mannys Corners**,⁴ a dozen houses. **Tribes Hill**,⁵ (p. o.,) on the line of Mohawk, is a hamlet. A wire suspension bridge here crosses the Mohawk to Florida.⁶ The first settlement was commenced about 1710, by Dutch and Palatinates. About 1740, Sir Wm. Johnson built a large stone mansion upon the w. side of the Kayaderosseras, 3 mi. w. of Amsterdam village.⁷ This building was fortified, and named "Fort Johnson." Col. Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, sons-in-law to Sir William, occupied fine mansions, respectively, 1 and 2 mi. below Fort Johnson,⁸ previous to the Revolution. The first settlers at Amsterdam village were Albert Veedor, E. E. De Graff, Nicholas Wilcox, and Wm. Kline. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1792. The first settled minister was Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck, in 1799. There had been preaching in town at a much earlier period.

CANAJOHARIE⁹—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Minden was taken off in 1798, a part of Root in 1823, and a part of Minden in 1849. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. The surface consists of the intervalle of Canajoharie, or Bowmans Creek,¹⁰ and undulating uplands 200 to 600 feet above the valley. The cultivation of hops receives some attention, but dairying and stock raising are leading pursuits. There are 6 cheese factories in town. A small woolen factory is located on Bowmans Creek. **Canajoharie**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 30, 1829, contains 6 churches, the Canajoharie Academy, a newspaper office,¹¹ and 2 banks. Pop. 822. A bridge (lately lengthened and repaired) crosses the Mohawk at this place, connecting it with the village and r. r. station of Palatine Bridge. A paper flour-sack manufactory at this place employs 75 hands, and turns out 40,000 a day. There are also 2 malt houses and a planing mill. **Ames**, (p. o.,) in the s. part of the town, contains an academy and 150 inhabitants; and **Buel**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, 27 houses. **Sprout Brook**, (p. o.,) **Marshville**, (p. o.,) **Waterville**, **Mapleton**, and **Vandeusenville**, are hamlets. The first settlement in town was commenced in early colonial times. During the Revolution the people warmly espoused the American cause, and were afterward great sufferers in the Mohawk Valley.¹² In Aug., 1780, Brant made an incursion into the valley and destroyed nearly the whole settlement. Other incursions were made, and the people were often driven to the utmost extremity. Several small forts were built in the town, which afforded some protection to the people. In 1795, Archibald and James Kane established themselves as merchants at this place, and commenced a business which soon grew to be one of the largest in the interior of the State. In 1823, the "Central Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" was located near Buel, in this town; but in 1836 it was united with the one previously established in New York City. The first church (Free Will Bap.) was organized at Ames, in 1796-97, by Rev. George Elliott.¹³

¹ Formerly called "Veedersburgh."

²The *Amsterdam Democrat*, (Dem.,) weekly; Ashe & Mattheson, publs. Size, 29 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1870.

Amsterdam Recorder, (Repub.,) weekly; Andrew Z. Neff, prop. Size, 29 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1854.

³ Named from David Crane, who settled here in 1804.

⁴ Named from Benj. Mann.

⁵ So named because the Indian tribes were wont to assemble here.

⁶ A Remington suspension bridge, built here some years since, fell of its own weight before it was finished.

⁷This edifice was richly ornamented with carvings of oak and mahogany; and at the time of its erection it was one of the finest mansions in the colony. It is still standing, and is the property of Ethan Aiken. Sir William lived here for many years, surrounded by numerous dependents, and was frequently visited by great numbers of Indians, by whom he was highly esteemed. He built a mill upon the Kayaderosseras, near his mansion.

⁸The former of these was burned. The latter, known as "Guy Park," is still standing, between the r. r. and river, 1 mi. w. of Amsterdam. A tract 1 mi. square was

originally attached to each of these residences, but the wall was confiscated and sold with the estates of the tories.

⁹"Canajoharie" in the act of incorporation. Indian name, Ga-na-ho-li-e, said to signify a "kettle-shaped hole in the rock," or "the pot that washes itself," and refers to a deep hole worn in the rock at the falls on the creek, 1 mi. from its mouth.

¹⁰It is said that the Indian name of this stream is "Te-koh-ha-va-wa." The falls on this creek, about 1 mi. from its mouth, are interesting to scientific men for the different geological formations there exposed, and the holes of various sizes worn in the rocks.

¹¹The *Canajoharie Radio and Taxpayers' Journal*, weekly; L. F. Allen & Co., publs. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1836.

¹²At the battle of Oriskany many of the prominent citizens of this place were killed. Among them were Col. Cox, Lieut. Col. Hunt, Maj. Van Slyck, Capt. Henry Devendorf, Robert Crouse, Jacob Bowman, Andrew Dillenback, Capt. Jacob Lecher, Charles Fox, and Lieut. Wm. Lecher.

¹³There are 11 churches; 3 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 Evang. Luth., Presb., F. W. Bap., True Dutch, R. C.

CHARLESTON—was formed from the old town of Mohawk, March 12, 1793. Glen and a part of Root were taken off in 1823. It is the most southerly town in the co., and the only one not bordering upon the Mohawk. It lies upon the high plateau region immediately w. of Schoharie Creek; and the greater part of the surface is an undulating upland. On the e. it descends in steep declivities to the valley of the creek, which is here a narrow ravine. Its streams are small. The town has a limited amount of manufactures, consisting principally of sash and blinds, woolen goods, and flour. **Burtonsville**, (p. o.) on Schoharie Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 160 inhabitants. **Charleston Four Corners**, (p. o.) in the s. w. corner; and **Charleston**, (p. o.) near the n. border, are small villages. **Carytown**, and **Oak Ridge**, are hamlets. A portion of this town was included in the patent of 24,500 acres granted to Wm. Corry in 1637; and others were portions of the "Stone Heap Patent," granted to John Bowen and others in 1770, and Thomas Machin's Patent of 1787. The first settlements were probably made previous to the Revolution.¹ There are 5 churches in town.²

FLORIDA—was formed from Mohawk, March 12, 1793. It embraces that part of the co. lying s. of the Mohawk, and e. of Schoharie Creek. The greater part of the surface is a rolling upland, 600 ft. above the valley. Bean Hill, in the s. w. part, is the highest land in the co. The declivities bordering upon the streams are usually steep. The two principal streams within its borders are Chuctenunda and Cowilliga Creeks. The Erie Canal crosses the Schoharie Creek between this town and Glen, on a fine stone aqueduct. Broom corn is one of the principal agricultural products, and brooms are extensively manufactured. **Port Jackson**, (p. o.) is a canal village on the Mohawk, opposite Amsterdam. Pop. 446. **Minaville**, (p. o.) on Chuctenunda Creek, near the centre, contains 130 inhabitants. **Fort Hunter**,³ (p. o.) at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, has 200 inhabitants, and **Scotch Bush**, (p. o.) near the s. border, 120. One of the 3 Mohawk castles was situated at the mouth of Schoharie Creek at the first advent of the whites. The first white settlement in this co. is supposed to have been made in this town. Fort Hunter was built here by the whites in 1711. Queen Anne's Chapel was soon after erected, and was furnished with a valuable set of communion plate by Queen Anne. The fort was garrisoned until after the French War, when it was abandoned. During the Revolution the chapel was enclosed with palisades, and converted into a strong fortress defended by cannon. In Oct. 1780, several houses were burned on the opposite side of the creek by the forces under Sir John Johnson, but the fort was not molested. Before the close of the war several newly arrived German emigrants settled in town, and they were followed soon after by Scotch and Irish families.⁴ The first preacher after the war was Rev. Thos. Romeyn, (Ref. Prot. D.,) in 1784.

GLEN—named from Jacob S. Glen—was formed from Charleston, April 10, 1823. It lies in the s. w. angle formed by the junction of Schoharie Creek and the Mohawk. Its surface consists principally of uplands about 600 feet high, descending by abrupt declivities to the narrow intervals along the streams. The principal streams are Auries Creek, tributary of the Mohawk, and Irish Creek, a branch of the Schoharie. **Fultonville**, (p. o.) on the river and canal opposite Fonda, is connected with that place by an iron bridge built in place of one swept off March 17, 1865. It has a printing office,⁵ foundry, machine shops, a grain elevator, a few mills and shops. Population, 1,117. **Glen**, (p. o.) or **Voorheesville**, has a large cheese fac. a steam grist and sawmill, etc., and 195 inhabitants. **Auriesville**, (p. o.) is a small village on Auries Creek and the canal, with 96 inhabitants. Settlement was begun on Scott's Patent near Auries creek, by Peter Quackenboss, who was probably the first white inhabitant. About 1740, 16 Irish families, under the patronage of Sir Wm. Johnson, settled on Corry's Patent, a few mi. s. w. of Fort Hunter. After making considerable improvements, they abandoned their location and returned to Ireland in con-

¹ Robt. Winchell, Nathan Tracy, Aden Brownley, and Joseph Burnham settled, near Kimball's Corners, Abia Beaman near Charlestown P. O., Henry Mapes, Abner Throop, and David and Nathan Kimball at Charleston. Thomas Machin, Capt. John Stanton, John Eddy, and Ezekiel Tracy were also early settlers.

² Rep. M. E., Rot. Prot. D., Christian, and Union.

³ The Indian name for this place was T-e-ni-de-ro-ga, or Te-on-da-lo-ga, "two streams coming together." The first Indian castle, which stood near this place, was called "Os-new-ne-nor," or "On-con-yon-re,"—N. Y. Colonial Hist.

⁴ Wm. Bent kept the first store at Port Jackson. The first bridge of any importance over Schoharie Creek was built in 1796, by Maj. Isiah De Puy. The route s. of the Mohawk was the one principally traveled for a great number of years. An Indian school was taught at Fort Hunter in 1769.

⁵ Montgomery Co. Republican (Repub.) weekly. T. R. Horton, Pub. Size 25 by 42 inches. Terms \$1.50. Begun in 1839.

sequence of threatened Indian disturbances.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Glen; Rev. Henry V. Wyckoff was the first pastor.² The last council within the co. previous to the Revolution was held between the Indians and Americans Oct. 13, 1775, on the farm now owned by John S. Quackenboss, on the Mohawk Flats, 2 mi. e. of Fultonville.

MINDEN—was formed from Canajoharie, March 2, 1798. Danube (Herkimer co.) was taken off in 1817. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, in the extreme w. part of the co. Its surface is principally an undulating upland, with steep declivities bordering upon the streams. The principal streams are the Otsquaga and its main tributary the Otsetungo. Prospect Hill, called by the Indians “*Ta-ra-jo-vhies*,”³ lies upon the Otsquaga opposite Fort Plain. **Fort Plain**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 5, 1832, is situated upon the Mohawk, in the e. part of the town. It contains an academy,⁴ bank, 2 printing offices,⁵ a steel spring and axe works and 4 churches. Pop. 1797. **Mindenville**, (p. o.,) on the Mohawk, in the w. part of the town, contains 40 houses, and **Fordsborough**, (Minden p. o.,) on the w. border, 30. **Hallsville**,⁶ (p. o.,) **Freybush**,⁷ (p. o.,) and **Hessville**, are hamlets. In this town are found the remains of one of those ancient fortifications which are so common in Central and Western New York and throughout the Western States, showing that the co. was inhabited long prior to the advent of the Indians.⁸ During the French War, Fort Plain⁹ was erected on the summit of the hill, half a mi. n. w. of the village. During the Revolution, several other forts were built to protect the people from the sudden attack of the Indians.¹⁰ The first settlements in this town were among the first in the co. The early settlers were Germans, among whom were the Devendorf, Waggoner, and Gros families, Andrew Keller, and Henry H. Smith.¹¹ John Abeel, an Indian trader, settled here in 1748.¹² In common with the other valley towns, these settlements were ravaged by the enemy in 1780. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized at Fort Plain, long before the war.

MOHAWK—was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1837. It lies upon the n. bank of Mohawk and near the centre of the n. border of the co. The surface is uneven, and gradually rises from the river to the n. line, where it attains an elevation of about 400 ft. above the valley. Its principal streams are Cayadutta, and Da-de-nos-ca-ra Creeks. **Fonda**, (p. o.,) pleasantly situated upon the Mohawk, is the co. seat. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 3 churches,¹³ a bank, printing office,¹⁴ and several manufactures.¹⁵ Pop. 1,092. **Yosts**, (Randall p. o.,) is a station on the “Central” R. R. near the w. border of the town. **Tribes Hill**,¹⁶ (p. o.,) on the border of Amsterdam, contains 365 inhabitants. **Berryville**, has a paper mill, gristmill, and a small cotton mill. The site of the lower end of the village of Fonda was called “*Caughnawaga*,” by the Indians, and was one of the favorite resorts of the Mohawks. It was the scene of some of the earliest labors of the

¹ A son of the first settler married Annie, daughter of Capt. John Scott, the patentee, and settled on the site of the present co. poorhouse. Their son John, born about 1725, was the first white child born on the s. side of the Mohawk, between Fort Hunter and German Flats. Cornelius Putnam settled at Cadahgurity, Richard Hoyt 1 mi. w. of Glen, Nicholas Gardiner and John Van Eps on the Mohawk, and Charles Van Eps at Fultonville. Near the house of the Van Eps a small blockhouse was erected toward the close of the Revolution. — Hazard taught the first school, at the house of J. S. Quackenboss; Wm. Quackenboss kept the first inn at Anriesville, in 1757, and Myndert Starin one still earlier at the present village of Fultonville. John Smith opened the first store in Glen, in 1757. Isaac Quackenboss kept a store on the Mohawk, e. of Fultonville. Peter and Simon Mable built the first saw-mill and carding machine, in 1757, and Peter Quackenboss a gristmill, on Anries Creek, soon after.

² There are 5 churches in town: 3 Reformed, 1 Meth. Ep. and 1 True Reformed Dutch.

³ Said to signify “Hill of Health” or “Fort on a Hill.”

⁴ The Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute is chiefly under the patronage of the M. E. denomination.

⁵ *Mohawk Valley Register*, weekly. Geo. W. Elliott, ed., Elliott & Bowen, publs. Size 24 by 45. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1840.

⁶ *New York State Register*, weekly. Elliott & Bowen, publs. Size 24 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1836.

⁷ Named from Capt. Robert Hall.

⁸ Named from John Frey, a lawyer and leading patriot, who resided here during the Revolution.

⁹ These mounds and ruins are the most easterly of any of the kind yet discovered. They are situated 4 mi. s. of Fort Plain, across a tongue of land formed by the valleys of Otsquaga Creek and one of its tributaries.

¹⁰ This fort was built by a French engineer for the English Colonial Government, and was the finest fortification

in the valley. It was octagonal, 3 stories high, each story projecting beyond the one below. In the lower story was a cannon, which was fired in cases of alarm, to notify the people of danger.

¹¹ Fort Plank was situated about 2 miles n. w. of Fort Plain, on the farm now occupied by C. House. Fort Clyde was situated 2 mi. s. w. of Fort Plain, near the residence of Peter Devendorf, at Freybush. Fort Willett was w. of Fort Plank.

¹² Henry Hayse, a German, taught the first school; Isaac Countryman built the first gristmill, soon after the war, and Isaac Paris kept the first store, about the same time.

¹³ In his previous intercourse with the Indians, Abeel had married the daughter of a Seneca chief, after the Indian fashion. A child of this marriage was the famous chief, Complanter. Abeel subsequently married a white woman, and at the commencement of the war was living upon his farm. During the incursion of Oct., 1780, Abeel was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, and, while momentarily expecting death, Complanter addressed him as father, and assured him of his safety. He was given his choice either to accompany the Indians under the protection of his son, or to return to his family. He chose the latter; and after the war Complanter visited him, and was received by his Fort Plain relatives with the civilities due his rank and manly bearing. The chief died at his residence in Penn., March 7, 1836.

¹⁴ Ref. M. E. and Prot. Ep.

¹⁵ *Mohawk Valley Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. C. B. Freeman, publ. Size 26 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1842.

¹⁶ 2 gristmills, 2 carriage shops, and a few mechanic shops. It has also 4 dry goods 1 hardware, and 3 grocery stores, and 4 hotels.

¹⁷ There are extensive limestone quarries near the river at this place, employing about 100 hands. The village is a little back from the river on the hill, and has a Meth. and a Presb. ch. There is a Luth. ch. 2 mi. from Tribes Hill.

French Jesuits among the Five Nations, two of whom lost their lives here in 1646. The names of the first actual white settlers are not known. Nicholas Hansen settled at Tribes Hill before 1725, and others, by the names of Fonda, Vanderworker, Doxtader, Sammons, and Visscher, at an early day. Among the other residents of the town before the Revolution were Col. John Butler and his son Walter N., who afterward attained an infamous notoriety for their inhuman atrocities and for the vindictive hate which they seemed to cherish against their old whig neighbors. The principal weight of the incursion of Sir John, in May, 1780, fell upon the two settlements of Tribes Hill and Caughnawaga. In the autumn of the same year the second incursion of Sir John swept over the town, from the Schoharie Valley, destroying much of the property that escaped the first. They, however, spared a stone church built in 1763. This venerable structure has been demolished within a few years, after having been for a brief time used as an academy. Its owner appears to have had less respect for antiquities than Sir John's Indians, who were by no means of the conservative kind, and its wanton demolition is greatly to be regretted. Rev. Thos. Romeyn was the first pastor. In 1795 he was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Van Horne.

PALATINE—was formed as a district, by the name of “*Stone Arabia*,” March 24, 1772, and its name was changed March 8, 1773. It was formed as a town March 7, 1788, embracing all the territory between “Little Falls and The Noses,” and extending from the Mohawk to Canada. Salisbury (Herkimer co.) was taken off in 1797, Stratford (Fulton co.) in 1805, Oppenheim (Fulton co.) in 1808, and Ephrata (Fulton co.) in 1827. It lies along the n. bank of the Mohawk, w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly an upland, 200 to 500 ft. above the valley, much broken by deep, narrow ravines, and descending irregularly toward the river. The principal streams are the Kan-a-da-rauk,¹ in the e. part of the town, and the Garoga, in the w. **Stone Arabia**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, contains about 20 houses. **Palatine Bridge**, (p. o.) on the Mohawk opposite Canajoharie, has a population of 493. **Palatine Church**, (Palatine p. o.) on the w. border, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in town in 1713, by German Palatinates, who came over in 1710. The larger part of the Stone Arabia Patent was within the limits of this town. Wm. Fox settled near Palatine Church, and Peter Waggoner a little below, on the Mohawk, in 1715. The early records of the settlement are lost.² The disastrous engagement resulting in the death of Col. Brown was fought within this town, between Stone Arabia and the river. The Ref. Prot. D. church at Stone Arabia is one of the oldest in the valley.³ The stone church (Luth.) at Palatine Church was built in 1770.⁴ The census reports 3 churches in town; 2 Ev. Luth., Ref. Prot. D.

ROOT, named from Hon. Erastus Root, of Delhi—was formed from Canajoharie and Charleston, Jan. 27, 1823. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, near the centre of the co. The hills which border upon the river rise abruptly to a height of 630 feet, and from their summits the country spreads out into an undulating upland. The high hills just below Sprakers, on opposite banks of the river, are called “The Noses.” The high ridge near the e. border is known as “Stone Ridge.” The principal streams are Yatesville, Fly, East and Flat Creeks. Mitchells Cave, in the vicinity of the “Noses,” consists of several apartments, with the roof hung with stalactites. There are 2 cheese factories in town, making about 350,000 lbs. per annum. There are 6 churches, (2 Presb. 2 M. E., 1 Bap, and 1 Christian.) **Rural Grove** (Root p. o.) has 2 churches, and 25 dwellings. **Corrytown**, (Flat Creek p. o.) **Lykers Corners**, and **Browns Hollow**, have each a dozen dwellings. **Yatesville**, is a hamlet on the canal. The first settlers were Jacob Diefendorff at Corrytown, Rudolph Keller, David and Fred Luce, and Jacob Linner. The first church (Ref. D.) was formed at Corrytown. The town was invaded in 1781 by tories under Doxtater, who on the 9th of July attacked the settlements near Corrytown. Sir John Johnson with a party of hostile troops passed through in Oct. '81, taking a few prisoners, at Stone Ridge.⁵

¹Said to signify “broad.”

²The German was the language taught in the first schools. — Robinson taught an English school, in 1782, and Alexander Ewing in 1793. Chris. Fox built a gristmill, in 1750, which was burned in 1780.

³The records of this church commence in 1739, when it had but 10 members. The present edifice was erected in

1785, and the church was reorganized in 1790. A Lutheran church built at Stone Arabia, in 1770, was burned in 1780.

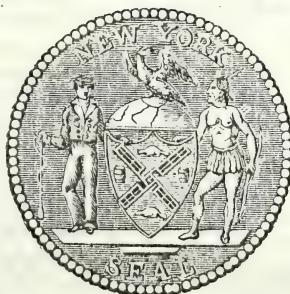
⁴The subscriptions for this church were mostly furnished by the Nellis families, who became tories; and in consequence the church was not burned. The centennial anniversary of this church was celebrated in 1870.

⁵Frederick and Jacob, sons of Jacob Diefendorff, were scalped, but recovered.

ST. JOHNSVILLE—was formed from Oppenheim, (Fulton co.,) April 18, 1838. It lies upon the n. bank of the Mohawk, in the w. part of the co. Its surface consists of a broad river intervalle and a broken upland gradually rising n. of it. Its streams are East Canada, Crum, Fox, Zimmermans, Caldwell, and Mother Creeks. Upon East Canada Creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from its mouth, are a succession of falls and rapids descending 75 feet in a distance of 80 rods. **St. Johnsville**, (p. o.) on the Mohawk, was incorp. in 1857. It contains a bank, a tannery, a distillery, and pitchfork factory, and is a station on the Central R. R. It was formerly a principal dining station on the r. r., but the buildings having been burned, the business was removed to Utica. It has a large engine house, and is still an important wooding station. Its public school house is a fine building, conspicuously placed on an eminence a little n. e. of the village. Pop. 1,376. The first settlement at the village was made by Jacob Zimmerman, in 1776.¹ During the Revolution the house of Christian Klock, three-fourths of a mi. w. of Palatine Church, was stockaded and named "Fort House."² The house of Jacob Zimmerman was also stockaded. These forts were both attacked, but never taken. Fort Hill, situated on an eminence e. of East Creek, was erected during the French War. It was repaired and used during the Revolution. The Indians, in small parties, continued to prowl about the settlement during the war, and shot and captured several of the inhabitants. A church was built by Christian Klock, in 1756; the Rev. Mr. Rosekrantz was the first preacher, and John Henry Disland the second.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,³ embraces the same area as the county, and includes Manhattan Island, Bedloe's, Ellis', Governor's, Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands in the Bay and East River, and the lands under water adjacent to and surrounding them, including the Quarantine buildings recently built and in course of erection in the lower bay. Manhattan Island is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 12,500 feet wide, in the widest part, and has an area of 51,894,480 sq. yards, or 22 sq. miles and 20,424 sq. yards. Of this, 8,712,000 are devoted to parks, and 9,583,200 lie n. of 145th st.



changed at the time of the conquest in 1664, in honor of the Duke of York, to whom the province had been granted by Charles II. Its municipal rights were confirmed and enlarged in 1686 and 1732 by charters, and at many times since by legislative enactments, of which the most important and now in force were passed in 1870 and 1871. The Hudson River on the west, the strait known as "East River" on the east, and a part of the Harlem River on the north, are accessible by vessels of the largest class. The w. end of the Harlem River, known as Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is narrow, shallow, and crooked, and is not navigable

¹ The first settlers of the town came in long prior to this, but the precise date is unknown. They were Germans, and among them were families named Heelbrunn, Waters, German, Van Riepen, Walrath and Klock. A German school was taught by Henry Hayes at an early day. The first English school was taught by Lot Ryan, an Irishman, in 1792. Chris. Nellis kept an inn in 1793, and a store in 1801. Jacob Zimmerman built the first gristmill during the Revolution, and Geo. Klock the second, in 1801.

² Named in compliment to Christian House, the builder.

³ The title to lands has been ceded to the city by the following grants:

1666.—All vacant lands on Manhattan Island, to low water mark, in the Dongan Charter.

1704.—All vacant lands on Long Island shore, between high and low water marks, between the Navy Yard and Red Hook.

1730.—Land under water, 400 ft. wide, between junction of Charlton and Washington Sts. and Marketfield St. on the Hudson, and from Whitehall to Houston St. on the East River, was secured. These grants, with the previous ones, comprises 209 1/2 acres.

1807.—Land under water, 400 ft. wide, extending northward from previous grant 4 mi. on the Hudson and 2 mi. on the East River, was granted.

1826.—The same was extended to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the w. and Harlem R. on the E.

1821.—Land 600 ft. wide in front of the Battery was added.

1837.—Land under water on the w. to 13th Avenue line was secured.

1852.—Land under Harlem R. from such exterior line as the corporation might fix, to the shore, was granted. Other extensions were authorized in 1828, 1830, 1835,

1846. *Assem. Doc. 8, 1856.*

except by small craft. The surface of the Island was originally quite broken by ridges of gneiss and hornblende slate, especially in the central and N. parts. Immense quantities of rock and soil have been moved in grading, and the materials have been found useful for filling sunken places, and as foundations for buildings. The soil in the southern part was a coarse sand and gravel, which admitted of deep excavation without filling with water, and for this reason, afforded fine opportunities for sub-basements and dry foundations. Fresh water was formerly obtained by wells, but the supply is now amply furnished from the Croton River.

A valley originally extended across the Island at Canal St.; another, the Clendenning Valley, at Carmansville; a third at Manhattanville, and a fourth at Tubby Hook. On the site of the Halls of Justice and vicinity, there was a fresh water pond, with a marshy border, within the memory of living persons. A sewer under Canal St. represents the ancient outlet of this pond and marsh. The highest point on the Island is near Fort Washington, 238 feet above tide. The city is connected with Westchester co. by bridges at Harlem,¹ Central Bridge, (Macombs Dam,) High Bridge,² Fordham Dam, and Kings Bridge, and by two r. r. bridges; and by numerous ferries³ with the opposite shores of New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island. A magnificent suspension bridge is under construction across the East River, near the foot of Roosevelt street.⁴

The city is largely supplied by Street Railroads.⁵ Various projects for rapid passage from the lower to the upper parts of the island, both above and below, as well as on the surface, have been proposed, and plans without number submitted. In these, locomotive and stationary steam power, pneumatic pressure, and other means of transmission, have been proposed, working models, on a limited scale, constructed a great number of bills introduced in the Legislature, and some charters granted, but hitherto without successful accomplishment.⁶

The increase of Street Railroads has, within a few years, greatly reduced the number of omnibus lines which formerly encumbered the streets, and especially Broadway. There are now but about half a dozen of these lines, accommodating sections that could not well be supplied by street railroads. A few years since the extreme crowd of vehicles passing on Broadway, and consequent difficulty of crossing the street, led to the construction of an ele-

¹ This iron structure is one of the most elegant of its kind in the country. A portion of it turns upon a pivot, affording a double passage for vessels when open.

² The Croton Aqueduct crosses on this bridge.

³ Of these there are 14 from N. Y. city to Long Island, 2 to Staten Island, and 14 to New Jersey, besides a large number of short steamboat routes to places available for residence by persons doing business in the city. The rents of the East River ferries amount to about \$150,000, and those of the North River about \$30,000 per annum. South Ferry is 1,066 yards; Fulton, 731; Cutharine, 735; Jackson, 635; Peck Slip, 2,600; Williamsburg, 350; and Staten Island, 6,418 in length. The 15 ferry companies carry about 35,000,000 passengers annually.

⁴ The New York Bridge Co., incorp. April 16, 1867, was allowed to build a bridge, to be at least 130 feet above high tide, from near Fulton street, Brooklyn, to some point at or below Chatham Square, New York. The two cities were allowed to subscribe to its stock. The foundations have been laid, and the tower is under construction on the Brooklyn shore, and the foundations are under construction on the N. Y. city side. The bridge is designed to afford quick steam transit from a central point in New York to Brooklyn. The base of the Brooklyn tower is 140 feet long, and the height will be 271 feet. The tower is of granite, not solid, but with two openings, each 16 feet sq. within. On the New York side the pier will occupy the s. half of pier 29, and part of adjoining slip.

Another bridge, from 79th street, or that vicinity, to Raverswood, (L. I. City,) is authorized, and surveys have been made.

⁵ The Street Railroads of New York city extend about 125 miles, and are as follows:

Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Cap. \$900,000. Length 9 mi. Carried 5,453,004 passengers, as per report of 1870. From Fulton Ferry to 14th st., 10th ave., with different return route. Has 40 cars.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Cap. \$2,100,000. Length, 8 mi. Carried 11,573,041 passengers. From Broadway and Barclay street to 51st street and 7th ave., with different return route. Has various other branches, and 120 cars.

Central Park, North and East River R. R. Cap. \$1,800,000. Length, 24 mi. Carried 9,638,797 passengers. The eastern division has several routes, extending s. to South Ferry, on E. side of the city, and across to Central Park. Main line, 11 miles. Has 30 cars. The western division also extends to South Ferry, with various routes, and 60 cars. This is the "Belt R. R."

Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery R. R. Cap. \$1,200,000. Length, 10.63 mi. Proposed length, 25 mi. Carried 12,255,249 passengers. From Astor House, with different return route. Has 35 cars and several branches, as "Av. D Line," "Av. B Line," "Grand and Cortlandt Street Line," and "Grand Street Line."

Eighth Avenue R. R. Cap. \$1,000,000. Length, 10 mi. Carried 14,003,267 passengers. From Astor House to 49th street, with different return route a part of the way. Has 125 cars.

Forty second Street and Grand Street Ferry R. R. Cap. \$750,000. Length, 5.13 mi. Carried 6,114,129 passengers. From 42d street and 11th ave. to Grand Street Ferry, with different return route, and 50 cars.

Ninth Avenue R. R. Cap. \$800,000. Length laid, 6.1 mi. Carried 1,726,093 passengers. From cor. 51st street and 9th ave. to Fulton street and Broadway, with different return route, and 25 cars.

Second Avenue R. R. Cap. \$881,700. Length, 8 mi. Carried 8,723,357 passengers. From cor. 42d street and 2d av. to Peck Slip, with different return route, and 50 cars.

Sixth Avenue R. R. Cap. \$750,000. Length, 4 mi. Carried 11,237,530 passengers. From City Hall Park to 44th street, with different route a part of the way returning. Has 75 cars.

Third Avenue R. R. Cap. \$1,170,000. Length, 8 mi. Carried 25,000,000 passengers. Fare 6 cts., which is lower than any other road of like distance in the world. From Astor House to Harlem. 1,000 men, 1,600 horses, and 250 cars employed.

Fourth Avenue R. R. (Part of N. Y. and Harlem R. R. to Columbia co.) From Astor House to 32d street, and thence, with large cars, to Harlem, with branch through 32d and 33d streets, Lexington av., and 34th street, to East River. Employs 30 cars.

⁶ By an act of June 1, 1868, the sending of letters, packages, and merchandise, by pneumatic tubes was authorized. The "New York City Central Underground Railway Co.," incorp. April 17, 1869, had its act revised and amended May 11, 1869. Its right of tunnel way extended from City Hall Park to Harlem, and was to be completed in 5 years, delays from legal proceedings excepted. Cap. \$10,000,000.

The "New York Tunnel Co.," incorp. May 2, 1868, as the "New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Co.," had its name changed April 20, 1869, and was allowed to construct tunnels of iron or masonry under the East and North Rivers within 7 years.

gant iron bridge, with broad, easy stairways, over Broadway and Fulton streets. It proved an incumbrance rather than a benefit, being little used except by idle loungers, and has since been removed.

An elevated Railway¹ is constructed from the Battery through Greenwich St. & 9th Av. to 31st St. A new project, known as the "N. Y. Viaduct Railway," was incorp. in 1871, for the purpose of building two lines of steam railway on arches through the city, taking houses and other buildings on the route where necessary, and affording the means for rapid transit from the lower part of the city to its northern border. One line is proposed to run on the e. and the other on the w. side, from a common starting point on or near Canal St. between Broadway and Chatham. They are to cross the Harlem River, and have power to build lines with branches, in Westchester co. The city was authorized and directed, with the approval of the Comr's of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe \$5,000,000 when \$1,000,000 was subscribed by private parties. The Supervisors of Westchester co. are also authorized to aid the enterprise by subscription. There are numerous lines of steam railroad running from the ferries on the shores opposite the city. All the steam roads in the city, now concentrate at a new depot at 42d St. 4th Av., which was finally opened to all these roads on the 4th of November, 1871.²

There are certain parts of Manhattan Island that are now or formerly have been locally known by distinct names, although without distinct identity in law. **Harlem**, between 8th Av. and e. River above 106th St. It was anciently a village with a distinct corporate existence. The main business is on 3d Av. **Manhattanville**, on the Hudson between 125th and 132d St. **Fort Washington**, on the Hudson in the vicinity of the deaf and dumb Asylum. **Carmansville**, on 10th Av. above 155th St. **Bloomingdale**, on Broadway, between 100th and 110th Sts. **Tubby Hook**, on the Hudson, 2 m. s. of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. **Greenwich**, 3 mi. above City Hall, on the Hudson. **Dominie's Hook**, on the Hudson, between Duane and Canal Sts. **Corlear's Hook**, at the angle in the East River at Grand St. **Yorkville**, on 3d Av. from 79th to 90th St. **Strykers Bay**, on the Hudson at 96th St. **Turtle Bay**, on East River, 2 m. n. of Corlear's Hook. **Mackerelville**, on East River, opposite Hellgate. **Benson's Point**, E R. at 117th St. **Murray Hill**, 5th Av. around the distributing reservoir, 38th to 45th St. **Bellevue**, on e. River, 23d to 28th St. **Five Points**, formerly a quailid section a little e. of Halls of Justice. The **Kings Garden**, w. of Broadway, from Fulton to Reade St. **Lispenards Meadows**, on w. Broadway, from Reade to Spring St. and along Canal St. from the Hudson to Orange St. **The Swamp**, the leather market, on Cliff St. near Beakman, and others of more or less note.

ISLANDS—Besides Manhattan Island, there are the following islands within the city limits. **Governor's Island**, 1,066 yards s. e. from the battery, containing 72 acres, entirely owned by the U. S. and occupied by Fort Columbus, Battery Williams, an Arsenal for storage of war material, officer's quarters, and other buildings devoted to the service of the war department. It has always belonged to the colonial State or National government, and was formerly a quarantine station. "Buttermilk Channel," which formerly barely separated it from Brooklyn, is now navigated by the largest ships. The Island is used as a rendezvous for newly enlisted troops and for military instruction. **Bedloe's Island**, 2,950 yds. 8 m. from the Battery, was patented to I. Bedloe by Gov. Nicolls, and in 1800 was ceded to the U. S. "Fort Wood" upon this Island was built in 1841, and has 77 guns. It is

¹ *West Side Elevated Railway*, first designed to be run by stationary engines and wire cables. Latter attempts have been made to use dummy locomotives. Great sums of money have been expended on this work, which has not yet been brought into full use.

² The New York Central and Hudson River R. R., since Nov. 4, 1871, has run most of its passenger trains from the new Union Depot at 42d St. Before that time, (and still to a small extent,) they used their depot at 30th St. and 10th Av. Their freight trains run from the immense depot on the site of St. John's Park, Hudson St., between Beach and Laight. This structure has on the w. front, in bronze, the statue of Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and groups of allegorical representations of commerce, trade and the arts.

The New York and Harlem R. R. and the New York and New Haven R. R. run passenger trains from the new Union Depot, 4th Av. & 42d St., passing up the Av. and for a long distance on elevated arches across low grounds, before reaching the Harlem River. They both use the same track to Williams bridge, Westchester co. The largest and most

elaborate and costly depots in the country, if not in the world, is recently finished, on 4th Av., at 42d to 44th Sts. The architectural effect of its w. front, is scarcely rivalled by the Capitol at Washington. It is of brick, iron, and glass, and all its arrangements are of the most ample and commodious kind. It is 692 by 210 ft., and covers some 5 acres of land. All the principal n. r. offices of the several n. r. companies are also provided for at this place, with rooms ample, convenient, and nicely arranged.

The Long Island R. R., and Flushing R. R., run from Hunter's Point in Long Island City. The Long Island-South Side R. R. from s. 34th St., Brooklyn, with stations in N. Y. at Roosevelt St. and Grand St. ferries. The Staten Island R. R. from Vanderbilt's landing, The N. J. Central; Newark; New Jersey and Erie, by various routes from Jersey City, to all points s., w., and n., to which railroads run. Most of these roads have branches diverging from the main line a few miles out, and have trains running to accommodate citizens doing business daily in the city, and living from five to fifty miles or more away.

intended for a garrison of 350 men. **Ellis Island**, formerly "Oyster," "Bucking," or "Gibbet" Isl. lies 2,050 yds. s. w. of the Bat. and is occupied by "Fort Gibson," built in 1841-4, for 15 guns and 80 men. **Blackwells Island**, 120 acres in the E. River, from 51st to 88th Sts. was owned a century or more by the Blackwell family. It is entirely occupied with the establishments of public charities, which, counting from the s. end are, — the small pox hosp. hospital, penitentiary, almshouses, workhouse and lunatic asylum, all under the care of the comr's of charities and corrections, and elsewhere further noticed. **Ward's Island**, (formerly "Great Barn" Isl.) 200 acres, in East R. opposite 101st to 115th St. and named from Jasper and Bartholomew Ward, former owners. It is occupied by the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, of the comr's emigration, a potter's field, etc. **Randalls Island**, (formerly "Little Barn Island") a little above Ward's Isl. has the establishment of the "Soc. for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents." **Sunken Meadow Island**, adjacent to the latter. **West Bank**, artificial islands in the lower bay, used for quarantine purposes.

The city is divided into 22 Wards. It includes 21 Assembly Districts, 5 Senatorial and 6 Congressional Districts, and according to the Census of 1870, 942,292 inhabitants. The tables of Population and Political Vote, corresponding with those given in other counties, is as follows:

POPULATION of wards since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

WARDS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870. ¹	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
First.....	16,148	9,852	14,463	504	1,442	218	1,282	206	2,132	179	2,190	257	2,945	567	1,596
Second.....	2,506	1,194	1,312	223	409	196	249	168	334	134	267	137	313	99	197
Third.....	3,757	3,307	3,715	295	570	178	434	221	500	196	593	252	819	172	591
Fourth.....	21,994	17,352	23,748	499	2,037	215	1,750	397	2,423	443	2,650	480	3,839	331	2,932
Fifth.....	22,337	16,205	17,150	1,444	2,147	709	1,560	1,012	2,030	603	2,152	874	2,709	669	1,663
Sixth.....	26,696	19,754	21,153	397	2,627	209	2,152	347	3,434	297	3,254	369	5,032	293	3,545
Seventh.....	39,962	36,962	44,818	1,435	3,365	733	2,622	1,199	4,060	1,142	4,656	1,265	6,095	841	5,202
Eighth.....	39,406	30,090	34,913	1,641	3,130	933	2,464	1,520	3,274	1,361	3,920	1,719	5,071	1,293	4,101
Ninth.....	44,335	36,504	47,609	2,944	3,956	2,075	3,644	3,504	3,809	3,207	4,187	4,066	5,249	3,332	3,915
Tenth.....	29,004	31,537	41,431	1,463	2,192	841	2,008	1,626	2,368	1,284	3,157	1,571	4,411	1,046	3,905
Eleventh.....	50,571	58,933	64,230	1,943	4,224	1,457	4,191	1,065	5,473	1,601	6,128	2,008	8,342	1,414	5,786
Twelfth.....	30,651	29,259	47,497	991	2,069	965	2,108	1,277	2,465	1,657	2,943	2,393	4,234	1,768	4,829
Thirteenth.....	32,917	26,368	33,364	1,347	2,351	752	2,151	1,082	2,762	1,025	3,053	1,336	4,421	896	3,530
Fourteenth.....	28,080	23,382	26,436	2,48	2,830	397	2,314	809	4,251	601	3,396	726	4,526	777	3,139
Fifteenth.....	27,587	25,572	27,587	1,737	2,528	1,484	1,620	2,228	1,972	1,728	2,229	2,446	2,662	1,835	2,102
Sixteenth.....	45,176	41,972	48,352	2,473	3,418	1,450	2,775	2,867	3,454	2,594	3,647	3,269	4,919	2,736	3,625
Seventeenth.....	72,933	79,563	95,365	2,975	5,630	3,484	5,286	3,362	7,049	2,869	8,128	3,613	10,982	2,543	7,657
Eighteenth.....	57,467	47,613	59,593	2,130	4,242	1,803	3,327	2,659	4,333	2,474	4,183	3,262	6,937	2,515	5,376
Nineteenth.....	32,793	39,945	86,090	1,160	1,852	1,138	2,645	1,918	3,509	2,263	4,210	3,140	6,424	2,903	6,345
Twenty-first.....	67,519	61,884	75,407	2,822	4,306	1,708	3,936	2,975	5,539	2,669	6,109	3,450	8,394	2,659	6,656
Twenty-second.....	49,017	39,669	56,703	2,269	3,596	1,788	2,920	2,783	4,129	2,530	4,063	3,339	6,546	2,634	4,492
Twenty-third.....	61,723	47,361	71,349	2,141	3,039	1,348	3,265	2,343	4,136	2,415	4,962	3,200	6,022	2,858	6,142
Total.....	813,669	726,386	942,292	33,290	62,293	22,536	54,312	36,310	73,537	33,492	80,677	43,372	112,522,34,301	86,668	

The population of the islands was reported as follows: Bedloe's Island, 97; Blackwell's Island, 5,517; Governor's Island, 886; Randall's Island, 1,710; and Ward's Island, 1,760. The distribution with reference to nativity and color, is as follows :

WARDS.	Of Native Birth.	Of Foreign Birth.	White.	Colored. ²	WARDS.	Of Native Birth.	Of Foreign Birth.	White.	Colored.
First.....	6,441	8,022	14,239	224	Thirteenth.....	19,288	14,076	33,153	211
Second.....	551	661	1,246	66	Fourteenth.....	13,379	13,057	25,530	906
Third.....	1,752	1,963	3,657	57	Fifteenth.....	16,821	10,766	26,295	1,297
Fourth.....	10,456	13,292	23,748	.....	Sixteenth.....	29,510	18,649	47,498	861
Fifth.....	9,245	7,965	16,467	683	Seventeenth.....	46,033	49,332	95,687	275
Sixth.....	9,444	11,709	20,950	203	Eighteenth.....	32,318	27,275	59,048	514
Seventh.....	24,130	20,638	44,764	54	Nineteenth.....	48,125	37,965	85,494	595
Eighth.....	20,255	14,628	32,013	2,993	Twenty-first....	42,660	32,747	73,700	1,706
Ninth.....	33,020	14,589	46,930	678	Twenty-second....	33,402	23,301	56,128	575
Tenth.....	18,651	22,580	41,306	125	Total.....	41,694	29,655	70,938	411
Eleventh.....	34,805	29,425	64,142	88		523,198	419,091	929,199	13,073
Twelfth.....	30,888	16,609	46,866	631					

¹ Complaints having been made of the Census of June, 1870, another was ordered, and an increase of 10,767 found.

² Besides the colored in the above table, there were reported 8 Indians and 12 Chinese.

The population of the City of New York has increased in the following manner: In 1698, it was reported at 4,937; in 1703, 4,375; in 1712, 5,841; in 1723, 7,248; in 1731, 8,622; in 1737, 10,664; in 1746, 11,717; in 1749, 13,294; in 1756, 13,046, in 1771, 21,862; in 1786, 23,614; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1805, 75,770; in 1810, 96,373; in 1814, 95,519; in 1816, 93,034; in 1820, 123,706; in 1825, 166,086; in 1830, 197,112; in 1835, 268,089; in 1840, 312,710; in 1845, 371,223; in 1850, 515,547; in 1855, 629,810; in 1860, 812,869; in 1865, 726,386; and in 1870, 942,337. It will be noticed that in 1756, the Census ordered by the Colonial Government; in 1814, the Electoral State Census; in 1816, a City Census, and again in 1865, the State Census, showed an apparent falling off in the population, while at all other times it has been a steady increase. It will be noticed that each of these periods of decrease, was during or immediately after a war, when the difficulties of obtaining a census are the greatest from the supposed liability to enrollment or other military service, and which have always prevented, in every country, and at all periods, a thorough and accurate return of the population.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN NEW YORK COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Assessed value of real estate. ¹	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	City and county taxes.	State school tax.	State tax.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	\$379,037,550	\$172,971,192	\$552,003,742	\$550,079,778	\$8,530,743.55	\$399,677.61	\$932,581.08	1.71
1860..	399,533,619	178,697,637	577,230,656	571,078,790	7,649,872.54	412,559.83	1,696,975.49	1.77
1861..	406,892,790	174,624,306	581,507,096	571,078,790	9,414,701.94	426,390.10	1,742,624.21	2.00
1862..	399,556,404	172,416,031	571,972,433	510,624,306	7,693,340.76	412,218.23	2,198,497.22	1.81
1863..	402,196,652	192,066,161	594,196,813	547,416,031	9,334,824.99	410,562.02	2,326,518.13	2.21
1864..	410,674,625	223,920,405	634,505,040	576,000,161	10,578,622.62	432,000.09	2,592,000.73	2.36
1865..	427,363,864	181,423,471	603,792,335	622,595,040	15,390,003.19	466,946.28	2,435,903.09	2.92
1866..	473,993,034	257,994,974	736,983,908	606,784,355	14,047,918.51	455,082.27	2,920,149.70	2.87
1867..	555,447,062	276,380,451	830,594,713	713,388,058	17,670,435.34	891,735.07	4,550,014.17	3.24
1868..	623,215,303	234,500,224	907,815,529	793,206,513	17,955,312.17	937,758.14	3,620,839.65	2.63
1869..	684,140,763	241,113,636	965,236,614	871,911,327	18,636,716.16	1,039,339.16	3,814,612.06	2.70
1870..	742,103,075	305,292,699	1,047,395,774	926,863,464	18,661,903.63	1,160,354.33	5,561,601.85	2.73

For the purposes of police and civil justice, it is divided into 8 districts, and for school purposes into 7 districts. By an act passed April 5, 1870, and amended April 18, 1871, the legislative power of the city is vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to be hereafter elected at the general state election in 1872, for a term of 2 years, and every second year after. Their terms are to begin on the 1st Monday of January after their election. Vacancies in either office from any cause before the election in 1872, are to be filled by appointment of the Mayor. These two bodies meet separately, and ordinances must pass both houses and be approved by the Mayor, whose veto may be overcome by a three-fourths vote. Their powers are specified under 27 heads, by statute.²

The Executive power is vested in a Mayor and the 11 departments. The Mayor is elected for 2 years, and in case of vacancy the President of the Board of Aldermen fills his office till the vacancy ceases by new election or otherwise. The Mayor appoints the heads of departments. He may be impeached by resolution of two-thirds of both Boards, the impeachment to be tried by the full court of Common Pleas of the co. Heads of departments may be impeached by the Mayor. They report to the Mayor, appoint chiefs of bureau, (except the Chamberlain,) and all clerks, officers, employees, and subordinates.

The Departments of City Government are as follows:

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Bur's Atlas, is 13,920. The area of the city portion is not included in the above columns. The Census reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	2,428	245	2,673
1855	1,051	923	1,974
1860	1,275	310	1,586
1865	44	779	823

² Act of April 5, 1870, Laws, p. 370-1. Subsequently modified by act of April 18, 1871. We give the above summary of the organization of the several departments of the city government, as they exist at the time of going to press, although there is a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the Legislature of 1872 will make extensive changes in these departments.

Finance Department,¹—has charge of all fiscal concerns, prescribes the form of keeping city accounts, mode of payment, &c.; inspects the accounts of other Departments, adjusts claims, &c. It is under a Comptroller appointed by the Mayor for five years. It has the following Bureaux:

	DUTIES OF BUREAU.	STYLE OF CHIEF.
1...	Collection of Revenues for Rents, Interest, and Sales.....	Collector of City Revenue.
2...	Collection of Taxes.....	Receiver of Taxes.
3...	Collection of Arrears of Taxes.....	Clerk of Arrears.
4...	Auditing, Revising, and Settling of Accounts.....	Auditor of Accounts.
5...	Granting of Licenses.....	Register of Licenses.
6...	Regulation of Markets.....	Superintendent of Markets.
7...	Receipt and Payment of Moneys.....	Chamberlain.

Law Department—has charge of, and conducts all law business of the City and Departments, unless otherwise provided; the charge of opening and widening streets, &c. Its chief officer is the “Counsel to the Corporation,” who is appointed for 4 years. It has a bureau under a “Corporation Attorney,” and another under a “Public Administrator.”

Police Department,—consists of a Board of 4 Com'r's first appointed for 8, 7, 6, and 5 years, and as vacancies occur in these classes, for 8 years.

The police force consist of a Sup't, 3 Inspectors, and as many captains, sergeants, patrolmen, and doormen of police, and of as many surgeons, clerks, and employees as the Board may determine, not exceeding the number under the Metropolitan Police Organization superseded by the act of April 15, 1870. In case of emergency, as many special patrolmen may be desirable, and if further need arises, the aid of the militia of the 1st Division may be ordered. There are over 30 police stations in various parts of the city, the Headquarters being at 300 Mulbery street.

Department of Public Works,—under a “Com'r of Public Works,” whose term is 4 years, who takes the place of the former Chief Engineer and President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and Street Commissioner, superseded in 1870. It has 10 Bureaux:

	DUTIES OF BUREAU.	STYLE OF CHIEF.
1...	{ Laying waterpipes, construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, paving and repairing streets, &c.....	Water Purveyor.
2...	Collection of revenues from sale or use of water.....	Water Register.
3...	Care of all structures and property relating to Croton Water.....	Chief Eng. of Croton Aqu.
4...	Guarding, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets.....	Supt. of St. Improvements.
5...	Care of street and public lamps.....	Supt. of Lamps and Gas.
6...	Care of streets and roads.....	Supt. of Streets.
7...	{ Supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all re-pairs and supplies not otherwise provided for.....	Sup. of Repairs & Supplies.
8...	Collection of assessments.....	Collector of Assessments.
9...	{ Removal of incumbrances from the streets and sidewalks, and receiving complaints concerning them.....	Snpt. of Incumbrances.
10...	{ Receiving complaints as to violation of ordinances relating to railroads and ferries, and taking measures to prevent recurrence and collect penalties.....	Snpt. of Railroads and Ferries.

The *Croton Waterworks* are the most extensive and costly in the United States. They were first proposed in 1834, and the first surveys were made in 1836, the supply being derived from Croton River in Westchester county, and brought down in a covered canal of solid masonry, a distance of 40½ miles from the dam to the lower distributing reservoir. The conduit is of brick, 8 ft. 5½ inches high, and 7 ft. 5 inches wide in the widest part, and descending 13 inches to the mile. It has a capacity of supplying 60,000,000 gallons a day. At intervals of 1 mile there are openings and small towers for ventilation. It is covered beyond reach of frost, and it passes

¹ It was our design to include a statement of the financial operations of the City Government, and with that view, application was made at the office of the head of this Department, for their latest official reports. The reply was given, that no reports had been made for the last two years, nor did there appear a prospect of obtaining any in time for this work. The extraordinary developments since made public, concerning the frauds and corruption of the City Government, will sufficiently explain this reticence. The investigation now going on have shown the embezzlement, or misappropriation of scores of millions of dollars by City Officials, and those in collusion with them, and present an example of criminal abuse of public trust, without parallel in the history of the world.

² There are 4 principal gas light cos. that supply the city with gas, viz:

Manhattan Gaslight Co., chartered Feb. 26, 1830. Perpetual cap. \$4,000,000. Supplies the streets n. of Grandstreet and s. of 34th St. It has 2 works, one at 13th St., North River, and one at 14th St., East River. Have about 170 mi. of street mains. Supplies 30,000 private consumers, and 7,000 street lamps. In 1869, it made 1,300,000,000 ft. of gas.

New York Gaslight Co., chartered March 26, 1823. Capital \$1,000,000. Supplies districts s. of Grand St., from E. River to Sullivan St., thence to Canal St. and N. River. Works at 21st, 22d Sts., 1st Av., to E. River.

Metropolitan Gaslight Co., capital \$2,500,000. Works in w. 32d St. 11th Av. Supplies gas from 34th St. to 79th St.

Harlem Gaslight Co., chartered Feb. 8, 1855. Capital \$2,000,000. Works on 1st Av. and Harlem River 110th, 111th Sts. Supplies the upper end of the Island.

through 16 tunnels of rock, varying from 160' to 1,263 feet, in all 6,841 feet. It crosses 25 stream in Westchester co., from 12 to 70 feet below the line of grade, besides numerous brooks by culverts. At Harlem River it crosses on the High Bridge through three large mains, a little below the grade. This bridge is of granite, 1,450 ft. long; 21 wide, between parapets 100 feet above high tide to the crown of the arch, and 114 to the top of the parapets. It rests on 15 arches, 8 of 80 feet, and 7 of 50 ft. span. An inscription records as follows: "Aqueduct Bridge; begun 1839; finished 1848. Stephen Allen, Saul Alley, C. Dusenberry, W. W. Fox, T. T. Woodruff, Water Commissioners. John B. Jervis, Chief, H. Allen, Princ. Assist., P. Hastic, Resident, C. H. Tracy, Assistant Engineers. George Law, Samuel Roberts, Arnold Mason, Contractors."

The Aqueduct continues 2 mi. down to Manhattan Valley, a depression 4,171 ft. wide, and 102 deep, which is crossed by an inverted syphon of iron pipes, 4,180 feet long. The Clendenning Valley, is crossed by an aqueduct 1,950 ft. across, and 50 ft. deep, with archways for 3 streets, each with a 30 ft. span for carriages, and 2.10 ft. spans for foot passengers. There are two in Central Park; one of about 35 $\frac{1}{4}$, and the other of 106 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in area, and a distributing reservoir on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th Avenues, and 40th and 42d streets, 115 ft. above tide. There is near Carmansville, below the High Bridge, a reservoir for high service, into which the water is raised by steam power. It was built in 1863-7, at a cost of \$900,000, to accommodate those parts of the city that could not be supplied from the other reservoirs. The purchase of land for storage reservoirs in Putnam and Westchester cos. was authorized in 1865, and quite recently extensive plans for this object have been adopted, and are now in course of execution. The city owns these works, and up to 1869 had received \$15,998,675.37 from their use. The receipts the year before, were \$1,232,407.95. There were at that time 1,655,685 feet, or 313 miles 3,045 feet of distribution pipes, from 4 to 48 inches in diameter. The amount of sewerage at that date was 1,290,837 feet. Greatly enlarged powers were given to the Com'r's of Public Works of the city of New York, by act of Feb. 27, 1871, with reference to supplying the city with water.

Department of Public Charities and Correction—Under 5 Commissioners. With the powers defined by act of 1860 and amendments, they are appointed for five years, and have control and management of all prisons and public charities of the city, with certain limited exceptions. This Department was first established April 17, 1860, and succeeded the "Alms House Dep." acquiring powers and duties not previously belonging to that branch of the city service. The institutions under this department are the Alms House, Hospital for Incurables, Asylum for Blind, Bellevue Hospital, City Prison, Randall's Island Hospitals, Work House, Charity Hospital, Fever Hospital, Small Pox Hospital, Infant's Hospital, Inebriate Asylum, Asylum on Ward's Island, Lunatic Asylum, Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, Penitentiary, Randall's Island Nursery, Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, Industrial School Hart's Island, and School Ship Mercury. The 27 institutions embraced under the foregoing head received in 1870, 91,200 subjects of charity, reform punishment or relief, and assisted 12,830 persons by out door relief. Many of these came two or more times under their charge, and each committal or transfer is counted so that the number of different persons cannot be known. They expended during the year, \$973,432.47. These several institutions will be separately noticed in a subsequent page.

Fire Department, under a Board of 5 Fire Commissioners, appointed for 5 years, with a salary fixed by Com'r's of Taxes and Assessments, it has 2 Bureaus, one under a "Chief Engineer," and the other under an "Inspector of Fire Apparatus," of whom the latter is charged with the fulfilling of all duties of the Dep. not connected with the use of apparatus in extinguishment of fires. The "Metropolitan Fire District," was established March 30, 1865, and included the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It was under 4 Com'r's, who had power to select a Secretary, Chief, and Assistant Engineers, and as many clerks, firemen and appointees as necessary. The system was changed by act of April 5, 1870, as above. The Department has at its head-quarters, at 127 Mercer st., a Fireman's Library and Lyceum with over 6,000 volumes, and an interesting museum. The last report for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, states that the number of fires was 964; loss \$2,120,212; which compared with the year previous, was an increase of 114 fires, and a decrease of \$506,181 in loss. The force consists of a Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer, 3 Chiefs of Brigades, 6 Chiefs of Battalions, 3 extra Engineers of Steamers, and 600 officers and men. There are about 40 Steam Fire-

Engines, and 15 Hook and Ladder Companies, drawn by Horses, and a Floating Engine and Propeller. Each engine is supplied with hose sufficient for its use, and the whole force is under pay. A system of telegraphic fire signals has been in use several years, with several hundred signal stations at convenient points, giving alarm at the various engine houses, and as occasion requires, by the fire bells of the Department, of which there are 6 in different parts of the city. The Bennett Medal, is given annually to the fireman considered the most meritorious.

Health Department, consists of the Police Comr's, the Health Officer of the Port, and 4 officers called "Comr's of Health of the City of N. Y.", appointed for five years, and 2 of them to be practicing physicians of the city. They have a salary of \$5,000, and together constitute a Board, which is the head of the Dept.

Duties of Bureau.	Style of Chief, or of Bureau.
1. Sanitary Inspectors.....	City Sanitary Inspector (must be a practicing physician of 10 years.)
2. Permission in all Sanitary matters in which required.....	Sanitary Permit Bureau.
3. Street cleaning.....	Bureau of Street Cleaning.
4. Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and of Inquisition of Coroners.....	Register of Records.

The Board of Health publishes an elaborate report annually with a large amount of informations relating to sanitary regulations and the public health. The report for the year 1870, gives the number of marriages as 8,519 ; births, 16,763 ; and 27,141 deaths.

Department of Public Parks—Under a board of 5 comr's, and has charge of all parks and public places with the powers duties and allowances formerly granted to the comr's of the Central Park.

The following is a list of the Public Squares and Parks in the City of New York, and the area of each in acres and thousandths:

Abingdon Square.....	6.202	High Bridge Park	23.380
Battery	21.199	Madison Square.....	6.492
Beach Street Park .....	.038	Morning Side Park.....	31.238
Boulevard and 63d St.....	.344	Mount Morris Park.....	20.173
Bowling Green .....	.517	Park Avenue Park	1.165
Canal St. Park.....	.318	Reservoir Square.....	4.775
Central Park	862.070	Tompkins Square.....	10.508
Christopher St. Park.....	.139	Union Square	3.483
City Hall Park.....	8.234	Washington Square.....	8.115
Cooper Institute Park.....	.224		
Duane St. Park.....	.108	Total.....	1,007,251
Five Points Park.....	.114		

Expended for improvements on parks in 1870, \$416,346.38.

The location and description of these are as follows :

Battery, extreme s. point of the city, adjacent to Castle Garden. This is now being beautifully improved and planted with shrubs and flowers, making it a charming place, instead of being as formerly a dreary common.

Bowling Green, Broadway, Whitehall & Canal Sts. near the Battery: enclosed and with a fountain.

The Park, Broadway, Chambers, and Centre Sts. and Park Row. Has the new p. o., city hall, new court house, and other public buildings upon it.

Duane Park, Duane, Hudson and Greenwich Sts.

Five Points Park, Park St., Baxter St., and Mission Pl.

Washington Square, University Pl. Waverly pl. Macdougal and 4th Sts. opposite N. Y. University.

Tompkins Square, Av. A. 7th St. Av. B. and 10th St. used as a military parade ground, by act of April 16, 1866, which declared it a ground for the use of the National Guard, and directed the removal of its trees.

Abingdon Square, Hudson St., Troy St. and 8th av.

Union Place, Broadway, 14th St., 4th av. and 17th St. A bronze equestrian statue of Washington adjacent, with fountain, &c.

Stuyvesant Square, both sides of 2d av. 15th to 17th Sts.

Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st Sts., Lexington av. and Irving Place.

Madison Square, 5th av. 26th St., Madison av. and 23d St.

Hamilton Square, between 66th and 69th Sts., and 3d and 4th avs., was by act of March 6, 1865, in part set aside for a parade ground, and by act of Aug. 20, 1868, discontinued.

Observatory Place, 4th to 5th av. 89th to 94th sts.

Manhattan Square, 77th to 87th St.; 8th to 9th av. The part from 77th to 81st Sts. annexed to Central Park April 23, 1864.

Mount Morris, 120th to 124th Sts. both sides of line of 5th av.

Central Park, from 59th to 110th Sts. 5th to 8th avs. Length, 13,507 ft.; breadth, 2,718 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., including Manhattan Square, expended for land, \$6,666,381.77; for improvements, from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1871, \$6,330,732.50. Total \$11,168,849.27. The park contains 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres of water besides reservoirs, of which the new one occupies 106.726, and the old 35.289 acres. Area of land exclusive of roads, paths, water and naked rock, 536.746 acres (besides Manhattan Sq.,) chiefly fertilized and adorned with shrubbery, flowers, and lawn. Its lawns, groves, drives, rambles, museums, statuary and elegant structures are objects of admiration to the crowds who resort thither, especially on music days. In 1870, the boats on the lake were patronized by 113,082 persons. The Central Park carriages carried during the year 112,245 persons. Under an act of May 5, 1869, the Commissioners were authorized to erect a meteorological and astronomical observatory, and a museum of natural history and gallery of art. A soldiers' and sailors' monument was authorized April 27, 1869, and every year adds greatly to the beauties of this charming locality.

The Department of Parks was also at the same session authorized to cause surveys and to construct improvements in the southern part of Westchester county, on a most extensive scale.

Department of Buildings, under a Superintendent of Buildings, appointed for 5 years, at \$7,500 per annum. It includes the duties formerly enjoined upon the department for the survey and inspection of buildings and Superintendent of Buildings. In 1870, 2,189 new buildings were proposed worth \$31,731,348; alterations 1,282, worth \$3,500,000: total expenditure, \$31,231,348. In 1869, the number of the former was 2,348; value \$39,231,088: and of the latter 1,325; value \$4,228,174; total expenditure \$43,559,262. The number of unsafe buildings reported at the department in 1870, was 515; of which 49 were taken down. The number of unsafe buildings reported since the department was organized in 1862, is 2,192, and of these only 9 now remain on the record, all the others having been secured or taken down.

Department of Docks, under 5 Commissioners appointed for 5 years, who have charge of repairs and construction of all wharves, piers and slips, and may expend annually not more than \$350,000. The law relating to this department was very materially amended by the act of April 17, 1871. The exterior line beyond which docks and piers may not be run, was fixed by 5 Commissioners appointed under an act of March 30, 1855. The harbor and shores were carefully surveyed, currents examined, and records consulted to ascertain the original line of shore. These surveys were made by persons from the Coast Survey Office, and the reports of the commission embrace a large amount of historical information. *Assem. Doc. 8, 1856; Senate Doc. 40, 126, 1857.*

The tide enters at Sandy Hook, at 7 h. 29 m. past the moon's southing, and rises at Governor's Island from 2:2 to 6:1 ft. the mean being 4:3 ft. On rare occasions the harbor is frozen over a few hours at a time, and persons cross at great hazard to Brooklyn, and even to the New Jersey shore. The latter event is however extremely rare, but happened in 1780, when loaded teams passed to Staten Island.

Most of the departments of the city government were organized April 11, 1871, under t' charter of 1870.

Board of Street Opening and Improvement.—This Board, under t. act of April 18, 1871, consists of the Mayor, Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County, the Council of the Corporation, and the President of the Department of Public Parks. The Board has power to open, widen, straighten, extend, alter, and close streets and avenues south of 59th street, and may alter the map or plan of the city within the above limits.

The Board of Supervisors, in this co. was changed April 12, 1870, and now

consists of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, and each of these officers is *ex-officio* a Supervisor. They are to receive no extra pay for their services in this capacity. The Mayor is President of the Board. All city elections in New York city are, by act of April 5, 1870, required to be at the general election in November, except in cases where other elections are authorized by law. Electors of President and Vice-President, General Officers, Representatives in Congress, Senators, Members of Assembly, Assistant Aldermen, School Trustees, Justices and Police Justices, and Inspectors of Election are separately elected, and 9 different boxes are provided for receiving the ballots.

The City Hall, on the Park, is 216 by 105 feet, 2 stories, with a high basement, was built of marble (except the n. side) in 1803-12, and is in the Italian style of architecture. It was formerly greatly admired for its size, symmetry, and the elegance of its details, and it is still a fine building, but of much less relative importance when compared with more modern structures.

The County Jail (known as Ludlow St. Jail) was first occupied in June, 1862, and took the place of the "Eldridge St. Jail." It is in the form of an L, 90 feet on each street, 40 feet deep and 65 high, with a court 50 ft. sq. in the inner angle. It is well lighted and ventilated, and is mostly used for commitments upon civil process, with the few arrests made by the U. S. Marshal for the District.

The Halls of Justice, (known as "The Tombs,") on Centre street, are of granite, built in the Egyptian style of architecture, in a hollow square 200 by 252 feet, with a central building, and erected in 1838. It is used for criminal commitments only, and executions for capital crimes take place within its walls.

The Hall of Records, on the Park, near the City Hall, is an ancient building, chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations, having been used by the British in the Revolution as a provost prison.

The various Departments of the City Government have extensive accommodations for their use. Of these, the Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry street, and Fire Department, 127 Mercer street, are specially built for, and adapted to the uses for which they are applied.

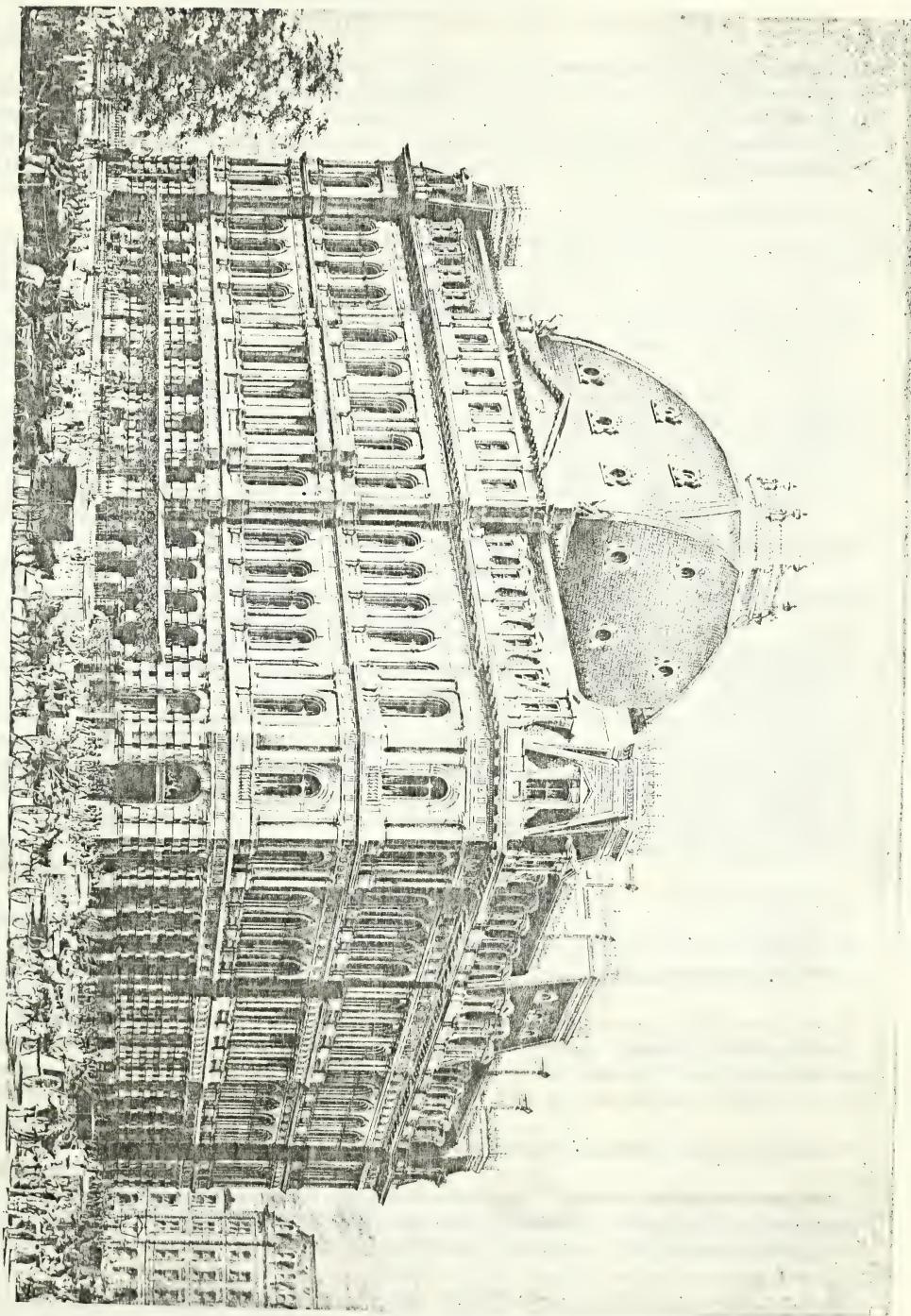
The Post Office is on Nassau street, between Pine and Liberty streets, in an old church. A new edifice was begun in Aug., 1869, on the lower point of City Hall Park, having a front of 284 ft. on Broadway, 295 on the Park, 284 on Chatham, and 100 on the s. point. A failure to appropriate money by Congress has somewhat delayed the work, but it is now under full progress, and the walls up one story. It is expected that it will be finished in 1872, at a cost of \$4,000,000. The designs are elaborate, and the structure will be highly ornamental and very substantial. It will contain rooms for the U. S. Courts, and other offices of the National Government. There are 14 branch postoffices, designated by letters from A to O, and 8 deliveries daily (except Sundays) by carriers. Letters are collected from lamp-post boxes 9 times daily. A postoffice has lately been opened at Governor's Island for the accommodation of that post.

Markets.—The markets owned and rented by the city are: *West Washington, Washington, Fulton, Franklin, Catharine, Clinton, Gouverneur, Centre, Jefferson, Essex, Union, and Tompkins.* The collections amounted to \$155,346.97 in 1863; \$171,983.71 in 1864; \$178,893.56 in 1865; \$183,186.37 in 1866; \$246,156.61 in 1867; and \$333,058.04 in 1868. By act of March 15, 1865, commissioners were appointed to build a market in the 18th ward. Other commissioners were to be appointed, under an act of March 15, 1865; continued March 15, 1866. Several market companies have been incorp. within the last four years. Of these, the "Manhattan Market Co.," incorp. March 28, 1870, had a capital of \$500,000, with power to increase to \$2,500,000, and the "East River Market Association," incorp. April 28, 1870, a capital of \$500,000.

Baths.—Free baths have been established, under an act of July 22, 1868, on the North and East Rivers. Several charters have been granted, by special act, for the incorporation of Bath Cos.

Judiciary.—The *U. S. Circuit Court* for the Southern District of New York, has within its jurisdiction the counties of New York, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan. It holds two general terms, and one criminal and equity term annually. Office and rooms, 39, 41 Chamber St.

The *U. S. District Court*, holds a general term monthly, and a special term for return of



U. S. POST OFFICE, IN NEW YORK CITY, NOW BUILDING AT THE JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND PARK ROW.

process weekly. *Eleven Commissioners* are appointed by the U. S. Circuit Court, for the 2d circuit, and besides these the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, and their chief Deputies are *ex-officio* Commissioners for the s. Dist. of N. Y.

The courts under State law are elected under the General Judiciary Laws of the State, as follows:

The *Supreme Court*, of 5 Justices; the *Superior Court*, composed of a Chief Justice and 4 Justices; the *Court of Common Pleas*,¹ composed of a First Judge and two other Judges; the *New York Marine Court*, of 6 Justices,² *Criminal Courts* of which the Oyer and Terminer is held by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the General Session by the Recorder or City Judge; *Police Courts*, for which the city is divided into 4 Districts, and Justices or District Courts, of which there are 8.

The County Court House, on the Park fronting on Chamber St., is a costly marble structure partly finished and occupied. When completed it will be a very fine structure surmounted by a dome, and adorned with porticos. The U. S. Courts will be removed to the post office building when finished. The other City and County Courts are mostly held in the new Court House, the City Hall, and other buildings on the Park. The Police Courts, are held at the Halls of Justice, Centre st.; Jefferson Market, 6th av., Essex Market, Essex St., and at 57th St. w. of 3d av.

Crime in 1870.—The Criminal Court of Special Sessions tried 5,286 cases during the year, of which 3,249 were convicted, 464 acquitted, and 1,573 discharged. Of the convictions 1,819 were for petit larceny and 1,006 for assault and battery. Sent to Penitentiary 1,285 males and 297 females; to City Prison, 158 males, and 53 females; to House of Correction 86 boys and 1 girl; fined, 556 males and 26 females. 50 cases were transferred to General Sessions.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, tried 100 prisoners of felony, of whom 86 were convicted and 14 acquitted. There were 8 convictions for homicide and 8 for murder.

The Court of General Sessions tried 985 cases of felony, of which 767 were convicted and 217 acquitted. There were 15 cases of homicide, and 11 of murder.

The arrests for the year ending, Oct. 31, 1869, were 72,984; for crimes of violence, 7,860; committed to city prisons, 42,209; lodgings furnished at stations, 135,591; lost children cared for, 5,923. During the year 1870, 5,272 complaints were made against policemen mostly trivial. A late police report states that there are in the city 525 houses of prostitution, 99 houses of assignation, 33 saloons attended by waiter girls, and 2,070 public prostitutes. Fallen women may be committed by a magistrate either on their own application or when brought by the police, to the "Prot. Ep. House of Mercy,"—the "R. C. House of the Good Shepherd," or the "Magdalen Fem. Benev. Asylum," (as such women may elect,) and the institutions if not full are to receive them, at the same rates as the city pays for support of children in the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.—Act of April 17, 1867.

Of licensed drinking saloons there are 6,848, and the money spent at these is variously estimated at from \$38,000,000 to \$68,000,000 annually.

Of business before the Supreme Court at Chambers, some idea may be formed from the statement that the number of transactions, including motions, orders, judgments, &c., issued was 20,740.

Casualties.—The number of deaths investigated by coroners in 1870, was 1,250, of which 169 were still-births, &c. found in the street, 110 accidental drowning, 45 falls of buildings in course of erection, 43 from scalds, 42 run over by street cars, 41 falls from windows, 39 burns from clothes taking fire, and the remainder from various causes. There were 112 cases of suicide, 87 of men and 23 of women.

The Surrogate, admitted in 1870—700 wills to probate, and issued 1,400 letters of administration.

The **Commerce** of the city, is accommodated by 75 piers on the North River and 70 on the East River; many of them long and costly structures, in some cases covered with buildings, and often devoted to some special kinds of business. The interests relating to

¹ This is the oldest court in the State, having existed since 1653, under the names of "The Court of Burgomasters and Schepens," "the Mayor's Court," and the "Court of Common Pleas."

² The several acts relating to the Marine Court of the

city of New York, were by an act of May 2, 1870, consolidated into one, and the jurisdiction of the court was extended. Three additional Justices were to be appointed, making the court to consist of 6 Justices elected for a term of 6 years.

commerce are regulated by various offices of the National and State government. They will be noticed in the order which a vessel would meet them upon entering the port.

Pilots.—Vessels are sometimes boarded 350 miles from Sandy Hook light, but the master generally keeps control till within 15 miles of the entrance. The business of pilots is to keep the vessels in the channel-way, and conduct them safely to their anchorage. They are licensed, and regulated by the *Comr's of Pilots*, 5 in number, of whom 3 are appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and 2 by the Board of underwriters. This Board acts also by act of April 16, 1857, as *Harbor Comr's*, to prevent encroachments upon or injury to the navigation of the harbor. The rates of pilotage are fixed by law, the act in force dating March 17, 1865. They depend upon the draft of the vessel, tonnage and season of the year, whether inward or outward, and the route. The number of pilots (March 27, 1871,) is 130, appointed from N. Y. and 40 from N. J.¹

Quarantine.—This is entirely under State laws, and is further noticed elsewhere in this volume.

Custom House.—Under U. S. laws, is designed to secure the payment of duties, and to regulate the licensing, enrollment, and the clearance of vessels. Connected with this branch of the revenue service, there are about 1,200 subordinate offices, in the various divisions of service.

Harbor Masters.—By act of May 22, 1862, there is appointed for three years by the Governor and Senate, a "Captain of the Port." He is assisted by 11 "Harbor Masters," who are under his direction. The port is divided into 11 districts to each of which one is assigned. They assign to ships and vessels the places they are to occupy, and have specific duties defined by law. By act of May 23, 1867, all the wharves from the e. side of Pier No. 2 to the w. side of Pier No. 10, e. River, are reserved for canal boats and barges from the State canals and North River. The owners of forwarding lines are allowed to erect derricks for loading and unloading their boats, and the occupation of these wharves by ships is forbidden.

The *Port Wardens*, have charge of examining the condition and storage of cargoes, and of goods damaged on board, and of estimating damages. They are exclusive surveyors of vessels injured or wrecked, or arriving in distress,² and have duties in relation to the sale of condemned or damaged cargoes at auctions. The Board consists of 9 members, (of whom 3 must reside in Brooklyn), and hold for 3 years. They are nominated by the Gov. and confirmed by the Senate, one third of the number annually. There are also 2 special wardens residing at Quarantine to act in regard to goods detained by the Health Officer.

Commissioners of Emigration.—Under an act of July 4, 1864, a U. S. Emigrant office was established in N. Y., and an officer appointed, whose business is to see that the provisions of U. S. Passenger act are strictly complied with. The *Commissioners of Emigration*, appointed by State law have principal charge of the landing of emigrants, and of their protection while in the city. They are elsewhere noticed.³

The *Marine Court*⁴ has jurisdiction in civil cases arising between persons engaged in maritime affairs, where the sum in suit exceeds \$500, and in certain criminal causes. It consists of 6 Justices, and opens daily excepting Sundays and legal holidays. The Justices are elected by the people, the clerks appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and the attendants appointed by the Court.

The commerce of New York during the late war, as already stated on page —, passed largely into the hands of Europeans, and has not since returned. The business of ship building, so prosperous before that event, received a severe check, and has not since recovered. The sale of sea-going vessels at New York, in 1870, amounted to \$710,000, and is steadily increasing. There are now 13 steamship lines running from ports in the United States to

¹ By act of May 2, 1870, vessels sailing under a coasting license are excused from taking a pilot on board at Sandy Hook, if they wish not to. If employed they are however entitled to full rates. The Hell-Gate Pilots have a separate office and regulations, as do also the Sound Pilots. The property brought into New York annually by way of the narrows, is estimated at \$75,000,000; by way of Hell-gate, \$1,400,000,000.

² The Coast Wrecking Co.^o was incorp. April 16, 1860. There are two or three principal companies who have provided ample facilities for assisting vessels in distress, and of saving cargoes. They keep signal stations along the whole coast, and by telegraph obtain early information of disasters. The intrepidity and promptness with which

they bring relief, has often been remarked with admiration.

³ During the year 1870, 258,989 alien passengers arrived in New York, for whom commutation was paid or bonds executed. Of these, 54,581 were relieved, forwarded, provided with employment, etc. In the Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, 13,911 were cared for, the average number being about 2,000. The total expenses of the commission during the year were \$756,153.58.

⁴ There was formerly a State Court of Admiralty, but in 1793, its powers passed over to the General Government, and are now exercised by the U. S. District Courts. Suits for salvage and questions arising in the sale of wrecked property are settled in this Court, as were also cases of capture on the high seas, during the late war.

Europe. Of these, 10 are from New York, 1 from Portland, 1 from Baltimore, and 1 from New Orleans.

The lines running from New York are as follows:

NAME.	When Estab.	No. of Steamers.	Trips in year.	Aggregate Tonnage.
Cunard Line.....	1840	21	104	47,747.63
Inman Line.....	1850	14	72	32,259.00
Hamburg & American Line.....	1856	10	52	24,601.00
North German Line.....	1858	11	52	31,053.00
London & New York Steamship Co.	1863	4	26	7,422.00
Anchor Line.....	1863	11	70	16,457.00
National Line.....	1864	9	60	28,510.00
General Transportation Line.....	1864	7	26	15,142.00
Liverpool and Great Western Line.....	1865	6	52	18,594.00
New York & Bremen Line.....	1868	1	..	1,797.00
Total.....	....	94	514	225,692.63

The Cunard line receives a subsidy of \$3,275 per trip ; the Inman line of \$2,365 ; and the General Transportation line of \$2,320.

The Ship Owner's Association of the State of New York, was incorp. May 10, 1869, for the purpose of promoting through general and State legislation and otherwise, the interests of ship owners.

The American Ship Master's Association, incorp. April 22, 1862, was formed to collect and disseminate information, encourage merit, ascertain the qualifications of persons applying for place, and to promote the security of life and property on the seas.

Arrivals of Merchant Shipping at the Port of New York from Foreign Ports in 1870 :

NATIONALITY.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schors.	Total.	NATIONALITY.						Steamers.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schors.	Total.	
							NATIONALITY.												
U. S. of America.....	166	243	349	487	793	2,039	Sweden .....	..	..	12	10	..	22						
Great Britain.....	468	144	307	622	314	1,935	Austria .....	..	..	14	2	..	16						
North Germany.....	102	42	188	41	5	310	Portugal .....	..	3	2	3	1	19						
Italy.....	..	2	43	41	..	86	Spain	1	..	5	12	3	21						
Denmark.....	..	..	11	19	4	34	Argentine Republic.....	..	..	4	..	..	4						
Russia.....	..	..	7	1	1	9	Brazil .....	..	..	..	4	..	4						
Netherlands.....	..	1	10	19	9	39	Belgium .....	..	2	..	..	..	2						
France.....	25	3	5	3	3	39	Mexico.....	..	..	..	2	2	4						
Norway.....	..	5	76	17	..	99	Total.....	762	450	1,053	1,208	1,135	4,638						

Arrivals Coastwise, in 1870, 1,419 steamers, 25 ships, 84 barques, 250 brigs, and 124 schooners. Total 14,587. Total coastwise and foreign, 19,235.

Total Arrivals during 15 years :

YEARS.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	YEARS.						Foreign.	Coastwise.
			YEARS.							
1856.....	3,809	6,109	1864.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,844	7,981
1857.....	3,902	6,097	1865.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,662	7,972
1858.....	3,483	7,213	1866.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,900	7,395
1859.....	4,027	7,809	1867.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,652	8,963
1860.....	4,424	8,415	1868.....	..	..	..	..	..	5,040	20,065
1861.....	5,095	6,977	1869.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,550	14,809
1862.....	5,458	7,140	1870.....	..	..	..	..	..	4,868	14,547
1863.....	5,082	7,984								

The entries at the Custom House in New York amount annually to nearly 3 millions of tons, and for a long series of years before the war the receipts from customs in New York were much more than half of those from all sources that came into the treasury of the United States. The channels of trade have become so well established, and the operations of finance so firmly fixed, that this port must hereafter continue to be, as it has been in the past, the great commercial emporium of the nation. Its first great impulse was given by the Erie Canal, and every new branch of canal or line of railroad since completed within the State, or extended from these beyond its western and northern limits, has proved a tributary to its business, and has tended to increase its commerce and its wealth. The general statistics of the commerce of New York, and a statement of some of the more important items of import and export, are embraced in the following tables :

Foreign Imports at New York.

The values in this table are those of foreign cost in coin, not including freight on duties

YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.	YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1851..	\$119,592,264	\$9,719,771	\$2,049,543	\$131,361,578	1861..	\$95,326,459	\$30,353,918	\$37,088,413	\$162,768,799
1852..	115,336,052	12,105,342	2,408,225	129,849,619	1862..	149,970,415	23,291,625	1,390,277	174,652,317
1853..	179,512,412	12,156,387	2,429,063	194,097,866	1863..	174,521,766	11,567,000	1,525,811	197,614,577
1854..	163,494,994	15,761,916	2,107,572	181,371,472	1864..	204,128,236	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1855..	142,900,661	14,103,946	455,631	157,860,238	1865..	212,208,301	10,410,637	2,123,291	224,742,419
1856..	193,659,646	17,902,574	1,814,425	213,556,649	1866..	284,033,567	13,001,588	9,576,029	306,613,184
1857..	196,279,362	21,440,731	12,899,033	230,618,129	1867..	238,297,955	11,044,181	3,306,339	252,648,473
1858..	129,570,256	22,024,601	2,264,120	152,467,067	1868..	232,314,418	11,764,027	7,005,389	251,193,434
1859..	213,610,363	28,708,732	2,816,421	245,165,516	1869..	275,759,976	14,789,235	15,708,462	306,357,673
1860..	201,401,603	28,006,447	8,852,330	238,260,460					

In the above are included goods entered for consumption, as well as those for warehousing. These with the free goods and specie make the totals. Of the specie, considerable sums were reshipped, and are found again among the exports. These sums represent about two-thirds of the whole imports of the country.

Exports from the Port of New York during three years.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Domestic Produce.....	\$178,210,409	\$156,075,578	\$187,812,776
Foreign, free.....	436,655	600,924	408,660
Foreign, dutiable	8,142,961	7,389,600	7,005,270
Specie and bullion.....	51,801,948	70,841,599	32,108,448
Total exports.....	\$238,591,973	\$234,907,701	\$227,335,154

These sums represent about 40 per cent of the entire exports of the nation.

Bread Stuffs, exported from New York to Great Britain and Ireland from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869. Flour and meal, 588,197 bbls.; meal, 94 bush.; wheat, 13,360,015 bush.; corn, 2,308,398 bushels.

Exports to all ports during the same year:

FROM	Flour, bbls.	R. Flour, bbls.	Cornmeal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York.....	1,376,206	4,759	153,413	13,397,916	2,622,402	221,175	62,100	.....
Total United States.....	2,065,359	4,928	245,361	20,754,342	3,745,361	221,175	183,521	172,434
Previous year.....	2,065,359	8,392	281,577	13,493,485	8,563,532	595,434	153,995	23,330

Cheese.—Receipts and Shipments in the New York Market in 1869 and 1870.

	1869.	1870.
Boxes of cheese received.....	1,332,017	1,592,403
" " " exported.....	926,411	1,184,687
Range of prices in Liverpool.....	61 to 83s.	61 to 74s.
" " " New York.....	15½ to 23c.	14 to 18c.

Coffee.—Amount, in lbs., taken for consumption during 3 years, by direct importation:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
New York.....	148,220,831	148,595,172	151,901,952
Total, United States	223,200,937	243,441,117	280,911,672

The total receipts and consumption during 10 years were:

YEARS.	Receipts.	Consumption.	YEARS.	Receipts.	Consumption.	YEARS.	Receipts.	Consumption.
1861 ..	182,244,627	187,045,766	1865 ..	193,574,397	128,146,357	1868 ..	238,012,079	223,200,937
1862 ..	93,558,600	88,909,011	1866 ..	165,382,963	159,918,881	1869 ..	242,600,255	243,441,117
1863 ..	75,269,417	79,719,641	1867 ..	226,322,811	203,506,671	1870 ..	202,540,737	230,911,672
1864 ..	145,304,957	109,086,703						

Cotton.—Exports for one year, ending August 31, 1869, from New York: To Great Britain, 246,311 bales; to France, 21,433; to North of Europe, 54,093; to other foreign ports, 5,863. Total, 327,700.

From above date to Jan. 3, 1871: To Great Britain, 241,282; France, none; North of Europe, 12,952; other foreign ports, 2,217. Total, 256,451.

Dry Goods.—Imports at New York during 4 years, according to invoiced value, at foreign cost in gold, freight and duties not included:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$31,357,833	\$25,753,436	\$28,526,020	\$32,355,260
Manufactures of Cotton.....	15,800,894	13,561,001	17,482,213	20,977,062
Manufactures of Silk.....	18,565,817	21,708,801	24,995,838	30,004,407
Manufactures of Flax.....	12,949,561	12,501,157	15,261,355	15,580,303
Miscellaneous	7,589,538	7,381,439	8,460,991	10,581,488
Total	\$86,263,643	\$80,905,834	\$94,726,417	\$109,498,523

Value of foreign dry goods entered directly for consumption, and the amount entered and withdrawn from warehouses.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Entered, for consumption	\$57,411,266	\$65,066,232	\$80,065,383
Entered, warehousing.....	24,376,568	29,660,185	29,433,400
Withdrawn from warehouses.....	25,593,672	26,676,303	28,998,941

The total invoiced foreign cost, gold value, (not including freights and duties,) of dry goods imported at New York during 10 years, has been: In 1860, \$103,927,100; in 1861, \$48,630,689; in 1862, \$56,121,227; in 1863, \$67,274,547; in 1864, \$71,619,752; in 1865, \$91,965,138; in 1866, \$126,222,825; in 1867, '8, '9, '70, as above.

Hides.—Exports in 1869, from New York: 83,011, and 296 bales, valued at \$339,136. Passed through the Customhouse during the year 1869, hides to the value of \$16,105,268. During the same year 653 bales, 96 cases, and 205 packages of skins, valued at \$356,280, were exported from New York.

The hides received in 1868 and 1869, were from the following countries:

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
Africa.....	36,523	33,045	Orinoco.....	96,638	81,971
Brazil.....	11,423	50,018	Rio Grande.....	346,544	291,695
Buenos Ayres.....	674,711	935,174	Spanish Main.....	65,363	113,491
Central America.....	95,269	114,207	West Indies.....	6,125	20,007
European Ports.....	24,547	96,028	Sundry, foreign.....	6,332	11,858
East India, loose.....	1,730	390	Total	1,753,613	2,214,000
Mexico.....	36,426	83,533			
Montevideo.....	351,962	377,038			

Of 665,074 domestic received in 1869, 100,329 were from California; 157,509 New Orleans; 46,147 Southern; 350,601 Texas; 2,467 sundry coastwise; and 8,021 by railroad.

During 1869, 8,941 bales of sheep skins were received, of which 6,123 were from Buenos Ayres, 1,428 from Cape of Good Hope, and 1,290 from Europe.

Leather.—Total receipts of domestic sole leather at New York: In 1868, 1,865,991, and in 1869, 2,775,835. Of the latter, 1,178,863 by Erie R. R., 472,012 by H. R. R. R., 440,907 by North River boats and 345,146 by N. J. Central R. R. There were exported in 1869, 6,420 sides, 234 rolls, 349 cases, 21 packages, and 16 boxes, valued at \$117,229; and imported 1,134 packages, (\$222,203,) and 84 packages, patent, (\$45,454.) Total, \$267,657.

Naval Stores.—Receipts and Exports from New York for a term of years before, during and since the late war (bbls.):

YEARS.	TURPENTINE.		SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.		ROSIN.		TAR.	
	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.
1856.....	85,413	81,460	118,325	37,538	479,248	383,133	61,043	21,784
1857.....	76,443	78,850	120,066	50,021	551,918	447,480	52,684	37,724
1858.....	104,851	93,066	142,324	57,657	568,291	445,311	33,125	13,518
1859.....	96,654	88,699	161,110	66,551	700,185	567,469	52,022	19,604
1860.....	69,793	54,645	158,912	71,741	621,982	500,358	54,045	28,748
1861.....	32,139	19,472	50,884	20,304	193,396	211,782	49,919	27,005
1862.....	3,101	.....	19,369	811	41,271	18,091	24,947	4,560
1863.....	3,711	16	8,981	437	13,314	4,333	12,361	8,225
1864.....	6,751	619	6,475	402	16,885	2,036	33,514	1,653
1865.....	26,739	4,870	19,307	1,110	141,384	52,731	20,156	8,334
1866.....	32,248	13,506	63,022	22,113	379,541	234,367	45,412	20,461
1867.....	11,428	927	62,644	31,123	305,505	312,441	24,230	4,633
1868.....	11,119	704	64,078	17,635	448,691	367,421	37,069	9,977
1869.....	12,303	812	64,994	17,810	550,600	456,357	71,010	35,555
1870.....	7,299	422	70,969	16,496	477,238	392,649	47,185	13,957

Petroleum.—Gallons exported from different ports:

FROM WHAT PORTS.	1865,	1866,	1867,	1868,	1869,	1870.
New York.....	14,563,090	34,501,305	33,634,133	52,403,202	65,933,690	86,892,190
Boston.....	1,511,173	1,591,634	2,264,113	2,410,114	2,117,039	1,790,271
Philadelphia.....	12,552,862	20,811,353	29,437,429	40,505,620	33,445,552	49,414,014
Baltimore.....	973,117	2,483,419	1,515,454	2,587,707	151,423	1,729,921
Other Ports.....	142,261	42,100	900	975,107	.....	.....
Total, U. S.....	29,805,523	67,430,451	67,052,029	99,281,750	102,748,604	139,827,907

The number of vessels employed (cargoes included) in the exports were 546 from New York, 263 from Phila., and 21 from Boston. Of the quantity shipped from N. Y. in 1869, 9,456,210 gallons were crude, 52,746,590 refined, and 3,730,890 were naptha and residuum.

Sugar and Molasses.—The number of tons of sugar (of 2,240 lbs.) received at New York:

	1868,	1869,	1870,
From foreign countries.....	259,073	292,835	253,634
From Texas, Louisiana, and other coastwise ports.....	1,946	1,769	2,434

The gallons of molasses were as follows:

	1868,	1869,
From foreign countries.....	22,267,077	20,068,756
From Louisiana.....	890,728	1,377,600
From other coastwise ports.....	1,176,210	422,234
Value in gold of receipts at New York	\$5,090,436	\$4,969,590

Teas, imported for consumption, and exported during five years:

YEARS.	Green, lbs.	Japan, lbs.	Black, lbs.	Total, lbs.
Non-consumption.				
1865.....	13,227,626	5,646,571	10,979,234	29,859,433
1866.....	13,139,226	5,840,609	11,402,703	29,389,538
1867.....	14,231,271	7,027,459	13,600,212	34,859,912
1868.....	15,577,505	7,153,304	12,584,635	35,315,444
1869.....	17,252,920	9,030,130	12,405,452	38,694,502
Exported.				
1865.....	571,700	200,000	200,000	1,051,700
1866.....	943,600	600,720	522,710	2,073,030
1867.....	1,623,776	1,102,857	423,241	3,149,874
1868.....	1,195,265	204,066	513,793	1,913,024
1869.....	2,531,459	1,851,176	640,132	5,022,767

Tobacco.—The amount of Spanish tobacco received in 1866, was 27,741 bales; in 1867, 52,159; in 1868, 70,616; in 1869, 78,882; and in 1870, 59,215. Of American, there were received from Kentucky, in 1870, 25,214 hhd.; from Va. and N. C., 284, and from Md. 6. The totals for several preceding years from these States, were 1860, 21,006; 1861, 29,251; 1862, 54,181; 1863, 68,003; 1864, 79,190; 1865, 48,670; 1866, 29,468; 1867, 64,020; 1868, 31,086; and 1869, 37,921.

Wool.—Total arrivals at the port of New York in 1869:

	Bales.	Pounds.
Foreign.....	47,797	21,490,430
California	24,638	12,119,000
Texas	7,467	2,240,100
New Orleans	4,733	1,893,200
Savannah	417	166,800
Sundry, southern	549	164,700
Interior	52,287	10,457,400
Total 1869.....	137,888	48,531,630

During the five preceding years, it was:

1864	225,484	77,600,443
1865	136,023	50,460,203
1866	150,705	59,033,216
1867	123,898	39,620,979
1868	149,838	47,087,561

The stock in market Jan. 1, 1870, was 8,667,000 lbs. in New York, 8,850,000 in Boston, and 3,655,000 in Philadelphia, which are the three principal wool markets of the country.

Foreign Imports at New York, of certain articles in 1870, of which the values exceeded \$50,000, and for the most part not included in preceding tables.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Glass:		Fruits, &c.:	
Bottles	\$56,670	Nuts	\$662,222
Glass	872,047	Oranges	852,412
Glassware	517,020	Pine apples	148,333
Drugs and Chemicals:		Prunes	242,708
Acid	416,823	Raisins	1,375,049
Acetate of lead	55,141	Sardines	964,247
Ammonia Carb.	60,610	Sauces and preserves	437,578
Ammoniac Sal.	60,439	Instruments:	
Ailine Colors	196,679	Musical	630,823
Argols	223,918	Optical	122,233
Bark, Calisaya	118,983	Jewelry	2,957,746
" Peruvian	336,318	Leather, Hides, &c.:	
Bleaching Powders	305,445	Hides, dressed	8,213,805
Brimstone	678,529	Manufacturer's leather	310,208
Camphor	83,490	Bristles	617,430
Cream Tartar	653,269	Liquors:	
Chickory	55,580	Ale	223,345
Cochineal	863,305	Beer	128,745
Cutch	82,124	Gin	179,120
Exir. of Madder	84,354	Porter	88,585
Gamboge	206,547	Rum	171,439
Gerancine	176,589	Champagne	1,346,661
Glucose	87,975	Metals, &c.:	
Gum Arabic	318,166	Brass goods	52,175
" Copal	100,015	Bronzes	95,067
" Kowrie	319,394	Chains and anchors	250,302
" Tragicanth	51,941	Cutlery	820,715
Glue	154,107	Guns	721,507
Iodine	75,098	Hardware	827,687
Liquorice paste	231,624	Iron hoops	130,486
Madder	386,347	" other	2,920,502
Oil bergamot	81,143	" tubes	235,136
" cocanut	65,009	Metal goods	804,609
" lemon	81,912	Needles	386,511
" olive	175,191	Nickel	65,940
" palm	67,975	Old metal	137,774
" whale	50,143	Platina	109,506
Opium	1,713,988	Percussion caps	100,005
Oxide, Zinc	90,671	Saddlery	64,278
Paints	754,305	Steel	2,216,410
Potash bichromate	190,001	Wire	416,916
" chlorate	53,309	Spices:	
" prussiate	83,150	Cassia	337,613
Plumbago	145,489	Mustard	130,275
Quicksilver	154,180	Nutmegs	156,578
Regulus Antimony	176,491	Pepper	459,898
Sarsaparilla	51,655	Stationery, &c.:	
Shellac	166,455	Engravings	307,649
Soda ash	936,727	Paper	80,532
" bicarb	252,140	Other stationery	340,755
" caustic	527,531	Woods:	
" sal	204,436	Brazil	67,560
" nitrate	705,845	Cedar	81,230
Sponges	81,257	Cork	149,056
Sumac	270,956	Fustie	61,314
Ultramarine	156,101	Logwood	296,279
Varnish	60,350	Mahogany	152,155
Vanilla beans	151,160	Rattan	109,153
Yellow berries	68,164	Rosewood	153,488
Hatters' Goods	60,789	Miscellaneous:	
Fruits, &c.:		Animals	78,876
Bananas	172,632	Baskets	153,083
Citron	166,596	Bags	192,499
Currants	392,793	Beads	158,424
Dried fruits	98,617	Boxes	106,645
Grapes	72,698	Building stone	124,256
Figs	157,682	Clay	59,068
Lemons	680,847	Cheese	309,609

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Miscellaneous :		Miscellaneous :	
Coal	\$259,259	Jute cuttings	\$90,530
Corks	87,904	Machinery	422,401
Clocks	128,322	Marble m'f'c.	228,997
Cocoa	528,134	Oil paintings.....	532,971
Fancy goods.....	2,399,127	Onions	79,755
Fans	172,264	Paper hangings	111,403
Feathers	826,937	Perfumery	233,379
Fire crackers.....	65,443	Plaster	81,759
Fish	210,830	Provisions.....	286,715
Flax	312,248	Pipes	239,045
Furniture	59,900	Potatoes	58,079
Gunny cloth	527,831	Rice	551,022
Guano	1,504,635	Rope	128,200
Hair	1,240,541	Seeds unspecified	316,434
Hhair cloth	295,305	Linseed	3,444,897
Htemp	2,902,494	Soap	215,193
Honey	53,075	Statuary	133,554
Ivory	316,071	Shells	98,900
Jute	715,129	Trees and plants	13,316,456
Jute butts	222,941	Toys	710,667

According to the tonnage reports of our canals it appears that much the largest amount of freight arriving at tidewater, comes from the Western States and Canada. The relative and total amount during a series of years, has been as follows:

YEARS.	Tons of freight, the produce of this State.	Tons of freight from West'n States and Canada.	Total tons of freight arriving by canals at tidewater.	YEARS.	Tons of freight, the produce of this State.	Tons of freight from West'n States and Canada.	Total tons of freight arriving by canals at tidewater.
1850.....	521,620	850,239	1,371,859	1860.....	379,006	1,896,975	2,276,061
1851.....	422,305	1,006,292	1,500,677	1861.....	291,164	2,158,425	2,449,609
1852.....	452,721	1,151,978	1,604,699	1862.....	322,257	2,534,837	2,817,094
1853.....	637,743	1,213,690	1,841,438	1863.....	368,437	2,279,136	2,647,573
1854.....	602,167	1,094,391	1,696,558	1864.....	239,493	1,907,136	2,146,634
1855.....	327,939	1,092,876	1,420,715	1865.....	173,538	1,903,642	2,077,109
1856.....	374,530	1,212,550	1,586,130	1866.....	287,948	2,235,716	2,523,664
1857.....	197,201	1,018,998	1,211,198	1867.....	222,706	2,129,405	2,352,111
1858.....	223,588	1,273,099	1,496,687	1868.....	163,350	2,215,222	2,378,572
1859.....	311,394	1,034,763	1,346,157	1869.....	229,121	2,028,568	2,257,689

The amount brought in by railroads greatly exceeds that by canals, and is increasing steadily at a more rapid rate. While the tonnage on two of the principal railroad corporations extending across the State has increased 204 per cent. within 10 years; that on canals has gained but 26 per cent.

The following statements show the amount received of two of the great staples of subsistence and luxury in the New York markets, and will convey some idea of the extent of the demand, and the magnitude of the interests that are concerned in supplying these and the other great wants of the Metropolis :

Live Stock Trade of New York.—Receipts of live stock of different kinds during four years, ending in 1870, and in 1860:

KINDS.	1860.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cattle.....	226,933	293,101	325,761	356,026
Cows	5,749	5,382	4,836	5,050
Calves	32,369	82,935	93,994	116,437
Sheep.....	512,366	1,479,563	1,479,563	1,463,878
Hogs.....	559,421	901,308	901,308	889,625
Total	1,386,837	2,758,552	2,805,452	2,831,036

Ice Trade.—It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of ice pass through the New York markets, annually, most of which is used in the city, the remainder being used in adjoining cities, or is exported South. Over \$3,000,000 are invested in the business. The principal supply is from the Hudson, and houses are erected at the following places: The Knickerbocker Ice Co. at Coxsackie, for 36,000 tons; New Baltimore, 27,000; Athens, 55,000; Hamburgh, 22,000; Catskill, 45,000; Eavesport, 20,000; Rondout, 8,000; Turkey Point, 33,000; Flatbush, 56,000; Rhinebeck, 16,000; New Paltz, 13,000; Clear Water, 16,000; and Rockland Lake,

-80,000. The Washington Co. have storage at Rondout for 10,000; Washington and Kingston Points, 20,000; Athens, 20,000; Coeymans, 25,000; Glasgow, 15,000; Milton, 10,000; and new structures are built every year. The National Co. has storage for 150,000 tons, and others have large houses, as one at West Camp for 70,000, and many of less extent.

Manufactures.—No returns of the recent census have been officially given, showing the amount and kind of manufactures within the city of New York, and from the difficulties attending this class of inquiries, and the blended character of the manufactures themselves, none will probably be given, that in any way approximate the true amount. The amount of capital employed would be many millions of dollars, and the number of establishments several thousand, large and small.

Mercantile Trade.—Of this no official statistics have ever been published by official authority. The amount may be, in some degree, inferred from the statistics of commerce already given, and from those of Internal Revenue below.

Banking.—The last report of the State Banking Dep., show that there were at date of its preparation, 25 banks, doing business under State laws, and having a capital of \$13,940,-850. There were 3 closing business, having made a final deposit of stock for redemption. Of National Banks, there were Oct. 8, 1870, report 54, with a capital of \$74,435,000, and resources amounting to \$375,152,095.08.

In 1870, 32 Savings Banks reported resources amounting to \$113,804,467; amount due to depositors, \$105,679,472; excess of costs over liabilities, \$8,109,135, and number of open accounts, \$355,978.

Of Trust and Safe Deposit Companies, Fire, Life, Marine, and other Insurance Companies, and Indemnity and Guaranty Associations and Cos., there are great numbers, formed under special or general laws, or depending upon the responsibility of those conducting them.

New York Clearing House.—This Association began operations Oct. 11, 1853, and consists of 60 banks, who report their daily transactions for the purpose of ascertaining the total amount of exchanges, balances, and other leading items of finance. Its transactions up to May 1, 1870, have been as follows :

	Exchanges.	Balances.		Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 11, 1853 to Oct 1, '54	\$5,750,455,987 06	\$297,411,493 69	Oct. 1, 1863 to Oct. 1 '64.	\$24,097,196,655 92	\$885,717,204 93
" 1, 1854 " 55	5,362,912,098 38	209,691,147 14	" 1864 " 65	26,022,384,341 89	1,035,765,107 68
" 1855 " 56	6,906,213,328 47	384,714,489 33	" 1865 " 66	28,717,146,914 09	1,066,135,106 35
" 1856 " 57	8,313,226,718 06	365,313,901 69	" 1866 " 67	28,675,159,472 20	1,144,963,451 15
" 1857 " 58	4,756,664,366 09	314,232,910 60	" 1867 " 68	28,484,238,636 92	1,125,455,236 68
" 1858 " 59	6,448,005,956 01	363,984,622 56	" 1868 " 69	37,407,028,936 55	1,120,318,307 87
" 1859 " 60	7,231,143,056 69	380,693,438 46	May 1, 1869 to May 1 '70.	16,455,364,431 48	2,586,857,957 07
" 1860 " 61	5,915,742,758 05	353,383,944 41	Total.....	\$262,312,975,167 66	\$10,757,606,183 59
" 1861 " 62	6,871,443,591 20	415,530,331 46			
" 1862 " 63	14,067,597,048 60	677,626,482 61			

Total Exchanges and Balances \$273,070,581,351.25.

The average transactions *daily* in the years ending Oct. 1, have been as follows :

YEARS.	Exchanges.	Balances.	YEARS.	Exchanges.	Balances.
1860.....	\$23,401,757 47	\$1,232,017 60	1866.....	\$93,541,195 16	\$3,474,752 79
1861.....	19,269,520 38	1,151,007 77	1867.....	93,101,167 11	3,717,413 30
1862.....	22,237,661 53	1,344,578 35	1868.....	92,102,163 87	3,642,219 95
1863.....	40,428,657 49	2,207,252 39	1869.....	121,451,382 81	3,637,397 10
1864.....	77,796,040 20	2,865,405 19	1870.....	92,445,867 59	3,293,831 22
1865.....	84,796,040 20	3,373,027 71			

The condition of banks, with reference to *liabilities*; including their capital, net profits, circulation, sums due, deposits, sundries, and total, and with reference to *resources*, their loans and discounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages, real estate, sums due from other banks, cash items and bank notes, specie, legal tender, and sundries, are reported, and published, at frequent intervals.

Exchanges.—To facilitate trade various corporations have been formed. The "Merchants' Exchange," one of the oldest and most prominent of these, was sold to the United States for a Customhouse, under an act of April 21, 1865. The "N. Y. Produce Exchange," Whitehall street, between Water and Pearl, the "Gold Exchange," "Real Estate Exchange,"

"Traders' Exchange," "Public Exchange," "Cotton Exchange," &c., have been incorp. at various times, and have each of them specific objects and interests to serve. The transactions at some of these Exchanges are on a most extensive scale, and the prices there established, in the value of gold and stocks, in a great degree regulate those of the Nation.¹

Assay Office.—By an act passed March 3, 1853, the Sec. of the Treasury was directed to establish an Assay office at New York. A site was purchased Aug. 21, 1854, on Wall St., at a cost of \$530,000, and up to Sept. 30, 1868, \$712,358.75 had been expended upon the premises. Its officers are a supt., treasurer, assayer, melter, and refiner, with their assistants and clerks.²

The total amount of transactions from the organization of the office, Oct. 10, 1854, to April 1, 1870, have been as follows:

Bullion deposits, gold.....	...	\$281,220,182
" " silver.....		13,038,449
Silver parted from gold.....		1,724,734
Fine silver bars manufactured.....		4,979,763
Fine gold bars.....		177,760,217

During this period, \$129,70,016 in gold, and \$10,567,877 were sent to the Mint in Philadelphia for coinage.

Deposits at the New York Assay office during the year ending June 30, 1869.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total,
United States bullion.....	\$8,343,157 65	\$197,417 01	\$840,574 66
" " coin.....	108,486 29	94,622 70	203,108 99
Jewelled bars.....	345,371 48	152,286 65	497,658 13
Foreign coin.....	72,222 79	114,460 73	191,683 52
" " bullion.....	395,930 62	20,652 14	416,482 76
 Total.....	 \$9,365,168 83	 \$379,439 62	 \$10,144,606 06

¹ Fluctuations in the Currency Price of Gold in the New York Market during each Month and Year since the Suspension of Specie Payments in January, 1862;

MONTHS.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January..	Par	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	151 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	197 $\frac{1}{2}$	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
February.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	172 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	161	163 $\frac{1}{2}$	210 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
March....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	139	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	159 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
April....	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	181	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	150 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	
July....	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	222 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	155 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	
August....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	150	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	114 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sept....	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	191	254 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	
October...	122	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	156 $\frac{1}{2}$	189	227 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	154 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	148 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Novemb'r	129	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	153	154	210	260	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	149 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	143 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Decemb'r	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Exports of Specie from the Port of New York for 19 Years.

YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.	YEAR.	AMOUNT.
1852	\$24,912,345	1859	\$69,648,528	1865	\$30,325,663
1853	90,755,356	1860	42,161,369	1866	62,553,700
1854	37,157,298	1861	4,216,250	1867	51,894,943
1855	27,581,913	1862	59,437,621	1868	70,941,509
1856	37,321,297	1863	48,754,066	1869	32,013,369
1857	37,321,297	1864	50,825,621	1870	58,699,194
1858	44,360,174				
	25,973,066				

² The question of establishing a Mint in New York has been proposed at various times, but nothing has been effected. The following statistics give the general results of the Assay office during the last ten calendar years:

During the year fine bars of gold, valued at \$9,221,914.30, and of silver, valued at \$642,-100.55, were made. Of the gold received, \$4,199,736.35 were from California, \$2,670,499.70 from Montana, \$830,029.47 from Colorado, \$284,470.43 from Wyoming, \$145,479.57 from Idaho, \$59,939.48 from New Mexico, \$56,893.86 from North Carolina, and the remainder from other sources. Of the silver, Nevada furnished \$198,438.64, Colorado \$99,587.53, Lake Superior \$22,305.72, Montana \$16,568.77, and California \$13,839.95.

The U. S. Assistant Treasurer, occupies the marble building corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., built for a Custom House. This is one of the most important financial offices in the United States, and its receipts in 1870 were \$126,137,209.

Internal Revenue.—As a means of comparison of the amount of business of the city as compared with the State of New York and the United States, the following table is given:

Internal Revenue Paid in the City of New York, as compared with the State of New York, and the United States, for the year 1870 :

SUBJECT OF TAXATION.	City of New York.	State of New York.	United States.	SUBJECT OF TAXATION.	City of New York.	State of New York.	United States.			
Spirits.....	\$1,083,179 19	\$5,255,871 25	\$55,501,599 18	Total coll. on spec'l Tobacco.....	7,322,396 93	31,350,707 88	Taxes not else- where enumar'd	\$805,055 60	\$1,762,884 10	\$9,620,960 26
Fermented Liqurs.	527,953 97	2,029,262 43	6,319,126 90	Incomes.....	5,728,838 43	10,420,035 50	36,666,347 05			
Banks & Bankers.	1,331,590 37	1,604,581 00	4,419,911 13	Legacies.....	306,247 30	480,315 12	1,672,582 93			
(Bridges.....	.....	18,097 15	64,416 65	Successions.....	162,133 00	329,107 53	1,419,242 57		
Canaus.....	.....	.....	6,457 21	Articles in "Sched- ule A".....	101,011 58	256,615 87	907,442 09	
Express Cos.	327,394 15	330,974 52	459,406 58	Passports.....	110 00	150 00	565 00			
Ferries.....	18,611 15	63,124 59	154,501 65	Gas.....	561,904 04	851,430 73	2,313,417 37			
Insurance Cos.	461,679 03	543,145 60	1,324,454 90	Coll. not otherwise provided for.....	42,072 19	78,769 09	520,105 30			
Lotturies, &c..	12,099 53	17,560 40	160,356 93	Penalties, &c.....	113,726 97	175,329 64	927,991 72			
Railroads.....	429,557 59	702,315 54	3,732,209 24	Total Rec'ts 1870.	19,931,945 63	36,361,550 33	167,560,107 49			
Ships, Barges, &c.	29,290 27	29,359 67	31,932 92	1869	30,963,763 67	36,716,423 18	143,027,988 76			
Stage Coaches.	30,001 94	45,956 48	159,657 79	1870	22,386,739 53	39,395,787 64	175,257,250 86			
Steamboats	40,276 56	50,655 85	203,601 83	1871	32,394,751 53	56,825,159 04	246,124,761 33			
Telegraph Cos.	232,359 57	232,502 57	456,216 39	1872	39,853,052 18	71,922,529 11	289,931,115 20			
Theatres, Oper- ras, &c.....	57,665,14	77,081 62	261,187 49	1873	29,645,113 77	53,706,375 16	197,112,393 66			
Total on Gross Receipts.....	1,646,032 37	2,123,581 99	6,894,799 99	1874	12,203,128 66	27,215,720 62	109,526,788 21			
Sales	2,383,156 83	3,063,210 05	8,837,394 97	1875	4,455,614 41	9,241,058 60	36,155,792 45			

Insurance.—The number of Fire Insurance Companies having their central office in the city of New York, is 81: Of Marine Insurance Companies, 9: and of Life Insurance Companies, 38. Their names, and other facts concerning them are given in our general article upon Insurance.

The *New York Board of Fire Underwriters*, incorp. May 6, 1867, consists of the Presidents of fire insurance cos. named in the act, and others who might join them; and is designed to establish just and equitable principles, and maintain uniformity among the members, in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire and disseminate valuable information relative to the business in which they were engaged.

The *Insurer's Indemnity Soc.* was incorp. April 22, 1868, and amended May 1, 1869.

Colleges.—*Columbia College*, chartered as "Kings College," Oct. 31, 1754, and aided at first by a lottery and donations from England. A site between Murray, Barclay, Church and Chapel Sts. was given, the corner stone laid July 23, 1756, the building finished in 1760, and college course established. In the Revolution the building was used as a hospital. A medical school was sustained from 1792 until 1813, when it was merged in the Coll. of Ph. & Surg. By an act passed March 19, 1857, the trustees were allowed to sell the old site, which brought \$596,650, the College still retaining many lots in the vicinity, rented for a long period. The old site of the Inst. for Deaf and Dumb (49th St. 4th Av.) with 4 other lots were purchased for \$75,366.10, and fitted up at a total cost of \$114,336.01. The college owns a large amount of property, formerly Dr. Hosack's botanical garden, and has a fund scarcely equalled by any in the country. Its Faculty of Arts, has 11 professors: its School of Mines, 8; its School of Medicine (College of Physicians and Surgeons with an independent Board of Trustees) 10; its School of Law, 4. A grammar school maintained through many years, was given up in 1864. The erection of the Free Academy into a college, has been noticed as an incident unfavorable to Columbia college, and its removal to some point in an adjacent county has been suggested as a desirable measure. The whole number of officers connected

with the College in its various departments, is about 70. The report of Regents in 1870, showed 147 undergraduates, 93 in School of Mines, 204 in Law Dep. and 309 in Medical Dep.

University of the City of New York, E. Washington Sq. was incorp. April 18, 1831, has a Faculty of 10 Professors, of which 6 are endowed with \$25,000 each. It has also a Preparatory Department, and School of Art, Medicine, Law, Civil Engineering and Practical Chemistry. The several professional schools are in a manner separate, the terms being fixed and collected by their Faculties or agents. These several departments number nearly 50 professors and instructors. The report of 1870 showed 131 in the Preparatory Dep.; 76 in Science and Letters; 270 in Medical; 7 in Art; 31 in Civil Engineering; 19 in Chemical, and 22 in Law Departments. Its libraries number 6,278 volumes, and its buildings are estimated worth \$300,000.

The *College of the City of New York*, Lexington Av. cor. 23d St. was established May 7, 1857, as the "Free Academy," being part of the common school system of the city. The popular vote upon its erection was 19,404 to 3,409. It was made a college by law in 1866. The style of the building, is that of the Town Halls of the Netherlands. Its course of study is most thorough, and it confers the degrees usually granted by colleges. It is under the Board of Education. It has over 30 professors and instructors, 429 students in the introductory classes and 359 in the college course. Value of building \$150,000; library, 15,000 vols; apparatus worth \$17,500. Total value of all property \$262,000. Receipts \$137,518.41.

College of St. Francis Xavier, (R. C.) 15th St. between 5th and 6th Av. Incorp. Jan. 10, 1861, by the Regents. Its Faculty includes 10 professorships, and the whole number of its officers is about 30. Its Faculty and Board of Government belong to the Jesuit Order. In Grammar class, 246; Commercial, 77; Preparatory, 136. Total, 459. College property worth \$200,000. Total property, \$458,000.

Manhattan College, cor. Broadway and 131st St. (Manhattanville,) was incorp. by the Regents April 3, 1863, and is under the care of Christian Brothers. It has 18 professors, 62 students in the undergraduate classes, 112 in commercial, and 514 in preparatory departments.

De La Salle Institute, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 2d St., and the *Manhattan Academy*, No. 213 w. 32d St. belong to this college and are used by its preparatory department. The property is together valued at about \$200,000.

Rutger's Female College, 487, 489, and 491, 5th Av. was incorp. April 11, 1867, having existed from 1838 as "Rutger's Institute." Its Faculty numbers 16 instructors. Total No. of students, 189; and value of buildings and property \$307,000. A site has been selected a little above the Central Park, with the design of removal, preparatory, to which a branch has been established at Harlem, at cor. 2d Av. and 124 St.

Medical Colleges.—*College of Physicians and Surgeons*, (Medical Dep. of Columbia Coll.) E. 23 St. cor. 4th Av. Incorporated March 12, 1807, under an act of March 71, 1791. Constituted the Med. Dep. of Columbia College, June 1860. It has 2 courses of lectures annually.

Bellevue Hosp. Medical College of City of New York, was incorp. April 3, 1861, and is a flourishing institution with the annual courses of lectures.

Med. Dep. of the University of the City of New York, under the charter of that University, located at 426. 126th St, opposite Bellevue Hospital. Founded Feb. 1837. Opened 1840.

N. Y. College and Hosp. for Women, cor. 187th St. 2d Av. cor. 12th St. was incorp. April 4, 1863. It has 11 professors and instructors, and reported in 1869, 32 students and 10 graduates. A Dispensary is connected with the College.

The N. Y. Free Medical College for Women, was incorp. April 12, 1871.

Women's Med. Coll. of N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, was incorp. April 13, 1864, and occupies a leased house 130 2d Av. It has 11 professors, and had in 1869, 17 students attending full course.

The N. Y. Homœopathic Med. College, 151 E. 20th St. cor. 3d Av. was incorp. by law April 12, 1860, and has a Faculty of 11 members. The premises are leased, and the college property is valued at about \$10,000. Its name was changed from "Hom. Med. Coll. of State of N. Y. in N. Y." April 14, 1869.

Eclectic Medical College, 223 26th St. was incorp. April 22, 1865; has 9 professors, and reported in 1869, 52 students; graduates 16, during the year.

College of Pharmacy, chartered Apr. 25, 1831. Has annual courses of lectures, and grants diplomas to regular students.

New York College of Dentistry, cor. 23d St. and 6th Av. was incorp. March 31, 1865, and had, according to report of 1869, 31 students. By act of April, 1867, it was allowed to confer the degree of "Fellow Coll. of Dentistry," (F. C. D.) for valuable contributions to science, with consent of the Regents.

N. Y. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 179 Lexington Av. incorp. April 3, 1857, and amended April 19, 1862, has 8 professors, and is open for instruction and treatment of diseases of the horse and other domestic animals.

Med. Soc. of the Co. of New York, org. July 1, 1806, under the general rules of laws for the formation of County Med. Societies meetings monthly (except July and Aug.) at Coll. of Ph. & Surg.

N. Y. Med. & Surgeon Soc. org. Jan. 1834; reorg. Oct. 1836; meets semi-monthly.

N. Y. Pathological Soc. org. June 1844; meets at Coll. of Ph. & Surg. semi-mon.

N. Y. Academy of Medicine, org. Jan. 7, 1847, incorp. July 23, 1851, meets monthly at College of Ph. & Surg. It sends delegates to the State Med. Soc.

N. Y. Med. Asso. org. Jan. 1849, meets semi-mon.

N. Y. Medical Union, org. Oct. 1853, meets monthly.

N. Y. Ophthalmological Soc. org. March, 1869, meets monthly.

N. Y. Medico-Historical Soc. org. May 10, 1864, meets monthly.

Med. Lib. and Journal Asso. of N. Y. org. Dec. 14, 1864. Rooms 64, Madison Av.

N. Y. Obstetrical Soc. org. Jan. 1865, meets semi-mon.

East River Med. Asso. org. Nov. 21, 1865, meets at Eastern Dispensary.

N. Y. Medico-Legal Soc. org. June 1866, incorp. June 20, 1866.

Alumni Associations, have been formed among the graduates of the several Medical Colleges in N. Y. City, for meetings and discussions.

Yorkville Med. Asso. meets semi-mon.

N. Y. Hermatological Soc. org. May 18, 1869.

N. W. Med. & Surg. Soc. of N. Y. org. Oct. 18, 1867.

Law Schools, are instituted in *Columbia College*, and in the *University of the City of New York*, with able faculties and ample facilities for instruction.

The Department of Public Instruction, as provided by April 18, 1871, is under a Board of twelve Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, but recognizing the principle of minority representation as under chap. 437 of the laws of 1869, by which the 12 Commissioners were elected all at one time, but only 7 upon one ballot. The Commissioners to be appointed within ten days after the passage of the act, were to hold office until 1877, and vacancies were to be filled for the unexpired term. Trustees and Inspectors of Schools were to be in like manner appointed by the Mayor. Of the former there are 5 to each ward, and of the latter 3 to each of the 7 districts.

The provisions for schools comprises the following:

Grammar Schools. Of these there were 58, Jan. 1, 1869, in various parts of the city.

Primary Schools. Of these there are 40.

Colored Grammar Schools. Of these there are 6.

Industrial Schools. Of these there are 17.

Of Corporate Schools, participating in the School Fund, there are 11, viz: "N. Y. Orphan Asylum," Bloomingdale Road; "Protestant Half Orphan Asylum," 67 W. 10th St.; "Soc. for Ref. Juv. Delin.," Randall's Island; "Leake and Watts' Orphan House," Manhattanville; "Colored Orphan Asylum," Carmansville; "Am. Fem. Guardian Soc.," 32 E. 30th St.; "Ladies' Home Missionary Soc.," 6 Park St.; "Five Points House of Industry," 155-9 Worth St.; "N. Y. Juv. Asylum," 175th St.; "R. C. Orphan Asylum," (boys) 5th av. 51st St.; (girls) Prince, cor. Mott St.; "Children's Aid Soc.," 8 E. 4th St.; and "Nursery and Child's Hosp.," Lex. av., E. 51st. These are further noticed elsewhere.

The School Tax in New York city in 1869, amounted to \$1,089,889.16. There were employed 172 male and 2,390 female teachers, and had 217,973 scholars in attendance. Total day's attendance 21,123,931. Vols. in school libraries, 10,075. There were 104 brick, and 1 stone school building, worth, together with site, \$6,020,000. Expenses \$4,108,217.61.

Besides 38 daily Industrial Schools, of various kinds, there are in connection with many

of the churches and missions, weekly sewing schools for instructing girls in sewing, in the various mission rooms of the city.

Libraries, and Scientific and Literary Societies. *New York Society Library*, founded in 1700; incorp. 1752, No. 67 University Place, maintains a library for circulation and reference, and a reading room.

New York Historical Society, 2d av., cor. E. 11th St., founded in 1809, has a library of great value, and extensive collections of antiquities, paintings and other works of art. It holds monthly meetings, and publishes an annual volume of collections.

Astor Library, founded on a bequest of John Jacob Astor, and org. under Trustees, in May, 1848, and opened Oct. 31, 1855. It is organized on a magnificent scale, and is free to the public, the books being used only in the library.

Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, had acquired May, 1869, 136,326 volumes. It spent in 1868-9, \$38,014.82, besides, for lectures and classes: has a very extensive reading room, &c.

American Institute, Cooper Union Building, maintains a library, lectures, an annual industrial fair, weekly discussions on subjects relating to rural affairs, and in various ways aims to promote mechanical industries and the arts. Its Transactions are published annually by the Legislature, in large editions. The powers of the American Inst. were enlarged by act of April 24, 1866, and a Board of Regents constituted, with power to receive property to the amount of \$1,000,000, and to erect buildings, maintain professorships, lectures, &c.

Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Cooper Institute, Park Place, established by Peter Cooper. It maintains an immense free reading room, schools of art for women, lectures, and other means of intellectual and scientific advancement.¹

The American Geographical Society occupies a suite of rooms in the Cooper Institute. It has a valuable library of books, maps, and documents relating to geography and statistics. Its name was changed by act of April 8, 1871, from the "Am. Geographical and Statistical Soc." under which it was first formed.

Lyceum of Natural History of the City of N. Y. Incorp. April 20, 1818. Rooms 64 Madison Av.

American Microscopical Soc. of the City of N. Y. Org. April 15, 1865; incorp. Jan. 8, 1870.

The Lenox Library, incorp. Jan. 21, 1870, with power to receive the library of James Lenox, and funds for a building near Central Park. It is said to be one of the largest collections upon American history ever formed.

The Dyckman Library, incorp. April 12, 1868, to be established at Tubby Hook.

The Mott Memorial Medical and Surgical Library of the City of N. Y. was incorp. March 23, 1867.

Apprentice's Library, 472 Broadway, estab. Nov. 25, 1820, by the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and under a committee of that body. About 45,000 vols. in its library, free to apprentices of mechanics.

The Masonic Library Asso. incorp. April 21, 1862, for the purpose of founding a library of Masonic and Kindred Works, and a Museum of articles of interest illustrative of the history of Masonry, etc.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, incorp. 1869. Rooms at 64 Madison av.

The N. Y. Law Institute, incorp. Feb. 22, 1830, and amended May 13, 1867; rooms 160 Broadway, has 13,500 bound and 500 unbound vols. It is expected that rooms will be provided in the new postoffice building for this library.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 63 William St., cor. Cedar. Instituted April, 1768; has a small library upon statistical and commercial subjects.

The New York Institute of Architects, has a small library upon its special subjects of interest.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was incorp. April 28, 1871, for the purpose of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, of cultivating

¹ Mr. Cooper, on the 12th of Feb. 1871, his 80th birth day, set apart \$100,000 as a fund, one-half for a reference and lending library for workingmen and mechanics, and the other half for such other purposes as the Trustees of the

Cooper Union might direct. He further directed his representatives, in case of his death, to add the further sum of \$50,000 for the formation and arrangement of the library.

social relations among its members, and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice.

Fine Arts.—Several associations have been formed for the promotion of the Fine Arts. Of these the oldest is the *National Academy of Design*, instituted in 1826, and located in a fine building, cor. of 3d St. and 4th av. Its collections are large and valuable.

The Studio Art Building Asso., was authorized Feb. 27, 1865, and the capital fixed at \$100,000.

The Art Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society, and in other libraries and galleries, are of great interest. The *Metropolitan Museum of Art*, incorp. April 13, 1870, is designed for the formation of a library, and museum, and art, and measures to this end are in progress on a liberal scale.

Industrial Exhibitions, have been held annually for many years by the American Institute. The “*Indust. Exhib. Co.*” was incorp. April 21, 1870, cap. \$2,000,000, and authorized to erect buildings for exhibition of machinery, products and inventions, with picture galleries, &c. The “*Polytechnic Asso.*” incorp. May 5, 1870, was designed for a similar object.

Natural History.—The *N. Y. Soc. of Nat. Hist.*, has for many years been devoted to the Promotion of Natural Science. The *American Museum of Natural History*, has established a museum at Central Park, and purchased large collections.

Public Charities.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, have under their care, in Hospitals, Asylums, Nurseries, Alms Houses and Prisons, about 8,000 persons constantly. Those present at a greater or less time in hospitals, in 1869, were 18,202; in asylums, 3,356; in nurseries, 3,605; in alms houses, 4,203; in city prisons, 42,537; in work-houses, 17,232; in penitentiary, 2,065; at their homes, 708; out-door sick, 17,050, and relieved by out-door superintendent, 51,320. Numbers of these are counted two or more times. The value of property under care of the Commissioners, is estimated at \$5,611,066, for charitable, and \$2,793,251 for correctional purposes. The separate objects of care will be concisely stated.

Sick Room. The city is divided into 11 Med. Districts, in each of which is a physician, who attends when called, and may secure aid as needed. In 1869, 17,050 patients were visited, and 70,653 prescriptions administered.

Ambulances, 4 in number, each with surgeon and attendant always ready on call by telegraph. They are fitted up with every article of probable need, and can carry 2 patients each.

Reception Hospital, below Canal St., ordered in 1869, but by defect in the printing of the law not prepared. A building on the Park grounds is now used for reception of sun-struck patients and cases of accidents, and ambulance convenient for ready use.

3 General Hospitals, viz.: *Bellevue*, 800 beds; *Charity Hosp.*, 1,000 beds; *Children's Hosp.*, 500 beds. *Bellevue* is an old hospital, (estab. Nov. 1826,) and defective in some of its arrangements. The main building is 350 feet long, the central part 5 and the wings 4 stories high. Admitted in 1869, 6,008; discharged, cured or relieved, 5,566; died, 899. Remaining at end of the year, 709. Expended in 1870, \$115,015. Over 700 Medical Students attend clinical instruction at this hospital from the half dozen medical colleges in the city. A *Maternity Hospital* has been recommended from the increasing demand for such an institution, and to relieve the wards of *Bellevue* so as better to accommodate surgical cases. The *Morgue*, for receiving dead bodies for identification, in 1869, had 149 corpses, of which 70 were recognized.

Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, received in 1869, 6,191 cases; 542 died, 5,471 were discharged, and 1,007 remained at the end of the year. Two wards are devoted to treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and several to venereal cases, which form a large part of the whole number. Cost of support in 1870, \$104,114.

Fever Hospitals. These consist of two pavilions each 100 feet long, one for each sex, situated on the westerly end of Blackwell's Island. Admitted in 1870, 1,218; died, 68; remaining at end of year, 33. Cost of support in 1870, \$6,112.

Smallpox Hospital, at the lower point of Blackwell's Island, built in 1854, of stone quarried on the island, and in gothic style. Admitted in 1870, 977; died, 100; discharged, 933; remaining, 28. Cost of support in 1870, \$6,772.

Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, established 1867. These are pavilions on the E. end of

Blackwell's Island. Cost of support in 1870, \$50,103. Present Jan. 1, 1871, 96. Admitted the year previous, 118; died, 26; discharged, 112.

The *Hospital for Incurables*, established Jan. 1, 1867, consists of 2 pavilions on the Alms-house grounds, on Blackwell's Island. Cost of support in 1870, \$14,343. Remaining Jan. 1, 1871, 93. Admitted the year previous, 95; discharged, 23; died, 76.

The *Infant Hospital*, on Randall's Island, was first occupied in Aug., 1869, having previously occupied apartments in the Inebriate Asylum building. Children admitted in 1870, 923; died, 429; discharged, 553; remaining Jan. 1, 1871, 195.

Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island, occupying 2 wards in Female Almshouse. Received in 1869, 67; discharged, 67; died, 1; remaining, 84. The number of each sex supported is nearly equal. Cost of support in 1870, \$11,424.

Lunatic Asylum, on the upper end of Blackwell's Island. Admitted in 1869, 680; discharged, 412; died, 122; remaining, 1,181. Cost in 1870, \$122,982. The buildings having proved inadequate, an appropriation of \$300,000 was made in 1869, and \$400,000 in 1870, and a new building on Ward's Island is nearly or quite completed, sufficient for 2,000 patients. A report made January, 1871, represents the structure as arranged upon the most approved plan.

Inebriate Asylum, on Ward's Island, was authorized by act of April 8, 1864. It received in 1869, 178 paying, and 1,463 non-paying patients, most of the latter having been committed for intoxication and disorderly conduct to the workhouse, and transferred from thence to this asylum. Admitted in 1869, 1,641; discharged, 1,460; eloped, 96; remaining, 85. Of paying-patients present during the whole or a part of the year, 147 were male, and 31 female. Of the free patients, 842 were male, and 621 female. The friends of this system of treatment of the inebriate would like to claim it a success. That it may aid those earnestly desirous of reform, there can be no doubt; but in cases where there is no moral control or desire to amend on the part of the patient, the institution may secure reform so long as it keeps them within its walls, and in most cases no longer. Cost in 1870, \$19,737.

Colored Home. This institution receives aid from the Commissioners.

Soldiers' Retreat, Ward's Island. A ward in the Inebriate Asylum has been prepared for such infirm soldiers, with an honorable discharge, as needed support. They perform such light duties as they are able. About 190 are supported.

Nurseries, Randall's Island. Received in 1869, 1,784; discharged, 975; transferred to hospital, 735; remaining, 567. The inmates are mostly children abandoned by their parents, and taken up by the police, and those whose parents cannot support them. Cost in 1870, \$63,137.

Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island. Received in 1869, 735; discharged, 655; died, 28; remaining, 194. The hospital consists of two buildings, one for each sex.

Idiot Asylum, connected with the Nursery Hospital. Received in 1869, 39; discharged, 12; died, 5; remaining, 115, of which 70 were males, and 45 females. Cost of Nursery Hosp., Infant Hosp., and Idiot Asylum, in 1870, \$53,338. An idiot school has been established with fair success.

Almshouses, on Blackwell's Island, for the support of paupers who are not able-bodied persons. There were on the 1st of Jan., 1871, 1,303 supported. Cost during the year, \$78,501. There are 2 separate structures 650 feet apart, and entirely separate; one for males, and the other for females.

School Ship. A ship of 1,200 tons (the "Mercury") has been provided, and over 200 boys from 14 to 17 collected, who are taught the business of practical seamanship under experienced officers, besides the common branches of school education. The ship makes short voyages, and has proved very successful. Cost in 1870, \$44,600. On board Jan. 1, 1871, 267. The ship usually lies off Hart's Island when not on a cruise. In January, 1871, the ship sailed for the mouth of the Amazon, and was to visit the coast of Africa.

Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office, opened June 15, 1869, for the purpose of aiding the poor to find labor. Up to January 1, 1870, employment had been found for 3,965 men, and 11,813 women. The Bureau cost in 1870, \$17,708.

City Prisons. The prisons under the care of the Com'rs. of Charities, are the Tombs, Jefferson Market Prison, Essex Market Prison, and 57th Street Prison. In 1869, there were confined in the Tombs 50 persons charged with murder, 323 with burglary, 10 with arson, 59

with forgery, 16 with rape, and 82 with highway robbery, and at the end of the year 133 persons were in confinement for these crimes. The first two prisons are too small, and others, or an enlargement of these, is necessary. The cost in 1870, \$57,976, for the above prisons.

Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island. Received in 1869, 1,563; discharged, 1,597; died, 7; remaining, 1,604. Cost in 1870, \$65,922. Of those remaining Jan., 1870, 377 were males, and 84 females. No regular manufactures are carried on, but the convicts are employed in quarrying, road making, grading, stone cutting, &c., and in various domestic occupations. The utmost attention is given to neatness of appearance. A night school is taught in the winter months. The removal of the Penitentiary to Hart's Island has been strongly recommended.

The *Industrial School*, on Hart's Island, Westchester co., reduces truant and incorrigible boys, under strict discipline. The island had been used for military purposes during the war, and the temporary buildings left were occupied. The boys, besides attending school, are employed in gardening, and at work in the cemetery, which receives for burial the dead of the various charitable institutions. In 1869, 1,875 burials occurred. In 1869, 504 boys were received, 242 discharged, 9 eloped, 261 transferred, and 42 remained. Besides these, there are 17 industrial schools under the Board of Education.

The *Workhouse*, on Blackwell's Island, received in 1869, 6,396 men, and 9,743 women; 149 men and 201 women eloped, and 36 men and 29 women died. Remaining Jan. 1, 1870, 647 men, and 718 women. Cost of support in 1870, \$49,642.

Besides these municipal charities, there are a great number of others wholly or in part supported by private subscriptions, and managed by Boards of Trustees. The number of religious and charitable societies of various kinds in 1870, was about 315, of which 40 reported the year previous an expenditure of \$6,412,987.54. They will be mentioned in the following pages.

The *National Guard* of New York City are organized into 16 regiments of Infantry, 2 regiments and 2 independent troops of Cavalry, and 4 batteries of Artillery. They belong to the 1st division. The armories of the various regiments are in some instances fitted up with great elegance, and the appearance of the citizen soldiery upon reviews is often commended by those best qualified to judge as very commendable.

The State Arsenal, on 7th Avenue, is the Head Quarters of the Commissary General of Ordinance. The State Arsenal cor. of White and Elm St. is the other principal edifice in the city, devoted to military purposes under State control.

The City of New York holds a memorable place in the history of the late war, from its being the point at which several of the great expeditions to the Southern coast were fitted out, and from which vast quantities of war material and supplies were sent. The troops raised in this and the New England States mostly passed through, and some of them tarried for a time, on their way to the seat of war. In August, 1863, a most fearful riot broke out with an attempt to prevent the draft then in progress; but by the aid of veterans from the field, and the militia of the city hastily recalled from the campaign, it was quickly suppressed, and the draft was enforced.

By General Orders No. 28, (May 1, 1861,) New York was designated as one of the three recruiting depots for volunteers in the State of New York, and Brig. Gen. Yates was assigned to the command. Temporary barracks were erected on the southern end of the City Hall Park, on the site now assigned for the new postoffice, and numerous rendezvous were opened in various parts of the city, for the enlistment and organization of troops.

Of the two years volunteers first organized for the service of the United States, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 36th, 37th and 38th regiments; and of those for three years the 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 78th, 79th, 82d, 83d, 88th, 90th, 95th, 99th, 102d, and 103d, Infantry; Serrell's Engineer Corps, the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Cavalry, and the 1st and 2d battalions, and 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9 Batteries of Artillery. 1st Marine Artillery were organized and mostly enlisted in the city of New York during the year 1861. The 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Infantry regiments were organized by the Union Defence Committee. Subsequently the 119th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 145th, 162d, 174th, 175th, and 176th Infantry; 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d Batteries of Artillery were organized; and portions of the 17th, 17th (re-organized) 35th, 43d, 101st, 127th, 155th, 163d, 164th,

165th, 170th, 178th, 120th and 190th, Infantry; 2d, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 23d and 25th Cavalry; 2d, 4th, 5th, 15th regiments of Artillery were at various times raised in the City of New York, for the service of the United States during the war. Large numbers of sick and destitute soldiers returning from the army, were relieved and cared for by the city and State authorities, while in the city, and on their way thither. The amount of voluntary donations in aid of the war was immense, and at the Metropolitan Fair held in the spring of 1869, over a million of dollars were raised in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

Hospitals.—*New York Hospital*, founded 1770; chartered July 13, 1771; corner stone laid July 27, 1773; burned Feb. 28, 1775; opened Jan. 3, 1791. Located at 319 Broadway. The building was vacated Feb. 19, 1870, and the hospital is suspended. It has a business office at 13 W. 11th street, and the old site is mostly built over and used for other purposes.

Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane. A branch of the New York Hospital, at 117th street, between 10th and 11th avs. A farm at White Plains, consisting of about 300 acres, has been bought, and suitable buildings will be erected. Present accommodations for 175, and nearly full.

St. Luke's Hospital, W. 54th street, cor. 5th av. The spacious buildings of this charity were erected in 1854, and the arrangements throughout are very complete. By act of April 15, 1870, authorized to hold all property that has been, or might be, bequeathed to it, and its property was exempted from taxation or assessments.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, 232 W. 28th and W. 66th streets. Changed April 17, 1866, from "The Jews Hospital," and first established Jan. 5, 1852. Building erected in 1855, but a new one being built on Lexington av., 66th to 67th streets, at a cost of \$300,000. It affords relief to the out-door poor, and some of its inmates are paying patients.

The Roosevelt Hospital was incorp. Feb. 2, 1864, for the purpose of carrying into effect the will of James H. Roosevelt, who died Nov., 1863, leaving the bulk of his estate to found a hospital. Located 9th av., cor. 56th street. Under construction on an extensive scale.

The German Hospital, in the City of New York, was incorp. April 13, 1861, and its charter amended March 26, 1866. Fourth av., cor. 77th street.

St. Francis' Hospital, (under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis,) Nos. 407, 409 5th, and No. 173 6th streets. Incorp. by act Feb. 16, 1866. Opened in fall of 1865.

St. Vincent's Hospital, 11th street and 7th av., under Sisters of Charity; had 700 patients last year. Org. 1849; reorg. April 13, 1857.

The Presbyterian Hospital, in the City of New York, was incorp. Feb. 28, 1868, under 36 managers. Site between Madison av. and 4th av., 70th to 71st street. Not fully organized, but under construction.

Women's Hospital of the State of New York, for Surgical Treatment of Cases peculiar to Women, 49th street, between Lexington and 4th avenues. It has a beautiful edifice, built in 1865-7, and excellent arrangements. It was org. in 1855, and incorp. April 18, 1857. Property valued at \$220,500. Expenses about \$22,000.

New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 85 Madison street. Estab. in 1822. Has 6 wards, and is 50 by 70 feet, and 3 stories high. Property worth \$26,000. Expenses last year, \$4,502.67. 81 women admitted last year, and 25 attended at their homes.

New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, E. 42d street, cor. Lexington av. Incorp. April 13, 1863. Privileges increased April, 1867. It has a fine building, well provided, and furnishes medical treatment and bandages for every curable deformity. Free to the poor. Supported by receipts for services and subscriptions.

New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 126 2d av.

The New York Homeopathic Infirmary for Women was thus changed, from "The New York Woman's Infirmary Association," April 3, 1868.

The Hahnemann Hospital was, by act of April 27, 1870, empowered to lease from the city certain lots n. of 66th street, for the purpose of erecting buildings.

Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, 2d av., cor. St. Mark's Place. Opened May 1, 1870. Patients have not hitherto been received into the hospital for board and lodging, but these are to be provided. It has been aided by the State.

Metropolitan Medical and Surgical Institute, incorp. March 16, 1867. To be located either in New York or Brooklyn.

Stranger's Hospital, organized 1870; opened Jan. 12, 1871. Av. D, cor. 10th street. Capacity for 200 patients, in 4 departments—medical, surgical, lying-in, and one for genito-urinal, and cutaneous diseases.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.—*The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary*, founded in Aug., 1820; incorp. March 29, 1822; was changed April 30, 1864, from the “N. Y. Eye Infirmary.” At 2d av., cor. 13th street. In 1870, treated 9,500 patients, of whom 7,500 had diseases of the eye, and 2,000 of the ear. 700 operations performed.

Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, incorp. May 6, 1869. 233 E. 34th street. A course of instruction in Ophthalmology and Otology is given annually at this institution.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 387 4th av., cor. 28th street. Incorp. April 21, 1852. (Homeopathic.) Property valued at \$8,600 over indebtedness. Expenditures in 1869, \$6,520.58.

New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 46 E. 12th street. In 1870 about 650 patients treated, of whom 286 were in-door.

Dispensaries.—Of these, the city has 7. They supply gratuitously to the poor, medicines and medical and surgical attendance, and are mainly supported by subscriptions and gifts from the legislature.

The *New York Dispensary*, n. w. cor. Centre & White Sts. estab. 1790: incorp. April 8, 1795, and re-incorp. May 5, 1869; has 4 districts, and supplies all below a line from the Hudson through Spring, Broadway, 14th, 1st Avs., Allen and Pike Sts. In 80 years it has attended nearly 3,500,000 patients. Averages about 40,000 patients and \$10,000 of expenditure. A dental infirmary is connected with it.

Central Dispensary, 794 8th Av. Its dist. extends from 48th to 86 St., w. of 6th Av.

The *Demilt Dispensary*, cor. 2d Av. and E. 23d St.; incorp. May 7, 1851, on bequest of Miss Demilt, and first cost about \$30,000. Its two districts extend from 6th Av. to the East River between 14th and 40th Sts.

Eastern Dispensary, 57 Essex St.; incorp. April 25, 1832: org. June 16, 1834. Its 3 districts lie east of Pike and Allen Sts. and 1st Av. as far as 14th St.

Manhattanville Dispensary, cor. 131st & 10th Avs., incorp. May 1862, and May 6, 1870. Its district extends from 86th St. to Kingsbridge, and from the Hudson to the East River.

Northern Dispensary, Waverly Place, cor. Christopher St., incorp. Nov. 28, 1828; opened in 1829. Its district extends from Spring to 23d Sts. w. of Broadway.

North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.; near 3d Av. incorp. Feb. 18, 1862.

North Western Dispensary, 9th Av. cor. w. 36th St.; incorp. May 29, 1852. Its districts embrace all w. of 5th Av. from 23d to 86th Streets.

Western Dispensary for Women and Children, 218 9th Av. near 25th St.; incorp. April 19, 1869.

Yorkville Dispensary, 3d Av. between 83d and 84th Sts.; incorp. March, 1867.

Harlem Dispensary, 4th Av. between 124 and 125 Sts. A Dispensary is connected with the N. Y. Med. Coll. for Women, 187 2d Av. cor. 12th St.

Hoffman Dispensary.

German Dispensary, No. 8, 3d St. under trustees of Germ. Hosp. cor. 4th Av. & 77th St. incorp. March 26, 1866. Has 70 beds.

The *Orthopadic Dispensary*, was incorp. May 1, 1868, at 1,299 Broadway.

Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 101 E. 30th St. cor. 4th Av.

Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, 59 Bond St. was established in 1855. It has a branch at 194 w. 17 St.

New York Homœopathic Dispensary, 109 w. 34th St.

Hom. Med. Coll. Dispensary, in connection with the college elsewhere noticed.

Metropolitan Hom. Dispensary, at 54 Bleecker St. cor. of Mulberry.

N. W. Hom. Dispensary, at 307 e. 55th St.

Western Hom. Dispensary, 433 w. 37th St.

Western Dispensary for Women and Children, at 433 w. 37th St.

Eclectic Dispensary, 228 e. 26th St.

Deaf and Dumb.—*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, incorp. 1817, and at first opened in rooms assigned to it in the old almshouse. Removed in 1829 to 50th Sts. (now the site of Columbia College), and Dec. 4, 1856, to the present site, erected for its use,

between 162d and 165th Sts. between Broadway and the Hudson River; 37½ acres of land which this site embraced, 9½ have been sold for \$265,279, to relieve it of a mortgage and create a fund, leaving 18 acres, for its use. The buildings are in all 650 feet in length, cover 2 acres, and has accommodation for 450 pupils. There is but one institution of the kind of older date in the country. It is strictly an educational Institution.

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 230, E. 14th St. It was by an act of April 12, 1870, entitled to certain benefits provided by law for and to the deaf and dumb, which had previously been restricted to the N. Y. Inst. for the deaf and dumb.

Blind.—*New York Institution for the Blind*, 9th Av. between 33d and 34th Sts. It receives pay pupils, and others at the charge of the State, upon certificate of the Overseers of the Poor of the towns where they reside, and upon the appointment of the State Sup. of Pub. instruction. The expense, exclusive of clothing, is \$300 per an. Beneficiaries are also received from N. J. upon order of the Government of that State based on certif. of Board of Chosen Freeholders of the Co. The objects of this institution were defined, and provision was made for its management, by act of April 24, 1867.

The *Blind Mechanic's Association*, was incorp. April 21, 1862, to promote the welfare of adults of this class by procuring employment and enabling them to support themselves. Their building is at 432, w. 26 St., and from 20 to 50 blind are employed.

The *Holy Light Home for the Blind*, 567, 7th Av. for the support of the aged and infirm, blind, without regard to religion or nationality.

Religious, Educational, and other R. C. Organizations.—*Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross*, 215 W. 29th St.

Convent of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, 407 and 409 5th St. near Av. B. Incorp. March 22, 1866.

Convent of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, 127 2d St. Estab. 1866, incorp. 1869. It has a charity week-day school, in which over 800 girls are taught, with an industrial department.

Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, 257 W. 49th St.

Convent and Acad. of the Sisters of Notre Dame, 165 3d St.

Institution of Mercy, 81st, between 4th and Madison Av. Founded June, 1849. Comprises St. Catharine's Convent, occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, and the House of Mercy occupied by destitute young women.

Third Order of St. Theresa, Reformed penitents who remain for life, 58 Magdalene.

Cong. of the Most Holy Redeemer, 173 3d St.

St. Alphonsus' Conv. of the Most Holy Redeemer, 6 Thompson St.

Society of the Fathers of Mercy, 120 W. 24th St.

Cong. of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, 9th Av., 49th St.

House of the Franciscan Fathers, 135 W. 31st St.

House of the Franciscan Fathers, 106 Sullivan St.

House of the Capuchin Fathers, 211 Stanton St.

House of the Capuchin Fathers, 208 W. 31st St.

House of the Order of Preachers, 144 E. 66th St.

De La Salle Inst., 46, 48, & 50 Second St., under the Chr. Bros.

Manhattan Academy, 213 W. 32d St.

St. Louis French Inst., 48 W. 24th St.

Convent of the Missionary Sisters of the 3d Order of St. Francis, 143 W. 31st St.

Convent of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, 227 W. 13th St.

St. Catharine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Houston & Mulberry Sts. The "Inst. of Mercy," includes 6 branches, viz: (1.) *St. Catharine's Convent of Mercy*, 35 E. Houston St (2.) *House of Mercy*, 33 E. Houston St, has accom. for 100 inmates. (3.) *St. Catharine's Acad. of Our Lady of Mercy*, 35 E. Houston St. (4.) *St. Tobin's Acad. of Our Lady of Mercy*, 128 E. 59th St. (5.) *St. Joseph's Ind. School*, Madison Av. and E. 81st, completed in 1869, intended to receive 400 to 500 female children. (6.) *St. Agnes' Acad. of Our Lady of Mercy*, Mad. Av. and E. 81st St., in aid of the Indus. School. The usual branches of education are taught in these schools.

Convent and Acad. of the Sisters of Notre Dame, 89th St. & 1st Av., has 18 sisters and 150 orphans.

Convent and Acad. of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, has 320 boarding, and 300 day pupils. Founded in 1848, incorp. 1851.

St. Vincent de Paul's Society, is estab. in N. Y., having a Superior Council, and Partie Councils, with Conferences in almost all the city, and some country churches.

The Soc. of the Rosary, *the Purgatorial Soc.*; *the Asso. for the Preparation of the Faith*; *the Asso. of the Holy Infancy*; *the Apostleship of Prayer*, Harp Soc., and various sodallities exist in almost all the R. C. churches.

The Catholics have over 20 select schools in N. Y., averaging 1,600 pupils, and about 50 parochial schools, with over 20,000 pupils.

The Sisterhood of Grey Nuns of the State of New York, was incorp. by act of April 6, 1871.

Benevolent Societies, mostly for mutual aid and relief in want, with place of meeting, or residence of a principal officer.

Ancient Briton's Benefit Soc., 101 Hester St.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, 215 Hester St.

Bank Clerk's Mutual Benefit Asso., N. Y. & Brooklyn, Org. 1869; has 900 members.

Blind Mechanics Association, 432 W. 36th St.

Bloomingdale Catholic's Association, 779 8th Av.

Bnai Jesharus Benevolent Society, 145 W. 34th St.

Cremeaux, 56 Orchard St.

Daughters of American Benevolent Society, 195 Bowery.

Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benefit Society, 401 2d Av.

Franklin German Benevolent Society, 26 Delancy St.

Franklin Widow and Orphan Society, 136 Canal St.

Friendship, 56 Orchard St.

French Benevolent Association, 67 Water St.

German Society, 5 Battery Place.

German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans, 22 Frankfort St.

German Ladies Aid Society, 350 Broome St., corner Elizabeth.

German's Benevolent Society, 10 Stanton St.

Hebrew Relief Society, 33 Water St.

Hibernian Benevolent Society, 195 W. 17th St.

Hungarian, 56 Orchard St.

Irish Emigrant Soc., 51 Chambers; Soc. org. 1841; incorp. 1844.

Italian Benevolent Society, 69 Fulton St.

J. R. Scotch, 193 Bowery.

Life Saving Benevolent Association, 51 Wall St.

Longshoreman's Benevolent Association, 21 Wall St.

Machinists, 195 Bowery.

Montefiori Widow & Orphan Benevolent Society, Broadway corner 29th St.

New York Benefit Society of Operative Masons.

New England Society, 80 Wall St. Org. May 6, 1805.

New York Ocean Steamship Seaman's Society, 193 Bowery.

New York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men, instituted Nov. 26, 1842; incorp. April 18, 1843, 37 W. 47th St.

New York Physician's Mutual Aid Society, org. June 27, 1868, incorp. Nov. 30, 1863.

New York Typographical Society, 3 Chamber St.

Protective War Claim Association, 20 Exchange Place.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, 85 Roosevelt St.

St. Andrew's Society, 432 Broome St.

St. Bridget's Mutual and Burial Society.

St. David's Benevolent Society, 101 Hester St.

St. David's Benefit Society, 101 Hester St.

St. George's Society, 432 Broome St.

St. Nicholas Society, 4 Irving Place.

Segar Packer's Benevolent Society, 189 Bowery.

Social Furrier's Benevolent Society, 37 Bowery.

Steamship Boiler Maker's Benevolent Society, 193 Bowery.

Swiss Benevolent Society.

Titonia Benevolent Society, 10 Stanton St.

United Brothers, 56 Orchard St.

United Hands, 56 Orchard St.

Varnisher's and Polisher's Benevolent Association, 15 Delaney St.

Working Women's Protective Union, 48 Bleecker St. Incorp. May 5, 1868.

Y. M. Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, 327 Bowery.

Of *Trades Unions*, many of them of the nature of Mutual Benefit Societies, there are about 50, and of *Secret and Benefit Societies*, Masons, &c. about the same number.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 472 Broadway, formed Nov. 17, 1785, and designed to protect and aid its members. First chartered March 14, 1792. Extended in 1811, and since at various times amended. In 1820, it established a school, which long held a high position. In 1858, it was changed into a school for young mechanics in architectural, machine, and freehand drawing, mathematics, &c. Receipts about \$30,000 annually.

Institutions for Theological Education, and for Religious and Moral Improvement.—The *Gen. Theological Sem. of the Prot. Ep. Ch. in the U. S.*, was founded in 1817, and incorp. April 5, 1822. The act was amended March 20, 1868; its objects defined, and its powers regulated. 1st between 9th and 10th Avs.

The *Union Theological Seminary*, (Presbyterian) was founded Jan. 18, 1836, and is located on University Place, between Waverly Place and 8th St. It has 6 professors, 130 students, and a lib. of 30,000 vols.

Religious Educational Societies. The "Board of Education of Presb. Ch." has its office at 23 Centre St.; the "Board of Education of the Reformed Ch." at 34 Vesey St.; the "Board of Education of the Prot. Epis. Ch." at 5 Cooper Union; the "Soc. for Collegiate Ed. at West," at 42 Bible House; the "Presb. Com. for Education," at 30 Vesey St.; and the "House of the Evangelist," at 622 Seventh Av. The latter was incorp. May 6, 1870, for the purpose of receiving, boarding and educating suitable persons to be employed as missionaries. It has power to hold property worth \$100,000.

The *Young Men's Christian Association*, incorp. April 3, 1866, has a splendid building with Library and Reading Room on 4th Av. cor. 23d St. and 4 branches in different parts of the city, of which 1 is for colored persons.

Bible Societies. Of these there are 6, having their office in N. Y. city, viz.: *Am. Bible Soc.* Bible House; "Am. & For. Bible Soc." 76 9th St.; "Am. Bible Union," 32 Gt. Jones St.; "N. Y. Bible Soc." Bible House; "N. Y. Bible & Com. Prayer Book Soc." 5 Cooper Union, and "Female Bible Soc." 6 Bible House, Astor Place. Most of these are regularly incorporated and have expended large sums in printing and distributing the Bible.

Missions. There are 140 Protestant Missions in N. Y., where Sabbath School, preaching and other religious and moral services are held. Of these 43 are permanently established in church-like buildings, with ministry and church ordinances. More than \$1,000,000 are invested in these objects.

Training House for Christian Workers, 315 2d Av.

Home Missions. The following Societies have their seat of business in N. Y. City:

Am. Home Missionary Soc., 11 Bible House; *Presb. Com. of Home Missions*, 30 Vesey St.; *Missionary Soc. of the Meth. Ep. Ch.*, 805 Broadway; *Am. Ch. Missionary Soc.*, Prot. Epis. 3 Bible House; *Am. Freedmen's Union Commission*, 30 Vesey St.; *Am. Bap. Home Mission*, 39 Park Row; *Am. Congregational Union*, 49 Bible House; *Am. & For. Chr. Union*, 27 Bible House, and *Am. Christian Commission*, 27 Beckman St.

City Missionaries The total number in the city is estimated at 266, who make about 800,000 visits a year. Besides there are tract distributors, visitors of the poor, and numerous agents of churches and societies devoted to religious and charitable services.

Domestic Missions. The "Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Church, has its office at 734 Vesey St.; the "Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions," at 23 Centre St., and the "Domestic Mission of the Prot. Epis. Ch." at 17 Bible House.

New York City Mission and Tract Society, office 30 Bible House, instituted 1827—reorg. and incorp. Feb. 19, 1866. Most Protestant sects represented in its Board. It employs about 40 missionaries, has 7 mission stations, holds 100 meetings weekly, sustains Sabbath

Schools, reading rooms, etc., and gives popular lectures and social entertainments to the people. Expended in 1870, \$53,188.26.

City Missionary Soc. of the Prot. Reformed Church, is engaged in establishing mission churches.

N. Y. Prot. Epis. City Mission Soc., incorp. April 9, 1833, and in 1866; employs 8 Missionaries and Bible readers, chiefly in charitable institutions, prisons, etc. It has a *House of Refuge*, 304 Mulberry St., for friendless women, a *Mission Chapel*, at 406 Mulberry St., and a *Free Reading Room*, at 54 Bleecker St. Receipts last year, \$17,382.65. *Missionary Soc. for Seamen*, at College Place.

N. Y. City Committee of the Am. Ch. Missionary Soc., 3 Bible House, is engaged in establishing Mission Chapels, and sending out city missionaries in connection with the Prot. Epis. Church.

Tract Societies.—The following Tract Societies have offices in N. Y. City:

Am. Tract Soc. 150 Nassau St. and 4th Av., cor. 23d St.; *Prot Epis. Tract Soc.*, 5 Cooper Union; *Tract Soc. of the M. E. Ch.*, 805 Broadway; *R. C. Tract Soc.*, 126 Nassau St.; *Am. Tr. Soc. (Boston.)* 13 Bible House, and *Baptist Tract Soc.*, 76 E. 9th St.

Ladies' Christian Home Association, 28-29 Washington Sq. The *Women's Library*, 48 Bleecker St.; *Women's Home*, 45 Elizabeth St.; *Churchmen's Reading Rooms*, 1255 Broadway, and *German Young Men's Rooms*, 69 Ludlow St. are religious associations for intellectual and moral improvement.

The *N. Y. City Sunday School and Missionary Soc. of the M. E. Ch.*, has 6 permanent Mission Chapels, and 6 others leased; employs 5 pastors in this labor, and received last year, \$28,946.05. It was incorp. April 14, 1866.

Temperance Societies.—The "National Temp. Soc." has its office at 172 William St.; the "Metropolitan Temp. Asso." at 208 Broadway; and the "Marine Temp. Soc." at 72 Madison St. Of "Sons of Temperance," "Good Templars" and other Temperance Orders, there are 70 lodges, and of "Father Mathew Temp. Societies," 30. The "National Temperance Soc. and Publication House" was incorp. April 20, 1866.

Sunday Schools on Manhattan Island.

The Sunday School Teachers' Reading Room and Exchange, at 15 Bible House, have furnished the following table:

DENOMINATION.	Schools.	Scholars on roll.	Average scholars in attendance.	Teachers.	DENOMINATION.	Schools.	Scholars on roll.	Average scholars in attendance.	Teachers.
Episcopal.....	89	20,373	14,124	1,542	Catholic	39	24,258	15,765	1,650
Presbyterian.....	66	18,673	11,933	1,715	Unitarian.....	7	710	474	78
Methodist.....	61	16,501	9,739	1,631	Universalist.....	6	1,069	802	141
Baptist.....	44	9,953	6,137	1,033	Hebrew.....	7	1,147	933	47
Union.....	32	7,302	4,306	369	Swedenborgian.....	2	225	150	25
Reformed.....	22	5,731	3,392	529	Infidel.....	1	180	150	6
Lutheran.....	15	5,169	3,400	418	Total.....	62	27,529	18,274	1,947
United Presbyterian.....	8	1,118	1,093	177	General Total.....	418	115,826	74,441	9,669
Reformed Presbyterian.....	5	1,022	641	92					
Congregational.....	7	1,537	962	146					
Friends.....	2	513	128	53					
Moravians.....	2	260	162	19					
Total.....	356	88,237	56,167	7,722					

Among the societies devoted to the promotion of Sunday Schools are the *Am. S. S. Union*, 8 Bible House; *N. Y. S. S. Union*, 15 Bible House; *Prot. Episc. S. S. Union*, 713 Broadway; *M. E. S. S. Union*, 805 Broadway, cor. 11th street; *City S. S. and Missionary Soc. of the M. E. Church*, 805 Broadway; *N. Y. S. S. Teachers' Association*, 15 Bible House; *Baptist S. S. Union*, 76 E. 9th street; and *R. C. S. S. Union*, 126 Nassau street.

Churches.¹—There are 482 churches in the city of New York, and their number is steadily increasing with the growth of population. The churches, chapels, missions, and halls for worship, of all denominations, afford about 350,000 sittings. The average attend-

¹ Of these, 46 are Baptist, 9 Cong., 5 Friends, (meeting houses) 1 Greek, 27 Jews, (Synagogues,) 20 Lutherans, 57 Meth. Episc., 5 African Meth. Episc., 1 Meth. Prot., 1 Free Meth., 1 Calvinistic Meth., 2 Moravian, 7 Presb., 9 United Presb., 7 Reformed Presb., 92 Prot. Episc., 24 Reformed, 41 Roman Catholic, 13 Union or Undenominational, 5 Unitarian, 7 Universalist, and 40 miscellaneous. Besides

these, there are 11 missions of various kinds, and 10 churches for seamen. *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 4th and 5th avs., 51st and 52d streets, will be the largest and most costly structure in America. Length, 322; breadth, 174; towers, 328 ft. high. Cost to be \$2,000,000. Corner-stone laid Aug. 15, 1859. Now under construction.

ance is estimated at 150,000. Of 240 regularly incorp. Protestant churches, the average number of members is 300. Total, 72,000 communicants.

Other Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—*Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents*, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, opposite 115th and 120th streets. Incorp. Nov. 29, 1824. The two principal structures are nearly 1,000 feet long, in the Italian style of architecture. The grounds are enclosed by a stone wall, and are kept in the finest order. In the rear are several other buildings. The department for boys is entirely separate from that for girls. Croton water is brought by a 34 inch lead pipe under the river. The workshops are each 30 by 100 feet, 3 stories high. The school and dining room building 70 by 138 feet. By act of April 22, 1869, allowed to establish a schoolship for instruction in seamanship.

New York Juvenile Asylum, org. in 1851, to receive and care for truant, disobedient, and friendless children of both sexes, committed by courts or entrusted by friends. Its house of reception is a 4 story building, at 61 W. 13th street, with dormitories, &c., for 100. The asylum finished in 1856, is on 176th street, near 10th av. It is 200 by 45 feet, of stone, substantially built, and can accommodate 500 inmates. Property worth \$260,000. Expenses last year, \$81,596. The city pays \$110 per annum for each child supported. Admitted from first, 14,622, of which 12,108 were boys, and 2,414 girls. In the first 18 years it cared for 14,622 children, and expended about \$1,000,000, of which a fifth part was from donations, and the rest from the public treasury.

Children's Aid Society, org. in 1853, and incorp. Jan. 1, 1855; is designed to aid friendless children of both sexes, and secure for them, as far as possible, homes in country families. Located at 19 E. 34th street. It maintains 6 lodging houses, 19 industrial schools, 8 evening schools, and 5 free reading rooms for young men. It receives aid from the city and State, and distributes gifts of clothing, &c., as the wants of deserving poor require. In 17 years 17,142 children were provided for, at a cost of \$767,105.15. A report of the expenditure of State aid is made annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. About 7,000 scholars are taught in its industrial schools, and great numbers of homeless boys and girls are lodged. At the annual meeting of Trustees, Nov. 27, 1871, it was stated that this society, in common with many others, had suffered from the frauds and misappropriation of funds by city officials. The amount withheld, or stolen, was upwards of \$30,000. There were 19 day and 12 evening schools, with 9,429 pupils, being an increase of 2,331 in the last year. Average attendance, 2,847. There had been rescued from vagrancy 1,018 boys, who had been placed in good permanent homes; 53,214 meals and 53,005 lodgings had been furnished. Since the news-boys' lodging house had been organized 71,108 boys had been furnished with permanent homes and employment.

The New York Catholic Protectory, (changed to this name March 8, 1871, from "Society for the Protection of Destitute R. C. Children in the City of New York.") Org. in 1862, and is located at Westchester. Office at 25 Chambers street. Separate buildings on an extensive scale have been erected at Westchester. The Catholic Protectory is an institution org. by the Legislature for co-operating with the civil authorities in the work of correction and reform. It receives those *intrusted* for protection or reformation; those *committed* as idle, vicious, or homeless; and those *transferred* by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

N. Y. Juvenile Guardian Society, org. 1848, and incorp. Jan. 6, 1866, has 2 week-day schools, and several Sunday schools. Property worth \$37,500. Expenses in 1870, \$26,476. Its schools are at 101 St. Mark's Place, and 207 Bowery. Number of children aided and instructed, 1,775.

Orphan Asylum Soc., N. Y., org. in 1806, incorp. 1807; building erected in 1836; 73d and 74th sts. near Hudson River, sufficient for 256 inmates. A lot of 37 acres at Hastings has been bought, and the institution will be removed there. Real estate worth \$208,500; investments, \$251,470. Expenses last year, \$196,408, of which \$19,556 were for support, and \$120,670 for real estate and improvements.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, org. in 1835, located at 65 W. 10th St. Building erected in 1857. Property worth \$91,500, and \$5,000 invested. Expenses last year, \$21,894.04. It receives children of both sexes, and charges a small sum for board in certain cases. Has about 300 inmates.

Nursery and Childs' Hospital, org in 1854, cor. Lexington Ave. and 51st. It has 4 departments: Nursery, Hospital, Foundling's Home and Lying-in Asylum. It is under a board of lady managers, and an advisory board of gentlemen. Property worth \$34,000. Expenses last year, \$54,196.38. Beneficiaries last year, 688. An act of 1866 allowed \$60 for each child under 2 years; \$75 from 2 to 5; and \$100 if 10; to be paid out of city treasury. A country nursery in connection with the above is established on Staten Island.

Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Prot. E. Church, estab. in 1851, incorp. 1859. Building erected in 1851, on s. w. cor. of Lexington Ave., 100 by 50 ft., 3 stories. Property worth \$85,000; investments, \$43,000. Expenses last year, \$200,817.45. It has about 150 inmates.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Soc., org. in 1822, and incorp. Feb. 22, 1832. Its benefactions were long dispensed as private aid, but in 1860 an asylum was opened, and in 1863 the present building (3d Ave. and 77th Sts.) completed. Property worth \$215,000. Expenses last year, \$54,691.02, of which \$13,510 was for temporary relief. The children attend the public schools, and of these last year 85 were in the primary, and 58 in grammar department. Average number supported, 194.

The Association for Relief and Protection of Friendless Children of German origin, was incorp. April 29, 1869, to apply the funds left by Philip Stopplebein, in trust for this object.

Ladies Benevolent Soc., (B'nai Jeshurun,) org. Nov. 21, 1848, incorp. March 13, 1866. It has charge of the *Home for Aged Hebrews*, 217 West 17th St. Founded May 24, 1870, and has a lying-in department.

The St. Joseph's Asylum, E. 89th St., cor. Ave. A., incorp. by act of Nov. 15, 1859. For support of half orphan, destitute, and neglected children, chiefly of German origin. It has a large, but plain 5 story building.

St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, 5th Ave. and 51st and 52d Sts. under Sisters of Charity, has 550 children. It is 4 stories, 200 by 100.

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Prince and Mott Sts., under Sisters of Charity, has 168 orphans.

St. Patrick's New Female Orphan Asylum, Madison Ave. and E. 51st, has 200 orphans.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, org. in 1858, at E. 89th St. and 1st Ave., under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, has 150 orphans. Building erected in 1860, and cost \$36,000.

St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, 215 W. 39th St., under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, has 60 orphan and half orphan girls, and 25 boys.

St. Stephen's Home for Destitute Children, 138 E. 28th St., under Sisters of Charity, has 50 boys and 85 girls. Established in 1867. Property worth \$36,500. Expenses last year, \$8,807.

The Colored Orphan Asylum, was founded in 1836, and incorp. in 1838. The premises were destroyed by a mob in August, 1863, but a new one of brick, 3 stories, 125 feet sq., was finished and occupied in 1868. It is on 143d St. and 10th Ave. Property valued at \$200,-463.64; invested fund, \$102,100. Expenses last year, \$52,182.70. There have been 1,625 children admitted. Average attendance, 260.

Sheltering Arms, founded in 1864, and designed for children not otherwise cared for, including the blind, crippled, sick, and otherwise needy. Building on 129th St. 10th Ave. Value of property, \$66,000. Expenses for support last year, \$8,000. Average number, about 100. It is under the Sisters of St. Mary of the Prot. Epis. Church.

Leake and Watts' Orphan Home, 11th and 12th Sts. between 9th and 10th Ave. It is intended for children deprived of both parents and destitute, but mentally and physically sound.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, founded in 1851, opened May 1, 1852, and incorp. Jan. 12, 1854, at 487 Hudson St. Building 36 by 40 ft., 3 stories, and under lady managers of various Prot. Epis. Churches. Property worth \$17,000. Expenses last year, \$10,450.65.

St. Luke's Retreat. A piece of ground deeded by the Com'rs of Emigration, on Great Barn, or Ward's Island, to Robert B. Minturin, Nov. 1854, and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, May 5, 1865, was, by act of April 23, 1867, allowed to be applied in aid of St. Luke's Retreat, a corporation formed under the general law.

Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with small Children, founded 1798, incorp. April 5,

1810; amended April 22, 1862, and entitled to hold property to value of \$100,000. Its operations extend from Canal St. to 45th St. Spent in 1870, \$11,813.77.

The *N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children*, No. 128 3d Av., had in 1870, 120 patients, and 500 more have been visited in their homes. Building worth \$25,000. The "Woman's Med. Coll." in an adjoining building has an endowment fund of \$30,000. Org. Dec. 13, 1853. Expenses in 1869, \$9,095.75. It is conducted by female physicians.

Ladies' Union Aid Soc. of the Meth. Ep. Church in the City of N. Y. for the benefit of aged and infirm members, 255, w. 42d St. near 8th Av. Org. June 8, 1850; incorp. June 19, 1851. Its lady managers are chosen from the several city churches.

The *Ladies' Aid Soc. of the City of N. Y.* was incorp. March 25, 1870, for the purpose of affording aid to the indigent sick and disabled.

The "Ladies' Home Soc. of the Bap. Churches in the City of N. Y." were by act of March 21, 1870, allowed to lease from the city a site for erecting buildings for their institution.

Ladies' Union Relief Association, org. Nov. 1865, incorp. Jan. 12, 1867. It was formed to aid disabled soldiers of the Union Army, and the families of those who fell. Supported by gifts and city grants. Expenditures \$13,158.31.

Homes for Women, 304, 306, Mulberry St.; 55 Amity St.; 41 7th Av.; 273 Water St.; for girls, 86 w. 4th St.; for young women, 28, 29 Washington Square; for working women, 45 Elizabeth St.

N. Y. Female Assistance Soc. org. Nov. 8, 1843, incorp. May 6, 1840; is managed by Lady Directors, and has received money from the city treasury. Object to afford relief and religious instruction to the sick poor. The "N. Y. Dorcas Soc." cor. 29th St. and 5th Av. is auxiliary to it.

Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 73d St. between Madison and 4th avenues. A new building just finished: will accommodate about 100 persons.

Industrial Home for Jewesses, 145 w. 34th St.

The Noah Benevolent Widows' and Orphans' Asso. incorp. May 6, 1870.

The *Ladies' Helping Hand Association*, was incorp. May 5, 1870, for the purpose of advancing the social and moral condition of women who were debarred in many ways from obtaining a livelihood and in aiding them to obtain work.

Women's Prison Asso. of N. Y. (the "Isaac T. Hopper Home,") 215 10th Avs., incorp. 1835, and has for its object the restoration of women discharged from prisons. It has from 30 to 40 persons, who remain till they can find places of employment.

The *Ladies' Christian Union*, incorp. April 5, 1866, having been formed Jan. 3, 1864, has a Home at 27, 28 N. Washington Sq. and provides shelter, food and employment for destitute females. Has about 90 inmates.

N. Y. Soc. for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women. Receives application every Thursday at 421 Fourth Av. Gifts amounted in 1870 to \$1,016.71. Applicants, 65.

Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, org. 1813, and incorp. Feb. 1814, is the oldest institution of its kind in the State. A home was opened in 1838, at 159 E. 20th St. and will accommodate 90 inmates. Value of real estate, \$40,000. Investment, \$202,000 as a fund. Expenditures last year, \$19,500.82. Besides those in the home 100 old ladies were aided in their homes. It was allowed by act of April 25, 1868, to acquire an estate not exceeding \$500,000.

St. Joseph's Home for Aged Women, under Sisters of Charity, Nos. 203 to 209 w. 15 St. cor. 7th Av., was opened May 11, 1868, and has had 100 inmates.

House of the Good Shepherd, 89th St. and East River. A convent and chapel were built in 1861, and in 1864 and 1868, other buildings, costing together about \$200,000. It was commenced in 14th St. on the 2d of October, 1857. It has now about 500 inmates, comprised in four classes; Magdalen penitents, leading a religious life; penitent women for conversion; children in danger of falling from bad parents, and girls committed by magistrates. It is under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

House of Protection, under Sisters of Mercy, Houston and Mulberry Sts.

Asylum for Foundlings, under Sisters of Charity, 3 N. Washington Place. City allowed by act of March 11, 1870, to lease a site on 4th Av., 68th, 69th Sts.

House of the Good Shepherd, under Sisters of the Good Shepherd, 89th to 90th, and E. R.

incorp. 1868, and designed as a home for the fallen. It has 4 distinct departments. Expenditures last year, \$102,420.84. No. of inmates about 550.

House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for Poor Old Men, and Poor Old Women, 445, 447, 449 w. 32d St.

Home for Aged Men, 9th Av., cor. 14th St.

The Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York, was incorporated April 29, 1869.

The Asylum for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, was thus changed from the "Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association," April 1, 1868. It was first incorp. April 10, 1866.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of the City of New York, was incorp. May 1, 1869, and allowed to take and hold property to value of \$500,000. They have leased of the city 12 lots on 66th and 67th Sts., between 3d and Lexington Avs., worth over \$100,000, and have raised over \$20,000, (intended to be \$100,000,) for building.

The Samaritan Home for the Aged of the City of New York, was incorporated March 23d, 1867, and May 10, 1869. Its property, not exceeding \$50,000, was to be exempted from taxation so long as used for charitable purposes. Home opened May 1, 1867, at 409 W. 14th street.

The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, temporarily located at Masonic Hall, E. 13th St. It divides the city into districts, in each of which a trustee has charge of all cases needing care. It pays moderate pensions to widows, has a permanent fund of \$100,000, and 2 free scholarships in the N. Y. University.

The Colored Home, was founded in 1839, incorp. May 8, 1845, and is located between 64th and 65th Sts., below 1st Av., near the East River. It is the principal public charity for this class, and is aided by the city. It has 4 departments: a hospital, a home for aged and indigent, a lying-in hospital, and a nursery. Of these, the first is most important. It is under lady managers and an advisory board of gentlemen. Value of property, \$40,000, and an invested fund of about as much more. Receipts, \$30,316.86, of which \$17,180.07 was from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. It has about 250 inmates, and has relieved over 18,000.

American Female Guardian Society, Home for the Friendless, 32 E. 30th St., between Madison and 4th Avs. Besides a home school, it has 9 industrial schools, provides homes for the destitute, etc. Has 4,793 children under instruction.

Home for Homeless Girls, first opened in W. Houston St., now 86 4th St., in a leased house, sufficient for 50 inmates. Property worth \$4,500. Expenditures last year, \$7,130.57. Designed as a refuge for penitent fallen women. Opened in 1865, since which time 371 have been received.

House of Mercy, for Fallen Women and Girls. Established 1854, and incorporated Feb. 25, 1855, is on 86th St., near North River. Its building will receive 40 persons, and another is under construction. Founded by Mrs. Wm. Richmond, and in 1863 placed under the Sisters of St. Mary, of the Prot. Episc. Ch. Property worth \$60,000; expenses \$37,837 last year. It receives women convicted in courts, and others.

Magdalen Benevolent Society, 89th St., near 5th Av. A home for erring women seeking to reform. Under a board of lady managers from churches of various denominations in New York and Brooklyn. Incorp. 1851; building erected in 1854 for \$40,000; total value of property, \$72,000. Has about 120 inmates.

The Midnight Mission, 23 Amity St., for Rescue of Fallen Women. Its objects are made known to those for whom intended, by visiting agents, tracts and Christian invitation.

Five Points Mission, founded in 1850; incorp. March 20, 1856, and located at 61 Park St. Building erected in 1853, and worth \$78,000. Its object is to provide food and clothing for the poor; to provide for destitute children, and to furnish temporary shelter and aid to the homeless. The schools have about 1,000 on the rolls, and an attendance of over 400. Supported by bequests, subscriptions, and some aid from the city and State.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Incorporated 1854. Supported by contributions.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society, at the Five Points, is under charge of lady managers from the several Methodist churches of the city.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery. Never turns a

hungry or homeless child from its doors; neither asks or receives aid from the Legislature, city, or school fund, and is sustained by voluntary subscriptions. In 1870, 1,859 children were taught in its day and Sunday schools. It assists destitute families, supports Bible classes, visits the needy, distributes clothing, bedding, and bread to the poor, and is not denominational in its charities.

The German Mission House Association of the Port of New York, incorp. April 12, 1867, for benevolent and religious aid to German emigrants, sailors, and others speaking the German language.

Wilson's Industrial School and Mission, 127 and 129 Av. A. Organized in Feb. 1853, and incorp. May, 1854, as the "W. I. S. for Girls." It embraces day schools, where dress making, etc., are taught, a mission church, Bible classes, mothers' meetings, a night refuge for homeless girls, etc. It is under managers of various religious denominations.

The Wayside Industrial Home in the city of New York was incorp. April 27, 1869.

St. Barnabas Home for Women, 304 Mulberry St., was established in 1863 by Mrs. Wm. Richmond. Managed by the Prot. Episc. City Mission Society, and designed as a refuge for homeless women and children. Average number about 50.

The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of Volunteers. Org. May, 1861, incorp. April 22, 1862, and amended March 30, 1866. House on 11th Av. and 151st St., and sufficient for 250 inmates. Property valued at \$55,200. Expenses for support last year \$20,194.36. Children of both sexes are received. About 175 supported. By act of April 21, 1870, allowed to receive \$60 per annum from the city for every child under 5 years, \$75 from 5 to 10, and \$100 if over ten years.

The Soldier's Home, was incorp. April 24, 1863, with a long list of corporators and extensive powers, but this project was never carried into effect.

The Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, were incorp. April 21, 1864, for the purpose of building a hall, and from the rents thereof, to maintain one or more asylums or more schools, for indigent widows and orphans.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Bible House. Organized 1842, incorp. Dec. 11, 1848. This covers, by a minute division of labor and responsibility, the whole city. It has 22 districts, which are sub-divided into 369 sections, in each of which a visitor is appointed, to give personal attention to all the needy therein. It, in 1870, expended about \$60,000, and relieved 6,000 families. In the 26 years of its operation, it has relieved 178,612 families, and disbursed \$1,149,838.

The New York Port Society, corner Madison and Catharine Sts. Incorp. April 13, 1819, has for its object the promotion of the Gospel among seamen, in the port of N. Y.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, formed May, 1828, office 8 Wall St., aims to promote the Gospel among seamen in other ports than New York. It operates in harmony with the above, but is entirely separate. It loans ship's libraries, provides sailor's homes, and maintains religious services under various religious denominations.

The Sailors Home, 190 Cherry St.; *Seaman's Exchange*, 187 Cherry St.; *Mariner's Family Industrial Society*, 72 Madison St.; *Mariner's Guide and Wanderers Aid Society*, Oliver St., cor. Henry, all designed for relief of sailors.

The New York Seamen's Association, was incorp. May 7, 1860, and is intended to elevate the moral, mental, and social character of seamen, and protect them from abuse at home and abroad. Building on Cherry St., valued at \$90,000.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was incorp. April 10, 1866, at 696 Broadway cor. 4th St., with numerous branch societies, and a vigilant class of officers.

By the will of Louis Bernard, who died Feb. 20, 1871, after a life spent in apparent poverty, this society received \$100,000. The sum of \$200,000 from Quakers and other large bequests, will greatly advance the purposes of the society. An act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals, passed April 12, 1867, imposed many restraints under penalties, and empowered the agents of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to make arrests, and prosecute for the violations of the act.

NIAGARA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. Erie was taken off April 2, 1821. It lies upon the w. border of the State, in the angle formed by the junction of Niagara River and Lake Ontario. It is centrally distant 255 mi. from Albany, and contains 558 sq. mi. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating. It is divided into two distinct parts or terraces by a ridge extending e. and w. The lake shore is a bluff 10 to 30 feet high, and from its summit the lower terrace slopes gradually upward to the foot of an elevation known as the "mountain ridge," where it attains an elevation of 100 to 150 ft. above the lake. This ridge extends e. and w. through the n. part of Royalton and Lockport, and

near the centre of Cambria and Lewiston, and forms the n. declivity of the s. terrace. At its w. extremity it has an elevation of 250 feet above the lower terrace, and is nearly perpendicular. This height gradually declines toward the e., and upon the e. line of the co. it has an elevation of 80 to 100 ft. Through the central part of the co., the ridge is divided into two declivities, separated by a plateau from a few rods to a half mi. in width. The upper range is limestone, and for many mi. presents the face of a perpendicular cliff. Throughout the co. the ridge is too steep for cultivation. The s. half of the co., extending s. from the summit of this ridge, is very level. It has a slight inclination towards the s., and terminates in the Tonawanda Swamp. The whole inclination of the slope within the limits of the co., however, does not exceed 30 feet. The lake ridge—supposed to have been the ancient shore of the lake—extends w. from Orleans co., through Hartland and Newfane, thence turns s. w., and appears to terminate near Lockport Village. It appears again further w., and at Cambria it is divided into two parts, the n. extending n. w. about 3 mi. and gradually declining to a level of the general surface, and the s. extending s. w. and uniting with the mountain ridge 4 mi. e. of Lewiston. This ridge or ancient beach is composed of sand and gravel. It varies from 5 to 25 feet in height, and is 20 to 150 feet in width. The n. descent is generally slightly longer and steeper than the s. The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, which crops out in the ravines along the lake. It is the underlying rock of the w. half of the co., and extends to the foot of the mountain ridge, which is composed of the sandstone and limestone of the Niagara and Clinton groups, the heavy masses of compact limestone appearing at the top. The Onondaga salt group occupies a narrow strip along the s. border of the co. Nearly the entire surface is covered with deep deposits of drift, the rocks only appearing on the declivities of the mountain ridge and in ravines.

Springs of weak brine are found in the ravines in Medina sandstone, throughout the n. half of the co. This rock at the foot of the mountain ridge has been quarried at several places for paving and flagging. Above the sandstone is a layer of impure limestone, about 4 feet thick, from which water cement is manufactured. The Niagara limestone furnishes an excellent building material and a good quality of lime. The principal quarries are situated in the vicinity of Lockport, and from them were obtained the stone for the construction of the canal locks at that place, and for other public works. A stratum of this stone filled with fossils admits of a high polish.

Niagara River forms the w. and a part of the s. boundary of the co. It flows almost due w. from the e. extremity of Grand Island to the Falls, and thence nearly due n. to Lake Ontario. It contains several small islands belonging to this co., the principal of which are Tonawanda, Cayuga, Buckhorn, and Goat Islands. From Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a distance of about 30 miles, the river descends 334 feet, mostly between Schlossar and Lewiston, the current being gentle and easily navigated, above and below. The Tonawanda Creek forms the southern boundary of the co. and is a part of the way bordered by a swamp. About 12 miles of this stream is used as the canal, and the water from the lake flows through it, reversing the natural course of the current. The other principal streams in the co. are Four Mile, Six Mile, Twelve Mile, and Eighteen Mile Creeks,—named from their respective distances from the mouth of the Niagara River,—Fish and Golden Hill Creeks, all emptying into Lake Ontario; Mud Creek and East Branch, tributaries of Tonawanda Creek, and Cayuga and

Gill Creeks, tributaries of Niagara River. The streams that flow n. have all worn deep ravines in the drift deposits; and they are frequently interrupted by falls, furnishing abundance of water-power.

A strip of land extending from the summit of the mountain ridge about 2 mi. s. is covered with a sandy loam, and the remainder of the upper terrace is clayey, largely intermixed with muck along the s. border. The soil between the mountain and lake ridges is a clayey loam, and along the lake ridge and n. of it is a sandy and gravelly loam. The people are principally engaged in grain raising, for which the co. is most admirably adapted; barley, oats, corn, and potatoes are the staple agricultural products. Manufactures are largely carried on at Lockport, and the manufacturing facilities of the Niagara River are immense.

The co. seat is located at Lockport city. The courthouse is a stone building in the w. part of the village with the jail annexed. The co. clerk's office is a stone fireproof building contiguous to the courthouse, rebuilt in 1856, at a cost of \$13,000. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 120 acres 2 mi. n. w. of the city of Lockport, and of stone, 3 stories high, including basement, 20 by 40 feet, with one wing 28 by 56, and another 30 by 45 feet, the latter being used for the lunatic asylum. The farm and buildings are valued at \$40,000.

The Erie Canal enters the e. border of the co. near the n. line of Royalton, and extends s. w. through the city and town of Lockport, and town of Pendleton, to the Tonawanda Creek, the bed of which it follows to the mouth of that stream. The canal descends the mountain ridge in Lockport by 5 combined locks, a distance of 56 feet. Several projects for a ship canal around the falls have been proposed and some surveys have been made, but without result.¹ The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. has a line from Rochester to Suspension Bridge, passing through Royalton, Lockport (city and town), Cambria, a corner of Wheatfield, and Niagara; with a branch from a point in Cambria, w. of Lockport, directly to Buffalo, passing through the towns of Cambria, Pendleton, and Wheatfield. The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Branch passes through the s. w. border of Wheatfield and Niagara, with an extension to Lewiston. The Erie Railway have also a branch recently constructed from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge, and another branch has been projected by the same company from Tonawanda to Lockport. The Ontario Lake Shore R. R. has been projected through the northern border of the co. terminating at Lewiston; but no part of this road has yet been opened. It will follow the lake ridge already described, and cross the Niagara River near Lewiston.

The county is included within the Holland Land Company's Purchase, except a "mile strip" along the Niagara, which was reserved by the State, and afterwards sold in parcels. In early colonial times, the importance of the Niagara River and portage, as a channel of Indian trade, attracted the notice of the French in Canada, who established a trading post at Niagara in 1678. In the following year the first vessel on the upper lakes, the Griffin, of 60 tons, was built above the fall by La Salle, who had obtained extensive grants with right of discovery in the far west. A more substantial fort was erected in 1687, but after a time it was abandoned. The French fort at Niagara was reduced in the summer of 1759, by Gen. Prideaux, and Sir Wm. Johnson, who succeeded him, and it remained from this period in the hands of the British, until surrender under Jay's treaty, in 1796. It has ever since been in possession of the United States, except for a brief period in December, 1813, when the fort was reduced, and the whole of the Niagara frontier was ravaged and burned by the British, in revenge for the burning of Newark, in Canada. Fort Niagara was attacked, or rather entered at 4 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 19th, so silently that the garrison was not alarmed until the enemy were within the gate. The American force within the fort was about 400, of whom about 350 were able to bear arms. Of these, about 80 were killed, mostly by the bayonet; about 20 escaped, and the remainder were taken prisoners, as were also quite a number of citizens living in the vicinity. A detachment proceeding to Lewiston, killed numbers of the citizens, took some prisoners, and put the rest to flight, the enemy plundering and burning everything that came in their way. Three or four days after, a party was sent out with orders to proceed down the lake, as far as Eighteen Mile Creek, and burn every tenement, a prominent object being to destroy the mills of Judge Van Horne, where there was some flour destined for the American army. These orders were executed without wanton cruelty. The attack

¹The Niagara Ship Canal Co., incorp. April 24, 1866, is authorized to build a canal around Niagara co., not less than 105 feet wide at the surface, 90 at the bottom, and 13 feet deep, with locks at least 275 by 46 feet. Capital, \$6,000,000.

upon Buffalo was made by the enemy crossing the river below Black Rock, on the night of December 29th, under the command of Gen. Riall. They returned the afternoon of the next day, but subsequently, other buildings along the frontier which had been spared, were fired by scouting parties from the Canada shore.

The fort at Niagara was rebuilt several years after. Settlement was begun about the present century, the first settlers finding their way into the county by new and difficult roads, encountering their full share of hardship, in first reclaiming the wilderness. They felt with peculiar severity, the invasion of the enemy in 1813, and were to some extent relieved by the State, by grants of money and loans, to repair these losses. The prosperity of this region may be fairly dated from the location and completion of the Erie Canal; first by the employment of a large number engaged in the construction, and then in the immense facilities which it offered for communication. In 1837-8, the county became the seat of great excitement from the operations of the "Patriot War," so called. A rendezvous was established upon Navy Island, in British territory, a little above the falls, and on the night of Dec. 29, 1837, the steamer Caroline, which had been employed in conveying men and supplies to the Island, was boarded while tied to the dock at Schlossar, on the American shore, by an armed party from Canada, cut loose, set on fire, and sent over the falls. This event occasioned a long diplomatic controversy between England and the United States, which for a time threatened to involve the two countries in a serious difficulty, but was finally adjusted in a peaceable manner.

In the late war, this frontier again became a scene of anxiety in consequence of the number of disloyal persons who took refuge on the Canada side, and there plotted schemes of mischief for execution within the United States. The 28th N. Y. Vols. was principally, and the 49th and 105th were partly enlisted in this co. in 1861, as also a part of the 7th and 8th Cavalry and 1st Artillery regiments.

Niagara Falls was designated by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for those enlisted in the 29th Senatorial District. The station was subsequently changed to Lockport, where the 129th Vols., [8th Artil.,] and 151st Regt. Vols. were organized in the fall of that year, by enlistments from Genesee and Niagara cos. The 164th and 194th Infantry, 9th Artillery and 2d Mounted Rifles, were also in part enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Lockport) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Cambria.....	2,308	2,115	2,145	298	133	252	160	266	145	262	148	279	174	249	149
Hartland.....	3,258	3,445	3,226	442	215	380	263	428	264	436	248	453	313	392	260
Lewiston.....	3,379	2,992	2,959	295	232	267	217	288	218	262	199	277	257	243	215
Lockport.....	13,523	13,937	3,032	1,223	1,044	999	1,133	1,231	1,222	336	202	356	256	296	256
" (city).....	.....	12,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077	970	1,135	1,232	1,219	1,161
Newfane.....	3,363	3,246	3,097	365	262	328	339	368	335	347	273	327	335	277	277
Niagara.....	6,603	6,166	6,832	378	512	251	735	322	549	334	417	377	552	454	503
Pendleton.....	1,832	1,731	1,772	153	149	147	147	163	170	150	143	163	176	146	180
Porter.....	2,353	2,366	2,042	273	146	230	143	293	156	236	151	259	186	226	155
Royalton.....	4,793	4,691	4,726	545	359	417	418	479	465	466	468	515	513	448	472
Somerset.....	2,132	1,787	1,863	345	104	278	98	300	128	206	113	303	126	273	91
Wheatfield.....	3,464	3,517	3,406	417	209	336	213	199	376	135	335	274	364	192	323
Wilson.....	3,372	3,264	2,912	233	326	148	364	448	129	381	218	362	268	318	259
Tuscarora I, R.....	.....	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	50,399	49,655	50,437	4,992	3,741	4,080	4,028	4,845	4,176	4,716	3,999	5,067	4,765	4,791	4,312

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN NIAGARA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	313,409	\$1,775,362	\$1,999,362	\$13,774,764	\$15,045,37	\$5,764,62	\$9,617,87	\$22,441.69	0.73	
1860..	313,409	11,775,362	1,999,362	13,774,764	\$12,823,822	15,045,37	53,764,62	9,617,87	39,540.11	0.92
1861..	310,520	11,567,503	1,744,967	13,372,470	12,823,822	13,233,41	30,616,33	9,617,87	40,074.44	0.73
1862..	305,981	14,416,629	1,656,217	16,072,435	15,414,219	12,706,18	26,344,49	11,560,66	61,656,65	0.73
1863..	312,601	11,387,588	1,962,111	13,349,698	15,285,475	17,010,15	41,795,74	11,464,11	64,963,27	0.90
1864..	306,405	11,640,826	2,401,019	14,041,847	15,762,110	34,526,78	308,991,93	11,821,58	70,329,50	2.70
1865..	308,437	11,689,009	2,101,342	13,790,351	14,652,746	20,035,48	188,615,34	10,939,56	57,329,67	2.09
1866..	304,988	11,709,933	2,090,316	13,800,249	14,575,766	27,250,98	186,052,29	10,931,82	70,145,88	2.02
1867..	310,579	11,564,662	2,077,236	13,641,563	14,600,249	20,870,22	127,459,67	18,250,31	92,711,59	1.78
1868..	306,414	12,011,037	2,099,949	14,020,986	14,641,563	22,186,96	153,501,44	18,301,95	66,619,13	1.78
1869..	304,905	12,210,634	2,081,939	14,292,572	14,770,906	24,868,26	144,089,98	18,463,73	61,623,07	1.70
1870..	305,374	12,000,504	1,881,825	13,882,329	15,081,939	21,928,77	155,641,97	18,852,42	90,684,99	1.90

CAMBRIA,—was formed from “Willink,” (now Aurora, Erie co.,) March 11, 1808. Hartland, Niagara, and Porter were taken off in 1812, Lewiston in 1818, and a part of Lockport in 1824. It is an interior town, w. of the centre of the co. The mountain ridge² crosses through the centre of the town and divides it into two nearly equal portions. In the n. and s. the surface is level or undulating. The lake ridge crosses the n. part of the town. The principal stream is Twelve Mile Creek. The Niagara Falls Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and a branch of the same to Buffalo, are in part located in this town. **Pekin**, (p. o.,) lies partly in Lewiston, but principally in this town. **North Ridge**, and **Cambria**, in the n. part of the town, are p. offices. **Sanborn**, (p. o.,) is a small village on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. with a cheese factory. **Warrens Corners**, (p. o.,) in the extreme n. e. corner, is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Philip Beach, from Le Roy.³

HARTLAND—named from a town in Vt.—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812. Royalton was taken off in 1817, Somerset in 1823, and a part of Newfane in 1824. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, the greatest inequality being along the lake ridge, which crosses the s. part of the town. The principal streams are Eighteen Mile and Johnsons Creeks. **Johnsons Creek**, (p. o.,) located on the creek of the same name where it crosses the lake ridge, contains 1 church and has a population of about 125. **Hartland Corners**, (Hartland p. o.,) on the ridge in the w. part of the town, contains about 25 dwellings. **North Hartland**, (p. o.,) is in the n. part. **Middleport**, (p. o.,) is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1803, by John and David Morrison.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized at Johnsons Creek in 1817.

LEWISTON—named from ex-Gov. Morgan Lewis—was formed from Cambria, Feb. 27, 1818. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. The mountain ridge extends through the town, dividing it into two nearly equal portions. Along the base of this ridge the surface is broken or rolling, but elsewhere it is level. Gill and Six Mile Creeks, and several smaller streams, take their rise in this town, and Niagara River forms its w. boundary. The Devil's Hole—a dark chasm, 150 ft. deep, upon the high bank of the Niagara, in the extreme s. part of the town—was the scene of a sanguinary affair in 1763.⁵ Five mi. above

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 308,662. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	unimproved.	Total,
1850	176,664	102,128	280,792
1855	207,044	101,110	308,154
1860	231,365	71,796	303,661
1865	224,911	68,474	293,385

² Upon the verge of this ridge, in the n. part of the town are an ancient fortification and burial places, occupying about 6 acres.

³ John Forsyth and Walter Neal settled in the town in 1804, and Chapman Hawley, Daniel Howell, Joseph Hewett,

James Prentiss, and Amariah Stoughton soon afterward. The first birth was that of Philip Beach, Jr. in 1803; and the first death, that of Nchemiah Street, a traveler, who was murdered in 1790. Philip Beach opened the first inn, in 1800, and Joshua Sheppard the first store, in 1815. Joseph Hewett built the first sawmill, in 1806, and Christian Howder the first gristmill in 1815. The first school was taught by Mrs. Neal, in 1808.

⁴ Zebulon Barnum, Jedediah Riggs, Isaac Southwell, and Dan'l Brown moved into town the same year, and Abel Barnum and Oliver Castle in 1805. The first death was that of Isaac Southwell, in 1806; the first inn was opened by Jephtha Dunn, in 1809, and the first store, by Dan'l Van Horn, in 1816. The first school was taught by Nancy Judson, in the summer of 1816. ⁵See note on next page.

Ft. Niagara, bordering upon the river, is a plat of several acres, about 65 ft. lower than the surrounding country. It is called Five Mile Meadow: it was here that the British forces landed the night before the capture of Fort Niagara, in Dec., 1813. The Tuscarora Indians occupy as tenants in common, a tract in all of 6,249 acres, not originally reserved to them in the first treaties of cession, but subsequently bought with monies coming from the United States, from the proceeds of the lands they had given up in North Carolina. These people were originally from the South, and came North to gain the protection of the powerful Iroquois in 1712, of whom they became the sixth member of their confederacy. They first settled near Oneida Lake, but in 1780, under the influence of British agents, they removed to the vicinity of Fort Niagara, where they were for a time subsisted by the English Government. Missionary labors commenced among these people in 1805. A school was established, and a meeting house built by the Board of Missions. The village was burned in 1813 by the British, but soon afterwards, missionary labors were resumed. In 1831, the first framed school house was built, and there are now 2 schools supported by the State, at which 116 pupils are registered, with an average attendance of 26. One of the teachers is of the white, and one of the Indian race. \$524.22, were expended last year by the State, and \$65 raised from other sources. **Lewiston**,¹ (p. o.) incorp. April 17, 1822, was reserved by the State and patented by single lots. It is situated on Niagara River, at the base of the mountain ridge, and the head of navigation from Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, and has a pop. of 770. A suspension bridge formerly connected it with Queenston, in Canada. It was 849 feet long, and cost \$58,000. **Dickersonville**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. **South Pekin**, is in the s. e. part. **Pekin**, lies partly in this town. The Seminary of our Lady of Angels, a Catholic institution, is situated on the river bank in the s. w. part of the town. The site of the village of Lewiston was occupied by the French at different times previous to and during the old French War; but the first permanent settlements were made about the year 1800.² The first church is said to have been founded by Brant, at the Mohawk settlement, a little e. of Lewiston.³



the head of the rock cut, 3 mi., is 62 ft. wide at the surface, and 60 ft. at the bottom, and 9 ft. deep, and above this, still wider. The supply of water for hydraulic purposes over the wants of the canal for lockages, is immense, affording extraordinary facilities for manufactures, which have been largely improved.⁴ The city has 3 national banks with \$500,000 capital, a private bank, and a savings bank. It has 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 2 weekly, and one semi-monthly newspapers.⁵

On the 20th of June, 1763, a convoy of 25 wagons guarded by 50 soldiers, was surprised at this place, by Seneca Indians, and driven off the precipice. Only two of the whole number escaped.

¹ Incorp. April 20, 1823.
² Among the settlers who were in the town in 1800 were Joseph and John Howell, — Middaugh, Henry Hook, Henry Mills, — McBride, Thos. Hustler, Wm. Gimbol, and Fred'l Woodman. Geo. Howell was the first child born in the town and in the co., in 1799. Middaugh kept tavern in 1786, and McBride built a tannery about 1799. The first sawmill was built by Jos. Howell, in 1808, and the first gristmill by John Gray, in 1815. The Tuscarora Reservation is in this town.

³ This was probably some time during the Revolutionary War. Brant was an Episcopalian; and the services were usually conducted by some one attached to the British garrison at Ft. Niagara. The church was built of logs and had no belfry. The bell was hung upon a cross-bar resting in the crotch of a tree near by.

LOCKPORT CITY,—was formed from the town of Lockport, April 11, 1865, and is divided into 4 Wards, with a population of 12,436, distributed as follows: 1st Ward, 3,631; 2d Ward, 2,734; 3d Ward, 3,936; and 4th Ward, 2,125. Of the total, 8,937 were of native, and 3,489 of foreign birth; and of the former, 221 were colored. The population of the city is estimated at considerably more than the above returns. The city is located on the edge of the Mountain Ridge, and consists of the upper and lower town. Through this ridge the Erie Canal passes, by a deep rock cut, and a series of 5 combined locks, having together 66 feet lift. The Canal brings the waters of Lake Erie through a channel which to

⁴ Among the principal manufactures of Lockport, are flour, Holly pumps for city water works, merchant iron, castings and machinery in great variety, edge tools, agricultural implements, smut machines, gurgling oil, glass jars, brick, tile, plaster, water-line, and common lime, dressed stone, woolen cloths, hoseiry, clothing, mittens and gloves, whips, wrapping paper, sash and blinds, barrels and staves, shingles, furniture, canal boats and boat repairing, and other mechanical trades in great variety. The surplus waters of the canal are conducted by an elevated race down the s. bank a long distance. There is an iron bridge of 1 span of 92½ ft. over Market St., and a n. w. bridge about 100 ft. high, over the canal.

⁵ *Lockport Daily Journal*, (Rep.) M. C. Richardson & Co., prop. Size 27 by 40. Terms, #9. Begun in 1857.

Niagara Journal, weekly issue of the above newspaper. Terms, \$2.

The Lockport Daily Union, (Dem.) R. M. Skeels, ed. Size 27 by 40. Terms, \$8.

The city government is organized under a Mayor and Common Council, 2 Aldermen being elected from each Ward; a City Clerk, a Police Justice, a Surveyor, a City Attorney, a Treasurer, a Tax Receiver, a Chief of Police, 8 Policemen, an Overseer of the Poor, a Supt. of Streets, a Chief Engineer and 2 Assistants of the Fire Department, a Fire Marshal, and a City Physician. For fire purposes, &c., it is supplied by a powerful force pump from the canal. It has a graded school system, the Lockport Academy, having been incorp. as its academic department. The amount of city taxes for ordinary expensee of the City Government, is about \$29,000. The city has 14 churches, (2 Presb., 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Ep., 2 R. C., and of Cong., Luth., Reformed, Free Meth., Universalist, and Zion Af., each 1.) St. Joseph's Acad. and Indus. Fem. School of Lockport, was incorp. Feb. 19, 1866, and is under the Sisters of Mary.

Lockport dates its origin from the construction of the Erie Canal. It was incorp. March 26, 1829, and became the co. seat of Niagara co. on the separation of Erie co., in 1821, the old C. H. of Niagara co. being included in the new co.

LOCKPORT—This town was formed from Cambria and Royalton, Feb. 2, 1824, and was divided on the erection of the city of Lockport, in 1865. It quite surrounds the city, and embraces the rural portions of the former town. The mountain ridge crosses it leaving the upper and lower portions level. It affords valuable quarries of building and flagging stone, and is fertile and productive. The Tonawanda, Mud, and Eighteen Mile Creeks, are its principal streams. **Rapids**, in the s. e. part, **Wrights Corners**, on the n. border, **Hickory Corners**, near the w. border, are p. offices and hamlets. **Millardville**, is a settlement in the n. e. part. The first improvements were made in 1805, and in common with the rest of the county it received a great impulse from the canal, which afforded a local demand for farm produce during its construction, and an easy route to market upon its completion.

NEWFANE—was formed from Hartland, Somerset, and Wilson, March 20, 1824. It extends from near the centre of the co. to the lake shore. The surface is level. Eighteen Mile Creek crosses the town, dividing it into two unequal portions. **Olcott**, (p. o.,) on the lake shore, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, contains 3 churches and about 30 dwellings. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R., will cross this town. **Charlotte**, (Newfane p. o.,) on Eighteen Mile Creek, near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches and about 25 dwellings. **Hess Road**, and **Ridge Road**, in the e., and **Coomer**, in the w. part, are p. offices. There are two woolen factories in this town, one employing about 5, and one 30 hands. The first settlement was made in 1807, by Wm Chambers¹ and John Brewer, from Canada.² The first religious services were conducted in 1811, by a colored Methodist minister from Canada.

NIAGARA—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812, as “Schlosser;” its name was changed Feb. 14, 1816. Pendleton was taken off in 1827, and Wheatfield in 1836. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., occupying the angle made by the abrupt northerly bend of Niagara River. Its surface is level. Cayuga and Gill Creeks are its principal streams. Goat Island, and the American part of Niagara Falls, are in this town. **Niagara Falls**, (p. o.,) was incorp. July 7, 1848, has a population of 3,006, and is located on the Niagara River, at the cataract. It is regularly laid out, has very ample hotel accommodation for the multitudes that annually visit the falls, and direct R. R. communication by branches of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. with Lewiston and Buffalo. A hydraulic canal was built some years since, but has not been brought into full use. It is 4 mi. long, 70 ft. wide, and 10 deep; the company incorp. March 22, 1853. Cap. \$500,000. The village has a weekly newspaper.³ There are considerable manufactures of paper, flour, cabinet ware, &c., but is chiefly noted for the wonderful cataract, which attracts crowds of summer visitors, and occasions large expenditures for their accommodations. The falls occur about 2 mi. below the beginning of the first rapid, in the course of which the river descends about 60 feet. The channel is divided by Goat

There is a semi-weekly and a weekly issue of this paper, the latter known as the *Niagara Democrat*.

The Lockport Daily Times, (Ind.)

Masonic Tidings, semi-monthly, John Ransom, ed. & pub.

8 pages, size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$1. Estab. in 1865.

¹ Chambers removed to Grand Island, and about the year 1825, attempting to cross Niagara River above the cataract in a skiff, he was drawn into the rapids and carried over the falls.

² — Cotton settled in the town the same year, Burgoyne, Kemp, and Peter Hopkins in 1803, and Wm. and James Wisner in 1810. Levi Ellis built the first saw and grist mill in 1811, for James Van Horn. Asa Douglas opened a store at Olcott, in 1812. The first school was taught by Bezaleal Smith, in 1815.

³ *Niagara Falls Gazette*, (Repub.) Wm. Pool, ed. and pub. Size 23 by 33. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1854.

Island, leaving the Canadian branch 2,000, and the American 900 feet wide. The vertical descent of the former is 154, and of the latter, 163 feet.

Since the beginning of the time when the waters flowed in their present channel, the falls have receded about 7 miles; and during the earlier part of the period, the rate of wearing must have been much more rapid, because much of the precipice was of shale, which would easily wear away under the limestone, and the channel was narrower, and erosive action more concentrated. The strata appear to have been crushed and broken at the whirlpool, where the erosive action must have been very rapid. Above this, when the falls were at the place of the suspension bridges, they were at their greatest height, and being in one unbroken sheet of vast depth and force, must have presented a scene of grandeur, perhaps even greater than at present. The cataract is at present near an abrupt angle in the river, and the limestone being of greater thickness, the recession is so slow as scarcely to be noticed in a lifetime. The average depth of water in the river below the falls is said to be about a hundred feet, and the broken rock at the bottom may be as much more. Goat Island has an area of about 70 acres, and is connected with the American shore by a bridge of stone and iron. Several small islands occur near the fall on the American side, some of which are accessible, and others not. The first bridge was built in 1817, and the present one in 1857. Numerous other improvements have been made, among which are a stairway and inclined plane near the American fall, a stairway and a tower on the island, and a suspension bridge, for foot passengers and carriages, from the lower part of the village to near the Clifton House on the Canada shore. Below the falls is a boat ferry, and a few years since a small but powerful steamer, named the *Maid of the Mist*, was accustomed to make trips across the river and boldly up towards the falls. This boat was passed safely down the rapids to Lake Ontario, on the afternoon of June 6, 1861.

Although generally visited in summer, the winter scenery is peculiarly grand, as the spray freezing upon the trees and shrubbery present a spectacle of wonderful beauty and magnificence. It has several times happened, in very cold winters, that the ice below, increased to immense thickness by the frozen spray, has formed a bridge, across which hundreds of people have passed to the other shore. In 1827, 1829, and 1841, old vessels were towed into the rapids to be sent over the falls as a spectacle, and in 1860, a fearless acrobat performed feats of daring on a cable stretched across the chasm below the falls, which drew great crowds of spectators. **Niagara City**, (Suspension Bridge p. o.,) was incorp. June 8, 1854, and is 2 mi. below the falls. Pop. 2,276. A branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. runs from this place direct to Lockport, and of the Erie Railway to Buffalo. The suspension bridge at this place was built in 1852-5, and has 2 floors: the upper for a railroad, and the lower for teams and foot passengers. The railroad has tracks for 3 gauges of road, and a vast amount of travel and freight crosses. It is 821 feet long, 247 feet above the water, and cost about \$400,000. It was built under the direction of the late John A. Roebling. **La Salle**, is a p. o. at the mouth of Cayuga Creek.

There are several institutions in this town.¹ A newspaper is published at Suspension Bridge.² Permanent settlement was made about the beginning of this century, although the falls had been known nearly two centuries before, and the portage had been guarded by military posts at each end of the line, through the later years of colonial occupation. Judge Augustus Porter settled at Schlosser in 1806, at the foot of the upper navigation. Several brothers, named Stedman, had lived at this place some fifty years before, and went off in 1795. A school was first taught in 1807, by Ezekiel Hill.

PENDLETON—named from Sylvester Pendleton Clark, of Grand Island, was formed from Niagara, April 16, 1827. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. Tonawanda Creek forms the s. bounds of the town, and Sawyers Creek crosses the w. part. **Pendleton**, (p. o.,) on Tonawanda Creek, contains 1 church and 214 inhabitants. **Pendleton Centre**, and **Beach Ridge**, are post

¹ The *De Vaux College*, founded by Samuel De Vaux, for orphan and destitute children, was opened May 20, 1857; has 325 acres of land attached, and receives boys from 8 to 12 years old. It is in charge of the Prot. Episc. Church. It reports annually to the Legislature. Below Suspension Bridge.

The *Jerard Institute*, N. F., for the education of young ladies, was incorp. April 24, 1868. The trustees must be

communicants of St. Peter's church, (Prot. Episc.,) at the Falls.

The *Academy of Our Lady of the Cataract*, N. F., was incorp. April 10, 1866.

² *Suspension Bridge Journal*, weekly. Andrew G. Liscom, ed. and publisher. Size 21 by 30. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

offices. **Mapleton**, (Maple Street p. o.,) is on the n. border. **Halls Station**, is a wood station on railroad. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Jacob Christman.¹

PORTER, named from Hon. Augustus Porter—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812. Wilson was taken off in 1818. It is the most westerly town on the lake shore. Its surface is level. Four Mile and Six Mile Creeks, and the w. branch of Twelve Mile Creek, cross the town in a northerly direction, and Niagara River forms its w. boundary. It is well adapted to fruit and grain. **Youngstown**,² (p. o.,) incorp. Aug. 22, 1854, is situated on Niagara River, about one mi. from its mouth. It contains 3 churches and has a pop. of 476. **Ransomville**,³ (p. o.,) in the s. e. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a few shops, &c., and on the line of the proposed Lake Shore R. R. **East Porter**, is a p. o. **Fort Niagara**, is situated on the lake shore, at the mouth of Niagara River. It is a Government work intended for a garrison of 300 men. Transient settlements were made at very early periods by the French at Ft. Niagara; but no permanent settlement was made until the early part of the present century.⁴ There are 7 churches in town; 2 Meth., Bap., Presb., Wesleyan Meth., Luth, and R. C.

ROYALTON—named from a town in Vt.—was formed from Hartland, in 1817, and a part of Lockport was taken off in 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co., and is generally level or gently undulating, except where the mountain ridge crosses the n. part. Johnson's Eighteen Mile and Mud Creeks rise in this town, and the Tonawanda forms its s. boundary. **Middleport**, (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1858, and has 731 inhabitants in this town, and 120 in Hartland. It is on the canal and R. R., and contains 5 churches. **Gasport**, (p. o.,) is named from a natural spring of inflammable gas, and is on the canal near Eighteen Mile Creek and R. R. It has a patent fruit house, 2 flouring mills, cheese fac., dry dock for repairing boats, &c. Pop. 300. **Orangeport**, (p. o.,) on the canal in the n. w. part has 250; **Royalton**, (p. o.,) in the central part, about 170, and **Reynales Basin**, (p. o.,) on the canal, 130. **Locust Tree**, **South Royalton** and **McMallis Corners**, are small places. **Wolcottsville**, (p. o.,) is a new Prussian village of 756 inhabitants, with 2 churches. Settlement was begun in 1803, by Thos. Slayton and Gad Warner.⁵ There are 13 churches in town.⁶

SOMERSET—was formed from Hartland, Feb. 8, 1823, and a part of Newfane was taken off in 1824. It is the most eastern town upon the lake shore. The surface is level. Golden Hill and Fish Creeks cross the town in a n. e. direction. Near the mouth of Fish Creek is a small salt spring, from which salt was formerly made. The line of the proposed Lake Ontario Shore R. R. will cross this town. **Somerset**, (p. o.,) n. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches and about 35 dwellings. **County Line**, on the line of Orleans co., and **Lake Road**, and **West Somerset**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Jacob Fitts and Zacharias Patterson.⁷ The first religious services were conducted by Daniel Shepardson, in 1816, and the first church (Bap.) was organized in 1820.

WHEATFIELD—was formed from Niagara, May 12, 1836. It is the most southerly town in the co., and lies partly on Niagara River and partly on Tonawanda Creek. The surface is level or gently undulating. Cayuga and Sawyers Creeks cross the town, the former in the western part and the latter in the eastern. About a mi. e. of Tonawanda is a sour spring, and about 2 mi. n. a sulphur spring. The greater proportion of the population consists of immigrants from Prussia and other parts of Germany.⁸ This town was included in

¹ Among the first settlers were Martin Van Slyke and John and Adam Fulmer. The first death was that of Martin Van Slyke, in 1814. S. P. Clark kept the first inn, in 1822, and Jerry Jenks the first store the same year. The first school was taught by —— Dawson, in the winter of 1816.

² Named from John Young, the first merchant at the place.

³ Named from Clark Ransom, one of the early settlers.

⁴ John Lloyd, who was a soldier stationed at Fort Niagara in 1799, settled in town in 1801, 3 mi. from the fort. Silas Hopkins settled in 1802, Thos. Brown, Elijah Doty, John Clement, and John Waterhouse, in 1803, and John Brown, in 1805. Robert Gurnett kept the first inn, and John Young the first store, in 1806. John Clapsaddle built the first sawmill, in 1816, and the first gristmill, in 1817. The first school was taught by Wm. Cogswell, in the winter of 1806.

⁵ Joshua Slayton, —— Elsworth, Loudon Andrews, and Alex. Haskins settled in town in 1804. Stephen Bugby, Stephen Hoyt, and Samuel Capon, in 1805, and Barnum Tread-

well in 1806. The first birth was that of Daniel Vaughn; the first marriage, that of Henry Elsworth and Polly Cornish, in the spring of 1810; and the first death, that of Elsworth, in 1804. Gad Warner built the first sawmill, in 1817. The first tavern was opened in 1809, by —— Fisk.

⁶ 3 M. E., 2 Luth., 2 R. C., Cong., Presb., Prot. Ep., Bap., Christian, and Universal.

⁷ Archibald Whilton, Philip Fitts, and Truman and David Mudgett settled in the town the same year.

The first birth was that of Delilah Fitts, in 1811; the first marriage, that of John Sherwood and Rebecca Mead, in 1817; and the first death, that of Philip Fitts, in 1814. Josiah N. Bailey opened the first inn, in 1817, and Jos. M. Carpenter the first store, in 1823. The first sawmill was built by John Raadell, in 1822, and the first gristmill, by Archibald McDowell, in 1826. The first school was taught by Mavston Sherwood, in the winter of 1817.

⁸ They nearly all cultivate the soil; but their farms are usually very small, consisting generally of not more than 5 to 10 acres. They retain in a great measure their own manners, customs, and nationality.

the Niagara Frontier Police District, established in 1866, but lately superseded. **Berg-holtz**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, contains 1 church, about 80 houses; **Martinsville**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, 1 church and about 60 houses; **Saint Johnsbury**, (p. o.) in the central part, 1 church and about 50 houses; and **Walmore**, in the n. w. corner of the town, 2 churches and 12 houses. These are straggling German villages. **Saw-née**, (p. o.) in the n. e. corner of the town, contain 1 church and 15 houses. **Tonawanda**, (p. o.) on the line of the Erie co., lies partly within this town, the population in this co. being 687. The first settlement was made by Geo. Van Slyke, in 1802, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek.¹

WILSON—named from Reuben Wilson an early settler—was formed from Porter, April 10, 1818, and a part of Newfane was taken off in 1824. It is situated on the lake shore, n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is level. The e. branch of Twelve Mile Creek² crosses the town near the centre, and the w. branch in the n. w. part. **Wilson**, (p. o.) incorp. June 25, 1858, is situated on the e. side of Twelve Mile Creek, near its mouth. It contains 3 churches and the Wilson Union School. The harbor at this place has been somewhat improved, and a co. was formed May 9, 1869, cap. \$30,000 to construct further improvements. The creek is open for small vessels $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from its mouth. The Lake Ontario shore R. R. is projected across this town. Pop. 661. **East Wilson**, and **South Wilson**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Stephen Sheldon, Reuben Wilson, — Goodman, John Eastman, and Gilbert Purdy.³ The first church (Presb.) was organized Jan. 18, 1819.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Herkimer, March 15, 1798. Lewis and Jefferson were taken off in 1805, and a part of Oswego in 1816. Portions were annexed to Clinton in 1801 and to Madison in 1836. A portion of Chenango was annexed in 1804. The county is named from the Oneida Indians, who had their principal seat within its borders, when the country was first explored by Europeans. This county lies near the centre of the State, 100 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,215 sq. mi. A broad valley, nearly level, extends e. and w. through the centre of the co., and from it, both n. and s., it rises into a broken and hilly region. The highlands which occupy the s. part are arranged in ridges extending n. and s.

the highest summits, on the s. border, being 600 to 1,000 ft. above the valley of the Mohawk. North of the central valley the surface mostly rises abruptly to a height of 800 to 1,200 ft., and spreads out into a nearly level plateau, broken by the ravines of the streams. The e. part of the central valley is drained by the Mohawk, flowing e., and the w. part by Wood Creek, flowing w. This valley afforded a natural route from the Hudson to the great lakes, and is the lowest pass through the Appalachian Mountain system. The Mohawk rises a short distance beyond the n. border of the co., and flows in a southerly direction to Rome, and thence s. e. to the e. border of the co. Its principal tributaries from the n. are Nine Mile Creek and Lansing Kil, and from the s. Sauquoit and Oriskany Creek. Black River flows across the n. e. corner of the co. West Canada Creek forms a portion of the e. boundary; the head branches of the Unadilla and Chenango drain the s. border, and Oneida,

¹ John Harvey and — Walton settled in the town in 1807, and Geo. Burgher, Jacob Stoner, and Wm. Scott, in 1809. James Field kept the first inn, in 1808, and Judge Wilkinson the first store, in 1822. The first sawmill was built by Col. John Sweeney, in 1825.

² In 1811, about 4 mi. from the mouth of the creek, in the lake, a few rods from the shore, Mr. Goodman found a 4 lb. French swivel loaded with a ball and 3 grape shot. A

large pile of bullets and considerable quantities of ballast iron were subsequently found on the shore near by.

³ The first birth was that of Orrin Wilson, in 1811. Joshua Williams and Daniel Sheldon built the first saw-mill, in 1813, and Reuben and Luther Wilson the first grist-mill, in 1824. Benj. Douglas opened the first store, in 1817, and T. T. Upton, the first inn, in 1818. The first school was an evening school for adults, taught by Luther Wilson during Jan. and Feb.



Wood, and Fish Creeks drain the w. part. Oneida Lake, extending several mi. along the w., border, is the only large body of water within or adjoining this county. This lake is about 19 miles long, and at its widest part 6 miles wide, with shallow margins, and at most but about 60 feet in depth. Its margin is overgrown in many places to a considerable distance from the shore, with grass or weeds. It has two small islands, of alluvial formation. The banks of the outlet are low, as well as where it unites with the Seneca River. The area of Oneida Lake is computed at 57,000 acres. In the extreme n. e. corner on the border of the great wilderness, there are several small lakes and ponds.

The rocks of this co. include nearly the whole series lying between the gneiss, which covers the n. e. part, and the Hamilton group, which outcrops on the s. hills. The Trenton limestone, Utica slate, Oneida conglomerate, and Clinton group, have received their names from being so distinctly developed in this co. Of useful minerals the co. has the lenticular clay iron ore of the Clinton group, bog ore in the swamps near Oneida Lake, and, perhaps, magnetic ore in the n. e. part, although the latter has never been mined, and is known only to exist from the abundance of iron sand. Marl and peat have been found in some places. Waterlime and gypsum quarries have been wrought to some extent. Building stone in great variety and of superior quality has been extensively quarried. Mineral springs are found in several places. The soil in the n. e., derived from the disintegration of the older crystalline rocks, is light and sandy, and is capable of producing only a scanty vegetation. This region, which in this country is quite limited, is sparsely settled, and is not capable of supporting many inhabitants. The central valley is one of the most fertile portions of the State. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam and alluvium. The highland region s. of the river has a soil composed of clay and sandy and gravelly loam, and is best adapted to pasture. The richness and diversity of the soil make this co. one of the best agricultural regions of the State. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the principal branches of which are grain raising in the valleys and dairying upon the hills. In 1869, 87 cheese factories were reported in this co., of which 71 received the milk of 31,546 cows. In 1865 the census reported 80 factories, 79 of which received the milk of 27,176 cows, and made 8,107,-018 pounds of cheese the year previous. Hops are largely cultivated in the s. towns. The manufactures of the co. are extensive.

The county is half-shire, the county buildings being located at Utica and Rome. The courthouses and jails at both places are well built and conveniently arranged. The clerk's office is at Utica, and has been recently rebuilt at a cost of over \$45,000, under an act passed April 9, 1870. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the State, and besides the several record offices of the county, it has rooms for the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, and for other public purposes. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 120 acres, about 2 mi. s. w. of Rome. It was rebuilt in 1866, and is one of the best in the State. It is of brick, 3 stories above the basement, with 2 wings, each 2 stories high. It is well arranged, and the inmates are classified according to their condition. A lunatic asylum was built in 1862, and is of brick, 2 stories, 120 by 35 feet. The premises are well kept, and are creditable to the county.

The Erie Canal extends through Utica, Whitestown, Rome, and Verona. The Chenango Canal extends s. from Utica, up the valley of Oriskany Creek, through New Hartford, Kirkland, Marshall, and a corner of Augusta, connecting with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. The Black River Canal extends n. from Rome along the valleys of the Mohawk and Lansing Kil through Western and Boonville, connecting with Black River above Lyons Falls, in Lewis co. The Oneida Lake Canal, formerly built by a company, was bought by the State in 1840, and connected the Erie Canal at Higginsville with Fish Creek. It fell into decay in a few years, and was given up. More recently its construction has been begun on a new line about 5 mi. further west, from Durhamville to Oneida Lake, but it is unfinished, and work upon it is at present suspended. The descent to the lake is about 60 feet, and it is to have 7 locks. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends through Utica, Whitestown, Rome, and Verona. The Utica & B. R. R. R. extends from Utica n. through Marcy, Trenton, Remsen, Steuben and Boonville. The Rome, W. & O. R. R. extends from Rome n. w. through Annsville and Camden. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. passes around the e. end of Oneida Lake, in Vienna and Verona. The Utica Division of the D., L. & W. R. R. (built as the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.) extends from Utica through New Hartford,

Paris, a corner of Bridgewater, and Sangerfield, with a branch from Clayville through Paris and Bridgewater to Richfield Springs. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R. (leased to Del. & Hud. Canal Co.) has a road from Utica through New Hartford, Kirkland, and Marshall. The Rome and Clinton R. R. is in Rome, Westmoreland, and Kirkland. A wooden railroad for lumbering purposes has been built in Forrestport. A r. r. route has been proposed from Trenton Falls down the valley of West Canada Creek, to meet a road under construction southward from Ilion, but this is not definitely determined. A route eastward from Oswego, or some other point, towards Troy and the Hoosick Tunnel, has been proposed, and when built will cross the northern part of this county. A more direct line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. from Utica to Syracuse has been formerly proposed. A Street R. R. from Utica to Frankfort has been authorized and partly built, and another from Utica into the town of Deerfield is proposed. The Street Railroads of Utica will be noticed in our account of that city.

At an early period of the English occupation of New York the colonists became acquainted with the wonderful natural channel of navigation that extended through this co., and which, with a short and easy portage, connected the Mohawk with the great lakes and the fertile regions of the West. Early in the last century, plans were proposed for improving this route and for fortifying the most important points upon it. The portage at Rome, from the Mohawk to Wood Creek, was occupied as early as 1725; and a fortification known as Fort Bull was built upon Wood Creek soon after. On the 27th of March, 1756, this fort was surprised by a party of French and Indians, under M. De Lery, who had penetrated through an interior route from the French post at La Presentation, now the site of Ogdensburg city, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie on the St. Lawrence. The garrison were unprepared; yet they made a spirited but ineffectual resistance, and nearly every person perished. Alarm was carried to Fort Williams, on the Mohawk, 4 mi. distant, and a force was hastily sent, but arrived too late to render assistance. The enemy, after wasting the stores and provisions, retired with their prisoners and plunder toward Black River, by route they came. Oswego was besieged by the French during the summer of 1756, and was surrendered on the 14th of Aug. Alarmed at the success of the French, and greatly in fear for his personal safety, Col. Webb, then commanding on the Mohawk, destroyed Forts Williams and Craven, and hastily retreated down the valley to Albany, leaving the frontiers to the mercy of the savages.

Fort Stanwix, named from Col. John Stanwix, of the British army, was erected in the summer of 1758, on the site of the present village of Rome. It was heavily armed; but the war ended without furnishing occasion for its use, and upon the peace it was allowed to fall into ruin. In June, 1776, Col. Dayton was sent by the Continental authorities to rebuild this fort, which was from this time named Fort Schuyler. Col. Peter Gansevoort was ordered hither in April, 1777, with the 3d Regiment, and while still unfinished, the fort was besieged by the tories and Indians under St. Leger, who hoped by this movement to call off part of the forces operating to oppose the march of Gen. Burgoyne by way of Lake Champlain. To relieve this post, Gen. Herkimer was sent with a detachment of troops chiefly raised in "Tryon" co. This army fell into an ambuscade at Oriskany, where a memorable battle was fought on the 5th of Aug. 1777, resulting in the defeat of the Americans, and the mortal wounding of Gen. Herkimer. While most of the savages were absent from their camp, a well conducted sortie from Fort Schuyler, by a party under Col. Willett, attacked the camp of the enemy and took a large quantity of baggage and storage, 5 British standards, and the papers of most of the officers. The discontent which this incident occasioned among the Indians was increased to insubordination by the mysterious reports brought in by the emissaries of the Americans; and on the 22d of Aug. the siege was raised, and the enemy retreated to Oswego. The fort was destroyed by fire and flood in May, 1781. Through the influence of Rev. Samuel Kirk, land and others, most of the Oneidas were induced to remain neutral or join the American cause, and were awarded by liberal concessions at subsequent treaties. The Oneidas reserved a large tract of land in the treaty of 1780, but ceded portions in 1796, 1798, 1802, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1815, 1817, 1824, 1826, 1827, and 1840, when they finally ceded the last of their lands held in common and received individual portions. Most of them have emigrated to Wisconsin; but a few families still reside at the ancient seat of their ancestors. They hold their lands as their individual property, and not as tenants in common, after the manner of remnants of other Indian tribes in the State.

Settlement had extended into the borders of the co. before the Revolution, but every vestige of agricultural improvement was swept away during the war. Civilization reappeared with peace; and before the beginning of the present century the hardy pioneers of New England had pressed into nearly every town. The completion of the Western Inland Navigation Co.'s improvement in 1796, and of the Seneca turnpike and other early thoroughfares for emigration, and the construction of the Erie Canal, and the 3 lateral canals which here join it, and of the railroads which cross it, have formed marked eras in the improvement and prosperity of the co. In wealth, population, and enterprise, it now ranks among the first cos. in the State. Its greatest element of prosperity within the past few years has been its manufactures, which have increased to a large extent, and now embrace a great variety of objects, and employ a vast amount of capital.

The central location of Utica has led to the location of the State Agricultural Fair, upon several occasions.

The troops raised in this co. in the late war were as follows: The 14th Regiment, (organized at Albany,) and the 26th, (org. at Elmira,) were mostly raised in this county in the early months of the war, for two years. The 2d Heavy Artillery was also organized at Utica, in 1861, being principally from Oneida, New York, and Herkimer counties.

A regimental camp was established at Boonville, Sept. 23d, 1861, under Col. Charles Wheelock, who raised the 97th Regiment in the autumn of 1862, and winter following. It left March 13, 1862, for the seat of war, reorganized at the expiration of its three years' term, and was mustered out of service July 18, 1865.

A regimental camp was ordered to be formed at Utica, Oct. 26, 1861, under Gen. H. R. White, but the project of forming a regiment under this order for the time failed.

A regimental camp was formed at Rome in the fall of 1861, under Col. O. B. Pierce, and a part of the 81st Regiment was raised there. Rome was designated by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous of the 19th Senatorial District, and the 117th and 146th Regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized there in the summer and fall of 1862. The 57th, 189th, 192d, and 193d Infantry, 3d, 8th, 15th, and 24th Cavalry, and 1st and 14th Artillery, were in part enlisted from this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Annsville.....	2,837	2,685	2,716	322	303	250	294	304	356	302	322	279	352	266	326
Augusta.....	2,213	2,061	2,069	317	192	275	166	317	197	311	204	524	317	295	193
Ava.....	1,250	1,121	1,160	136	112	113	127	145	148	144	120	131	126	122	103
Boonville.....	4,212	4,228	4,106	641	310	476	333	582	426	504	407	620	433	593	447
Bridgewater.....	1,261	1,252	1,253	200	113	176	106	195	108	193	105	189	199	169	160
Camden.....	3,187	3,533	3,685	515	232	435	255	496	297	559	296	553	303	553	322
Deerfield.....	2,249	2,071	2,045	258	233	207	270	240	240	239	235	269	242	244	227
Florence.....	2,802	2,467	2,299	165	333	113	362	125	422	137	424	159	391	163	346
Floyd.....	1,440	1,227	1,209	147	117	111	172	140	180	143	168	143	156	136	152
Forest Port.....		1,275												122	158
Kirkland.....	4,185	4,044	4,912	530	396	411	372	497	423	528	436	531	473	518	471
Lee.....	2,796	2,714	2,656	351	357	286	334	333	366	333	357	317	352	309	330
Marcy.....	1,637	1,517	1,451	203	157	167	101	183	189	182	202	170	182	132	142
Marshall.....	2,134	2,141	2,143	281	166	231	180	290	214	294	192	296	214	266	194
New Hartford.....	4,395	3,654	4,037	575	218	492	244	557	261	590	272	563	272	493	266
Paris.....	3,762	3,595	3,475	517	263	432	248	530	267	557	296	515	318	478	294
Reinsen.....	2,670	2,650	1,184	409	213	332	313	376	252	402	247	401	241	260	62
Rome.....	9,030	9,473	11,009	837	948	596	1,061	770	1,249	804	1,195	959	1,309	960	1,302
Saugerties.....	2,313	2,357	2,513	265	230	232	260	246	235	253	231	294	239	256	330
Steuben.....	1,541	1,416	1,261	255	81	203	97	234	101	236	112	221	94	103	33
Trenton.....	3,504	3,199	3,156	600	194	533	29	590	225	612	201	626	199	578	201
Utica (city).....	22,529	23,689	29,304	2,147	2,090	1,902	2,156	2,193	2,470	2,313	2,531	2,413	2,911	2,575	2,666
Vernon.....	2,903	2,931	2,870	429	225	307	212	427	250	432	260	459	253	424	246
Verona.....	5,967	5,964	5,700	603	316	499	530	607	622	639	600	647	511	532	584
Vtneiana.....	3,460	3,403	3,189	414	326	350	330	433	302	356	368	379	340	379	316
Western.....	2,497	2,452	2,423	250	296	284	311	257	207	253	302	251	310	215	327
Westmoreld.....	3,166	2,974	2,952	464	214	351	276	434	278	400	263	439	267	427	266
Whitestown.....	4,367	3,984	4,333	567	327	419	322	519	364	544	396	547	364	520	369
Total.....	105,202	102,713	110,069	12,500	9,031	10,143	9,662	12,075	10,923	12,431	11,121	12,555	11,295	12,149	10,819

¹ Changed from a town to a city, Feb. 23, 1870.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ONEIDA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of Real estate.	Assessed value of Personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate estimated valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1659..	736,164.	\$13,619,654	\$3,021,453	\$16,641,107	\$16,641,107	\$4,250,76	\$82,447,53	\$19,229,54	\$44,868,91	1.13
1660..	736,164	13,619,654	3,021,453	16,641,107	25,639,379	41,250,76	82,447,53	19,229,53	79,054,76	0.66
1661..	735,612	13,432,055	3,967,197	16,498,841	25,639,379	67,444,20	62,225,93	19,229,53	80,123,06	0.69
1662..	735,612	13,432,055	3,067,196	16,498,841	24,709,962	67,644,20	62,225,93	16,532,40	96,939,35	1.00
1663..	734,516	13,499,488	2,844,131	16,313,619	24,700,962	80,065,05	214,617,95	16,532,47	105,017,34	1.69
1664..	737,279	13,531,181	2,955,584	16,436,765	24,955,504	72,897,56	473,504,66	18,716,69	12,300,13	2.73
1665..	732,967	13,644,076	3,420,953	17,065,020	25,674,054	819,926,27	753,768,27	19,255,54	108,449,73	6.59
1666..	734,440	13,753,821	2,265,859	16,019,640	24,857,046	179,762,25	110,014,90	18,642,78	119,624,54	1.70
1667..	734,439	13,693,791	2,268,860	16,152,651	26,519,600	152,738,76	93,607,38	33,149,60	168,399,96	1.69
1668..	735,453	14,223,168	2,174,566	16,347,734	27,152,651	161,030,49	86,369,29	33,940,81	123,544,59	1.49
1669..	737,439	14,531,949	2,106,411	16,748,360	27,397,734	160,375,96	80,368,41	34,247,17	119,865,08	1.44
1670..	737,439	14,581,949	2,166,411	16,748,360	29,748,360	160,875,96	80,368,41	35,935,45	172,858,73	1.57

ANNSVILLE—named from the wife of J. W. Bloomfield, the first settler, was formed from Lee, Florence, Camden, and Vienna, April 12, 1823. A small part was annexed to Lee in 1867. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is broken with ridges or swells, running e. and w., gradually increasing in height toward the n. The e. branch of Fish Creek² forms a part of the e. boundary, and flows through the s. e. part; and the w. branch of the same stream forms a part of the s. boundary. Several small streams are tributaries of the e. branch, the principal of which are Furnace and Fall Creeks. On the latter near its mouth, are three falls, of 14, 20, and 60 ft. respectively. The town is best adapted for dairying, and has many fine dairy farms. **Clenmore**, (p. o.) near the centre, contains 2 sawmills, 1 gristmill, and 15 houses. **Taberg**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 3 churches, (Bap., Meth., and Presb.) 3 sawmills, 1 gristmill, tannery, and several small manufactories. Pop. 400. **Blossvale**, (p. o.) (Taberg sta.) is in the s. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1793,³ by John W. Bloomfield, from N. J. There are 4 churches in town, (Presb., Bap., Meth. Epis., and R. C.)

AUGUSTA—was formed from Whitestown, March 15, 1798. A part of Vernon was taken off in 1802, and a part of Stockbridge (Madison co.) in 1836. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland. Two ranges of hills extend n. and s. through the town on opposite sides of Skanandoa Creek, affording limestone of excellent quality for lime and building purposes. Oriskany Creek flows through the extreme s. e. corner, and Skanandoa Creek flows n. through near the centre. **Augusta**, (p. o.) near the centre, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and 147 inhabitants. **Knoxboro**, (p. o.) n. w. of the centre, contains a church, several mills and shops, and 208 inhabitants. **Oriskany Falls**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, contains a church, a saw and 2 gristmills, machine shop, and 628 inhabitants, of whom 599 are in this town, and 29 in Marshall. The first settlement was made by — Gunn, in 1793.⁴ This town is a part of a tract leased from the Oneidas by Peter Smith, in 1794, and afterwards assumed by the State, and he received certain lots for his interest in the lease. Part of the Oneida Reservation purchased in 1795, and sold at auction in 1797, was included in the north part of this town. The first religious services were held at the house of — Fairbanks, in 1794.⁵

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Bur's Atlas, is 704,740. The area of the city and villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Acres Acres
Years. Improved. unimproved. Total.

1850, 476,669, 189,572, 660,241

1855, 435,801, 236,395, 722,396

1860, 446,032, 186,067, 632,779

1865, 460,690, 219,230, 679,920

²Called by the Indians Te-ge-ro-ken, "between the months." A branch of the creek was called A-on-ta-gillon, "Creek at point of rocks." In the neighborhood of Fall Creek are several ravines with very picturesque scenery.

³The first settlement was made at Taberg. Among the

early settlers were Elias Brewster, Adam P. Campbell, Nicholas Armstrong, and Squire Fairservice.

⁴Among the early settlers were Benjamin Warren, David Morton, John Alden, Ichabod Stafford, Joseph and Abraham Forbes, Isaac and Benjamin Allen, Amos Parker, Thos. Cassaty, Ozius and Lemuel Hart, James Reynolds, Abel Prior, Thomas Spafford, Ezen Saxton, Abel Lindsey, and Francis O'Toole. The first birth was that of Peter Smith Gunn; the first marriage, that of Daniel Hart and Catharine Putnam; and the first death, that of Eleazer Putnam, in 1795. T. Cassaty built the first sawmill, in 1795, at Oriskany Falls. A gristmill was built the next year.

⁵There are 4 churches in this town; Cong., at O. Falls; Presb. and Prot. Epis., at Augusta; a Union ch., and preparations for a Meth. Ep. at Knoxboro.

AVA—was formed from Boonville, May 12, 1846. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. Its surface is a moderately uneven upland, 700 to 1,000 ft. above the Rome level. It is drained by Fish Creek, the e. and w. branches of the Mohawk, Point Rock, and Blue Brooks. It is mostly a dairy town, for which business it is well adapted. **Ava Corners**, (Ava p. o.) w. of the centre, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Ebenezer Harper, in 1798.¹

BOONVILLE, named from Gerrit Boon, agent of Holland Land Co.—was formed from Leyden, (Lewis co.,) March 28, 1805. Ava was taken off in 1846. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, 800 to 1,000 ft. above the canal at Rome. Black River flows through the n. e. part, and Lansing Kil rises near the centre and flows s. to the Mohawk. The town is underlaid by Trenton limestone, mostly covered with deep deposits of drift, and in some parts the surface is thickly strewn with boulders, some of which occur of great size. **Boonville**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part, was incorp. in 1855. It contains 5 churches, a bank, a printing office,² several manufactories, and 1,418 inhabitants. The village is steadily increasing in population and business. It is a sta. on the U. & B. R. R. R., and is on the summit level of the Black River Canal, and has within its limits most of the navigable feeder which supplies this summit with water. **Alder Creek**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, contains a church and 15 houses. It is a mi. e. of the r. r. station of this name. **Hawkinsville**, (p. o.,) n. w. of the centre, contains several small manufactories, and 150 inhabitants. The first settlement commenced in 1795.³ The first church was formed in 1805.⁴

BRIDGEWATER—was formed from Sangersfield, March 24, 1797. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is uneven. The valley of the w. branch of the Unadilla and its tributaries, locally known as “ Bridgewater Flats,” in the n., is about a mi. wide, but decreases to about half that width in the s. The excavation which forms the valley has been filled to an immense depth with drift; and rock cannot be found within a great distance below the surface. Cedar swamps extend along several of the streams. The hills rise, on the e. and w. borders, 300 to 500 ft. above the valley, their declivities being often steep. The w. branch of the Unadilla⁵ flows s. through the town. A branch of the D., L. & W. R. R. extends through the town, and there is prospect of a r. r. down the Unadilla to New Berlin. **Bridgewater**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 3 churches, r. r. sta., and 250 inhabitants. It is at the height of land at the head of the w. branch of the Unadilla. **Bridgewater Centre**, is a r. r. station. **North Bridgewater**, (p. o.,) is a small village and flag station on r. r. **Babcock Hill**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1788,⁶ by Joseph Farwell.. There are 3 churches in town: Cong., Episc., and Univ.

CAMDEN, named from Camden, N. J.—was formed from Mexico, March 15, 1799. Florence was taken off in 1805, Vienna in 1807, and a part of Annsville in 1823. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of Oneida Lake, and near the n. w. corner. Its surface is rolling, gradually rising toward the n., where it is broken by hills whose summits are several hundred feet above Oneida Lake. The w. branch of Fish Creek flows diagonally through the town toward the s. e. Mad River from the n. unites with it near Camden Village; and Little River, a tributary, forms part of the s. boundary. The town is best adapted for grazing and dairying. **Camden**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, was incorp. in 1834. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁷ saw and gristmills, a sash and blind manufactory, pump factory, 2 tanneries, several other manufactories, and 1,703 inhabitants. **West Camden**, (p. o.,) near the n. w. corner, contains about 20 houses. **Hillsborough**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced near the close of the last cen-

¹ Zephaniah and Abner Wood settled in town about 1800. Messrs. Barnard, Fanning, Adams, Mitchell, Beck, and Tiffany were early settlers. Salmon Bates kept the first inn, in 1800. Benj. Jones built the first sawmill, in 1801,—at which time there were only 9 other inhabitants in town.

² The *Boonville Herald*, (Repub.,) weekly; Harvey P. Willard, ed. and prop. Size, 25 by 37. Terms, \$1.50. Began in 1851.

³ Andrew Edmunds came on in 1795 as an agent of the Holland Land Co., with several men, built a sawmill, and commenced a gristmill, which was finished the next year. Luke Fisher and son, Phineas, Martin, and Silas Southwell, Asahel and Ezekiel Porter, Aaron Willard, Jacob Springer, Jephtha King, and Hezekiah Jones came in 1796. Lemuel Hough and Daniel Pitcher were early settlers. The first

birth was that of a daughter of Jacob Springer; and the first marriage that of Henry Evans and Elizabeth Edmunds. The first store and inn were opened by the agents of the company.

⁴ Rev. Daniel Smith was the first minister. There are now 6 churches in town: Presb., M. E., Bap., Prot. Episc., Union, and R. C.

⁵ Called also the Ti-a-na-da-ra.—*Jones's Annals*, p. 122.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Ezra Parker, Ephraim and Nathan Waldo, —— Lyman, and Jesse, Joel, and Abner Ives. Ezra Parker kept the first inn; Major Farwell built the first sawmill; and Dyer Lyman the first gristmill. This is the smallest and least populous town in the co.

⁷ *Camden Journal*, (Repub.,) weekly; J. H. Munger, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1864.

tury.¹ The first religious society was formed Feb. 17, 1798, by Rev. Eliphalet Steele. The church received from the heirs of John Murray an endowment in lands yielding a revenue of \$112.

DEERFIELD—was formed from Schuyler, March 15, 1798, and named from a town in Massachusetts. Marcy was taken off in 1832. It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. Its surface rises from the Mohawk flats to a plateau, 600 to 1,000 ft. above. A broad interval, partly overflowed in high water, extends along the Mohawk opposite Utica; and on the n. e. the surface descends abruptly to the West Canada Creek. A street railroad has been projected to extend from the city of Utica out into this town, but it has not yet been built. **Deerfield Corners**, (Deerfield p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, several shops, and about 300 inhabitants. A thickly settled suburb of Utica lies on the river. **North Cage**, (p. o.,) in the N. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1773.² The first religious services were held in 1798, by Rev. —— Eddy.

FLORENCE—was formed from Camden, Feb. 16, 1805. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling, and 250 to 300 ft. above the Rome level. Mad River flows s. e. through the town. **Florence**, (p. o.,) n. of the centre, contains 3 churches, 3 sawmills, a gristmill, tannery and about 40 houses.

Empeyville, in the e. part, contains a church and 20 houses. **East Florence**, (p. o.,) and **Florence Hill**, are hamlets. The first settlement commenced in 1801,³ by Amos Woodworth, and most of the town was afterwards settled under the agents of Garret Smith. The first religious society (Cong.) was formed Dec. 16, 1816; Rev. Samuel Sweezey was the first settled minister.

FLOYD,—named from Wm. Floyd, one of the “signers,” who died in town, was formed from Steuben, March 4, 1796. It lies in the interior, e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, gradually rising to the n. border, where it attains an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above the valley of the Mohawk. Nine Mile Creek⁴ flows through a small portion of the s. e. part. There are 4 cheese factories in town, using the milk of about 1,800 cows. **Floyd Corners**, (Floyd p. o.,) contains a church, 95 inhabitants. The first settlement commenced about 1790, by Capt. Benjamin Pike.⁵ There are 3 churches in town; Cong., Welch Meth., and Union.

FORESTPORT,—was formed from Remsen, Nov. 24th, 1869, including the part n. of Black River, in the n. e. corner of the co, mostly in the wild forest region forming the great Northern Wilderness. The rock is gneiss, with an abundance of bowlders of the same, and it is poorly adapted to agriculture. The Big and Little Woodhull Creeks, and other tributaries of the Black River, drain the surface, and in the n. part, are several picturesque lakes. **Forestport**, (p. o.,) on Black River, on the line of Boonville, is a small village, with a limited amount of manufactures. There are several tanneries and lumbering establishments and a wooden track n. r. in this town. **Big Brook**, is a p. o.

KIRKLAND—named from Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Oneidas, was formed from Paris, April 13, 1827, Marshall was taken off in 1829; a part was annexed to New Hartford in 1834, and a part of Paris was annexed in 1839. It lies in the interior, s. of the centre of the co. and its surface is a hilly upland, divided by the valley of Oriskany Creek; the hills rising from 200 to 800 feet above the valley, through which the U. C. & B. R. R. passes. Near Clinton village are quantities of good building stone. Iron ore is mined extensively, and sent off by canal. It is a limonite, interstratified with the Clinton group

¹ Henry Williams was the first permanent settler, in 1796-7. Jesse Curtis had previously built a sawmill; but he did not settle in town until some time after. Levi Matthews, Daniel Parker, Seth and Joel Dunbar, Aaron Matthews, Samuel Wood, Thos. Comstock, Elihu Curtis, Sam'l Royce, Noah and Andrew Tuttle, Benjamin Barnes, sr. and jr., Philip Barnes, Israel Stoddard, and — Carrier were early settlers. The first birth was that of Noah P. Tuttle; the first marriage that of Elihu Curtis and Anna Northrop; and the first deaths were those of Mrs. Bacon and a child, who were drowned in crossing Mad River in a canoe. Elihu Curtis kept the first inn, in 1799; and Timothy W. Wood the first store, about the same time.

² George G. Weaver, Capt. Mark Damoth, and Christian Real settled at the Corners in 1773. In 1756, hearing that a band of Tories and Indians were planning a descent upon the settlement, they retreated to Little Stone Arabia. In 1754 they returned, and about the same time Peter, Nicholas, and Geo. Weaver, Geo. Damoth, Nicholas and Philip Harter, came in. During the first 15 or 20 years, the set-

tlement did not extend to the n. part of the town. The Cox and Coffin families were the first in that part.

³ The first settlement commenced under the auspices of Wm. Henderson, owner of Township 4, of Serbia's Patent. He gave Amos Woodworth, John Spinning, and — Turner, 50 acres each, to commence a settlement. Azariah Orton, — Crawford and his son Clark, Norman Waugh Benoni and Ebenezer Barlow, Ambrose Curtis, Ephraim Wright, Joseph Olcott, and Benj. Young came soon after. Several of the latter settled at Florence Hill. Nathan Thompson kept the first inn.

⁴ Called by the Indians Te-ya-num-soke, “a beech tree standing.”

⁵ Among the early settlers were Stephen Moulton, Wm. and Nathaniel Allen, James Chase, Elisha Lake, — Howard, Hope Smith, David Bryan, Samuel Denison, Jas. Bartlett, — Putney, Jarvis Pike, Capt. Nathan Townsend, and Thomas Bacon—mostly from Conn. The first death was that of — Foster; the second, that of Nathan Thompson, who was killed by a falling tree.

Fruit is raised to great advantage. The town derives importance from its being the seat of several large educational institutions. **Clinton**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 12, 1843, is on the canal in the valley, containing 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices,¹ four young ladies' seminaries,² a boy's seminary,³ and several manufactories. Pop. 1,640. *Hamilton College*, on a hill overlooking the valley, was founded in 1812. Its buildings consist of "Dexter Hall," or N. Coll.; "Kirkland Hall," or Middle Coll.; "Hamilton Hall," or S. Coll., each of stone, 4 stories, high, 49 by 98 feet, for study, lodging and recitation rooms, a stone chapel, 3 stories high, 51 by 80 feet, with lecture and recitation rooms and library, a gymnasium, a chemical laboratory, an astronomical observatory, a library hall, (in course of erection at a cost of \$45,000, and to be called after the name of the donor the "Perry H. Smith Library Hall,") and a President's house recently purchased at a cost of \$25,000.

The value of the college property is valued as follows: Real Estate, \$200,000; Miscellaneous Library, \$16,000; Noyes Library, \$50,000; apparatus in chemical department, \$2,000; and in the philosophical, \$2,000; astronomical instruments, \$15,000; cabinets, \$15,000. Total, \$300,000.

The Hon. Wm. H. Maynard of Utica, gave some years since \$20,000 to endow a law professorship; S. Newton Dexter, of Briskany, \$15,000 for a professorship of Greek and Latin. There are 11 prizes, with foundations of \$500 to \$1,500 each, 16 scholarships of \$1,000 each. The College has an endowment of \$30,000 for the presidency, given by Wm. D. Walcott, and his father the late Benj. Walcott. Edwin C. Litchfield has given \$30,000 for the observatory; Silas D. Childs and his wife, bequeathed \$60,000 for the Dep. of Ag., Chemistry and Natural Science; Simeon Benjamin gave \$20,000 for the Latin professorship, and John C. Baldwin, \$20,000 for the education of candidates for the ministry. The chair of Moral Philosophy has been endowed by contributions from Philla; that of Greek by contributions from N. Y.; that of Logic and Rhetoric, by contributions from Utica. The college has been liberally aided by the State.

The faculty numbers 11 instructors, and there are about 130 students. The number of graduates is about 1,250. The college park embraces about 15 acres. At the Observatory, Prof. Peters has discovered several asteroids never before seen. The exact position of this place is N. lat. 43 deg., 2 min., 16.5 sec : lon. 75 deg., 24 min., 16.8. sec. It was built in 1854, and cost \$5,000 besides the instruments.

The "Hamilton Oneida Academy," the pioneer of this college, was incorporated by the Regents, January 31, 1793, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, and the next year a commodious brick edifice was built, of which the corner stone was laid by Baron Steuben. This academy was quite successful, and the rapid growth of central New York, suggested to its friends, an extension of its course of study. The academy at Fairfield, Herkimer co., being a rival in this ambition, a college charter was granted to each: one as *Hamilton*, and the other as *Clinton* college. A compromise was finally effected, by which the former became a literary college, and in time a medical college was established in place of the latter. The first president of Hamilton college was the Rev. Asel Backus, who has been in turn succeeded by Henry Davis, in 1817, Sereno E. Dwight, in 1833, Joseph Penny, in 1835, Simeon North, in 1839, Samuel Ware Fisher, in 1858, and Samuel Gilman Brown, in 1866. It has been chiefly under the patronage of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

Manchester, (Kirkland p. o.,) is a manufacturing village in the N. part. Pop. 158. **Franklin Iron Works**,⁴ (p. o.,) near the centre has 379 inhabitants. **Clarks Mills**, (p. o.,) in the N. w. cor. is a manufacturing village, with a cotton fac. grist mill, sawmill, and 420 inhabitants. Settlement in this town was begun in 1787, by 8 families,⁵

¹ *Clinton Courier*, (Repub.) weekly. M. D. Raymond, Ed. & Pub. Size 24 by 33. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1846.

² *Hamilton Literary Monthly*, 46 pages, octavo. E. A. McMath & Co., Eds. & Pubs. Terms \$3.00. Established in 1836.

³ *The Clinton Liberal Institute*, founded in 1832, and under Universalists. It has a separate male and female department, the former of stone, 36 by 52 feet, 4 stories; the other an elegant 2 story structure, 144 by 60 feet.

⁴ *The Houghton Seminary*, is 60 by 112 feet in size, and cost, with 20 acres of land, \$25,000.

⁵ *The Cottage Seminary*, under the care of Miss Anna Chapman.

⁶ *Mrs. Moore's Seminary*.

³ The *Clinton High School*, is a prosperous boarding school, for about 30 pupils.

⁴ About 8,000 tons of iron are made annually at this furnace. It employs about 200 men in its various departments.

⁵ Moses Foot, his three sons, Bronson, Luther, and Ira, and his son-in-law, Barnabas Pond, were of this number. Levi Shearman, Solomon Hovey, Ludin Blodget, Timothy Tuttle, Samuel Hubbard, Randall Lewis, Cordial Storrs, John Bullen, and Capt. Casssey were early settlers. Mrs. S. Hovey was the first white woman who moved into town; the first child born was Clinton Foot; the first marriage was that of Roger Leverett and Elizabeth Chesleborough; and the first death was that of Mrs. Merah Tuttle. Skeneando-

and religious services were first held in the cabin of Capt. Foot. There are 7 churches in town.¹

LEE—named from a town in Mass—was formed from Western, April 3, 1811. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823, and a part added from that town in 1867. It lies in the interior, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly, gradually rising from the lowlands in the s. to an elevation of 500 to 800 ft. above the canal at Rome. The w. branch of the Mohawk flows through the n. e. corner, and Fish Creek forms a part of the w. boundary. **Lee Centre**, (p. o.) contains a church, saw and gristmill, tannery, and 355 inhab. **Lee**, (p. o.) in the s. w. corner, contains a church and about 25 houses. **Delta**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, on the line of Western, contains a foundry, tannery, and 270 inhabitants, of whom 220 are in Lee and 50 in Western. **West Branch**, (p. o.) in the n. e. corner, contains a saw and gristmill and 97 inhabitants. **Stokes**,² (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced in 1790, at Delta, by Stephen and Reuben Sheldon.³ The first religious society (Cong.) was formed in 1797, under Rev. James Southworth.

MARCY—named from Gov. Wm. L. Marcy—was formed from Deerfield, March 30, 1832. It lies on the n. bank of the Mohawk, e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling; a wide interval borders upon the river, from which rises an irregular table land 300 to 500 ft. above the valley. Nine Mile Creek flows through the w. corner. The U. & B. R. R. R. passes through the town. **Stittsville**, (p. o.) on the line of Trenton is a small village, and R. R. Station. **Marcy**, is a p. o. The first settlement commenced in 1793,⁴ by John Wilson. There are 6 churches in town.⁵

MARSHALL—was formed from Kirkland, Feb. 21, 1829. It lies in the s. part of the co., the s. w. corner bordering on Madison co. The surface is a hilly upland, the hills rising 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Oriskany Creek flows n. e. through the w. part. **Deansville**, (p. o.) named from James Dean, is on the n. border, contains 2 churches, a distillery, an academy, and 195 inhabitants, of whom 20 are in Kirkland. It is a R. R. sta. **Hanover**, (Marshall p. o.) near the centre, contains a church and 75 inhabitants. **Forge Hollow**, contains a church, a forge, and 25 houses. Pop. 120. **Waterville**, mostly in Sangerfield, has 127 inhabitants in this town. **Oriskany Falls**, is mostly in Augusta, and but 30 of its inhabitants are in this town. **Marshall Station**, is on the D., L. & W. R. R. The first white settlement was commenced in 1793,⁶ by David Barton. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1797.⁷

NEW HARTFORD,—was formed from Whitestown, April 12, 1827. A part of Kirkland was annexed in 1834. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is level or gently undulating, except in the extreme e. part, where is a low range of hills. Sauquoit Creek flows n. through near the centre. **New Hartford**, (p. o.) contains 4 churches, several thriving manufactories, and 743 inhabitants. **Washington Mills**, (p. o.) contains the Washington Steam Mills, Oneida Woolen Mills. **New York Upper Mills**, (New York Mills p. o.) on the n. border, and **Willow Vale**, in the s. part, have important manufactories. The first settlement was commenced by Jedediah Sanger, in 1788.⁸ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1791, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards; and the first settled minister was Rev. Danl. Bradley.

ah, an Oneida chief, died in this town, March 11, 1816, aged 110 years. Capt. Cassey built the first gristmill, in 1757, and a sawmill the next year. The village was early named from Gov. Clinton; and the vicinity was known by the Indians as *Kade-mis-day*.

¹ Cong., Bap., R. C., 2 Presb., Meth., and Episc.

² Sometimes called "Nisbet Corners," and "Lee Corners."

³ Among the early settlers were David Smith, John and Benj. Spinning, Stephen and Nicholas Salisbury, Nathan Barlow, Wm. Taft, Dan, and Seth Miller, Frederic Sprague, — Hall, Jas. Young, Chas. Gifford, Elisha Parke, and — Potter. The first birth was that of Feumer Sheldon, in 1791; the first marriage, that of Dan. Miller and Amy Tafft; the first death, that of Job Kaird, in 1793. David Smith built the first sawmill, at Delta, and Gen. Floyd the first gristmill, in 1796.

⁴ James, Thos., Isaac, Jacob Wilson and — Tull were early settlers. The first death was that of John Wilson, in the fall of 1793. — Camp kept the first inn about 1810; and John F. Allen, built the first sawmill, about 1825.

⁵ 2 Cong., 2 Bap., M. E., and Calv. Meth.

⁶ The Brothertown Indians were settled previous to the Revolution on a reservation in this town and Kirland given

them by the Oneidas. They were remnants of New England, Hudson River, and Long Island Indians, who were collected toward the close of the Colonial period, and numbered, when first removed hither, about 400 souls. Coming from many different stocks, they adopted the English language and some of the arts of civilized life. They were mostly scattered during the war, but afterward returned, and many of them became thrifty farmers; but the greater part acquired the vices of the whites, and a part of them sold out and went to Green Bay. In 1850 the last of the tribe bade adieu to their homes and moved West. Among the early white settlers were Warren Williams, Hezekiah Eastman, Capt. Simeon Hubbard, and Levi Barker. The first birth was that of Lester Barker.

⁷ There are now 4 churches in town; 2 Cong. M. E., and Univ. ⁸ Among the early settlers were Asaph Beach, Amos Ives, Solomon Blodget, Salmon Butler, Joel Blair, Aggit Hill, — Wynn, Stephen Bushnell, Oliver Collins, Joseph Jennings, Joseph Higies, Nathan Seward, John French, — Kellogg, — Risley, — Olmstead, — Seymour, — Butler, — Hurlbut, — Kilborn, and — Montague. Jedediah Sanger built the first mill.

PARIS,—named from Isaac Paris, a merchant at Fort Plain, was formed from Whites-town, April 10, 1792. Brookfield, Hamilton, and a part of Cazenovia were taken off in 1795, and Kirkland in 1827. A part of the latter town was re-annexed in 1839. It lies on the e. border, near the s. e. corner of the co., and its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Sauquoit Creek. The hills bordering the valley are 200 to 400 ft. high, with steep declivities. Through this valley, the Sauquoit Creek flows northward, affording a large amount of water power, which is extensively used in manufactures of various kinds. The Utica & Chenango and Susquehanna R. R. (leased to the Del., Lack., & Western R. R.) passes up the valley, and near Cassville, a branch leaves the main line, and extends to Richfield Springs.

East Sauquoit, and **West Sauquoit**, (Sauquoit p. o.) are adjacent manufacturing villages, and together have 459 inhabitants. **Clayville**, (p. o.) near the centre, is a thriving manufacturing village, with 944 inhabitants. **Cassville**, (p. o.) is near the s. part. Pop. 152. **Paris Hill**, (Paris p. o.) in the w. part, and **Holman City**, in the e. part, with 75 inhabitants. **Chadwick's Mill**, (p. o.) is a r. r. station on the n. line. Settlement began in this town in 1789,¹ and the first church was organized ten years after, by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The Rev. Eliphalet Steele was the first pastor.

REMSEN—named from Henry Renssen of N. Y., former proprietor, was formed from Norway, (Herkimer co.) March 15, 1798. A part of Steuben was annexed in 1809, and Forrest Port was taken off in 1869. Its surface is an elevated upland, broken by hills and ridges and with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above tide. The Black River forms its n. boundary; and West Canada Creek forms a small part of the s. e. boundary. The Cincinnati Creek affords a limited amount of water-power. This town is principally devoted to dairying for which it is finely adapted. **Remsen**, (p. o.) a station on the U. & B. R. R. R., in the s. w. corner, contains 2 churches, several shops, and about 600 inhabitants. The first settlement commenced in 1794 by Shubael Cross.² There are 12 churches in town; 3 Cong., 2 Bap., 3 M. E., and 4 Calv. Meth. Of these, 10 hold their services in the Welsh language. There are no towns in the State with so large a relative amount of Welsh population as this town and Steuben adjacent to it on the west.



ROME CITY,—was formed from Steuben, March 4, 1796, and incorp. as a city Feb. 23, 1870. It embraces the whole of the former town of Rome, and is divided into 5 wards. The City Government is vested in a mayor, Common Council composed of 3 aldermen from each ward, 3 assessors, a collector, a recorder, 4 justices of the peace, 4 constables, 6 com'rs. of schools, a chamberlain, a superintendent of streets, a marshal, an overseer of the poor, and such other officers as may be authorized by law. The elections are held on the first Tuesday of March, and the officers elected mostly enter upon their duties the Monday following. The act of incorporation was amended Feb. 18, 1871, by which act some of the wards were changed, and the district liable to taxation for local improvements was restricted to the parts benefited. The greater part of the area of the city is devoted to agriculture, being well adapted to dairying and grain. The surface is level, and in the w. part low and marshy. The village of Rome was incorp. March 26, 1819, and remained under a village charter until merged in the present city. (Rome p. o.) which includes, besides the former village, several distinct localities. **West Rome**, is a suburb w. of the former village limits. **Stanwix**, (p. o.) is a canal village. **Greens Corners**, a sta. on the central R. R. in the w. edge of the city. **Ridge Mills**, (p. o.) near the central part of former town. **North Rome**, is a hamlet. The city contains 3 national banks, (cap.

¹The first settlement was made by Capt. Rice. Among the early settlers were Benj. Barnes and his son Benjamin, John Humartton, Stephen Barnet, Aaron Adams, Abel Simmons, Phineas Kellogg, John and Sylvester Butler, Asa Shepard, Kirkland Griffin, and Benj. Merrill. The first death was that of Wm. Swan, in 1790. Abner Bacon kept the first inn, and James Orton the first store, in 1802.

²Among the early settlers were John Bonner, Barnabas Mitchell, and Amos Bull, who came in 1735, Ephraim Hollister Keut, Peter Becker, Joseph Brownell and others

were early settlers. The first birth, was that of Polly Mitchell, and the first death that of Capt. Peck. Broughton White, kept the first store, about 1803. In 1803, David Mound, John Gas, Griffith L. Jones, John Owens, and Hugh Hughes, Welsh immigrants, settled, and were soon followed by a large immigration of their countrymen. This town contains more natives of Wales than any other town in the State; and, including their children of American birth, the Welsh number more than half the population.

\$347,560,) 2 private bankers, 2 savings banks, 4 newspaper offices,¹ and a small U. S. Arsenal, and it is the seat of an extensive business connected with canals and railroads, and of important manufactures consisting of R. R. iron rolling mill, (burnt March 24, 1871, but since restored), merchant iron mill, steel and bloom works. R. R. machinery and repair shops of R. W. & O. R. R. on a very extensive scale, 2 foundries and machine shops, planing mill, and sash and blind fac. boat building, 2 breweries, 2 soap factories, fishing tackle fac. and various other establishments. It has 8 hotels, and a large amount of mercantile trade. The completion of the Rome and Clinton R. R. will afford a route to the coal region that cannot but add to its prosperity. Rome is a half-shire, and has a c. h. and jail. The sessions of the Board of Supervisors is held here on alternate years, (1870, 1782, etc.) The Rome Academy was merged in the public schools in 1869, of which it now is the academic department. The school system of the city embraces 6 school districts, 23 teachers, and about 1,200 scholars. There are 13 churches in the city (3 R. C., 2 Meth Ep., 2 Luth., 1 Presb., 1 Free Meth., 1 Welsh Meth., 1 Bap., 1 Prot. Episc. and 1 Unitarian.)

The first settlement of Rome began before the French War of 1755-60, and from this period till the close of the Revolution, it was a military post of great importance to the frontiers. The portage employed several persons until a canal was opened, and the growth of the place then commenced was considerable. The first line of the Erie Canal was half a mile s. w. of the village, but the enlargement was made along the line of the old canal of 1795-6. A block-house was built in 1795, and the present U. S. Arsenal, in 1813. The title to the lands on which the village was built, was acquired at an early period by Dominic Lynch. John Roof, —— Brodock, George and Henry Huntington, Joshua Hathaway, Dr. Stephen White, Roswell Fellows, Matthew Brown, sen. and jun., Seth Ranney, David Brown, Ebenezer, Daniel W., and Thomas Wright, Thomas Selden, Solomon and John Williams, Peter Colt, Wm. Colbrath, Abijah and Clark Putnam, Caleb Reynolds, Rufus Easton, Thos. Gilbert, Moses Fish, Stephen Lampman, Jeremiah Steves, and John Niles were early settlers.—*Jones's Annals*, p. 372. The first birth was in the family of John Roof, Aug. 28, 1769. The first sawmill was erected in 1758, and the first gristmill before 1793.

Much of the northern trade of this place fell off upon the extension of the Utica & Black River R. R. into and down the Black River Valley. At about the time that road was commenced, (Feb., 1853), a rival project known as the "Ogdensburgh, Clayton, & Rome R. R." was started, and in the earnest rivalry between these two companies construction was commenced, and a very large amount of work done along the whole route. The village of Rome became involved in an investment of \$150,000, besides individual subscriptions to a large amount, all of which sums were finally lost, upon the abandonment of the project. This debt has long since been paid off, and the depression for a time occasioned, is remembered only as of the past. The location of the city, its railroad and canal facilities, and a wealthy farming region about, all tend to its future growth and prosperity.²

¹ *The Roman Citizen*, (Repub.) weekly, Sauford & Carr, editors and proprietors. Size 28 by 41 inches. Terms #2.

The Rome Scatiner, (Dem.) weekly, Beers and Kessinger, pub. Size 28 by 41 inches. Terms \$2.

The Rising Sun, (workingmen's paper), weekly, by the Rome co-operative printing and publishing co. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50.

The Rome Reformer, (Religious) monthly, Rev. P. Tower, ed. Size 15 by 22 inches. Terms 50 cents.

² A vivid description of Rome, as it was in the autumn of 1793, is given in the "Castorland Journal," as the agents of the French colony were on their first journey to the Black River. These were Messrs. Desjardins, Pharoax, and Brunel, of whom the latter afterwards acquired great fame in England as an engineer. Under date of October 10, 1793, they say: "Between the lower and upper landings of Fort Stanwix, it is only half a mile by land, while it is two miles by water. In many places the batmen were obliged to cut their way with an axe where trees had fallen across, or were floating, or imbedded. Finally at 10 o'clock we met at Fort Stanwix. Meanwhile the two batteau for Canada, which had preceded us, were drawn out of the water by oxen, and then loaded upon a double wagon, upon a beam adapted to the size of the batteau. They were borne upon this simple vehicle to the banks of Wood Creek. In waiting for the return of the wagons, we took our breakfast on the grass at the landing place. The portage between the Mohawk and Wood Creek, is a mile and a quarter in length."

It is to be observed that the waters of Wood Creek, which flow through Oneida into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and those of the Mohawk, which are tributary to the North River, have between them only a narrow

space of ground, almost level with Wood Creek, and not more than two feet higher. A canal has therefore been projected to join these two rivers, or rather brooks. It is the same company as that at the Little Falls, under the name of the "Western Inland Navigation Co." The expense of portage is the same as at the Little Falls, [half a dollar a load.] The vehicles having returned, our batteau was loaded upon a truck, and our goods upon a wagon, while we followed upon foot.

We left to the right, Fort Stanwix, which cost the English £60,000 sterling to build, as a barrier against the French in Canada. This place is now quite in ruins. It is nevertheless, one of the best located for the building of an arsenal and depot for Congress. The elevation of the fort is altogether of made land, which rendered its expense enormous in comparison with its size. We pitched our tent at the Wood Creek landing, as the stream was then almost dry. We could not go at once, but must wait for the waters of a mill, a quarter of a mile above, which the miller only lets off when his pond is full, to the great detriment of travelers. This mill ought to be suppressed when the plans in view are executed.

They have made some clearings at the place where we were encamped. After having peeled the bark the preceding year, to allow them to dry, or to make fences, all the underbrush and branches of the large trees are piled and burned. They carefully gather the ashes, which they sell at five sixpence to a shilling a bushel, according to quality. An acre of well grown wood will yield three or four dollars worth of ashes, and it actually cost eight dollars to make the clearing. We witnessed in the night a very singular spectacle. Some dry and hollow trees were burning at the top, appearing like enormous flambeaux;

SANGERFIELD,—named from Jedediah Sanger, a prominent pioneer, was formed from Paris, March 5, 1795. Bridgewater was taken off in 1797. It was transferred from Chenango to Oneida co. April 4, 1804. It is the w. town on the s. line of the co. Its surface is a moderately hilly upland, 700 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk at Utica. The streams are small, and flow n. to the Mohawk and s. to Chenango River. **Waterville**,¹ (p. o.) near the n. border, contains 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office,² several manufactures, and 1,182 inhabitants, of whom 1,030 are in this town and 152 in Marshall. **Sangerfield Centre**, (Sangerfield p. o.,) contains a church and 30 houses; and **Stockwells Settlement**, in the s. part, about 20 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Zerah Phelps, from Mass., in 1791.³

STEUBEN,—named from Baron Steuben, was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. A part of Mexico was annexed, and Floyd and Rome were taken off, in 1796; and Leyden and Western in 1797. Parts of Steuben's Tract in Western and Remsen were annexed in 1803; and a part was annexed to Remsen in 1809. It lies in the interior, N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, rising 800 to 2,000 feet above the Mohawk, the highest land in the co. being Starr Hill, from whence a horizon of vast distance is presented in every direction. The streams are small. Cincinnati Creek rises in the interior, and forms part of the e. boundary. The town is chiefly devoted to dairying. **Steuben Corners**, (Steuben p. o.,) is a hamlet, in the s. part. **Steuben Station**, on the U. & B. R. R. R., is on the line of Boonville. **French Road**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1789,⁴ under Baron Steuben, to whom the State had given 16,000 acres of land in 1786. He settled here, began improvements, and got in settlers. He died Nov. 28, 1794, and is buried in a piece of native woodland, 5 acres in extent, which is given with a farm to a church society upon condition that the wood shall never be cleared off. This condition has been performed and the lot kept fenced and secure from waste. The Steuben Monument Asso. incorp. April 17, 1860, laid the corner stone of a monument June 3, 1870, and the remains were finally placed therein April 22, 1871. There are 8 churches in this town,⁵ and a Welsh magazine has been published 30 years.⁶ **East Steuben**, (p. o.,) is a flag station on the N. & B. R. R. R.

TRENTON,—was formed from Schuyler, March 24, 1797. It lies upon the w. bank of West Canada Creek, near the centre of the e. border of the co. The surface rises from the creek to the height of 100 to 400 feet; and from the summits it spreads out into an upland broken by ridges of drift. Cincinnati Creek flows through the n. part, and Nine Mile Creek through the s. part. The town is finely adapted to dairying, and supports a Union Ag. Soc. and 7 cheese factories. The celebrated Trenton Falls, upon West Canada Creek, are within the limits of this town.⁷ **Trenton**, (p. o.,) originally incorp. as "Oldenbarneveldt," is now org. under an act of April 30, 1864. It is located upon Cincinnati Creek, at the mouth of Steuben Creek, contains 4 churches, 294 inhabitants. **Trenton Falls**, (p. o.,) a short

others formed columns of flame, being on fire the whole length of the trunk, while masses of blazing brush formed the base of the scene. In the glare of these fires, five tents, belonging to as many batteau that were to go in the morning, and then lay dry in Wood Creek, the portage wagons, the cattle, the log huts, the scattered piles of baggage, and the camp fires, around which each party were making their supper, and all illuminated, presented a tableau, as seen from our tent, at once novel and picturesque. The flotilla was unable to move till nine o'clock. The miller having detained the waters, the men, who were there in numbers, compelled him to open the sluices, but this only gave us temporary relief, and it was still so low that two of us undertook to go by land to the mouth of Little Canada Creek, where the batteau would find some water to float in, below the juncture of that stream. The batteau was all day getting seven miles, and filled the whole channel of the creek in many places. On taking a walk into the woods a short distance, the travelers describe the scene as follows:

"On every hand it was a fearful solitude. You are stopped sometimes by impassable swamps, and at other times by heaps of trees that have fallen from age, or have been overthrown by storms, and among which an infinite number of insects, and many squirrels find a retreat. On every hand we see the skeletons of trees overgrown with moss, and in every stage of decay. The Capillaire, and other plants and shrubs, spring out of these trunks, presenting at once the images of life and of death."⁸

¹ Called by the Indians *She-na-wis*, "Large Swamp."

² The *Waterville Times*, weekly. James J. Gurney, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1855.

³ Hale and wife, and Nathan Gurney, came in in 1792, and Benj. White, Phineas Owen, Sylvanus Dyer, Asahel Bellows, Nathaniel Ford, Henry Knowlton, Jonathan Stratton, — Clark, Col. David Norton, and about 30 others, in 1794. The first birth was that of a daughter of Z. Phelps, in 1792; the first marriage, that of Sylvanus Dyer and Hannah Norton; and the first death, that of Sybil Knowlton. Polly Dyer taught the first school; and Justus and Ebenezer Hale kept the first inn and store. The first store in Waterville was kept by Sylvanus Dyer, in 1799.

⁴ Sam'l Sizer, Capt. Simeon Fuller, and David Starr were early settlers. The first birth was that of Stephen Brooks, Jr.; the first marriage, that of William Case and — Platt. The town was extensively settled by Welsh immigrants. A religious magazine, (Welsh,) *Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd*, is published in town.

⁵ 2 Welsh Calvinistic Meth., 2 Welsh Cong., 1 Welsh Bap., 1 Welsh M. E., and 2 English M. E.

⁶ *Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd*, (American Messenger,) a religious magazine; large 8vo, monthly, 32 pages, in covers. Terms #2.00. Robert Everett, D. B., editor.

⁷ This favorite place of resort was first brought to public notice by the Rev. John Sherman, proprietor of the first public hotel for visitors, erected in 1822. The falls are less interesting from the volume of water and height of fall than for the peculiar wildness of the surrounding scenery. The ravine through which the stream flows is worn through the Trenton limestone to the depth of 70 to 200 ft. The Indian name *Ka-na-ta*, "dark brown water," and *Ku-a-ha*, "shutting water," have been applied to this place. Trenton Village was called *One-ti-a-dah-que*, "in the bone."

distance below the Falls, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and 206 inhab. **South Trenton**, (p. o.,) upon the old Utica turnpike, contains 2 churches and 40 houses. **Holland Patent**,¹ (p. o.,) in the w. part of the town, is a station upon the U. & B. R. R. It contains 6 churches, and 320 inhabitants. **Prospect**, (p. o.,) on West Canada Creek, above Falls, contains 2 churches, an extensive sawmill, a tannery, and 312 inhabitants. **Stittsville**, (p. o.,) on the line of Marcy in the s. w. corner of the town, contains a church, cotton factory, sawmill, and 246 inhab. It is a r. r. station. **Cang Mills**, is a place of 104 inhab., and a lumber mill. Settlement was commenced in 1793, by Gerrit Boon, from Holland.² The first church (Cong.) was formed soon after; Rev. Mr. Fish was the first pastor. The churches in this town are Cong., Calv. Meth., Bap., Union., and Unitarian.



trade, and a market for a large extent of wealthy and fertile country, and has important manufactures.³ It has 4 national banks, 1 State, and 3 individual banks, 3 savings banks, and 2 safe-deposit companies.

The public buildings of Utica are creditable in their architectural style, and well adapted for their uses. Besides the co. court-house, jail and clerk's office, (the latter new and very elegant,) it has a city hall, a State Lunatic Asylum, and several educational and charitable institutions, worthy of note.

The City Hall, on Genesee St., is a fine building of cream colored brick, with a tower at one corner, and was built partly at the expense of the U. S. It has a public hall, council room, court rooms, and various city offices, and the office of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of N. Y. The amount paid by the U. S. for building, was \$12,000. The total cost was about \$90,000. *The City Library*, kept in this building, numbers over 4,500 volumes.

The State Lunatic Asylum, on the w. border of the city, on an eminence of moderate elevation, was erected in 1837-42, and is the oldest institution of the kind built by the State. It was partially burned July 14, 1857, but at once restored, without interrupting its operations. It is on a tract of 130 acres, bought by the State and citizens of Utica, and in all its arrangements and appointments is well adapted to the purposes for which it was built. Since the completion of a lunatic asylum for convicts at Auburn, and for paupers at Ovid, its opportunities for successful treatment of recent cases of insanity have been improved. A report made in 1870, shows that the whole number admitted since the first opening, in 1843, was 9,225; of whom 3,572 had been discharged recovered; 1,407 improved, and 2,400 unimproved; 105 not insane, and 1,138 had died. There had been admitted during the previous

¹ Named from Henry, Lord Holland, former owner of 20,300 acres, principally in this town. He sold to Seth and Horace Johnson and Andrew Cragie.

² Boon was an agent of the Holland Land Company, the same that purchased in Western New York. Alone, or with Le Roy, Bayard, McEvers, and Busti, he purchased in trust for that company 46,057 acres of Outbound's Patent, 6,226 of Stephen's Patent, 1,200 of Machin's Patent, and 23,609 of Servis's Patent. This tract was conveyed by the trustees above named to the Holland Company in 1801. Among the other early settlers were Col. Adam G. Mappa, Dr. F. A. Vanderkemp, Judge John Storis, Col. Robert Hicks, Peter Schuyler, John P. Little, Cheney and John Garrett, Wm. Rollo, Col. Thos. Hicks, Edward Hughes, Hugh Thomas, and Lemuel Barrows. Boon returned to Holland, where he died many years after. The first child

born was Adam Parker, in 1796; the first marriage, that of Jacob Joyce and widow Peck; and the first death, that of — Nelson, in 1795.

³ The manufactures of Utica are about as follows: 2 woolen, 1 cotton, and 2 knitting mills, 3 steam engine and boiler factories, 2 stove foundries, 4 other foundries, 2 saw factories, 4 brass foundries, about a dozen clothing manufactures, 8 boot and shoe fac., 10 tobacco and cigar fac., a glove fac., 5 hat and cap fac., 4 carriage and wagon fac., 6 breweries, a tannery, 2 sash and blind fac., 2 coffee and spice mills, 1 silverware fac., 1 match fac., 1 oil cloth fac., 6 marble shops, 2 organ builders, 2 glass stainners, 1 limestone fac., 1 fire brick fac., 2 drain tile fac., a manufacture of locomotive head-lights, of telegraphic instruments, &c. &c.

year, 463; number at commencement, 570; total treated, 1,033—the daily average being a little over 600; discharged, 430; remaining Nov. 30th, 603; deaths during the year, 64. The Asylum is under the care of a Board of Managers, appointed by the Governor and Senate, who conduct its financial affairs, and look after its welfare generally.

The Utica Female Academy, was founded in 1837, was burned a few years ago, and has since been rebuilt under an Act passed April 14, 1865, which authorizes the reduction of stock to its cash value, and an issue of new stock and a loan by the Trustees. It has maintained an excellent reputation from the first, and is about to open in the new building just completed.

The Utica Academy, after several years of independent existence, was merged in the Public Schools. The building was burned, and by an Act of Jan. 23, 1863, the city government was allowed to borrow \$25,000, for the purpose of rebuilding. As restored, it is an elegant structure, in the Renaissance style, 62 by 77 feet, on the corner of Academy and Bleecker Streets. It has cabinets, a library, and other facilities for instruction, 7 teachers, and about 150 students.

The Public Schools, besides the Free Academy, employ 61 teachers in 16 school buildings, with an average attendance of 4,200. They are under a board of 6 school commissioners, and are classified under four grades: Primary, Intermediate, Advanced, and Free Academy.

The German Free School Association, org. Dec. 23, 1867, and about a dozen other schools of various kinds, are supported in the city, and mostly by private patronage.

Of public and incorporated charitable institutions, Utica has several, conducted on a liberal scale, and effectually performing the offices for which they were created.

The Utica City Alms House, and Hospital, has property valued at \$20,000, and by the last report expended \$4,442.77, during the year previous.

Utica Orphan Asylum, estab. 1830, and present edifice built in 1860, on a lot of 4 acres, in s. part of city. It is 3 stories high, and will receive 100 patients. Property valued at \$32,000. Investments, \$63,200. Expenses last year, \$5,937.51. It supports about 80 orphans.

St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, estab. by Sisters of Charity in 1834; incorp. 1849, at 60 John St. Building used since the first, 140 by 60 ft. and property worth \$30,000. Expenses last year, \$6,403.77. Usual number present, 100.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, incorp. 1862; and under Christian Brothers. Building recently erected 150 ft. with wings, 70 ft. 4 stories, and very elegant in its design. Property worth, \$66,994.12. Expenses last year, \$29,373. About 100 orphans under care.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, incorp. Dec. 12, 1866, is under the Order of Sisters of St. Francis. Present edifice of wood 76 by 30 ft. and a small cottage adjoining. It is at 120 Columbia St. in the w. part of the city. Property valued at \$16,000. Both sexes are admitted. Received since its opening, 90, of whom 21 were treated in 1869.

St. Luke's Home, cor. of Columbia and Hamilton Sts., is under the patronage of Grace Church.

Home for the Homeless, Utica, founded by T. S. Faxton, who gave \$20,000, and by others, and incorp. Nov. 19, 1866. A house lately erected on Faxton St. sufficient for 50 inmates. Property worth \$11,000. About 20 persons are supported.

Besides these, there are various mutual aid and provident societies, limited in their operations to the specific objects for which formed, and mostly for the benefit of members and their families.

The Utica Mechanics' Association, was formed in 1831, for the encouragement of the arts, and improvement of its members by fairs, library, lectures, etc. It was empowered by act of Feb. 9, 1870, to borrow \$80,000, for the construction of a new building for public purposes, which has been since erected on Fayette St. between Seneca and Washington. It is an elegant specimen of architecture, with mansard roof, and an elegant public hall. Its old building has long served for a public hall, office, etc., and post office.

The Utica Art Association, incorp. about 1863, has an annual exhibition in the winter, and is well sustained.

The Y. M. Christian Association, is an active organization, and has a public reading room, lectures, etc.

The number of churches in Utica is 33, viz: 5 Prot. Episc., 5 Presb., 5 Meth. Ep., 4 R. C., 3 Bap., 1 Reformed, 1 Universalist, 1 Welsh Cong., 1 Welsh Calv. Meth., 1 Welsh Meth., 1

Welsh, Bap., 2 German Luth., 1 German Moravian, 1 German Meth. and 1 Jewish Synagogue.

There are 12 newspapers and other periodicals published in Utica.¹

The city elections are held on the 1st Tuesday of March.

The Fire Department, of Utica, is under a Chief Engineer and 2 Assistants. There are 3 steam fire engines, and in all 10 company organizations of various kinds, besides a Board of Fire Wardens, a Fireman's Benevolent Association, Association of Exempt Firemen, and a Fire Police.

The Police are under the charge of the city government, and the force consists of chief, an assistant, and about 24 policemen.

The city is supplied with water by a water works co., which was, by Act of April 7, 1870, allowed to increase its capital to \$400,000, with the design of extending its facilities.

Street Railroads.—The Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. was first begun as a street railroad, and the right as to streets in Utica is reserved out of its lease to the Del. & Hud. Canal Co. It has a line on Genesee St. from the Depot to New Hartford, and a branch on Columbia St. to the Lunatic Asylum and Whitesboro. A project has been formed for building a railroad on the streets eastward to Frankfort and Ilion, and the Utica end, from Genesee Street on Bleecker St., out a mile or two, is in operation.

The site of the city is included in the grant made in 1734, and styled Cosby's Manor. In the Revolution there was a small stockade, known as *Fort Schuyler*, built in 1756. This continued to be the name of the settlement until 1798. The construction of the Seneca Turnpike, and the opening of roads north, west, and south, at the beginning of this century, added much to its prosperity, which was still further increased by the canal. Among the early settlers were Uriah Alverson, Philip Morey, Francis Foster, Stephen Potter, Joseph Ballou, Jason Parker, John Cunningham, Jacob Christman, Erastus Clark, Nicholas Smith, and Matthew Hubbell. John Post kept the first store, in 1790, and was an early inn-keeper. The growth of the place has been as follows: 1817, 1,700; 1820, 2,972; 1825, 5,040; 1830, 8,323; 1835, 10,183; 1840, 12,782; 1845, 12,190; 1850, 17,565; 1855, 22,169; 1860, 22,529; 1865, 23,686; 1870, 28,804.

VERNON—was formed from Westmoreland and Augusta, Feb. 17, 1802. A part of Stockbridge was taken off in 1836. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is rolling, the mean elevation being about 200 ft. above the Mohawk. The principal streams are Oneida Creek, forming the w. boundary, and Skanandoa Creek,² flowing through the e. and n. part, and emptying into Oneida Lake. The territory of this town was included in the original Oneida Reservation. Among the patents granted in town were Bleeker's South Patent, Bas Chard's Patent of 4,911 acres, Abraham Van Eps and Rev. John Sargent's Patent. The principal Oneida village was called Kan-on-wall-o-hu-le. A small remnant of this once powerful nation of Indians still live in the n. w. part of the town. Very few towns in the State surpass this in all the elements of fertility. A mineral spring is found a mi. n. w. of Vernon Centre. **Vernon**, (p. o.) upon Skanandoa Creek, n. of the centre, was incorp. April 6, 1827. It contains 4 churches, a private seminary, and bank. Pop. 391. **Vernon Centre**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **Oneida Castle**, (p. o.) on the w. line, contains a church, academy, and 262 inhabitants. **Turkey Street**, is a thickly populated farming neighborhood. The first settlements were made in 1794-97.³ The first religious services were held in 1801.

¹ *Utica Daily Observer*, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Grove & Bailey, publs. Size, 24 by 36. Terms \$3.00. *The Observer and Democrat*, weekly issue of the above. Terms, \$2.00.

Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Ellis H. Roberts, publisher. Size 26 by 36. *Gazette* estab. in 1796. *Herald* in 1847. Terms \$9.00.

Utica Weekly Gazette, Herald and Courier by the same publisher. Terms \$2.00. 8 pages. Size 31 by 44.

Utica Daily Bee. Baker & Douglass, publishers. Terms \$6.00.

Oneida Demokrat, semi-weekly. German paper. J. C. Schreiber, prop. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$3.50.

The Gospel Messenger, (Prof. Ep.) weekly. Grove & Bailey, publs. Terms \$2.50.

The Patriot, (Temperance) weekly. M. Ireland, pub.

8 pages. Size 23 by 40. Terms \$2.00.

Utica True Democrat, John Tillington, pub.

Y Drych, (The Mirror, Welsh, weekly. J. Mather Jones, publisher. Terms \$2.50.

Y Cyfaill o'r Hen Wlad, (The Friend from the Old Country,) monthly magazine, (Rev. M. A. Ellis, editor. Hyde Park, Pa.

The American Journal of Insanity, (Medical,) quarterly. Medium 8vo, 128 pages. Edited by the medical officers of the State Lunatic Asylum. Terms \$4.00.

² Named from the celebrated Oneida chief, and signifying Hemlock, or stream of Hemlocks. Alluding to this interpretation of his name, this chief once made this striking remark: "I am an aged hemlock. An hundred winters have whistled through my branches. I am dead at the top!"⁴

³ The first settler was Josiah Bushnell, in 1794. Upon the relinquishment of the Indian title in 1797, a large number of families from Mass. and Conn. came in; and within 2 years every farm in town was taken up. Among the early settlers were families named Hills, Bronson, Wetmore, Holmes, Stone, Gridley, Smith, Bissell, Foot, Goodwin, Frisbie, De Votie, Austin, Stannard, Griswold, Alvord, Thrall, Wilcox, Church, Spence, Carter, Marshall, Tuttle,

VERONA—was formed from Westmoreland, Feb. 17, 1802. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is generally level, slightly rolling in the e., and marshy in the w. Oneida Lake and Creek form the w. boundary, and Wood Creek the n. boundary. Several small streams in the town are tributaries to these. The Oneida Lake Canal, formerly in use, has been abandoned, except one mile to the quarries, from whence quantities of stone are taken to Utica and Rome for building purposes. A new canal has been commenced further west from Durhamville to the lake, 7 miles. There is a mineral spring in the e. part of the town.¹ **Verona**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 229 inhabitants. **Durhamville**, (p. o.), a sta. on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R., on the w. border, partly in Madison co., contains 2 churches, a glass factory, foundry, tannery, and 859 inhabitants, of whom 711 are in this town. **Verona Depot**, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., contains 10 houses. **State Bridge**, (p. o.) is a sta. and small village on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R., **Higginsville**, (p. o.) 219 inhabitants; **New London**, (p. o.) in the n. part, 433 inhabitants; **Sconondoa**, in the s. part, on the line of Vernon, 20 houses; **Verona Mills**, 20 houses; **Dunbarton**, a glass factory and 20 houses; and **Staceys Basin**, 10 houses. **Fish Creek**, (p. o.) is a sta. on the N. Y. & O. R. R. Settlement was commenced in 1792, by Geo. A. Smith;² Rev. Joseph Avery preached the first sermon. There are now 14 churches in town.³

VIENNA⁴—was formed from Camden, April 3, 1807, as “Orange.” Its name was changed to “Bengal,” April 6, 1808, and to Vienna, April 12, 1816. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface, rising from Oneida Lake on the s. border to an elevation of about 100 ft., spreads out into a rolling plateau. The n. w. part is hilly. Wood Creek and Oneida Lake form the s. boundary. Fish Creek forms most of the e. boundary, and unites with Wood Creek before it enters Oneida Lake. The w. branch of Fish Creek forms a part of the n. boundary. Good building stone is quarried in the e. part, and large quantities of bog ore have been raised from the marshes near the lake. **Vienna**, (p. o.) in the e. part, contains a church and 156 inhabitants. **North Bay**, (p. o.) in the s. part, near the lake, contains 348 inhabitants. **McConnellsburg**, (p. o.) in the n. part, on the line of Annsville, contains 118 inhabitants. **Elpis**, a church and 8 houses. **Fish Creek Landing**, contains 20 houses; **West Vienna**, (p. o.) on the lake, 113 inhabitants. **Pine**, is a hamlet, in the e. part. The first settlement was commenced near the close of the last century.⁵

WESTERN—was formed from Steuben, March 10, 1797. Lee was taken off in 1811. It lies in the interior, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by numerous gulleys worn in the slate by the streams. Mohawk River and Lansing Kil Creek meet near the centre and flow s. and s. w. into Rome. Stone quarries are worked which have furnished large quantities of stone for the Black River Canal. **Westernville**, (p. o.) contains 235 inhabitants. **North Western**, (p. o.) contains a church and about 20 houses. **Hillside**, and **Big Brook**, (p. o.) are hamlets. **Delta**, (p. o.) is in the s. w. corner, mostly in the town of Lee. The first settlement commenced in 1789, by Asa

Bush, McEwen, Wilcoxon, and Webber, on Bas Chard's location, around Vernon Centre; Rev. John Sargent, and families named Codner, Marvin, and McEwen, on Sargent's Patent; Skinner, Lawrence, Shedd, Grattan, Deland, Spaulding, Grant, Kellogg, Tryon, Carter, Moore, Simons, Doane, May, Mahan, Page, Ingraham, Crocker, Graves, Soper, Norton, Dix, Root, Vaughan, Wright, Cody, Kelsey, Raymond, Alling, Haseltine, Carpenter, Hungerford, Burley, and Darling, on the “Reservation;” Gridlin, Webster, Stone, Hotelkiss, Warren, Youngs, Willard, Langdon, and Neller, in the s. w. part; Brockway, Upham, Cole, Davis, Blount, Brookins, Day, Frink, Neys, Campbell, Huntington, and Cook, in the n.; and Van Eps, Hubbell, Warner, Piereson, and Patten, on the Van Eps Patent. The first death was that of a daughter of Josiah Bushnell, in 1795. — Sessions taught the first school, in 1798; A. Van Eps kept the first store, in 1799; and Asahel Gridley built the first gristmill.

¹A hotel and water-cure has been erected for the accommodation of visitors and patients. The water is nearly saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and yielded to Prof. Noyes' analysis the following ingredients to the gallon:

Muriate of soda.....	720 gr.
Lime, with a little magnesia.....	63 "

Sulphate of lime.....	60 "
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The water resembles in many respects that of the Harrowgate Springs in England.

² Smith was eight days working his way through snow, swamps and thickets, from Westmoreland. Among the early settlers were Asahel Jackson, in 1796, near the blockhouse; La Whitten de Wardou, at Oak Orchard, on Wood Creek, in 1796 or '97. Among the early settlers in the s. part in 1798 were Brooks, Langdon, Avery, Eames, Bosworth, Pomeroy, Day, Ellis, Fisher, Phelps, Benedict, Loomis, Warren, Tilden, Todd, Skinner, Billington, Wheeler, Robbins, Clark, Bishop, and Brown. The first birth was that of Eva Smith, in 1795; and the first death was that of a child of Wardou, in 1797, who was buried in its cradle for want of a coffin.—*Jones' Oneida Co.*, p. 67. Asahel Jackson kept the first inn, in 1796. The first saw and gristmills were built for the Indians.

³ 4 M. E., 2 S. D. Bap., 2 Presb., 2 Luth. Bap., Free Meth. Union, and 2 R. C.

⁴ Gen. A. Hamilton, John Lawrence, and John B. Church, under proceedings in chancery, became owners of this town.

⁵ Timothy Halestea, — Fisher, — Jarvis, Peter Gibbons, Isaac Babcock, Alex. and Jonathan Graves, Eliakim Stoddard, Allen Nichols, and David Stone were early settlers. The first birth was that of Polly Blakesley, in 1803; and the first death, that of Alex. Cravies, by an accident in a sawmill in 1804. Lyman Matthes taught the first school; Wm. Smith kept the first inn, in 1801. Ambrose Jones built the first sawmill, in 1801; and Wm. Smith the first gristmill, about 1804.

Beckwith and his sons Asa, Reuben, Wolcott, and Lemuel, and Henry Wager.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1798; Rev. Stephen Parsons preached occasionally.

WESTMORELAND—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. A part of Whitestown was annexed March 15, 1798. Verona and part of Vernon were taken off in 1802. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, with a mean elevation of 150 to 250 ft. above the Mohawk. The streams are mostly small brooks. Iron ore has been obtained in large quantities for the Westmoreland, Lenox, Onondaga, and Paris furnaces. Several quarries of fine building stone have been wrought; and from some of these grindstones were formerly manufactured. **Hampton**, (Westmoreland p. o.) in the e. part of the town, contains 3 churches, several manufactories, and 444 inhabitants. **Lowell**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part, contains a church and 171 inhabitants. **Hecla Works**, (p. o.) s. w. of the centre, contains a large furnace,² and 125 inhab. **Lairdsville**,³ (p. o.) in the s. part, contains a church and 15 houses. **South Church**, and **Spencer Settlement**, in the n. part, are stations on the "Rome and Clinton R. R." **Eureka**, 2 mi. s. of Spencer Settlement, contains about 50 houses. **Bartlett**, (p. o.) is a station on the Rome & Clinton R. R., with a church and cheese fac. The first settlement was made by James Dean, upon a patent granted to him under an act of May 5, 1786.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was formed Sept. 20, 1792.⁵

WHITESTOWN—named from Hugh White, the pioneer settler, was formed March 7, 1788, and originally included an indefinite amount of territory extending westward, at the present time forming several counties. Steuben, Mexico, Paris, and Westmoreland were taken off in 1792; Augusta in 1798; Utica in 1817; and New Hartford in 1827. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, s. e. of the centre of the co. A broad, flat interval extends along the Mohawk; and from it the surface rises in gentle slopes about 100 ft. and from the summits spreads out into a rolling upland. Oriskany Creek flows n. e. through near the centre, and Sauquoit Creek through the e. part. The farmers are mostly engaged in cheese dairying. **Whitesboro**,⁶ (Whitestown p. o.) in the Mohawk Valley, in the s. e. part of the town, was incorp. March 26, 1813. It contains 4 churches, the Whitestown Seminary, and several miscellaneous manufactories. It is a canal and R. R. station. Pop. 964. **Oriskany**, (p. o.) near the mouth of Oriskany Creek, is a canal village and R. R. station. It contains 4 churches and several manufactories.⁷ Pop. 584. **Yorkville**, and **New York Mills**, in the s. part, are manufacturing villages upon Sauquoit Creek, the former containing 212 inhabitants, and the latter 3 churches and 1,264 inhabitants.⁸ **Walesville**, (p. o.) has a cotton batting fac., a papermill, etc. Pop. 115. **Colemans Mills**, and **Pleasant Valley**,⁹ are hamlets or thickly settled farming neighborhoods. The first settlement was made by Judge Hugh White and his 5 sons, Daniel C., Joseph, Hugh, jr., Ansel, and Philo, in May 1784.¹⁰ This was the first settlement in the co., and became the nucleus of civilization for Central N. Y. The first church (Presb.) was formed Aug. 20, 1794; the first settled pastor was Rev. Bethuel Dodd.

¹ These settlers, with one exception, continued to reside on their first locations until their deaths. Gen. Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, settled here in 1803, and resided until his death in 1821. The leasehold tenure long retarded settlement, and is still a source of dissatisfaction.

² These works engaged in the manufacture of shell hardware, have a capital of \$40,000, and employ 40 hands. A blast furnace established here near the commencement of the century was run 30 years.

³ Named from Samuel Laird, an early settler. Among the other early settlers were Jonathan Dean, Silas Phelps, Ephraim Blackmer, Nehemiah Jones, Joseph Jones, Joseph Blackmer, Jr., and Samuel Laird,—all of whom located on Dean's Patent. In 1799, settlement spread rapidly, and John and Nathaniel Townsend, Benj. Blackmer, John Vaughan, Josiah Stillman, Nathan Loomis, Joshua Green, Joseph Blackmer, sen., Amos Smith, John Morse, Daniel Seely, Elijah Smith, Samuel Starr, Alexander Parkman, and Stephen Brigham, located in town. Mr. Dean was an Indian trader, acquired the language of the natives, and exercised much influence over them. He received this grant through a stipulation made by the Indians as a reward for services rendered to their nation. Although greatly attached to him, these savages upon one occasion, came near taking his life to avenge the death of one of their number, who was accidentally killed by a Dutchman on the Mohawk. The first gristmill and saw-mill in town were built by him on Dean's Creek. He died

Sept. 10, 1823, aged 76 years.—*Jones' Oneida*, p. 749. A MSS. account of Indian mythology, written by him, is in the State Library. Rebecca Pomeroy taught the first school in town.

⁵ There are 7 churches in town: Cong., 2 Meth. Ep., Bap., O. S. Bap., and Friends.

⁶ The first courthouse of Herkimer co. was erected here in 1793. A clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the State was established at Utica, then in Whitestown, April 4, 1807.

⁷ Malleable Iron Works, employing from 50 to 75 hands, and tobacco works. Of the 2 Woolen and 1 Cotton Mill formerly in operation here, one of the former is stripped of its machinery and the others are idle. There is a Prot. Ep., a Presb., a Meth., and a Welsh Meth. ch. at Oriskany.

⁸ The New York Mills an extensive manufactory of cotton, has branches at Yorkville, New York Mills, and Upper New York Mills,—the last named in New Hartford.

⁹ Has 87 inhabitants.

¹⁰ Among the other early settlers were Amos Wetmore, Jonas Platt, Geo. Doolittle, Thomas R. Gold, Reuben Wilcox, Arthur Breese, Enoch Story, Elizur Moseley, Caleb Douglas, Wm. G. Tracy, Gerret Y. Lansing, and Henry R. Storrs. The first child born was Esther White, and the first death, that of Mrs. Blatchley soon after the first settlement. The first gristmill in the town and co. was built in 1788, by Judge White, Amos Wetmore, and John Beardsley.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.



THIS county—named from the powerful Indian tribe that formerly held dominion in this region, and the remnant of which still reside within its limits. It was formed from Herkimer, March 5, 1794, and included the original Military Tract of Central New York. Cayuga was taken off March 8, 1799; Cortland, April 8, 1808; and a part of Oswego, March 1, 1816. It lies near the centre of the State, centrally distant 150 mi. from Albany, and contains 812 sq. mi.

The n. half is nearly level, and the s. broken by ridges of hills gradually sloping upward to a height of about 1,000 feet on the s. border. They are divided into five distinct ridges, all having general n. and s. direction and separated by narrow

and deep valleys. The most eastern of these ridges enters the town of Manlius from the e., and extends northward to the immediate vicinity of the Erie Canal, the valley of Limestone Creek forming its w. boundary. Its highest point is 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. The second lies between the valleys of Limestone and Butternut Creeks and embraces the highlands of Fabius and Pompey, the w. part of Manlius, and the e. part of La Fayette and De Witt. In Pompey this range attains an elevation of 1,743 ft. above tide. The lower or n. part of this ridge is subdivided by the deep valley of the w. branch of Limestone Creek. The third range, between the valleys of Butternut and Onondaga Creeks, comprises the highlands of the central part of La Fayette, the w. part of De Witt, and the e. portions of Tully, Onondaga, and Syracuse. Its highest point, in La Fayette, is several hundred ft. lower than the hills of Pompey. The fourth range, between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, comprises the highlands of Otisco, the w. portions of Tully, La Fayette, Onondaga, and Geddes, and the e. portions of Marcellus and Camillus. The highest point of this range, in Otisco, is but a few ft. lower than the highest point of Pompey. The fifth range, lying between Nine Mile Creek and Skaneateles Lake and Outlet, comprises the highlands of Spafford, the w. parts of Marcellus and Camillus, and the e. parts of Skaneateles and Elbridge. Its highest point, Ripley Hill, in Spafford, is 1,981 ft. above tide. The axis of this whole system of highlands, extending through Pompey, Fabius, and Tully, forms a part of the watershed between Susquehanna River and Lake Ontario. The declivities of these hills are generally steep; but their summits are rolling and crowned with forests or cultivated fields.

The valleys of Limestone, Butternut, Onondaga, and Nine Mile Creeks, and Skaneateles lake, which have been worn through from the salt group southwards across the county, all open into other valleys extending southward towards the Susquehanna, their summits being near the county line, and about 1,200 feet above tide. Their formation dates back into the glacial or drift period of geology, and indicate the former energy of these abrading forces.

The geological formation of the co. consists of alternate strata of shale and limestone. The lowest on the s. shore of Oneida Lake, is the Clinton group, and above these, toward the s., the Niagara limestone, the red and green shales and gypsum of the Onondaga salt group, the waterlime group, Oriskany sandstone, Onondaga limestone, corniferous limestone, Seneca limestone, Marcellus shales, Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Ithaca shales. The last four are found upon the summits of the southern hills. The salt group occupies the very base of the hills; and the limestones crop out along their declivities in an e. and w. line extending through the centre of the co. The celebrated Onondaga Salt Springs are in the valley in which Onondaga Lake is situated, and the brine is found above or within the strata of red shale. The salt wells are 200 to 400 feet deep, and will be particularly noticed in the following pages. The Onondaga Lake is about 5 miles long, by a mile wide, and at the deepest place the water is 65 feet. It is the remnant of a vast excavation in the Onondaga salt group, which has been since mostly filled up with deposits of sand, gravel, etc. The bottom and sides of the lake are covered with lake marl, to a depth of six feet or more, and forming an impervious stratum between the fresh waters of the lake and the salt water of the brines below. Along the margin of the lake, in the vicinity of the salt springs, samphire and other marine plants are found.

The soil of this co. is not surpassed by that of any other co. in the State. It is extensively

derived from the decomposition of the underlying rocks. But the northern towns are nearly all covered with drift, and their soil is generally a light, sandy loam, alternating with heavy clay. The vast deposits of lime upon the hills go far toward enriching the soil of the valleys, and marl abounds in the swamps and little lakes. The county is rich in agricultural resources, including grains, fruits, and dairy products. In 1865, there were reported 4 cheese factories in this co., of which 3 used the milk of 850 cows, and produced 272,633 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were 27, of which 15 used the milk of 4,850 cows. In the central and n. portions the marshes are covered many feet thick with peat and muck.

The streams of the co. nearly all flow n. in their course, forming beautiful cascades. Oswego River, which forms a part of the e. boundary of Lysander, is formed by the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers. Seneca River enters the n. part of the co. from the w. and pursues an easterly course until it unites with Oneida River. It is a broad, deep stream, with a limited water power, and from the earliest period it has been a thoroughfare for commerce. It is now a part of the Canal and Inland Navigation system of the State. This stream drains nearly all of the small lakes in Central N. Y. Large sums of money have been expended in deepening its channel at Jacks Reefs, upon the w. border of the co., for draining marshes near the outlet of Cayuga Lake. The enterprise has been partially successful, and a large amount of valuable land has been reclaimed.

Oneida River is a deep, sluggish, crooked stream, 18 miles long, with low banks, navigable by canal and small steamboats, and forming part of the canal and river improvement of the State. Limestone and Butternut Creeks flow into Chittenango Creek, a mile above its entrance into Oneida Lake. Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, the latter being the outlet of Otisco Lake, are tributaries of Onondaga Lake. Otisco Inlet, may be considered the source of Nine Mile Creek. Skaneateles Outlet unites with the Seneca River, just beyond the western border of the county. Tioughnioga River, a tributary of the Chenango River, takes its rise in the Tully ponds on the southern border of the county. The principal lakes of the co. are the Oneida, the Onondaga, and Cross Lake, in the north, and Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes in the hilly country of the west.

Skaneateles Lake, on the western border, is a beautiful sheet of water, 860 feet above tide, and 320 feet deep, extending 16 miles in length from n. w. to s. e., and with an average width of one mile. The north half is bordered by gentle cultivated slopes. The southern half is bordered by high and abrupt hills which rise nearly 2,000 feet above tide, and the dark shadows of the forest give the water a deep blue appearance. Here lies Glen Haven, near the head of the lake, nestling under the western hills. The lake is excavated in the Hamilton group, the Tully limestone appearing on both sides. It has at times been navigated by steamers, but the enterprise did not prove profitable. Otisco Lake is nearly 4 miles long by half a mile wide, of no great depth, and bordered by hills rising abruptly 1,000 to 1,200 feet above its surface, which is 772 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above tide. Its inlet flows through a deep, narrow valley, and the lake itself may be regarded as only an expansion of the Nine Mile Creek.

Onondaga Lake, about 6 miles long, a mile and a quarter wide, and 361 feet above tide, a little north of the centre of the county, is noted for the salt springs around its head. It is shallow towards the south end, but suddenly falls off into deep water, at some distance out. Its outlet, about half a mile long, leads into Seneca River. Cross Lake upon the n. w. border, is a shallow body of water 5 miles long, and one wide, and is an expansion of Seneca River, which runs across it. In the portions of the county occupied by the water lime and Onondaga limestone formations, there are many deep rents and fissures or sunken places, from 50 to 200 feet or more below the general surface. The deepest of these have ponds of water. Their banks are precipitous, and the rocks above, cracked and broken. The water of these lakes is sometimes immensely deep. They are sometimes called the "Cretaceous Lakes," from their form, or "Green Lakes" from the color of their waters. They appear to have been formed by the falling of the superincumbent strata, into caverns formed by the dissolving away of soluble formations below. Some have attributed them to the action of water from the surface, in a remote geological period.¹

The co. seat is located at the city of Syracuse. The courthouse, a beautiful structure, of Onondaga limestone, is located on W. Genesee St., near the centre of the city. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. One of the State Court Libraries is kept here.

¹ Survey of Onondaga Co., by George Geddes.—*Transactions of State Agricultural Society, 1859, p. 219-352.*

The *Onondaga Co. Penitentiary* is a commodious brick edifice, situated upon an eminence a mile n. e. of the courthouse. It contains apartments for a jail, and under an act passed May 4, 1869, it receives all female convicts, sentenced in any of the courts of the Fifth and Sixth Judicial Districts, who would otherwise have gone to Sing Sing Prison. It may also at the discretion of the courts, receive other convicts under sentence for 5 years or less, from the 3d and 4th Judicial Districts. The total number of inmates in 1870, was 861. Daily average, 156, of whom 126 were males and 30 females. Prisoners are employed in making shoes and chairs. Expenses in 1870, \$19,577.93. —Earnings, \$16,415.94. The *clerk's office* is a fireproof brick building, at the corner of Church and North Salina Sts. It contains rooms for the Surrogate and Supervisors. The *poorhouse* is located upon a farm of 36½ acres on Onondaga hill, 4 mi. s. w. of Syracuse. It is of stone, 3 stories, 40 by 80 feet, with a building in the rear, 2 stories high, 45 by 50 ft. It is intended to replace the latter by a new one of same size, but 3 stories high. Valued with the land at \$21,400. A lunatic asylum of stone, 2 stories, 75 by 30, was built in 1860, and another of the same size and materials are being constructed. One is to be used for men and the other for women.

Onondaga Co. Orphan Asylum, incorp. May 10, 1845. On E. Genesee, cor. Walnut St., and is a 4 story brick edifice sufficient for 150 inmates. Value of property, \$21,435. Investments, \$31,100.59. Expenses last year, \$13,553.70. About 75 supported on an average.

The Erie Canal extends e. and w. through near the centre of the county. The Oswego Canal extends from the Erie at Syracuse, n. through Salina and Clay. The Oneida and Seneca Rivers on the north border are parts of the canal system of the State. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends through Manlius, De Witt, Syracuse, Geddes, Camillus, Van Buren, and Elbridge. From Syracuse two divisions of this n. r. extend westward to Rochester, one via. Clyde and Lyons, called the "New Road," and the other via. Auburn and Geneva, called the "Auburn Branch." The *Oswego Division* of the Del., Lackawana & Western R. R. Co. and with 3 rails for broad and narrow gauge, extends from Syracuse n. through Geddes, Van Buren, and Lysander; and the *Syracuse Division* of the D. L. & W. R. R. extends from Syracuse s. through Onondaga, De Witt, La Fayette, Fabius, and Tully, uniting with the Erie Railroad at Binghamton.

The *Syracuse Northern* R. R. has lately been constructed to a junction with the R. W. & O. R. R. at Sandy Creek, the greater part in this co. being in the towns of Clay, Salina, and Cicero. The *Syracuse & Chenango Valley* R. R. is under construction to Earlville, on the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. passing through Syracuse, De Witt, Manlius, and a corner of Pompey. The *Skaneateles* R. R. connects the village of Skaneateles with the Auburn Branch of the Central Road, near the w. line of the co. A branch of the Syr. Northern R. R. is proposed from Liverpool to Phoenix. The Auburn Branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. will pass very near the s. e. border of the county, affording facilities for that portion. The railroad in and near the city of Syracuse will be noticed in our account of that city.

The "Salina and Fort Brewerton Plank Road," one of the first of its kind in the State, is still maintained, and is conducted with profit.

This county was the seat of the ancient Onondagas who were the leading tribe of the Iroquois confederacy. The great councils of these people were held here, and a small remnant live on a Reservation, in the town of Onondaga, where they have acquired some degree of civilization. The Onondaga Indian Agricultural Society was incorp. May 18, 1870. Traces of ancient occupation have been found in many places.¹ A Jesuit Mission was formed here over two centuries ago, but they were broken up through the influence of the Mohawks, in 1658. The French at a later period, made ineffectual attempts to settle in the country, but no permanent location was found until after the revolution. In 1788, the Onondagas ceded their lands to the State excepting a reservation about 11½ m. long and 9 wide, including parts of LaFayette, Camillus, Geddes, and DeWitt, the city of Syracuse, and town of Onondaga. This has since been reduced by treaties in 1796, 1817, and 1822, to about 6,100 acres, in the towns of Onondaga and LaFayette. The greater part of this co. is included in the *Military Tract*, which was granted to Soldiers of the Revolution, and laid out into 25 townships, each of about 60,000 acres and each subdivided into 100 lots. The subjoined table shows the names originally given to these townships, their present location and the county in which

¹ In 1829, a small bowlder of hornblende, was found in Pompey, with a rude inscription representing a tree and serpent, and the words "Leo de Leon VI, 1520" marked upon it. This relic is in the Cabinet of Albany Institute.

included. It is generally understood that the first names were given by Robert Harper, then Deputy Secretary of State.¹

The first white settlers after the revolution were Ephraim Webster, and Benjamin Newkerk. They were Indian traders, and settled in 1787. They had a store on one of the bluffs between Syracuse and the late village of Salina. Newkerk died Dec. 7, 1787, within the present limits of Syracuse.

In 1788, Asa Danforth and son, and comfort Tyler, located in Onondaga valley.

Salt.—The Salt Springs early became an object of interest, and have always belonged to the State since ceded by the Indians, the latter retaining the right of using them forever. This important manufacture has been a source of vast benefit to the State, and of prosperity to the locality where located. As this interest extends through two of the towns, as well as the city of Syracuse, a general notice of the Salt Springs may be given in this connection. The Salt Springs were mentioned by the French Missionaries as early as 1645-6, and were known and used by the Indians from an unknown period in the past. The first settlers made salt in a rude way from the beginning, and the number of kettles was gradually increased from one or two to a hundred or more, the usual number being now about 50 or 60, in one block; usually in two parallel rows. The first solar works were built in 1821. The rude hand pumps were succeeded by those driven by horse power in 1805, and by water power in 1807 or 1808. In 1797, the State assumed the control of the Salt Springs, and in 1826, the care of raising the brine. In 1841, the Salina pump house, and in 1858, the Syracuse pump house was built, and since then other facilities have been added as the occasion required.

The water rises to about the surface of the ground by its own pressure, and is raised by forcing pumps. The brine of the Onondaga salt district is mostly derived from an area about a mile long and half a mile wide, with an area of about 300 acres. Wells are sunk by pressing down iron pipes through the gravel, sand and marl, until they reach salt water. The tubing was formerly made of maple logs, turned smooth on the outside, with heavy iron bands flush with the outside at the connecting joints. The lower end was shod with iron. The gravel and earth is loosened with drills, and raised with a sand pump. The strength of the water is tested by a *salometer*, on the principle of the hydrometer, graduated so as to mark pure water at 0°, and saturated brine at 100°. The strength by the salometer ranges from 45° to 85°, the percentage of saline matter from 14 to 18, and the temperature from 50° to 52°.

¹ *Townships of the Military Tract.*

Number	Township.	Present Towns.	County.	Number	Township.	Present Towns.	County.
1	Lysander..	Lysander.....and s. part of Granby.....	Onondaga.	15	Fabius	Fabius.....and x. parts of Truxton and Cuyler.....	Onondaga.
2	Hannibal..	Town and w. part of city of Oswego. Hannibal, and s. part of Granby.....	Oswego.	16	Ovid.....	Ovid, Lodi, and Covert.....	Cortland.
3	Cato.....	Victory and Ira, and s. parts of Conquest & Cato.....	Cayuga.	17	Milton.....	Genoa.....and Lansing	Seneca.
4	Brutus	Mentz and Brutus, and parts of Conquest, Cato, Montezuma, Throop, and Seneca.....	Cayuga.	18	Locke	Locke and Summer Hill .. and Groton.....	Cayuga.
5	Camilus ..	Van Buren and Elbridge, and part of Camillus.....	Cayuga.	19	Homer	Homer and most of Cortlandville	Tompkins.
6	Cicero.....	Clay and Cicero	Onondaga.	20	Solon	Solon, Taylor, and s. part Truxton and Cuyler	Cortland.
7	Manlius	Dewitt and Manlius, and part of Salina	Onondaga.	21	Hector	Hector	Cortland.
8	Aurelius...	Fleming, Auburn City, and Owasco, most of Throop and Seneca, part of Aurelius, and 1 lot in Montezuma.....	Onondaga.	22	Ulysses	Ulysses, Enfield, & Ithaca	Schuyler.
9	Marellus..	Skaneateles and Marcellus, parts of Spafford and Otisco.....	Cayuga.	23	Dryden	Nearly the whole of Dryden	Tompkins.
10	Pompey ...	Pompey, most of La Fayette, 3 lots in Otisco.....	Onondaga.	24	Virgil	Virgil, most of Hartford, and Lapicer, and 21 lots in Cortlandville, and 1 lot (20) in Freetown.....	Cortland.
11	Romulus ..	Romulus, w. parts of Fayette and Varick, 4 lots in Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.	25	Cincinnatus	Freetown, Cincinnati, & most of Marathon.....	Seneca.
12	Scipio	Scipio and Venice, s. part of Ledyard, 5 lots in Niles, and small point (s. w. cor.) of Moravia.....	Cayuga.	26	Junius.....	Junius, Tyre, Waterloo, n. part of Seneca Falls.....	Wayne.
13	Sempronius	Moravia, Sempronius, and most of Niles	Cayuga.	27	Galen	Galen and Savannah.....	Wayne.
14	Tully	and part of Spafford.... Tully, s. part Spafford, and Otisco	Onondaga.	28	Sterling	x. part Weleott and Butler, and Sterling	Cayuga.
		Scott and Preble.....	Cortland.			Junius was added to compensate those who drew lots afterward found to belong to the "Boston Ten Towns"; Galen, to supply those who belonged to the Hospital Department, and who at first were not provided for; and Sterling, to satisfy all the reclaiming claims. The U. S. granted 100 acres to each of the soldiers in Ohio; and it was left optional with them to surrender this claim and receive the whole 600 acres in this State, or to retain the claim and secure but 500 acres. The 100 acres reserved was taken from the s. e. corner of each lot, and became known as the State's Hundred. A charge of 48 shillings was made up no each for the survey; and in default of payment a reserve of 50 acres, known as the Survey Fifty, was made.	

Fahrenheit. A bushel of salt weighing 56 pounds, can be made on a general average from 35 gallons of brine. The salt contains from 1 to 4 per cent. of other ingredients, chiefly the carbonate and sulphate of lime, the chloride of magnesium, oxyde of iron and silica. The wells lately sunk are stronger than those formerly in use. The total amount of salt inspected at the Onondaga salines, from 1797 to 1870, was 209,529,603 bushels. Since 1840, the amount of solar and fine salt have been separately reported, and show a total of 31,199,168 bushels of the former, and 178,320,435 of the latter. Some idea of the vastness of these quantities may be formed, when it is remembered that the solid contents of the largest of the great pyramids of Egypt is about 64,680,000 bushels. The total amount of salt manufactured since the inspection began, would therefore make *about three and a quarter pyramids*. The quantity made annually since 1859, has been as follows:

YEARS.	Solar Salt.	Fine Salt.	Total.	Net Revenue paid into General Fund.	YEARS.	Solar Salt.	Fine Salt.	Total	Net Revenue paid into General Fund.
1860.....	1,462,565	4,130,692	5,593,247	\$12,342 50	1866.....	1,978,163	5,180,320	7,158,503	\$ 24,557 48
1861.....	1,884,697	5,315,694	7,200,390	26,761 28	1867.....	2,271,892	5,323,673	7,595,565	22,059 73
1862.....	1,983,022	7,070,852	9,053,874	49,696 21	1868.....	2,027,490	6,639,126	8,660,616	37,244 06
1863.....	1,437,656	6,504,727	7,912,583	38,664 94	1869.....	1,857,942	6,803,295	8,662,237	41,211 09
1864.....	1,071,122	5,407,712	7,373,834	29,906 96	1870.....	2,437,691	6,260,422	8,748,115	24,411 38
1865.....	1,336,760	4,499,170	6,255,930	18,620 59					

Total net earnings of the State from 1846 to 1870, both inclusive, \$555,601.82. The only deficit occurred in 1857, (\$6,603.01.)

The business of making and selling salt is mostly in the hands of the "Salt Company of Onondaga," formed in 1860, with a capital of \$300,000, recently increased to \$1,250,000. This company is only a co-operation of the various persons and firms engaged in the business, which now employs 28 manufactories of solar, and 316 of fine salt. There are 316 "salt blocks," each with from 50 to 60 kettles. A 60 kettle salt block will make 30,000 to 40,000 bushels a year. The kettle holds from 100 to 120 gallons each. Fuel is derived almost entirely from the Blossburg bituminous coal mines in Pa., about 200,000 tons being used annually. Of solar salt vats, there are 43,803, each 16 by 18 feet, which produces on an average of 50 bushels of salt during the season. The vats are in sets of three each, of which there is no deposit in the first; one of iron and other impurities first precipitated, in the second, and of salt only in the third, or lower. They have covers to be run over them when it rains. About 730 acres are covered with salt vats, around the head of Onondaga Lake, and in Geddes and Salina. The State levies a duty of 1 cent a bushel, and owns both the springs and most of the land on which the salt is made. The receipts from duties in the year ending September 30, 1870, were \$88,512.47, and the expenses, \$54,688.90. The water is raised mostly by water, but partly by steam power, into elevated wooden reservoirs, and the surplus flows into an artificial pond several acres in extent, near the Syracuse pump house. Formerly, wood alone was used in evaporating the brine, and after the forests around had been exhausted, it was brought by canal from a distance. The modern introduction of coal as a fuel, has rendered the use of high chimneys necessary to secure a proper draft. Sometimes two or more salt blocks will use the same chimney.

Much science has been applied to the analysis of these brines, and to the methods best adapted for producing a pure salt at the least expense. The most successful results depend upon the separation and precipitation of impurities before the salt begins to crystallize, and with careful management, an article is produced of nearly absolute purity.

During the late war, the stoppage of importation by way of the Mississippi, and the destruction of the salines in Western Virginia, created an unprecedented demand upon the Onondaga works, from the western parts of the Union. More recently, the development of the salt business in the northern part of Michigan, and in Ohio, has in some degree reduced the demand; but the superior quality of the salt produced at Syracuse and vicinity, must still give it preference for use in dairies and packing houses.

The wells at the Onondaga salines are from 150 to 417 feet deep. They are about 20 in number; several others having been abandoned, and others, after great expense, having proved failures. The manufacture is carried on entirely in the towns of Salina and Geddes, and in the city of Syracuse.

Salt works of very limited extent in comparison with these, have been formerly run at Montezuma, and the attempt to establish the business has been recently made near Canastota. In the early settlement of the country, numerous attempts were made to manufacture salt from the weak brines common throughout the Medina sandstone region; but these attempts have all been given up long ago, as altogether unprofitable.

From a statement published in December, 1869, it appears that the Salt Company of Onondaga employed at that time, directly or indirectly, about 5,000 laborers, mostly men, and used annually, 200,000 tons of coal, 23,000,000 pieces of staves, 7,000,000 pieces of heading, 12,000 pieces of hoops, 200,000 yards of bag cloth, 2,000 kegs of packing nails, and 3,000,000 feet of lumber for repairs. They paid annually \$350,000 freight on lake, river, and canal, \$80,000 in canal tolls, and \$86,000 State duties.

The capacity of the country, if for salt, was New York State, 12,000,000 bushels; Ohio, \$25,000,000; Virginia, \$50,000,000, and Michigan, \$100,000,000. The supply was said to be illimitable in Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho and Texas. With reference to the origin of the brine, there has been much theoretical discussion. Perhaps the most probable source is rock salt at a great depth, although we have no certain knowledge of its existence. Certain rocks of the Onondaga salt group, present hopper shaped cavities, showing that crystals of salt have been dissolved away. More rarely the arrangement of several of these forms produces an imperfect cube. The marly clay found in connection with the salt formation sometimes occurs in the form of crystals, from one to eight inches in size, which appear to have taken the place of salt that has been dissolved away. Elaborate statements relating to the chemistry and geology of the salt region are given in the reports of the Geological Survey, and in many reports from time to time to the legislature.

Gypsum may be placed next after salt, as the most valuable mineral product in the county. The gypseous or green shales affording this mineral, constitute the upper portion of the Onondaga salt group. They form a surface rock in an irregular belt across the county mostly south, and near the line of the canal, with a branch extending up the valley of Onondaga creek, and widening out in Camillus and Elbridge to a breadth of nearly fifteen miles on the western border of the county. In this rock large masses of porous and cellular limestone known as *vermicular lime rock*, occur in this formation. It is as porous as lava in many places, and between two layers of this rock, occur an abundance of the hopper formed structure, noticed in our account of the salt rocks. The beds of gypsum occur in the upper parts of the salt group, wherever it appears across the county, the principal quarries being in Marcellus, DeWitt, Onondaga, Camillus, and Elbridge. The largest beds are in DeWitt, northeast from Jamesville, where it is found in masses more than thirty feet thick. It has been sold on the bank of the canal, sometimes at less than a dollar a ton. Some quarries occur at Camillus and the R. R. at Nine Mile creek, is cut through large masses. The whole thickness of the gypseous shales is 295 feet.

Throughout the gypsum regions are found numerous tunnel-shaped cavities at the surface of the ground, 5 to 30 ft. deep and about the same in circumference. These are supposed to be caused by the underlying rocks being slowly dissolved by water, and the earth above falling into the cavity so formed. From year to year new cavities are continually forming.

Water lime occurs in the group next above the shales, and the layers of this formation are 127 feet thick.¹ The part used for cement, occurs in two layers from 3 to 4 feet thick, at the top of the formation. It is burned, ground, and mixed with sand, in the proportion of 1 of lime, to from 2 to 6 of sand. It occurs of an average surface width of perhaps a quarter of a mile along the outcrop, and in detached masses resting upon the gypsum rock, and is best developed at Brown's saw mill in Manlius, at Butternut Creek below Ganesville, in the Onondaga Valley, at Split Rock quarry, and at the crossing of Nine Mile and Skaneateles Creeks over this formation.

The Oriskany sandstone, which is next in the ascending series, varies in thickness from a mere trace to 30 feet. It is not of much importance as a building stone.

The Onondaga limestone which is the next above, is of great economical importance, affording one of the finest materials for building in the State.

The best quarries of this limestone occur on the Indian Reservation, in the valley 6 mi. s. of Syracuse, and at Split Rock, in the n. part of Onondaga. The stone is very light colored,

¹ Geddes' Report.—*Transactions of State Agricultural Soc.* 1859, p. 249.

and when polished would make an ash gray marble. It has been extensively used for building purposes, and for locks on the canals, the Rochester aqueduct, etc. It affords upon burning the best of lime, which when slacked is of the purest white. As a surface rock it has but little area, being mostly exposed in ravines and precipices; and it is divided by seams, or joints, having a direction N. 33 deg. to 35 deg. E., and S. 55 deg. to 57 deg. E., dividing the rock into convenient masses for working. The rocks above these formations have much scientific interest, but are not of much importance for building or other purposes. The limestones are used for lime.

Few incidents have occurred to make the history of the county, beyond the completion of internal improvements, which have been so many eras in its prosperity. The troops raised during the late war were as follows:

The 12th Regiment N. Y. Vols. (in part) was organized in Syracuse, in 1861. A Regimental Camp was formed at Syracuse, Sept. 13, 1861, under Major J. B. Brown, and the 101st Regiment (in part) was formed there.

Syracuse was designated by General Orders No. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous for the 22d Senatorial District, and the 122d and 149th Regiments were organized at that place in the summer and fall of that year. Parts of the 75th, 86th, 185th, 93d, and 194th Infantry, 2d, 3d, 10th, 12th, 15th, 20th, 22d, and 24th Cavalry, and of the 1st Artillery were raised in this co. Of the 15th Cav. nine Cos. were organized at Syracuse in 1863-4, by enlistment from various counties.

POPULATION of towns (and city of Syracuse) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Camillus.....	2,940	2,552	2,422	359	281	264	281	311	267	310	260	332	257	278	242
Cicero.....	3,277	3,166	2,903	553	199	443	176	506	193	521	148	538	176	443	144
Clay.....	3,593	3,069	3,158	541	139	411	196	515	228	474	211	476	242	400	183
De Witt.....	3,043	3,001	3,105	370	260	328	252	359	261	345	292	395	296	296	292
Elbridge.....	4,509	4,318	3,796	431	418	355	437	391	503	411	425	408	504	376	435
Fabius.....	2,305	2,201	2,047	391	157	341	160	366	134	377	115	363	140	317	144
Geddes.....	2,526	3,246	4,503	290	161	258	222	290	254	362	225	429	331	462	315
Lafayette.....	2,537	2,397	2,233	331	203	292	230	309	249	311	220	317	229	257	202
Lysander.....	4,741	4,913	4,914	675	408	580	380	655	421	701	374	697	440	615	360
Maurilius.....	6,023	6,276	5,834	746	525	630	529	766	601	761	547	776	611	639	583
Marcellus.....	2,908	2,577	2,337	421	177	316	173	373	187	332	164	344	189	297	182
Onondaga.....	5,113	5,312	5,530	691	421	589	423	662	402	715	444	719	513	673	440
Otisco.....	1,848	1,696	1,602	252	151	222	168	231	161	201	135	191	156	178	140
Pompey.....	3,931	3,502	3,114	618	291	522	313	565	320	538	299	511	334	448	279
Salina.....	2,400	2,754	2,610	292	263	236	294	222	328	249	255	304	271	269	279
Shaneateles.....	4,335	4,128	4,524	463	370	377	347	452	331	489	355	533	382	475	344
Spafford.....	1,814	1,466	1,503	249	177	209	176	235	164	251	163	275	126	209	99
Syracuse City	26,119	31,734	43,051	2,879	2,205	2,359	2,563	3,120	3,165	3,543	3,000	4,152	3,359	3,934	3,536
Tully.....	1,690	1,583	1,560	268	122	224	134	256	144	260	136	266	143	260	119
Van Buren.....	3,037	3,031	3,038	392	274	335	293	403	329	392	320	446	530	370	319
Onondaga I.R.	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	90,686	90,636	104,144	11,243	7,222	9,321	7,763	11,023	8,697	11,566	8,028	12,541	9,312	11,248	8,637

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ONONDAGA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.)

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Date of tax on valuation in cents.
1859..	461,420	\$22,912,629	\$3,523,700	\$26,436,329	\$28,350,128	\$5,896 45	\$1,081 43	\$21,262 60	\$49,612 72	0.71
1860..	461,420	22,912,629	3,523,700	26,436,329	28,350,128	55,896 45	61,081 43	21,762 60	86,912 89	0.79
1861..	461,420	22,465,219	3,273,825	25,739,044	28,350,128	53,616 55	52,587 92	21,262 60	88,594 15	0.76
1862..	461,620	22,989,949	3,648,738	26,248,607	26,301,697	60,299 95	36,191 64	19,726 27	105,208 73	0.85
1863..	461,620	22,378,193	3,812,019	26,690,212	26,676,600	71,683 38	66,854 48	20,007 45	113,375 55	1.02
1864..	461,620	24,645,013	5,112,343	29,757,356	27,912,019	108,969 32	619,374 74	20,934 01	125,604 09	3.13
1865..	461,620	24,645,013	5,112,243	29,757,356	28,424,497	106,969 32	619,374 74	21,318 37	111,210 04	3.03
1866..	461,621	24,445,016	4,258,075	28,703,085	27,690,085	176,337 93	125,317 21	20,916 06	134,211 41	1.64
1867..	457,620	24,581,296	5,448,523	30,029,819	29,251,385	142,440 92	296,830 98	36,564 23	185,746 29	2.26
1868..	461,720	25,618,035	4,931,200	30,549,315	31,429,819	111,726 67	269,006 14	33,287 27	143,005 70	1.79
1869..	461,620	26,553,980	4,499,115	31,053,095	32,049,315	138,428 48	291,397 28	40,061 64	140,215 76	1.90
1870..	461,620	27,265,154	4,275,275	31,541,429	32,553,095	141,590 01	272,420 66	40,691 37	195,735 93	2.00

CAMILLUS—was formed from Marcellus, March 8, 1799. A part of Onondaga was annexed in 1834. It is an interior town, lying a little n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is generally rolling, the ridges extending in a n. and s. direction. Nine Mile Creek flows n. e. through near the centre, and along the s. line it is bordered by steep banks 100 to 200 feet high. In the n. w. corner is a swamp covering an area of several hundred acres. The Erie Canal and both branches of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. cross this town.

Limestone and gypsum are both found in abundance, and the latter has been known to exist since 1792. Its great importance in agriculture was recognized at an early period, and in 1809 DeWitt Clinton, Samuel Young, and other prominent citizens visited the locality. About the same time quarrying was commenced by a joint stock company, and a successful business was carried on for many years. A large sulphur spring is found in the n. w. corner, and near Split Rock on the line of this town and Onondaga a small white-sulphur spring has been found, of value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. **Camillus**, (p. o.,) on Nine Mile Creek, near the centre of the town, was incorp. in 1852; it contains 3 churches, and 598 inhabitants. **Amboy**, in the n. e. part contains 128 inhabitants. **Belle Isle**, (p. o.,) on the canal, 1 mi. e. of Amboy, contains 68 inhabitants. **Fairmount** is a p. o. and R. R. station near the e. border. The first settler was Capt. Isaac Lindsay, who located upon Lot 80 in 1790.² The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1817.

CICERO—was formed from Lysander, Feb. 20, 1807. Clay was taken off in 1827. It lies upon Oneida Lake, in the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface is level or very slightly undulating. An extensive swamp in the s. e. part occupies one-third of the entire surface, and another considerable swamp extends along the lake shore w. of South Bay. The town is chiefly devoted to dairying, and there are 4 cheese factories. **Cicero Corners**, (Cicero p. o.,) near the centre of the w. line, has 3 churches, a large steam saw and grist mill, and 212 inhabitants. **Centreville**, (Plank Road p. o.,) is on the line of Clay, there being in this town about 20 houses, a church, and a steam sawmill. **Brewerton**, (p. o.,) on the outlet of Oneida Lake, contains 2 churches and 322 inhabitants. South Bay and Frenchmans Island are places of resort for pleasure seekers. Frenchmans Island is named from its having been occupied for some years by a M. Desyatins, a Frenchman, and his little family, concerning whom there has been much conjecture, and more romance than the facts really justify. He was educated, but unaccustomed to business, and having lost his property by a mercantile venture, he came hither and resided several years. He afterwards removed to "Rotterdam," on the north shore of the lake, and finally returned with his family to New York.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 455,100. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850 ..	317,280	113,291	430,571
1855 ..	344,528	114,702	459,230
1860 ..	346,120	87,043	433,163
1865 ..	343,634	109,472	453,306

² James, Wm., and Elijah Lindsay, brothers of the first settler, came soon after. Among the other early settlers were Nichols Lamberson, Moses Carpenter, Judge Wm. Stevens, Dr. J. H. Fribbie, Wm. Reed, Selden Leonard, and David Hinckle. Daniel Veal taught the first school, in 1803; Isaac Lindsay kept the first inn, in 1793; John Tomlinson the first store, in 1806; David Munro, Wm. Wheeler, and Samuel Powers built the first saw and grist mills, in 1806.

Fort Brewerton, one of the line of English fortifications between Oswego and the Mohawk Valley, was situated in Oswego co., on the shore of Oneida Outlet, opposite the present village of Brewerton. The Salina and Central Square Plank Road crosses this town, and is kept in good repair. The Syracuse Northern R. R. is under construction across the n. w. corner. The first settlement was made by —— Dexter, a blacksmith, who located on the river, opposite the fort, in 1790.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Cicero Corners, in 1819; Rev. James Shepard was the first preacher. There are 8 churches in this town: 4 Meth. Episc., Presb., Universalist, Disciples, and Union. —

CLAY—was formed from Cicero, April 16, 1827. It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is but little elevated above the level of Oneida Lake. Seneca River forms the w. and Oneida River the n. boundary. These streams are sluggish; and along the latter is an extensive swampy region. The Syracuse Northern R. R. has lately been built across this town. Dairying is a leading business in the n. part, and there are 4 cheese factories in the town. In the s. part fruit, potatoes, and onions, are largely produced. The soil is well adapted to tobacco, which is becoming an important crop. It is one of the best agricultural towns in the co. **Belgium**, (Clay p. o.,) upon Seneca River, contains a church and 166 inhabitants; **Euclid**, (p. o.,) 2 churches and 138 inhabitants; **Centreville**, (Plank Road p. o.,) on the line of Cicero, 2 churches and 289 inhabitants. **Three River Point**, lies at the junction of Oneida and Seneca Rivers, in the n. w. corner.² Pop. 43. The first settler was Major Bingham, who located at Three River Point, in 1793.³ The first church (Evang. Luth.) was located in the n. e. part of the town. There are 5 churches in town: (2 Meth. Episc., 2 Bap., and Lutheran.)

DEWITT—named from Moses DeWitt, an early settler and prominent citizen, was formed from Manlius, April 12, 1835. A portion of Syracuse was annexed in 1858, but the Supreme Court pronounced the law unconstitutional, and it never took effect. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. The n. half is level, and the s. broken and hilly. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and their summits are 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys. Butternut Creek, flowing n., divides the highlands into two nearly equal ridges. Upon this stream are several fine mill sites. In the s. w. corner, about 1 mi. n. w. of Jamesville, is a small lake, occupying a deep chasm in the rocks. It is nearly circular in form, about 80 rods in diameter, and is almost surrounded by perpendicular banks 150 to 200 feet high.⁴ Another lake, of a similar character, lies 2 mi. n. e. of Jamesville.⁵ Messina Spring, a strong sulphur spring, n. w. of the centre of the town, has considerable local notoriety for medicinal qualities. These springs are three in number, and about 20 feet apart, arising from limestone, and having calcareous deposits at the surface. Temperature, 50° F. The water yields, upon analysis, carbonate of lime, the sulphates of lime and magnesia, and chloride of calcium. Gypsum and waterlime are both extensively quarried along the banks of Butternut Creek. **Jamesville**,⁶ (p. o.,) in the s. part of the town, contains 3 churches and several manufactories.* Pop. 402. **Orville**, (De Witt p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 157 inhabitants. **Collamer**,⁷ (p. o.,) in the n. part is a hamlet. **Messina Springs**, is near the w. line. The first settler was Benj. Morehouse, from Dutchess co., who came in April 26, 1789.⁸

ELBRIDGE⁹—was formed from Camillus, March 26, 1829. It is the central town

¹ Among the other early settlers were Oliver Stevens, Ryal Bingham, Ethanath Botchford, John Leach, and Patrick McGee. The first child born was John L. Stevens, in 1792. Geo. Ramsay taught the first school, 1792; Patrick McGee kept the first inn, in 1791; Isaac Cody the first store, in 1793; and Moses and Freeman Hotchkiss built the first sawmill, in 1823. John L. Stevens is still living.

² The junction of these two rivers forms the Oswego River; and from this is derived the name of the village.

³ Among the other early settlers were Adam Coon, in 1790; Simeon Baker, in 1799; John Lynn, in 1800; and Joshua Kinne and Elijah Pinekney, in 1807. — Hall taught the first school, in 1800; A. L. Soule kept the first store; and Abraham Young built the first sawmill.

⁴ This lake is about 60 feet deep, and it is surrounded by a wall of Helderberg limestone.

⁵ In the vicinity of this latter lake two caves have been discovered and explored for several rods under ground. The caves and sinks in which the lakes are situated are evidently formed by the dissolving of the underlying rocks by the action of water. They are not now accessible.

⁶ Named from James De Witt, who started a forge here at an early day.

⁷ Locally known as "Britton Settlement."

⁸ Among other early settlers were Daniel Keeler, Dr. Holbrook, Jeremiah Jackson, Stephen Angel, Stephen Hungerford, John Young, Jeremiah and James Gould, William Bonds, Roger Merrill, Caleb Northrup, and Benjamin Sanford,—all of whom located in the town between 1790 and 1800.—The first child born was Sarah Morehouse, Feb. 16, 1790; and the first death was that of Egbert De Witt, May 30, 1793. Polly Hibbard taught the first school, in 1795; Benjamin Morehouse kept the first inn, in 1790; and Asa Danforth built the first sawmill, in 1792, and the first grist-mill, in 1793.

⁹ In the w. part of the town, at the time of the first settlement, were found the remains of three distinct fortifications: one was square, one quadrangular, and one circular. When first discovered, the embankments were 3 feet high; and upon one of them stood an oak tree 4 ft. in diameter. These works were each situated near a living spring of water. The remains of various articles found here seem to indicate that these fortifications were known to the French.

upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and rolling in the s. Seneca River and Cross Lake form a portion of the n. boundary.¹ Skaneateles Outlet flows n. w. through the w. part. Upon the banks of the Outlet, near the centre, are found the peculiar tunnel-shaped cavities in the earth, characteristic of regions abounding in gypsum. Several weak brine springs are found along Seneca River. A magnesian spring occurs a little north of Elbridge village, flowing from the vernicular rock on the east side of Skaneateles Creek. It possesses active cathartic properties. Just above this spring gypsum has been quarried.

Elbridge, (p. o.) on Skaneateles Outlet, in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 1, 1848; it contains the Munro Collegiate Institute,² 3 churches, and several manufactories. Pop. 463. **Jordan**, (p. o.) upon the Erie Canal, 2 mi. below Elbridge, was incorporated May 2, 1835, and contains several mills and manufactories, and 1,263 inhabitants. Pop. 1,263. It has a graded union school, and a newspaper office.³ It is a station upon the direct branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and an important canal village. A feeder from the Outlet connects with the canal at this place. **Peru**, (Jacks Reef p. o.) is a hamlet, on the canal, near the n. e. corner. **Canton**, (Memphis p. o.) is on the east line, at the s. w. corner of Van Buren. **Junction**, (Hart Lot p. o.) is a r. r. station on the "Auburn Branch." **Half Way**, (p. o.) is a station on the same r. r. **California**, is a hamlet, on the canal, 2 mi. e. of Jordan. The first settler was Josiah Buck,⁴ who located on lot 82, in 1793. The first church (Bap.) was formed Dec. 30, 1816; Elder Craw was the first preacher.

FABIUS—was formed from Pompey, March 9, 1798, and at first embraced the military townships of Fabius and Tully, each 10 mi. square. The s. half of the township of Fabius was erected into the town of Truxton, (Cortland co.) in 1808, and now constitutes the n. part of Truxton and Cuyler. Tully was taken off in 1803. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. It has a general elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above the Erie Canal at Syracuse. The surface of the s. half is broken by a series of ridges extending in a n. and s. direction, and separated by narrow valleys. Their declivities are generally steep, and the summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. South Hill, in the s. w. corner, is the principal elevation. The central and northern parts are level or moderately hilly. The streams from the centre flow s. into the Tioughnioga, and those upon the e. and w. borders flow n. into Limestone and Butternut Creeks. A small lake, known as "Labrador Pond," lies at the w. foot of South Hill. Along the stream w. of Fabius Village is considerable swamp land. From its elevation, and the broken character of its surface, this town is best adapted to pasturage. Dairying is the principal occupation of the people. **Fabius**, (p. o.) (formerly "Franklinville") is situated on a small stream, n. e. of the centre of the town. Pop. 378. **Apulia**, (p. o.) is a station of the Syracuse Div. of D. L. & W. R. R., in the w. part of the town. Pop. 181. The first settlers were Josiah Moore and Timothy Jerome, from Stockbridge, Mass., who came in 1794.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Apulia, in 1804; and the first pastor was Rev. Mr. Osborne. The first church edifice erected was a Bap., at Fabius Village, in 1800.

GEDDES—was named from Hon. James Geddes, first settler, and afterwards one of the engineers of the Erie Canal. It was formed from Salina, March 18, 1848. It lies upon the w. bank of Onondaga Lake, a little n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and rolling in the s. In the s. e. part are several isolated, rounded drift hills, or knolls. Seneca River forms the n. boundary, and Onondaga Creek a part of the e. Nine Mile Creek flows e. through near the centre. Near the s. w. extremity of the lake are several salt wells.⁶ The

¹ The channel of this river at Jacks Reefs has been deepened by the State, for the purpose of draining the Cayuga marshes.

² Founded in 1839, by Nathan Munro, who left it an endowment of \$20,000. The building—among the finest in the State—is of brick, faced with brownstone, and has accommodations for 300 pupils. The school is well sustained, and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2. Established in 1850.

³ *Jordan Transcript*, (Dem.) weekly. H. P. Winsor, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2. Established in 1850. Among the other early settlers were Robert Fulton, James Strong, Col. Chandler, Dr. Pickard,—Potter, Jas. Wiesner, Wm. Stevens, Dr. John Frisbie, Zenas and Aaron Wright, Martin Tickner, Reynolds, Corey, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Rowley, Jonathan Babcock, Moses Carpenter, Squire Munro, Ezra and John Brackett, and Joseph and Aaron Colman. John Healy taught the first school, in 1801; Josiah Buck kept the first inn, in 1793; Wm. Stevens kept the first store and built the first sawmill, in 1797; and Isaac Strong the first gristmill in 1798.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Capt. Ebenezer

Belden, Col. Elijah St. John, Thomas Miles, Jonathan Stanley, Abel Webster, James Harris, John Wallace, Thos. and Simeon Keeney, Jacob Penoyer, and Abel Pixley. The first child born was Charles Moore, in 1798; the first marriage, those of Abel Webster and Lydia Keeney, and of Luther St. John and Polly Joy, in 1804; and the first death, that of Josiah Moore, in 1802. The first school was taught by Miss Jerome, (afterward wife of Judge James Geddes,) in the e. part of the town; Eunice Fowler taught the first school near Apulia, in 1802-03. The first tins were kept by Josiah Tubbs, near Tully, in 1797, and by Capt. St. John, at Apulia, in 1802; David Caldwell kept the first store, in 1804; Thos. Miles built the first sawmill, in 1800; and John Meeker the first gristmill, in 1808.

⁵ The first salt well was dug by James Geddes, in 1796. The Indians claimed the springs w. of the lake; but they adopted Mr. Geddes into their tribe, and allowed him to go on with his work. *Transaction N. Y. State Ag. Soc.* 1859, p. 267.

New York State Asylum for Idiots is in the E. part, near the line of Syracuse; and the D. L. and W. R. R. coal depot is on the canal. **Geddes**, (p. o.,) in the s. E. part, was incorporated April 20, 1832, but is now org. under an act passed April 6, 1867. Population 3,629. The Onondaga Iron co. have a furnace near the Syracuse line, and at the junction of the Central and Oswego Railroads. It went into operation in the fall of 1870. There is an extensive rolling mill on the Erie Canal in the village of Geddes, employing from 100 to 200 hands, and making merchant iron only. There is also a pottery doing an extensive business. Capital \$50,000. The salt manufacture of Geddes is extensive both by solar and artificial heat. In 1870, the quantity of solar salt made was 929,475 bushels; of fine, 178,054, and of fine ground, 303,945. Total, 1,411,474, being nearly one-sixth of the whole amount made in the country. The first settlement was commenced by James Geddes, in 1794.¹

LAFAYETTE—was formed from Pompey and Onondaga, April 15, 1825. It was named from the Marquis de LaFayette, at a time when his name was prominently before the country as “The Nation’s Guest.” It is an interior town, lying s. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken. Butternut Creek flows N. through the E. part, and Onondaga Creek through the w. The high ridge between the valleys of these streams has steep declivities, and its summit is 300 to 600 ft. high. Conkling’s Brook, in the s. E. part, flows from the E., and within the space of 1 mile it descends 500 ft. About one-half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lies in the N. W. corner of this town. **LaFayette**, (p. o.,) on the ridge near the centre of the town, is a small village. Pop. 135, and **Cardiff**, (p. o.,) on Onondaga Creek, has a population of 147. This village has become memorable from the pretended discovery of a *petrified giant*, Oct. 16, 1869, on the farm of William C. Newell, near this place. It was 10½ ft. long, and was soon found to be sculptured in gypsum. At a later period, its history was traced out, and its fraudulent origin exposed and confessed. The block of stone was quarried at Fort Dodge, Iowa, made into an image at Chicago, sent east, and buried a few months before its “accidental discovery.” It proved an immense “success”; but the most amusing feature of this farce, was the facility with which multitudes of men reputed as learned and scientific, believed and certified, that if not real fossil, at least a piece of statuary of great antiquity; perhaps many centuries old, or at latest, the work of the Jesuit missionaries some 200 years ago. Mr. Hull, of Binghamton, the inventor of this wonder, has published a book describing the enterprise from first to last. It may be remarked that those first to avow their belief, in the genuine antiquity of this sculpture, were the last to confess their mistake, and it is presumed that some still adhere to their first impressions, and defend their certified statements. The “*Cardiff Giant*,” has indeed made his mark, in the history of successful humbugs. **Linn**, (Conklingwood, 20.,) in the s. E. part. The first settler was John Wilcox, who located upon Lot 14 in 1791.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in Oct. 1809; Rev. Benj. Bell was the first preacher.

LYSANDER—was formed March 5, 1794. Hannibal, (Oswego co.) was taken off in 1806, and Cicero in 1807. It is the N. W. corner town in the county. Its surface is level and somewhat swampy in the E., and gently rolling in the w. Seneca River forms its S. and E. boundaries. This stream takes the name of Oswego River, below the mouth of the outlet of Oneida Lake. In the s. w. part is a slight fall in the river, known as Jacks Rift. At Baldwinsville is a fall of 7 ft., affording a valuable water power. Mud Lake, a large pond s. w. of the centre, covers an area of about 300 acres. **Baldwinsville**, (p. o.,) on Seneca River, was incorp. in 1848. It contains a bank, a union school, extensive mills and factories, a newspaper office,³ and 2,130 inhabitants. **Betts Corners**, (Lysander p. o.,) near the N. W. corner, has a population of 268. **Little Utica**, (p. o.,) 1 church and 30 houses; **Plainville**, (p. o.,) a church and 161 inhabitants; and **Jacksonville**, a church and 25 houses. **Lamsons**, (p. o.) is a n. n. station. The first settler within the

¹ Among the other early settlers were Freeman Hughes and James Lamb. Nancy Root taught the first school, in 1803; James Lamb kept the first inn, in 1803; and Noah Smith built the first sawmill, in 1823.

² Comfort Rounds and Wm. Haskens located in town in 1792; Solomon Owen and James Sherman, in 1793; John Houghtaling, Amaziah Branch, James Pearce, Samuel Hyatt, Amasa Wright, and Reuben Bryan, in 1794; and Isaac and Elias Couklin, Zenas and Ozius Northway, and

Isaac Hull, soon after. The first child born was Amy Wilcox, in 1791; the first marriage, that of Solomon Owen and Lois Rounds, in 1793; and the first death, that of Moses DeWitt, in 1794. Rev. Amaziah Branch was the first teacher; — Cheney kept the first inn; Steoughton Morse the first store; and James Sherman built the first sawmill in 1795.

Onondaga Gazette, (Independent) weekly; Geo. S. Clark, Editor and Publisher. Size 21 by 36. Terms \$1.75.

present limits of the town was Jonathan Palmer, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew Lot, 36, and located upon it in 1793.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1813.

MANLIUS—was formed March 5, 1794. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798, a part of Salina in 1809, and DeWitt in 1835. It lies on the e. border of the co. near the centre. The surface of the n. half is level, and that of the s. half rolling and hilly. Limestone Creek flows n. through near the centre of the town, and at the northern extremity it receives Butternut Creek from the w., and the two united streams flow into Chittenango Creek, which latter stream forms the n. e. boundary of the town. A few rods s. of the canal, near the centre, are two small lakes, similar in character to those already described in De Witt, but somewhat larger. They are known as the "Green Lakes." In the s. w. corner of the town is another small pond of the same kind.² The e. branch of Limestone Creek, near the s. border of the town, falls down a limestone precipice 100 ft., forming a beautiful cascade. "Deep Spring," an Indian land mark, is on the e. line of the town, near the Old Seneca turnpike. It is a subterranean stream, exposed by a circular opening about 60 ft. across at the top, and 20 ft. deep, sloping in steep banks to the water, which in wet weather becomes a brook of considerable size. Traditions of warfare, and traces of Indian occupation are connected with this locality. Its Indian name was Te-ungh-sat-a-yagh. In the w. part are extensive quarries, from which are obtained immense quantities of waterlime, quicklime and gypsum. The Central R. R. crosses Limestone Creek on an iron bridge of 82 ft. span.

Manlius, (p. o.) on Limestone Creek, near the s. line of the town, was incorp. March 12, 1813. It contains the Manlius Academy, a union school, several manufactories on a large scale, and 879 inhabitants. Several mineral springs occur in this town. A short distance s. of the village of Manlius, there is a strongly sulphurous spring, found to contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and carbonates of iron and lime. A mile n. of the village are three medicinal springs, feebly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, and having a slightly saline taste. These waters were formerly much resorted to, and were known as the "Elk Horn Springs." **Fayetteville**, (p. o.) on Limestone creek, 2 mi. n. w. from Manlius, and 1 mi. from the Erie Canal, with which it is connected by a navigable feeder, was incorp. May 6, 1844. It is finely situated on a gentle elevation, and has a number of valuable water privileges.³ It contains 4 churches, a union school, a National bank a State bank, a newspaper office,⁴ extensive manufactures, several large establishments for the manufacture of lime, plaster, and waterlime. Population 1,402. **Manlius Centre**, (p. o.) is a canal village, containing 100 inhabitants. **Manlius Station**, (p. o.) has 200 inhabitants, and **Kirkville**, (p. o.) a station upon the Cen. R. R., 150 inhabitants. **High Bridge**, in the s. w. part is a small village with excellent water power. **Matherews Mills**, (North Manlius p. o.) **Eagle Village**, **Hartsville**, are hamlets. The first settlers were David Tripp, who located 1 mi. n. w. of the present site of Manlius Village, and James Foster, who located on the present site of Eagle Village, in 1790.⁵ The first church (Prot. E.) was formed in 1798.

¹ Among the other settlers were Benj. Do Puy, Reuben Smith, Adam Emmeric, Elijah and Solomon Toll, Thomas Farcington, Elijah Mann, John McHarris, Wm. Lindsay, Ebenezer Wells, James Cowan, Abner and Manly Vickery, Job Louis, and Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin. Dr. Baldwin was the early proprietor and founder of Baldwinsville. He built the first saw and grist mills, in 1807; and opened the first store during the same year. By his energy the place soon became an important manufacturing village. Daniel Avers kept the first inn. The first child born was John Toll.

² The Green Lakes are near each other, in the same valley, and are connected by a small brook, which flows from the s. w. or upper to the lower pond. The upper of these is sometimes called *Lake Sodom*. It is nearly circular, about a quarter of a mile across, and 156 feet deep, the surface being 150 feet below the banks, which surround it except on one side. It is 54 feet above Onondaga Lake. The lower lake is much like the upper, excepting a prolongation of half a mile towards the e. between declining hills. It is 165 feet deep. They are both in excavations of the gypseous rock. Prof. Silliman says of Lake Sodom: The bottom is a grass green slate; the sides white shell marl, and the brim black vegetable mould; the waters perfectly limpid. The whole appears to the eye like a rich porcelain bowl, filled with limpid nectar. But to the taste, it is the Harrogate water. The waters contain much sulphate of lime and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The lakes are visited by parties of pleasure very frequently in summer, and are quite interesting as curiosities. Among the hills are several other deep chasms; but they do not contain water. Some of them are filled with ice

during the winter and thus become natural icehouse during the greater part of the summer. The nature and origin of these remarkable depressions have given rise to many speculations and theories on the part of geologists.

³ These are formed by the Ledyard Canal—which was built by the citizens at a cost of \$35,000—and Bishop Brook. The Ledyard Canal is formed by diverting the waters of Limestone Creek, 2 mi. s. of the village; and that, in connection with Bishop Brook, which runs parallel to it through the village, makes 12 water-powers, with an average fall of 20 ft. each.

⁴ *Fayetteville Recorder*, (Independent) Weekly; F. A. Darling, Editor and Pub. Size 21x36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1866.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Joshua Knowlton, and Origen Eaton, on the site of Fayetteville, in 1791; Conrad Loure, Cyrus Kinnie, and John A. Shaefier, in 1792; and Caleb Pratt, Capt. Joseph Williams, Wm. Ward, Colonel Elijah Phillips, Charles Mulholland, Charles Mosely, Dr. Sturtevant, Alvan Marsh, and Dr. Ward, all of whom came previous to 1800. The first child born was Baron Steuben Shaefier, in 1794. The first marriage was that of Nicholas Phillips and Katy Garlock, Jan. 14, 1793; and the first death, that of the father of David Tripp, in 1792; Samuel Edwards taught the first school, in James Foster's barn; James Foster kept the first inn, in 1790; Charles Mosely the first store, in 1793; Elijah Phillips and three others built the first sawmill, in 1792-93; and Wm. Ward the first gristmill, in 1794. The sum of \$500 a year for 5 years was allowed to be taxed in this town by act of May 5, 1868, for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument.

MARCELLUS—was formed March 5, 1794. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798; Camillus in 1799; a part of Otisco in 1806; and Skaneateles in 1830. A part of Sempronius (Cayuga co.,) was annexed in 1804, and a part of Spafford in 1840. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Nine Mile Creek, which extends n. and s. through the centre. The declivities which border upon the creek are steep, and 200 to 500 ft. high. Upon the creek are several falls, furnishing a large amount of water-power. Lime and plaster both abound. Manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent along Nine Mile Creek. **Marcellus**, (p. o.,) on the creek, near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 29, 1853; it contains several mills, etc., and 428 inhabitants. **Marcellus Falls**, (p. o.,) contains 149 inhabitants; both villages have a good water power. **Marietta**, (p. o.,) upon Nine Mile Creek, in the s. part, is a small village. **Clintonville**, is a hamlet. **Thorn Hill**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The first settler was Wm. Cobb, who located on the e. hill in 1794.¹ The first church edifice (Union) was built in 1803.

ONONDACA—was formed from Marcellus, Pompey and Manlius, March 9, 1798. A part of Salina was taken off in 1809, and a part of Camillus in 1834. The surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, separated into two ridges by the valley of Onondaga Creek. The e. ridge is rocky and broken, and the w. is generally smooth and rolling. A fine, wide intervale extends along the creek, and is bordered by steep hillsides, the summits of which are 200 to 400 ft. high. A valley, forming a natural pass between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, extends s. w. through the town. Along the n. line the highland w. of the valley descend abruptly to the n., presenting in some places the face of a nearly perpendicular precipice 100 to 150 ft. high. The Split Rock stone quarry is near the n. w. corner, affording Onondaga limestone for building purposes in great abundance. Lime and waterlime are both largely manufactured. About one-half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lies in the s. e. part of this town. **Onondaga Hill**,² (Onondaga p. o.,) on the hill w. of the creek, contains a church and 176 inhabitants. **Onondaga Valley**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and the Onondaga Academy. Pop. 571. **South Onondaga**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, several mills, and a population of 342. **Navarino**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, near the line of Marcellus, contains a church and 83 inhabitants. **Onondaga Castle**, is a p. o. near the Indian Reservation. **Howlet Hill**, is a p. o. in the n. w. corner. **West Onondaga**, is near the w. line. The first white man who lived in this town and vicinity was Ephraim Webster, an Indian trader. The first permanent settlers were Asa Danforth, his son Asa, from Pittsfield, and Comfort Tyler, a young man who accompanied him,—all of whom located upon a lot a little s. of Onondaga Hollow. This was the first settlement made in the co.³ Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a missionary from Mass., was the first preacher. The first church (Presbyterian) was formed at an early day, at the Hill.

OTISCO—was formed from Pompey, Marcellus, and Tully, March 21, 1806. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by the high ridge between the valleys of Onondaga Creek and Otisco Lake. The declivities of the hills are generally steep and the summits rolling, and elevated 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 1,600 to 1,700 above tide. Otisco Lake is 772 ft. above tide. It lies upon the w. border of the town, in a valley 1,000 ft. below the summits of the hills. Bear Mountain, in the n. e. part, overhanging the valley of Onondaga Creek, is one of the principal elevations. **Otisco**, (p. o.,) situated upon the high ridge near the centre of the town, has a steam mill, a cheese factory, several small establishments, and about 50 houses; and **Amber**, (p. o.,) at the foot

¹ Among the other early settlers were Cyrus Holcomb, Bowen, ——Cady, Samuel Tyler, Dan. Bradley, Samuel Rice, Nathan Kelsey, Thomas Miller, Bigelow Lawrence, Martin Cossitt, and Samuel Headon, all of whom located previous to 1800. The town rapidly filled up with settlers, principally from Mass. The first child born was a daughter of Wm. Cobb. Miss Asenith Lawrence taught the first school, in the summer of 1796; Bea. Samuel Rice kept the first inn, in 1796; Ethan Beach the first store, in 1796; Dan. Bradley and Samuel Rice built the first sawmill, in 1795-96; and May & Sayles the first gristmill, in 1800.

² For many years after the organization of Onondaga co., the co. seat was located at this village. It was a place of considerable business, and the most important village upon the Seneca Turnpike, w. of Whitestown. For a long time its only business rivals were Salina, or *Salt Point*, and Onondaga Hollow; but, on account of the healthfulness of its situation, the Hill maintained its superiority until the

completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825. It is now a mere hamlet.

³ Among the other settlers who came soon after Mr. Danforth, were Abijah Earth, Levi Hisecock, and Roderick Adams, in 1788 or '89; Nicholas Mickles, John C. Brown, Arthur Patterson, John Tyler, Peter Tenbreecker, ——Lewis, Cornelius Longstreet, Peter Young, Joseph and Joshua Farmer, John Adams, Geo. Kibbe, Wm. and Gordon Needham, William H. Sabine, Jasper Hopper, Aaron Bellows, George Hall, Joseph Swan, Thaddeus M. Wood, Jonas C. Baldwin, and Daniel and Nehemiah H. Earth. The first marriage was that of Ephraim Webster and an Indian woman, in 1789. The first child born was Amanda Danforth, daughter of Asa Danforth, Jr., Oct. 14, 1789. Dr. Gordon Needham taught the first school, in 1795; Comfort Tyler kept the first inn; Geo. Kibbe the first store; Gen. Danforth built the first gristmill, in 1791; and Turner Fenner the first sawmill, in 1793.

of Otisco Lake, is a small village. **Maple Grove**, is in the n. e. corner; **Otisco Valley**, (p. o.,) is on the s. w. borders. The first settler was Chauncey Rust, from Northampton, Mass., who moved his family from LaFayette in April, 1801. During this year and the following, a large number of settlers arrived, principally from the four "Hamptons," Mass., and Conn., and the whole town filled up rapidly.¹ The first religious service was a prayer meeting, held in Sept. 1801, at the house of C. Rust. The first church (Cong.) was formed May 9, 1803, by Rev. Hugh Wallace.

POMPEY²—was formed in Jan. 1789. Fabius and a part of Onondaga were taken off in 1798; and LaFayette in 1825. It lies upon the e. border of the co. s. of the centre. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, rolling ridge which lies between the e. branch of Limestone Creek and Butternut Creek. The highest summit is 906 ft. above the surface of Butternut Creek, near the LaFayette r. r. station, 1,343 ft. above the canal at Syracuse, and 1,743 ft. above tide. The general ridge is subdivided into 3 ridges by the valleys of the 2 w. branches of Limestone Creek. These valleys are 200 to 300 ft. below the summits and are bordered by steep hillsides. The streams that drain the s. part of the town flow in a southerly direction. Pratts Falls, upon the w. branch of Limestone Creek, are 137 ft. high; and within a few rods of them are several other fine cascades. Near the n. line, upon the same creek, is a cascade of 70 ft. Just e. of the co. line, near Delphi, on the e. branch of the same stream, are 2 other fine cascades. Carpenters Pond, in the s. e. part, covers an area of about 30 acres.

Pompey Hill,—(Pompey p. o.,) on the summit of the ridge, **Delphi**, (p. o.,) upon Limestone Creek, in the s. e. corner, **Watervale**, (p. o.,) upon Limestone Creek, n. of the centre, and **Oran**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, are small villages. **Pompey Centre**, (p. o.,) locally known as "Greens Corners," is a hamlet. The first settler was Ebenezer Butler, who located on Lot 65 in 1792.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1794; the first preacher was Rev. Mr. Robbins, a missionary from Conn. Several eminent personages, distinguished in the fields of politics, literature, and art, were natives of this town, prominent among whom are Sara J. Clarke, (now Mrs. Sara J. Lippincott, better known as "Grace Greenwood,") Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Charles Mason, formerly Com'r of Patents, and Erastus D. Palmer, the sculptor.

SALINA—was formed from Manlius and Onondaga, March 27, 1809. Syracuse and Geddes were taken off March 18, 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Onondaga Lake, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Mud Creek, in the s. e. part, and its tributary, Bear Trap Creek, are the only streams. Along their course is a considerable amount of swamp land. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of salt. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent. The Syracuse Northern Rail Road passes through the village of Liverpool and across the town. **Liverpool**, (p. o.,) upon the e. bank of Onondaga Lake, on the w. line of the town, was incorp. April 20, 1830. It contains 4 churches, a union school, and a large number of salt works. Pop. 1,555. The first settlement was made at Liverpool, in 1795, by John Danforth and 3 sons, from Worcester co., Mass.⁴

¹ Among the first settlers were Jonathan B. Nichols, Charles and Benoni Merriman, Solomon Judd, Lemon Gaylord, in 1801; Otis Baker, Noah Parsons, Nathaniel Loomis, Amos and Isaac Cowles in 1802; and Benjamin Cowles, Josiah Clark, Daniel Bennett, Elias and Jared Thayer, Henry Elethrop, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Luther French, Jared and Noah Parsons, and Rufus Clapp, soon after Lucy Cowles (afterward wife of Rev. Geo. Colton) taught the first school, in 1802. The first child born was Timothy Rust, March 22, 1802; and the first death, that of Nathaniel Dady, jr., killed by the fall of a tree, July 19, 1802. Dan'l Bennett kept the first inn, in 1802; and Michael Johnson the first store, in 1803. Charles Merriman built the first gristmill, in 1806.

Willis Gaylord, widely known as a refined and graceful contributor to the light literature of the day, came into town with his father from Bristol, Conn., in 1801. He was then 9 years of age; and he resided here until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1844. Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark, twin brothers, were born in this town in April, 1803. They both acquired reputation as writers.

² Named by the Indians Ote-ge-ga-ja-ke, "a place of much grass, openings or prairies." Another name given to this locality, not often repeated, and about which there is much superstitious reserve, is Ote-queb-sah-be-ch, "the field of blood, or bloody ground,—a place where many have been slain." It has been said that no Indian ever visits this neighborhood. They certainly dislike to converse much about it.—*Clark's Onondaga*, Vol. II, p. 325.

³ Moses Blower and Moses Savage came in the same year. Among the early settlers upon the hills were Arlo-nus Bishop, Josiah Holbrook, Timothy Sweet, John and Samuel Jerome, Joseph Smith, Jesse Butler, Dr. Deodatus Clarke, Jacob Hoar, Jas. Olcott, Trueworthy Cooke, Selah Cook, Noadiah and Epiphias Olcott, Dr. Samuel Beach, and families named Hinsdale, Hibbard, Messenger, Western, and Daniel Allen. The early settlers in the e. hollow were Samuel Draper, James McClure, Wm. Cook, Ozias Burr, Elihu Barber, John Lamb, Daniel Thomas, — Savage, Daniel Hubbard, Wm. Shankland, and David Sweet. The first child born was Sally Hoar, about 1794; the first male child born was Orange Butler; the first marriage was that of Zachariah Kinne and Diadania Barnes; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jas. Cravath. Samuel Clement taught the first school in the town and co., on Lot 28, in 1794. Ebenezer Butler kept the first inn, in 1792; Henry Seymour the first store; Pratt & Smith built the first sawmill, in 1796, and the first gristmill, in 1798; Dr. Hezekiah Clarke was the first settled physician. He served 2 years as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and was at the massacre of Fort Griswold.

⁴ Abel Hawley, John Eager, and Patrick Riley came in about the same time. The first marriage was that of Abram Shoemaker and Betsy Danforth, in 1809. The first school was taught by Capt. Conner, about 1797, in a salt block, which at that time contained 4 kettles; and the school was taught while the block was in operation. John Danforth kept the first inn, in 1796.

SKANEATELES¹—was formed from Marcellus, Feb. 26, 1830. A part of Spafford was annexed in 1840. It is the s. town on the w. line of the co. The surface is rolling or moderately hilly, a valuable water power, and considerable manufactures. Skaneateles Lake divides the s. half of the town into two nearly equal parts. From the lake the land slopes beautifully upward to a height of 200 to 500 ft. The highlands upon both borders overlooking the lake furnish a great number of sites for country residences, which, in beauty of situation, have no superiors in the State. Many of these are occupied by fine cottages and villas, Skaneateles Outlet, flowing n., in the principal stream. Upon it are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. **Skaneateles**,² (p. o.) beautifully located at the foot of the lake, was incorp. April 19, 1833. It contains a State bank, a newspaper office,³ and a union school, and several manufactories. Pop. 1,409. **Mottville**, (p. o.) on Skaneateles Outlet, has a population of 2,761. **Mandana**, (p. o.,) on the w. bank of the lake, in the s. part of the town, contains 20 dwellings. **Kelloggs Mills**, a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Skaneateles, contains a woolen factory. There is a large number of important factories on the Skaneateles Outlet. The first settler was John Thompson, a Scotchman, who located upon lot 18 in 1793.⁴ The first church edifice (Cong.) was erected in 1807. Rev. Aaron Bascom was the first pastor.

SPAFFORD—named from Horatio Gates Spafford, author of the first N. Y. State Gazetteer, was formed from Tully, April 8, 1811. Parts of Marcellus and Skaneateles were taken off in 1840. It lies upon the e. bank of Skaneateles Lake, and is the w. town on the s. line of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high ridge between Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, abruptly descending to the valleys on each side and gradually declining toward the n. The highest summit, Ripley Hill, is 1,122 ft. above Skaneateles Lake and 1,982 ft. above tide. Otisco Inlet is a small stream flowing through the valley which extends s. from Otisco Lake. **Borodino**, (p. o.,) in the n. part of the town, and **Spafford**, (p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. The first settlers were Gilbert Palmer and his son John, who located on lot 76 in 1794.⁵



SYRACUSE CITY, was incorp. as a village in Salina, April 13, 1825, and as a city, including the village of Salina, Dec. 14, 1847, a part was annexed to DeWitt in 1858, but the law was unconstitutional and void. It lies in a basin extending s. of Onondaga Lake, and is surrounded by higher grounds, except towards the north. The flat marshy ground around the head of the lake, are covered with solar salt works. It is bordered by a plateau from 10 to 30 feet higher, upon which the level part of the city is built. The high lands around afford pleasant sites for public institutions, and tasteful private residences, while the surrounding country is very fertile and highly cultivated. Besides the great facilities

which the city now enjoys for canal and R. R. communication, important connections are in progress and nearly finished, extending n. e. to Jefferson and s. e. to Chenango co., affording by the former access to the iron mines of northern N. Y., and by the latter a direct route to N. Y. by the Midland R. R. to the Chenango valley. Its R. R. facilities, already for some years in use, connect with Oswego by a R. R. with track for broad and narrow gauge; with Binghamton and the coal regions by a broad gauge road, and with all points e. and w. by the

¹ Indian name; by some said to signify "very long lake," and by others, "the beautiful squaw." The outlet is called "Hannantoo," or "Hannato," meaning "water running through thick hemlocks."

² The beautiful location of this village upon one of the finest lakes in the State renders it a favorite summer resort of people from the cities.

³ *Skaneateles Democrat* (Repub.) weekly, H. B. Dodge, Edr. & Pub. Size 26 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1840.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were — Robinson, Jas. Watson, Lovell Gibbs, Jonathan Hall, and Winston Day, who came in 1793; Warren Hecox, James and Samuel Porter, Dr. Munger, Elanathan Andrews, John Legg, Moses Loss, John Briggs, Nathan Kelsey, Wm. J. Vredenburgh, Isaac Sherwood, Dr. Benedict, and families by the names of Kellogg and Earl, who came in soon after. Elisia Cole, now living, (1859,) came in with his father in 1793. Capt. Wm. Thomas came in 1796; Hezekiah Earl and Samuel Greenman in 1797. The first child born was

Richard P. Watson, June 1, 1796; and the first death, that of Nehemiah Earl, in 1800. James Porter kept the first inn, and Winston Day the first store, in 1797; and Judge Jedediah Sanger built the first saw and gristmill, in 1796.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Jonathan Berry, Archibald Farr, Warren Kneeland, M. Harvey, Isaac Hall, Elisha Sabins, John Babcock, Peter Knapp, Samuel Smith, Otis and Moses Legg, Jethro Bailey, Elias Davis, Abel Amadon, Job Lewis, Daniel Tinkham, John Hillibut, Levi Foster, Benj. Horner, James and Cornelius Williamson, Benjamin Stanton, John Woodward, James Bacon, and Asahel Roundy. The first child born was Alvah Palmer; the first marriage, that of Elisha Freeman and Phoebe Smith; and the first death, that of Benj. Chaffee, in Aug. 1801. Sally Packard taught the first school, in 1803; Jared Babcock kept the first store, in 1809; Archibald Farr kept the first inn and built the first gristmill, in 1808; and Josiah Walker built the first sawmill, in 1810.

"Central," which w. of this, has two routes to Rochester. A new Depot has been built within the past year, 737 feet by 70, consisting of a building 167 by 30 feet, and the remainder covered porticos. The Central R. R. passes under the canal in the eastern part of the city, by a double arch tunnel, and over it, a little w. by an iron bridge of 129 feet span.

There are 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly and weekly, and 1 semi-monthly and 2 monthly newspapers and magazines published in this city.¹

The city has 9 banks, of which 8 are under the National banking laws, and 1 under State, but closing business. It has 2 Saving's Banks, a branch of a Safe Deposit Co. and Saving Trust, the Onondaga Deposit and Trust Co., 2 private Banking houses, an Insurance Co., principally owned here, and several agencies of others. The city is the seat of a large amount of mercantile trade, both wholesale and retail, and of important manufacturers. Among the principal of these, are salt, merchant iron, steel and steel springs, castings and machinery, mowers and reapers, reaper knives, window glass, files, saddlery hardware, malt, beer, ale, cigars, pianos, organs and melodeons, building materials, railroad repairs, and the more common mechanical trades in great variety.

Extensive nurseries are established in the suburbs of the city, and the business is steadily increasing.

The city is supplied with gas by a co. that has laid 30 miles of mains, and with water by a co. that brings its supply from springs. A further addition is about to be made from Onondaga Creek, by use of the Holley pump erected in Onondaga, just out of the city limits. The co. has a cap. of about \$400,000, and nearly 30 miles of mains. Its street railroads are as follows:

The Central City Railway Co. has a line of r. r. from the central part of the city 2 m. to Salina. The *Syracuse and Onondaga R. R.* runs from the central part to Oakwood Cemetery, about 1½ m. A continuation from this extends about 2 m. to Onondaga Hollow. *The Genesee and Water St. Railway*, extends from the central part of the city on E. Genesee St. to Beech, with branch to Butternut St., in 4th ward, each over a mile in length. *The Syracuse and Geddes R. R.* extends from the central part of city to Geddes, 2 m. *The 5th Ward R. R.* runs from the central part of city to South St., with a branch nearly to the Idiot Asylum at junction of Delaware and Geddes streets.

The city is divided into 8 wards. Its funded debt April 3, 1871, was \$998,000, of which \$500,000 was in aid of the Syracuse Northern R. R., and \$350,000 of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R. The further sum of \$150,000 was due the latter upon compliance with certain conditions. Its floating debt was \$11,800.

The *Police* of Syracuse are by act of Feb. 15, 1869, under 4 com'rs, of whom 2 are chosen from each political party. There are about 30 policemen employed.

The *Fire Department* is under a chief and three assistants, and consists of 3 Steamer cos., a Hook and Ladder co., and 2 other fire cos. By an act passed May 2, 1870, a tax was allowed for the construction of a fire alarm telegraph.

The *City Hall* is a commodious brick edifice, fronting on Washington St., and has a public hall, and most of the city offices.

A *State Armory* was built in 1858, on a park near Onondaga creek; is enclosed with an iron fence, and has a fine lawn in front. An act passed April 27, 1871, authorized the construction of a building adjacent to, and in connection with the State armory at Syracuse, to be used as an armory and drill room by the National Guard, upon the appropriation of

¹ *The Syracuse Daily Journal*, (Repub.), Daily, Sundays excepted, Truair Smith & Co., pub., size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$4.00. Established in 1844.

Syracuse Semi-Weekly Journal. By the same publishers.

Terms \$4.00.

The Syracuse Weekly Journal. By the same publishers.

Terms \$2.00.

The Syracuse Daily Courier, (Dem.) Daily, Sundays excepted, D. J. Hulsted & Co. pub., size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$8.00. Established in 1855.

Onondaga Weekly Courier. By the same publishers.

Terms \$2.00.

Syracuse Daily Standard, (Repub.) Daily, Sundays excepted, Summers & Co. pub., size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$8.00.

Onondaga Standard, weekly. By the same publishers.

Terms \$2.00.

American Wesleyan, (Religious) weekly, Adam Crooks, Editor and Agent, size 26 by 37 inches. Terms \$2.00. Established 1843.

Children's Banner. By same publishers as the *Wesleyan*, size 14 by 22 inches. Terms 30 cts. Established in 1867.

Syracuse Times, weekly, D. L. Sears, Editor and Pub., size 12 by 18. Established in 1869. Terms \$1.00.

Syracuse Union, (German Repub.) weekly, Alexander von Landberg, pub., 8 pages, size 26 by 40.

Citoyen Américain, English and French, Dr. J. N. Cadieux, Editor and pub., size 29 by 27 inches. Terms \$3.00.

Syracuse Central Demokrat, (German Dem.) weekly, Joseph A. Hofmann, pub., 3 pages, size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$2.50.

Central Catholic, (Religious) weekly, B. B. Mahon, Editor and pub., size 23 by 32 inches. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870.

Excisor, (Congregational) monthly, Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Editor and pub., 8 pages, size 22 by 32 inches. Terms \$0.50 cts.

Railroad Monthly, Redington & Howe, pub., 32 pages 8 vo. Terms 50 cts.

\$10,000 by the Supervisors, the sum of \$20,000 might be drawn from the State Treasury for this purpose.

Few cities of its size in the country have so fine or so many public halls as this, which renders it a favorite and convenient place for political and other conventions. Of these halls 4 are first-class, and several of smaller size.

The *Syracuse University*, incorp. March 29, 1870, under the act for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies, has been organized by the appointment of several professors, who will conduct the institution in temporary quarters sufficient for this use until permanent buildings are erected. An ample site has been secured in the s. e. part of the city, on a commanding eminence, and funds have been given sufficient to place it beyond the chance of failure. The city has granted \$100,000 in aid of the enterprise, and numerous very liberal subscriptions have been made by individuals. It is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a successor to the Genesee College at Lima. Their total assets now exceed \$600,000.

The *Public Schools* are on a scale of liberal organization, the Academic department being large and fine. There are 16 school districts, employing 150 teachers, and having an attendance of 7,738 scholars; value of school houses \$440,000; expenditures in last year \$191,244.08. The High School was established under an act passed March 16, 1867, which allowed the issue of bonds to extent of \$75,000 for this purpose. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State.

The *Central Library*, in the High school building, has about 8,000 vols.

The *Franklin Inst.* maintains a Library and Reading Room, and a course of lectures in winter.

The *Library of the Court of Appeals* is supported by the State, and besides a law library proper, has a valuable collection of other books.

The *Onondaga Historical Association*, formed Jan. 16, 1862, and incorp. April 29, 1863, has rooms in Syracuse for its library and collections. It has power to acquire an estate of \$50,000, and has begun a literary and historical collection.

The *Syracuse Y. M. Christian Association*, has a reading room and small library.

The *Onondaga Co. Medical Soc.*, the *Central N. Y. Hom. Medical Soc.*, and various Professional, Literary, Social, Industrial, Mutual Aid, Reform and sundry other societies and associations have been organized and are maintained.

The *New York State Asylum for Idiots*, just beyond the Syracuse line, in Geddes, occupies a plat of 55 acres of land overlooking the city of Syracuse and a beautiful landscape. It is of brick, in the Italian style of architecture, and was built in 1854-5, at a cost of \$70,000. The site was donated by Syracuse. The institution was first opened under the superintendence of Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur, its present Superintendent, near Albany, in 1848, but was transferred to this place upon the completion of the buildings in 1855. It was reorganized by act of April 12, 1862. Its Trustees are appointed by the Governor and Senate.

Syracuse Home Association, org. in 1851, and incop. June 4, 1853. It has a new and fine building cor. Townsend and Hawley Sts., 3 stories, 90 by 50 feet, well planned and sufficient for 60 inmates, with design of enlargement. Property worth \$52,000. About 25 aged and indigent ladies are supported, and temporary shelter is given to many young women out of employment, and some children. It was opened in the present building in Feb. 1870. Invested funds over \$30,000.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, org. in 1868, and located in the Old City Alms House, 2 m. from the central part of Syracuse. Property worth \$18,885. Expenses last year \$7,949.77. Has about 50 inmates. It is under the Christian Brothers A. R. C. order.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum has 125 Orphans in charge of Sisters of Charity.

St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, on Madison St., incorp. 1860, is a 3 story brick edifice, 100 by 50 feet, sufficient for 120 inmates; valued at \$40,000; expenditures last year \$11,272.17. Girls only admitted. Under Sisters of Charity.

The Mother House and Novitiate of St. Anthony of Padua, has 10 Sisters and 4 Novices.

Convent of the Father's of St. Francis, established in 1859, to prepare young men for the priesthood.

There are about 30 churches in this city.¹

¹ 2 Bap., 1 Cong., 5 Lutheran, 4 Meth. Episc., 3 Presb., 3 | rian, 1 Universalist, 2 Jewish Synagogues, and several re-
Prot. Episc., 1 Reformed, 5 R. C., 2 Independent, 1 Unitarian, 1 | ligious bodies without a house of worship.

The *Oakwood Cemetery*, containing about 130 acres, is the principal Rural Cemetery of Syracuse. *St. Cerelia's*, *St. Mary's*, and others of less extent, are also in use.

About 200 yards from the salt well in this city, there occurs a mineral spring, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. Another spring, quite similar, occurs near the Salina well. These springs are scarcely known in the city, but are said to be worthy of attention.¹

Permanent settlement began about 1787, in the first ward of the city, formerly Salina village, and the manufacture of salt was one of the first sources of profit and inducement for settlement. The location was for some years very unhealthy, but gradually became salubrious, as the forests were cleared away and the ground brought under cultivation.² The first impulse to the growth of Syracuse proper, was given by the construction of the Erie Canal. In 1829, the co. seat was removed from Onondaga Hill, and the C. H. built midway between the rival villages of Salina and Syracuse. The former has altogether been absorbed by the latter many years since, although still locally designated as **Salina**, and supplied by a separate p. o. until 1871. **Lodi**, was also a separate village, since absorbed by the city, of which it forms the eastern border.³

TULLY—was formed from Fabius, April 4, 1803. A part of Otisco was taken off in 1806, and Spafford, in 1811. It is the centre town upon the s. line of the co. Its surface is an upland, level in the centre, but hilly on the e. and w. borders. In the s. part of the central valley are several small lakes, known as the Tully Lakes. Two of these lakes lie but a few rods apart. The smaller, just 800 ft. above the canal at Syracuse, gives rise to Onondaga Creek, flowing n.; and the larger, 4 ft. lower, gives rise to Tioughnioga River, flowing s. In the immediate vicinity of these lakes is considerable swamp land. **Tully**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part of the town, contains a newspaper office;⁴ and **Vesper**, (p. o.,) on the line of Otisco, are small villages. **Tully Valley**, is a p. o. The first settler was David Owen, who came into town in 1795.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1818; Rev. Mr. Hurd was the first preacher.

VAN BUREN—was formed from Camillus, March 26, 1829. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is gently undulating. Seneca River forms its n. w. boundary; along its course is considerable swamp land. **Canton**, (Memphis p. o.,) on the Erie Canal, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains a church and 223 inhabitants.

Van Buren Centre, (p. o.,) Warners Station on the N. Y. C. R. R. near the s. line, is a small village. **Van Buren**, (p. o.,) and **Ionia**, are hamlets. **Baldwinsville**, (p. o.,) on Seneca River, is on the line of Lysander. The first settler was Joseph Wilson, who located in town in 1792.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1803; Rev. S. B. Barnes was the first preacher.

¹ Geddes' Report, *Transactions N. Y. State Agricultural Soc.* 1859, p. 264-5, where an analysis of these waters is given.

² In Aug., 1790, Col. Jeremiah Gould and family, consisting of a wife, three sons, and daughter, came to "Salt Point," and found there Deacon and Nathaniel Loomis, Hezekiah Oleott, John Danforth, Asa Danforth, jr., and Thomas Gaston. In 1791 two families named Woodworth and Sturges came in, and March 2, 1792, Isaac Van Vleck and family. Among the other early settlers were Thomas Osmon, Simon Phares, Patrick Riley, Wm. Gilchrist, James Peat, Aaron Bellows, Elizur Alvord, Richard Sawyer, and Dioclesian Alvord. The first child born was Abram Van Vleck, in 1792; the first marriage was that of Thomas Osmon and Katherine Van Derwicker, in 1795; and the first death, that of an infant child of — Thompson, in 1797. Dr. Burnet, the first physician, died the same year. The provisions for the first settlers were brought from Tioga by way of Cayuga Lake, and from Herkimer, by way of Oneida Lake. Wm. Gilchrist kept the first inn, about 1795.

Among the other early settlers were Wm. Lee, Aaron Cole, Amos Stanton, Henry Bogardus, and Jonathan Fay. The first child born was Albion Jackson, Dec. 29, 1800. A tract of 250 acres, lying near the centre of the city, and including a mill privilege upon Onondaga Creek, was sold by the State to Abraham Walton, and became known as the "Walton Tract." It afterward passed into the hands of the "Syracuse Company." Mr. Bogardus erected a log house for an inn, on the site of the present Voorhees Block,

in 1805; and Mr. Walton erected his "Old Red Mill," the same year. The first steamboat ever used upon the canal was built a mi. s. of Oran, and launched at "Bullseye," in Pompey, in 1823, by Wm. Avery.

³ The city has increased in population since its first incorporation, as follows: 1850, 22,271; 1855, 25,107; 1860, 28,119; 1865, 31,734; 1870, 43,051.

⁴ *Tully Republican*, (Repub.,) weekly; C. J. Williams, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were James Cravath, Wm. Trowbridge, Phineas Howell, Phineas Henderson, and Michael Christian. The first child born was Peter Henderson, in 1796; the first marriage was that of Timothy Walker and Esther Trowbridge; and the first death, that of Timothy Walker. Ruth Thorp taught the first school, in 1801; Nicholas Lewis kept the first inn, in 1802; Moses Nash the first store; and Peter Van Camp built the first grist and saw mill, in 1810.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Gabriel Tappan, David Haynes, John McHarric, Reuben Smith, James Wells, Amos and Seth Warner, Eleazar Dunham, Benj. Bolton, Ira and Phineas Barnes, Jonathan Skinner, Isaac Earl, Wm. Lakin, and Charles F. Hall. The first child born was Elizabeth Haynes; the first marriage was that of James Wilson and Roby Tabor; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jonathan Tabor. Augustus Robinson taught the first school; Charles Tull kept the first inn and store; James Paddock built the first gristmill; and Nathan Skeels and Solomon Paddock built the first sawmill.

ONTARIO COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Montgomery, Jan. 27, 1789. It was named from Lake Ontario, which then formed its n. boundary. Steuben co. was taken off in 1796, Genesee in 1802, parts of Monroe and Livingston in 1821, and Yates and a part of Wayne in 1823. A strip was annexed from Montgomery co., w. of Seneca Lake, Feb. 16, 1791, and a small tract in the fork of Crooked Lake, from Steuben, Feb. 25, 1814. It is centrally distant 180 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 640 sq. mi. It has a northerly inclination, the summits of the s. hills being elevated about 1,000 feet above the general level of the n. portions of the co. The s. portion, lying w. of Canandaigua Lake, is a hilly and broken

region, divided into ridges with steep declivities and summits 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The ridges all have a general n. and s. direction, declining toward the n., and terminating in a beautifully rolling region, which embraces all of the co. e. of Canandaigua Lake, and that portion lying w. of the lake and n. of Bristol. The ridges in this section gradually rise to a height of 20 to 250 feet above the valleys. A terrace with declivities 100 to 250 feet high, descending toward the n., extends through the n. portions of East and West Bloomfield and the s. part of Victor, at right angles to the general range of the ridges. The extreme n. parts of the co. are occupied by drift ridges similar to those in Wayne and Seneca cos.

The lowest rocks, occupying the n. part of Phelps, Manchester, Farmington, and Victor, belong to the Onondaga salt group. The gypsum of this group crops out along the banks of the streams, and is extensively quarried along the Canandaigua Outlet, in Phelps and Manchester, and upon Mud Creek, in Victor. The water limestone, next above, crops out in Phelps, Manchester, and Victor, and is quarried for waterlime and building stone. The Onondaga and corniferous limestones next appear, and are quarried for building stone in Phelps. The Marcellus and Hamilton shales occupy all the central portions of the co. s. of the foot of Canandaigua Lake; and next above them successively appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage group, the last occupying South Bristol, Canadice and Naples. This last group furnishes a sandstone used for flagging and building. Except in the extreme s. part of the co., the underlying rocks have little influence upon the soil, as nearly the whole surface is covered deeply with drift, consisting of sand, clay, and gravel, intermixed with the disintegrated limestone and gypsum. In Bristol are several springs of carburetted hydrogen gas, emanating from the strata of Genesee slate. The principal of these gas springs are in Bristol Hollow, on both banks of Canandaigua Lake, within 3 mi. of the village, and in East Bloomfield and Richmond. A sulphur spring is found on the outlet of the lake, but the principal one is at Clifton Springs.

Honeoye, Canadice, and Hemlock Lakes are smaller lakes, surrounded by hills rising to a height of 500 to 700 feet above them.

The co. is drained by the Honeoye Outlet, a tributary of the Genesee River, and by the Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, tributaries of the Clyde River. Honeoye Outlet receives as tributaries Egypt Brook and the outlets of Hemlock and Canadice Lakes; Mud Creek receives Beaver, Fish, and Hog Hollow Creeks; and Canandaigua Outlet receives Fall and Flint Creeks. Besides these, Irondequoit Creek flows through the n. w. corner of the co. Keshong Creek and Burralls and Castle Brooks flow into Seneca Lake. Several of the beautiful lakes which form the most peculiar and interesting features of the landscape for which Central New York is celebrated lie partly or wholly in this county. Seneca, forming a portion of the e. boundary, is described under Seneca co. Canandaigua Lake lies almost wholly within the limits of the county. The shores are beautifully sloping down to the very edge of the water, except near the head of the lake, where they rise in steep bluffs to a height of 300 to 800 feet. Its surface is 668 feet above tide. Two steamers ply upon the lake in summer, from Canandaigua to Woodville, about 16 miles. Along both shores many neat cottages have been built for summer residences, and the tranquil beauties of this lovely sheet of water, annually attract many visitors from the cities in the summer months.

The soil for the most part consists of clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam, formed from the

drift deposits. In the valleys and the rolling region which extends through the central and n. parts of the co., the loam is very deep and rich, forming one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Upon the hills in the s. part of the co., the soil is made up principally of disintegrated shale and slate, forming a fine, fertile grazing region. Upon the drift hills in the w. are some small sections covered with a deep, light sand, moderately productive.

The geographical and geological features of this co. render it eminently adapted to the various branches of agriculture. Wheat was for many years the staple crop; but of late more attention has been given to the coarser grains, to stock growing, and the cultivation of fruits. The manufacturers are of moderate extent, and mostly limited to the common mechanical trades.

The southern part of the co. has been found peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of the grape. In Naples, and South Bristol, and on the opposite shore of the lake in Middlesex, Yates co., from 1,500 to 2,000 vineyards, large and small, have been planted. The grapes are mostly sent off to the city markets, although some are made into wine. In 1869 there were 3 cheese factories reported in this town.

The county seat is located at Canandaigua, where a courthouse, jail, and clerk's office were built in 1793, upon the first organization of the county. In 1825, another courthouse was built, which is still standing, and used for a library and other public purposes. In 1858, a splendid edifice for a county of this size, was erected on a beautiful eminence just north of the railroad, in the village of Canandaigua, at the joint expense of the county, and of the United States government. It contains the post office, U. S. Deputy Marshal's office, U. S. and county court rooms, jury, and supervisor's rooms, county clerk's office, surrogate's office, &c. The record rooms are fire proof. This elegant building is after classical models, with an Ionic portico, and a dome surmounted by a lantern, and crowned by a statue of Themis. In one of the court rooms there are portraits of several of the first prominent settlers of the county, viz: Oliver Phelps, Gen. Peter B. Porter, Augustus Porter, Philip Church, William Wadsworth, James Wadsworth, Abner Barlow, Moses Atwater, Micah Brooks, Vincent Mathews, Walter Hubbell, John C. Spencer, John Greig, Nathl. Rochester, Jos. Parish, Red Jacket, Judge Fitzhugh, Ambrose Spencer, Wm. Williams, M. D., N. W. Howell, William Wood, Stephen A. Douglas, Danl. Barnard, Gideon Granger, Nathaniel Gorham, and H. Wells. In the supervisor's room, there are photographs of 12 of the county sheriffs.

The county poorhouse is located on a farm of 212 acres, in the town of Hopewell, 3 miles e. of Canandaigua. It is built of brick, 2 stories and basement, 40 by 84 feet, with a building partly in the rear, of the same height and construction, 30 by 60 feet. Each have a wing 1½ stories high, 25 by 30 feet. The rear building is used for the insane. There is a school house in the yard. A part of the children are kept at the Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua. The management and sanitary arrangements are creditable to the county.

The *Ontario Co. Orphan Asylum*, incorp. July 22, 1863, is located on Main St., in Canandaigua. Present edifice bought in 1863, and will receive 50 inmates. Valued at \$8,000, and \$7,600 invested. Expenses last year, \$1,544.16 for support, and \$634.11 for improvements. About 75 to 80 inmates are supported.

The internal improvements of the county are the Erie Canal, barely touching the northern border, but still affording accommodations along the northern towns; the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, from Seneca Lake on the e. border; the Crooked Lake Canal; the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Auburn Branch,) crossing the towns of Seneca, Phelps, Manchester, Hopewell, Canandaigua, Farmington, and Victor; a branch of the same from Canandaigua to Tonawanda Bridge, through Canandaigua, Bloomfield, and West Bloomfield, and the Canandaigua Division of the Northern (Penn.) Central Railway, built as the "Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R.," and extending through Canandaigua, Gorham, and Seneca.

Besides these roads, which have been in use many years, there are several other projected routes, some of which are under construction, while others are only subjects of discussion, or undergoing the preliminaries of organization. The "Sodus Bay Corning & New York R. R.," is designed to run from the head of Sodus Bay through the eastern border, and several of the towns are bonded to aid its construction. The "Geneva & Southern R. R.," is projected to run from Geneva s. westerly across the s. e. corner of the co. to Blood's Corners, Steuben co., passing through the towns of Seneca, Gorham, and Naples. The "Sodus Point & Southern R. R.," and the "Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay R. R.," are other projects, all aim-

ing to connect the coal regions of Pennsylvania with the waters of Lake Ontario, and the manufacturing cities of the north. The route of some of these is not determined, and the construction of all of them is not certain.

This county was once the seat of the Senecas, the most numerous and powerful of the Iroquois confederacy. Their chief village was at Kanadesaga, west of Geneva, near Geneva Lake. In 1687, their country was invaded by Governor De Nonville, of Canada, and a battle is supposed to have been fought near the present village of Victor. He came by the way of Irondequoit Bay, and having burned and destroyed as much of their settlement as possible, he returned without loss to his boats. This severe misfortune did not crush the savage foe, but gave them a mortal hatred to the French. In after years the Senecas and their allies revenged this injury, and carried destruction into the midst of the French settlements of Canada. The Senecas adhered to the English in the Revolution, and their country was ravaged by Gen. Sullivan's army, in 1779. They mostly returned into Canada after the war, and in subsequent treaties with the State, and the grantees of the Massachusetts lands, they reserved some small tracts for residence. The last vestige of their title or occupation has long since disappeared, excepting the graves of their ancestors, and some of the traces of their ancient warfare, their stone implements, and the outlines of their rude fortifications.¹

The Massachusetts tract, w. of the Pre-emption Line, was purchased in 1787, by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. They subsequently relinquished a part of this, which passed into the hands of the Holland Land Company. This co. was in the portion retained by Phelps and Gorham, and in 1789 the former opened, at Canandaigua, a land office for the sale of land to settlers. A system of surveys by Ranges and Townships was adopted, somewhat similar to that since used by the General Government. The progress of settlement was rapid, the soil being very fertile, and the rewards of industry and perseverance certain. Few incidents of general interest occurred to mark the history of the co. beyond the quiet events of settlement, and general improvement, from a wilderness to a highly cultivated district. The co. is somewhat identified with the origin of Mormonism. Joe Smith resided some years in Manchester, and his pretended discovery of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon was made Sept. 22, 1827. The absurd story contrived to account for the imposture was, that the prophet *Mormon*, by the Divine command, wrote out an abridgement of the sacred record which related to his forefathers, and the prophecies which had been made to them, and sketched the events which attended the introduction of the Gospel among them. After foretelling the destruction of his nation he died, leaving to his son Moroni, the task of concealing the plates, upon which his records had been inscribed. They were sealed up, buried several feet below the surface, about the year A. D. 420, "in a locality then called the hill of Cumorah," and left till Joe found them. Brigham Young resided several years in Canandaigua, and the first Mormon society was organized in Fayette, Seneca co., in 1830.

In the Anti-Masonic troubles of 1826, this co. became noted, on account of the kidnapping of Wm. Morgan at Canandaigua, and the intense excitement which followed that event.

During the late war, the troops raised in this co. were as follows: Portions of the 18th, 28th, 33d, 38th, and 85th Regiments N. Y. Vols., were enlisted in 1861. Geneva was designated by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for enlists in the 26th Senatorial District, comprising Ontario, Seneca, and Yates counties. The 126th and 148th Regiments, N. Y. Vols. were organized there under this order, in the summer and fall of 1862. Besides the above, parts of the 160th, 188th, and 194th Vol. Infantry, 7th, 8th, 15th, and 24th Cavalry, and 1st Veteran Cavalry were raised in this co. The latter was organized at Geneva.

¹ Surveys of the latter are to some extent given in *Squier's Aboriginal Monuments*, of N. Y., 4th Ed. pp. 39, 61, 62, 63.

POPULATION of towns since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bristol.....	1,657	1,637	1,551	206	93	228	313	252	120	250	111	278	114	227	118
Canadice.....	1,026	889	905	152	55	148	55	149	57	141	36	145	49	136	50
Canandaigua.....	7,075	7,121	7,274	762	562	565	568	760	666	761	574	843	663	807	727
E. Bloomfield.....	2,163	2,177	2,250	313	167	249	135	238	164	230	163	303	209	276	199
Farmington.....	1,853	1,773	1,896	346	79	250	101	282	89	274	63	294	99	259	110
Gorham.....	2,537	2,341	2,389	322	235	294	223	300	252	306	223	305	255	239	233
Hopewell.....	1,970	1,735	1,863	245	155	191	155	216	173	223	160	223	181	193	176
Manchester.....	3,269	3,236	3,546	398	342	336	336	390	371	377	347	405	391	282	414
Naples.....	2,067	2,028	2,128	353	126	294	129	343	144	336	137	356	174	276	170
Phelps.....	5,586	5,200	5,130	617	621	475	568	562	577	578	561	616	618	489	560
Richmond.....	1,650	1,454	1,622	247	75	237	55	256	76	249	71	259	160	225	109
Schenectady.....	8,448	8,553	9,193	923	708	789	723	925	853	895	790	933	892	875	850
South Bristol.....	1,216	1,162	1,218	143	114	111	116	153	69	123	104	154	104	134	87
Victor.....	2,404	2,371	2,437	221	276	205	301	237	299	248	309	269	278	253	
W. Bloomfield.....	1,646	1,584	1,651	287	81	219	72	275	89	275	75	251	117	209	131
Total.....	44,563	43,316	45,108	5,764	3,634	4,667	3,533	5,454	3,957	5,371	3,673	5,728	4,229	5,064	4,217

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ONTARIO COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	391,423	\$13,995,450	\$3,428,728	\$17,414,614	.....	\$19,499 70	\$37,745 00	\$12,334 18	\$28,779 76	0.57
1860.....	369,570	13,875,815	3,395,242	17,271,939	\$16,445,575	15,724 60	29,880 05	12,334 18	50,707 19	0.66
1861.....	390,139	13,872,856	3,344,641	17,212,890	16,445,575	18,697 07	34,340 00	12,334 18	51,392 42	0.76
1862.....	391,862	13,863,561	3,181,263	17,044,824	19,768,497	16,386 69	37,115 00	14,026 37	79,073 99	0.75
1863.....	391,351	11,836,516	3,382,384	17,467,461	19,181,263	62,518 70	40,591 40	14,305 95	81,520 37	1.04
1864.....	390,708	14,212,270	3,467,461	18,001,650	18,892,384	54,068 01	298,068 50	14,169 29	85,015 73	2.39
1865.....	390,419	14,355,551	3,854,474	18,208,995	18,106,122	43,947 43	47,319 75	13,579 59	70,840 20	3.31
1866.....	399,826	14,216,874	3,352,364	17,569,262	18,210,024	26,670 54	241,121 49	13,657 52	87,635 74	2.03
1867.....	399,669	14,171,223	3,485,520	17,656,843	18,169,236	22,277 31	185,342 06	22,711 55	115,374 66	1.91
1868.....	398,574	14,413,066	2,249,452	17,662,805	18,156,743	24,768 55	169,352 51	22,695 93	82,613 20	1.65
1869.....	390,113	14,749,920	3,174,764	17,925,004	18,162,518	30,755 66	147,776 50	22,703 15	79,461 01	1.55
1870.....	389,496	14,855,898	3,589,861	18,446,276	18,424,684	41,643 64	112,636 66	23,030 85	110,784 32	1.56

BRISTOL,—named from Bristol co., Mass., was formed in Jan. 1789. South Bristol was taken off in 1838, and a part was annexed to Richmond, March 23, 1848, and restored Feb. 25, 1852. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of a series of ridges, gradually declining to the n. The highest points are about 500 ft. above the valleys. These ridges are divided by the deep valleys of Mud Creek and Egypt Brook. The declivities that border upon these streams in the s. part are usually very steep. **Bristol Centre**, (p. o.), in the eastern part; **Baptist Hill**,² (Bristol p. o.), in the n. and **Muttonville**,³ in the n. e., and **Egypt**, in the s. e. are small villages. Gamaliel Wilder and Joseph Gilbert settled in 1788, at what was called the "Old Indian Orchard."⁴ The first religious service was performed by Rev. Zaddock Hunn, in 1793.

CANADICE—was formed from Richmond, April 15, 1829, and a part e. of Honeoye Lake, was annexed to Richmond in 1836. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. east of Hemlock

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 395,107. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Acreage	Total.
1850	274,381	90,996	365,377
1855	290,640	97,109	387,749
1860	300,465	79,394	379,859
1865	318,362	86,772	405,134

² So named because a Baptist church was erected there at an early date.

³ Derives its name from the establishment of a tallow chandlery there some years since.

⁴ Wm. Gooding and Geo. Codding settled in 1789, James Elathan, and Geo. Gooding in 1790, and Alden Sears and John, George, Farmer, Burt, and William Codding in 1792. The first store and tavern were opened by Stephen Sisson, in 1793; Gamaliel Wilder built the first gristmill, in 1790. Thomas Hunn taught the first child born. Cornelius McCrum was the first child born.

Lake, and leaving Canadice Lake entirely, and Honeoye Lake partly within its limits. Its surface consists of a high, broken upland separated into two ridges by Canadice Lake. The w. ridge, known as Bald Hill, is bordered by steep declivities, and the e. by more gradual slopes. The highest summits are about 700 feet above Honeoye Lake. The principal streams are the Canadice Inlet and Outlet and the Honeoye Inlet. **Canadice Corners**, (Canadice p. o.,) is a hamlet, forming the business centre of the town; there are no mills or manufactoryes in town. The first settlement was made by — Kimball, in 1807.¹ There is but one church (Meth. Episc.) in town. The Wesleyan Meth. have a So. and meet in a school house.

CANANDAICUA—was formed Jan. 27, 1782, and a part annexed to Gorham, March 16, 1824. It is the central town of the co., lying upon the w. and s. shores of Canandaigua Lake. The surface is hilly in the s., but level or gently rolling in the n. The highest summits are about 600 feet above the lake. Canandaigua Outlet, Beaver Creek, and Stevens Brook are the principal streams. **Canandaigua**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, was incorporated April 18, 1815, and is an important station on the Auburn Branch of the Central R. R., the e. terminus of the C. & N. F. Branch of the same, and the n. terminus of the Canandaigua Division of the Northern (Pa.) Central Railway. The main part of the village is a mile n. of the lakes, on which there are daily lines of steamers to Woodville. The village has a national and 2 private banks, an academy, female seminary, 2 newspaper offices,² and 7 churches, (Meth. Ep.; Free Meth.; Prot. Ep.; R. C.; Bap.; Cong. and Presb.) Population 4,862. The *Wood Library Asso.* has rooms in the old C. H. and was incorp. April 17, 1868, for the purpose of establishing a library, museum and historical collection. It is named in honor of Wm. Wood who formerly resided here, and who founded several institutions of this kind in his life time. He was to a considerable degree instrumental in originating the Mercantile Library Asso. of N. Y. city.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, estab. 1854, incorp. Oct. 6, 1855, is in the s. part of village, and under the Sisters of St. Joseph. It has about 10 orphans, all girls. Property worth \$4,500. The *Ontario Co. Orphan Asylum*, already noticed, is in the n. border of the village. *Brigham Hall*, a private lunatic asylum, a mile w. of the village, is a useful and well conducted institution, with quiet surroundings, and excellent arrangements. It has about 70 inmates, was incorp. in 1859, and is under a board of managers. **Cheshire**, (p. o.,) in the s. part is a small village. **Centrefield**, is a hamlet, and **Academy**, a p. o., in the s. part. Settlement was begun in 1788, and considerable accessions to the population were made in 1789-90. The first religious services were held in 1789, by Rev. John Smith. St. Matthew's church, (now St. John's) was org. Feb. 4, 1799, and a Cong. ch. Feb. 25, of the same year.³

The *Ontario Co. Ag. So.* have very fine fair grounds at Canandaigua, with permanent buildings, one of which is an amphitheatre, with an open court in the centre for the display of animals.

EAST BLOOMFIELD—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as "Bloomfield." Mendon and Victor were taken off in 1812; its name was changed, and West Bloomfield was taken off in 1833. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, with a gentle inclination toward the n. The ridges are 50 to 600 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are the Mud, Fish, and Hog Hollow Creeks. **Griffith's Mills**, in the e. and **Brag Village**, in the s. e. part are hamlets. **East Bloomfield**, (p. o.,) $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mi. from East Bloomfield Station, on the N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R., contains 3 churches, an academy and several manufactoryes. Pop. 320. This township having been purchased of Phelps and Gorham by a company from Berkshire co., Mass., its settlement was com-

¹ Soon after, John Wilson settled at the head of Canadice Lake, and John Richardson, John Wheeler, Samuel Spencer, and Shadrack Ward near Canadice Corners. The first tavern was kept by Shadrack Ward, and Severance & Ford opened the first store. The first sawmill was built at the head of Canadice Lake, by John Alger.

² The *Ontario Repository and Messenger*, (Dem.,) weekly; J. J. Mattison & Son, pub. Size 29 by 42, Terms, \$2.00. The Repository began May, 1803, and *Messenger* Nov. 1806. The *Ontario Co. Times*, (Repub.,) weekly; Mihkken & Scofield, pub. Size 28 by 42, Terms, \$4.00.

³ Among the first settlers in 1789 were Joseph Smith, Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., Frederick Saxton,

Benjamin Gardner, Daniel Gates, Daniel Brainard, Martin Dudley, and James D. Fish. The first birth was that of Oliver Phelps Rice; and the first death, that of Caleb Walker, both in 1790. Samuel Gardner opened the first store; and the first school was taught by Major Willis, in 1792. There were in that year 30 families in town. The Legislature granted, March 31, 1804, to Levi Stephens and Jason Parker the sole right of running stages from Utica to this place for a term of 7 years. The trip was to be performed twice a week, from June to October, within 48 hours, and at the rate of 4 cts. a mi. if with 6 or more passengers. A similar monopoly was granted, April 6, 1707, for 7 years, to John Metcalf, between this place and Buffalo.

menced in the spring of 1789.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed Sept. 8, and organized Nov. 15, 1795, by Rev. Zadock Hunn. The first church edifice in all Western N. Y. was erected in this town in 1801.

FARMINGTON, named from a town in Conn.—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is nearly level in the s., but in the n. it is broken by the drift ridges peculiar to this section of country, rising to a height of 50 to 100 feet above the general surface. The declivities of these ridges toward the n. e. and w. are generally steep, but toward the s. they become gradual slopes. The streams are Mud and Beaver Creeks and Black Brook. The Auburn Branch of the "Central" R. R. crosses the s. w. corner. **New Salem**, (Farmington p. o.), a village in the n. part, contains about 200 inhabitants. **Brownville**, is a hamlet, **East Farmington**, is a hamlet, **West Farmington**, is a p. o. and r. r. station. The settlement was commenced in 1789, by Friends from Berkshire, Mass., among whom were Nathan Comstock, his sons Otis and Darius, and Robert Hathaway.² The first house of worship was erected by the Friends, in 1804.

GORHAM—named from Nathaniel Gorham, land proprietor, was formed out of unorganized territory, Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Easton*," changed to "*Lincoln*," in 1806, and to the present name April 6, 1807. Hopewell, was taken off in 1822, and a part of Canandaigua annexed in 1824. It is on the e. bank of Canandaigua Lake, on the s. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, the ridges rising in gentle slopes to a height of 25 to 200 feet above the valley. Flint Creek is the principal stream. There is a station named "Gorham" in Seneca, on the Northern (Pa.) Central Railway, and a hamlet of half a dozen houses. **Gorham**, (p. o.) 3 mi. e. of the sta. has 3 churches, (Presb., Meth. Ep. & Bap.,) a stave fac., new grist-mill, a few stores and shops and about 300 inhabitants. **Reeds Corners**, (p. o.) 5 mi. e. of Canandaigua, has about 100 inhabitants, 2 churches (Cong. & Bap.) and a few shops. The first settlement was begun at this place in 1789, by James Wood.³ There are 5 churches in town.

HOPEWELL—was formed from Gorham, March 29, 1822. It is an interior town lying e. of the centre of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a northerly inclination. Canandaigua Outlet, Fall Creek, and Fall Brook are its principal streams.

Chapinville, (p. o.) a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. contains a church, mills, and about 100 inhabitants. **Hopewell Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. **Hopewell**, is a p. o. near the s. line. **Hopewell Station**, is on the northern (Pa.) Central Railway, in the s. e. part. Settlements were made in 1789-90.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1808.

MANCHESTER—was formed from Farmington, March 31, 1821, as "*Burt*," and its name was changed April 16, 1822. It lies upon the n. border of the co. e. of the centre. Its surface is nearly level in the s., but is occupied by irregular sand and gravel ridges of the drift formation in the n. Canandaigua Outlet, Fall Creek, and Black Brook, are the principal streams. Hydraulic limestone is quarried on "the Outlet." There are 3 flouring mills in town. **Clifton Springs**, (p. o.,) incorporated April 18, 1859, a station on the "Auburn Branch" of the Central R. R., on the line of Phelps, with a union free school, 4 churches, (Meth., Univers., Epis., & R. C.) and 746 inhabitants, of whom 641 are in this town, and 105 in Phelps. It is noted for its copious sulphur springs, and as the seat of the "Clifton Springs Sanitarium."⁵ There are besides this a large hotel and air-cure. **Manchester**, (p. o.,)

¹ Deacon John Adams and his sons, John, William, Abner, Jonathan, and Joseph, his sons-in-law, Ephraim Rue and Loren Hull, and Elijah Rose, Moses Gunn, Lot Rue, John Barnes, Roger Sprague and Asa Hickok moved in with their families in 1789. The first death was that of Lot Rue, in 1793; the first marriage—and the first upon the Phelps and Gorham purchase—was that of Benj. Goss and a daughter of George Codding. The first sawmill was erected on Mud Creek, in 1790, by Gen. Fellows; and the first store was opened in 1806, by Norton & Beach. Laura Adams taught the first school, in 1794.

² Early in 1790, Nathan Aldrich, Isaac Hathaway, Nathan Herendun, Welcome Herendun, Jno. McCumber, and Joshua Herington, from the same place, joined the infant settlement, and were followed by 18 others the same year. Jacob and Joseph Smith built a gristmill in 1793, and the first sawmill, in 1795. The first birth was that of Welcome Herendun, in 1790; the first marriage, that of Otis Comstock and Hulda Freeman, in 1792; and the first death, that of Elijah Smith, in 1793.

³ Perley Gates, from Mass., settled on lot 49, in 1790, and soon after, Oliver Howard and Henry Green, from Oneida co., N. Y., and Samuel and Silas Reed, Elijah Hurd, and others came in. The first tavern was kept by Wm. Sherwood, at Reeds Corners, in 1800; the first gristmill, was built by Levi Benton; and the first sawmill, by Buckley & Craft, in 1807. Timothy Moore taught the first school, in 1802.

⁴ Among the first settlers were Daniel Gates, Daniel Warner, —— Sweet, Ezra Platt, Samuel Day, George and Israel Chaplin, Jr., Frederick Follett, Benj. Wells, and Thos. Sawyer, mostly from Mass., and William Wyckoff, from Penn. The first child—Benjamin Wells, Jr.—was born Feb. 4, 1791. Calvin Bacon taught the first school, in 1792. The first tavern was kept by Ezra Platt; and the first mill was built by Oliver Phelps and Israel Chaplin, in 1793.

⁵ This institution was founded by Dr. Henry Foster, and a stock company was incorp. April 15, 1854, the whole of which was afterwards bought in by Dr. Foster. By an Act passed July 22, 1867, he was empowered to convey the in-

has a gristmill, sawmill, and about 250 inhabitants. **Shortsville**, (p. o.) has a large paper mill. **Port Gibson**, (p. o.) on the Erie Canal, 50 dwellings; **Manchester Centre**, (p. o.) **Plainsville**, (Gypsum p. o.,) are small villages. **Coonsville**, contains a flouring mill, plaster mill. The first settlement was made in 1793, by Stephen Jared, Joel Phelps, and Job Gillett.¹ Rev. David Irish preached in Manchester in Jan. 1797, and in Feb. following a Bap. society was organized. There are now 8 churches in town.²

NAPLES³—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as “*Middletown*.” The name was changed April 6, 1808. Italy was taken off in 1815, and a part of Springwater in 1816. It is the extreme s. town of the co. The surface consists of a hilly and elevated upland, broken by the narrow and deep valleys of Canandaigua and Honeoye Inlets and Grindstone Creek. The summits of the hills are 600 to 1,000 feet above the surface of the lake and 1,300 to 1,700 feet above tide. Their declivities bordering on the streams are generally very steep. High Point and Hatch Hill are the highest summits. Fruit growing has received much attention. Peaches, and especially grapes, are cultivated with great success, and there are many flourishing vineyards in this town. **Naples**, (p. o.,) is a thriving village on Canandaigua Inlet, 4 miles from the lake, with several mills and manufactories. It is a little east of the centre. Population, 902. **Hunts Hollow**, (p. o.,) is near the w. line. **West Hollow** and **Suttons Settlement**, are in the north part. By an act passed April 16, 1869, this town was allowed to expend \$8,000 for a town hall, which was to be known as the “*Soldier’s Memorial Hall*,” to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers from this town, who fell in the war of the rebellion. The first settlement of Naples was begun in 1790, by a company from Berkshire, Mass., who had bought the town from Phelps and Gorham.⁴ Religious services were first held in this town by Rev. Zadock Hunn, in 1792.

PHELPS—named from Oliver Phelps, land proprietor, was formed in 1796, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789. A part was annexed to Lyons, (Wayne co.,) April 11, 1823. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling, the ridges rising in gentle slopes 20 to 100 feet above the valleys. The highest point is 300 feet above Canandaigua Lake. Canandaigua Outlet, the principal stream, flows e. and n. through the centre. Along its course are extensive quarries of gypsum and water limestone. In the town are quarries of Onondaga and corniferous limestone. **Phelps**, (p. o.,) formerly “*Vienna*,” on Flint Creek, near its junction with the Canandaigua Outlet, was incorp. Jan. 2, 1855. It contains a union school, newspaper office,⁵ and 6 churches, malt houses, mills, a foundry, etc., and 1,355 inhabitants. **Orleans**, (p. o.,) is situated on Flint Creek. Pop. about 200. **Oaks Corners**, (p. o.,) contains a church and about a dozen houses. J. D. Robinson, from Claverack, Columbia co., settled at Phelps in 1789.⁶ Rev. S. Geodale was the first resident preacher; he held services in school-houses and dwellings before any church edifice was erected. The first church (Presb.) was built in 1804. **Melvin Hill**, is a hamlet near the south line.

RICHMOND—was formed in 1796, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789, as “*Pittstown*.” Its name was changed to “*Honeoye*” April 6, 1808, and to Richmond, April 11, 1815. A part of Canadice was annexed April 30, 1836, and parts of Bristol and South Bristol in 1848; but the latter were restored in 1852. It lies upon the w. border of the co. s. of the centre. It consists of a nearly square portion of land lying near the foot of Honeoye Lake, and a narrow strip extend-

stitution, now valued at \$300,000, to a corporation, the trustees to belong to various evangelical denominations, in trust for perpetual maintenance, with power to receive bequests, &c. The income is to be applied for the benefit of ministers of the gospel of evangelical churches, and their families, and to the members of such churches communicants therein. The sum of \$50,000, secured by a life insurance policy, is at the death of Dr. F. to be applied as an endowment for its support. Its name was changed to the present form by an Act passed April, 1871, having previously been known as “*The Clifton Springs Water Cure*.” The sulphur waters are not much used. Upon analysis, they have been found to contain the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, the carbonates of lime and magnesia, and the chlorides of sodium, calcium and magnesium, with small quantities of hydro-sulphuric and carbonic acids.

¹ Nathan Pierce and John McLouth, from Berkshire, Mass., settled in the town in 1795; and John Van Fleet, Jedediah Dewey, Benjamin Barney, William Mitchell, and Peter Redfield, soon after. Sharon Booth and a daughter of Job Gillett were married in 1793. Theophilus Short erected the first mill, at Shortsville, in 1804; and the first stone was opened by Nathan Burton. Elam Crane taught the first school, in 1806.

² 2 Bap., 3 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Meth., and a Universalist.

³ Originally called “*Watkinstown*,” from Wm. Watkins,

of Berkshire, Mass., one of the purchasers under Phelps and Gorham, and called by the Indians *Nun-da-wa-o*, great hill.

⁴ In Feb. 1790, Samuel, Reuben, and Levi Parish, with their families, came in; and in April following, Nathan and Wm. Watkins, John Johnson, Jonathan Lee, and Wm. Clark, with their families, 30 persons in all. The first birth was that of Phineas P. Lee; and the first marriage, that of Benj. Clark and Thankful Watkins, in 1795. The first sawmill was erected in 1792, by Benj. Clark and Jabez Metcalf. Susannah Parish taught the first school, in 1792.

⁵ *Phelps Citizen*, (Independent,) weekly; T. W. Neighbor, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 40 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1823.

⁶ N. Sanborn, —— Gould, —— Pierce, Philetus Swift, and Elihu Granger, from Conn., settled in town in 1793;

Thaddeus Oaks, Seth Dean, Oliver and Charles Humphrey, John Salisbury, Nicholas Pullen, Walter Chase, and Elias Dickinson, in 1794; John Patten and David Boyd in 1792;

Jonathan Melvin in 1793; and John Sherman, Joseph and Lodowick Vandemark, and John and Patrick Burnett, in 1794.

Henry H. Robinson was the first child born in town; and the first marriage was that of Philetus Swift and Sally Dean, in 1793. Thaddeus Oaks opened the first tavern, in 1793; and the first saw and grist mills were built by Seth Dean.

ing along the e. shore of that lake and its inlet to the s. border of the co.¹ A wide valley occupies the centre, opening toward the n., and surrounded by hills from 50 to 200 feet high on the 3 remaining sides. The southern strip is very hilly, the summits rising 500 feet above the surface of the lake. Honeoye and Hemlock Outlets and Egypt Brook are the principal streams. Much attention has been given to improving the breeds of cattle and sheep. **Honeoye**, (p. o.,) at the foot of Honeoye Lake, is the business centre of the town. **Richmond Mills**, (p. o.,) **Denisons Corners**, and **Allens Hill**,² (p. o.,) are hamlets. This town was purchased of Phelps and Gorham by a company; and the first settlement was made by Capt. Peter Pitts and his sons William and Gideon, in 1789.³

SENECA—was formed in 1793, under the act of Jan. 7, 1789. It is the s. e. corner town of the co., lying upon the w. shore of Seneca Lake. The surface is beautifully rolling, the ridges rising 20 to 200 feet above the valleys. The shores of the lake are bluffs about 100 feet above the surface of the water. The streams are Flint and Keshong Creeks and Burralls and Castle Brooks. The nursery business has become a leading interest in this town, especially near the village of Geneva. Grains and fruits are cultivated with great success. **Geneva**, (p. o.,) was incorp. April 4, 1806, and the laws relating to the village were revised and consolidated by act of March 3, 1871. Pop. in 1870, 5,571. It is beautifully situated on Seneca Lake, and has been greatly admired on account of its fine scenery, and the great fertility of the surrounding country. The lake is navigable throughout the year, and the steamers "Onondaga" and "Langdon," form a through line for travel, with r. r. connections at Geneva and Watkins. The village has 2 national banks, several manufactories,⁴ a union school, several flourishing schools, and is the seat of *Hobart College*. This college was incorp. by the Regents Feb. 8, 1825. It was intended to be changed by the Legislature, April 10, 1852, to "Hobart Free College at Geneva," and again March 27, 1860, by the Regents to "Hobart College." The latter name was confirmed March 15, 1861, by the Legislature. The college has 9 professors and 65 students. Tuition in this college is free to all on scholarships, and to such others as the President may see fit to admit. It receives an annuity from Trinity church, N. Y., equal to the income of \$50,000. Its funds are reported at \$166,731.56. Revenue \$11,230.

The *Hobart College Grammar School*, (formerly the "Walnut Hill Seminary," a private seminary for boys,) is now connected with the college.

The *Geneva Medical College*, incorp. March 27, 1835, reported in 1869, 6 professors and 16 students. The attendance was formerly much larger. A part of the faculty who founded this school, were connected with the Fairfield Medical College, at an earlier period.

The *Delancey Training School*, is a small Theological School under the Episcopal patronage. It was begun under the auspices of the late Bishop DeLancey.

It has 2 printing offices⁵ and 9 churches. **Castleton**, (Seneca Castle p. o.,) on Flint Creek, in the n. w. part, contains 2 churches and 40 dwellings. **Flint Creek**, (p. o.,) **Halls Corners**, (p. o.,) and **Stanleys Corners**, (Gorham Station,) (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced in 1787, upon the site of the Indian village of Kanadesaga, by immigrants from New England.⁶ This village was situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, where Geneva now is; and for several years after, it was still called "Kanadesaraga." An ancient fortification, known as Fort Hill, is located on lot 58. It was covered with large forest trees upon the first settlement of the town. Another beautiful ground,

¹ This strip was added to the town in consequence of its position, high mountain ridges separating it from the business centres of both Canadice and South Bristol.

² Named in honor of Nathaniel Allen. Mr. Allen was among the first settlers, and established the first blacksmith's shop at Allens Hill. Subsequently he was sheriff of Ontario co.; in 1812 he was a member of the Assembly; during the War of 1812 he was army paymaster; and in 1819 he was elected member of Congress from the 21st district.

³ In 1795, Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman, Philip Reed, Levi Blackmer, Nathaniel Harmon, Pierce Chamberlain, Asa Denison, and Isaac Adams, from Vermont, settled in town. Capt. Pitts opened the first tavern; and the first saw and grist mills were built by Thomas Morris, in 1795. Upon the division of the lands, Capt. Pitts secured 3,000 acres at the foot of Honeoye Lake, embracing the flats and a cleared field which had been the site of an Indian village destroyed by Sullivan's army. Louis Philippe, during his travels in this country, spent a night in the log house of Capt. Pitts; and subsequently the Duke de Liancourt and suite went from Canandaigua to make him a visit.

⁴ A foundry, hay-scale works, and several other establishments.

⁵ *Geneva Gazette*, (Dem.,) weekly, S. H. Parker, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 41. Terms, \$2. Estab in 1809.

⁶ *Geneva Courier*, (Rep.,) weekly, R. L. Adams & Son, eds. & pub. Size, 29 by 42. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1830.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Horatio Jones, Asa Ramson, Lark Jennings, Dr. Benton, Peter Ryckman, Peter Boritt, Col. Seth Reed, and Dominick Dehartzch, an Indian trader. Jonathan Whitney, Jonathan Oaks, Benjamin Tuttle, Phineas Stone, and John Reed settled in 1798 and '99; Solomon and Wm. Gates, Thomas Densmore, Solomon Weaver, and Oliver Whitmore in 1799, and Adam, Christian, Christopher, and George Fisher in 1791. Lark Jennings kept the first tavern, in 1798; the first gristmill was erected by Cornelius Roberts; and the first sawmill, by P. B. Wisner, in 1793. The first marriage was that of Dr. Joel Prescott and Miss Phila Reed; and the first school was taught by Samuel Wheaton, in 1792.

called the "Old Castle," is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. w. of Geneva. It is covered by an Indian orchard, and the ground has never been plowed, because of a stipulation to that effect made with the Indians in the treaty of purchase.¹ It contains an Indian burial ground; and in one corner may be traced a trench of an ancient stockaded fortification. Here was the largest Indian settlement in Western New York, and it is still a place of much interest to the few remaining descendants of the once powerful Five Nations. Many relics—as stone hatchets, arrow heads, pipes, &c.—are found in the vicinity of "Old Castle." As early as 1765, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland came on a mission to the Indians at Kanadesaga.² The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1798; and the first settled minister was Rev. Jedediah Chapman.

SOUTH BRISTOL—was formed from Bristol March 8, 1838. It lies w. of Canadai-gua Lake, s. w. of the centre of the co., and is an elevated upland, divided into 4 ranges by the valleys of Grindstone and Mud Creeks and Egypt Brook. The summits of the ridges are about 1,000 ft. above the lake, and the declivities are very steep. The bluffs upon the lake shore are 300 to 400 ft. high. **Cold Spring**, is a hamlet about a mi. from Canandaigua Lake. **Frost Hill**, is a hamlet in the w. part. **Woodville**, at the extreme s. e. cor., is a landing at the head of Canandaigua Lake. **South Bristol**, is a p. o. near the centre of the town. **Seneca Point**, (formerly Wilbur Point,) is a place of summer resort. Along the shore of the lake are many fine cottages for summer residence. Gamaliel Wilder, from Mass., purchased this township from Phelps and Gorham, and settled at Seneca Point, in 1789.³ An Indian orchard on the lake shore at this point induced him to settle here. Rev. Mr. Rolph was the first settled minister. There is now but 1 church (Presb.) in town.

VICTOR—was formed from Bloomfield, May 26, 1812. It is the n. w. cor. town of the co. The n. part is occupied by the drift ridges, which rise 50 to 150 ft. above the general surface. A ridge of 100 to 280 ft. in height extends across the s. part in a general e. and w. direction. The principle streams are Irondequoit, Mud, Hog Hollow, and Fish Creeks, and Trout Brook. The soil is particularly adapted to the cultivation of potatoes and root crops. **Victor**,⁴ (p. o.,) near the centre, is a place of considerable local business, half a mi. n. of the R. R. sta. Population 506. The Indian village of Gannagaro, which was destroyed by the Marquis de Nonville, was situated near this place. **Fishers**, (p. o.,) is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., in the w. part; and **East Victor**, is a hamlet on Mud Creek. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by immigrants from Stockbridge, Mass. Among the first were Enos and Jared Boughton, and Jacob Lobdell.⁵ Rev. Reuben Parmelee, from Goshen, the first settled minister, came to the town in 1798.

WEST BLOOMFIELD—was formed from Bloomfield, Feb. 11, 1833. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. A ridge 200 to 300 ft. high, forming the declivity of a southern terrace, extends across the n. part. The surface is generally undulating. In the s. part there is a spring of inflammable or carburetted hydrogen gas. Tile and earthenware are manufactured to some extent in town. **West Bloomfield**, (p. o.,) is a village of 350 inhabitants,⁶ situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of the W. Bloomfield Station, on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **North Bloomfield**, (p. o.,) on the Honeoye Outlet, and **Millers Corners**, (Taylorsville p. o.,) in the e. part, are R. R. stations. The territory forming this town was purchased by Amos Hall,⁷ Robert Taft, Nathan Marvin, and Ebenezer Curtis; and the first settlement was made by them in 1789.⁸ The first religious services were held in 1793.

¹ For many years after this purchase the Indians came regularly at plowing time and watched this orchard, to see that the stipulation was not broken.

² Subsequently Mr. Kirkland was commissioned by the State of Mass. to treat with the Indians; and he conducted the treaty of purchase between them and Phelps and Gorham, in 1788; and afterward he acted as Indian agent for 30 years at Canandaigua.

³ Among the other early settlers who came in soon after Mr. Wilder, between 1789 and 1796, were Theophilus and Matthew Allen, Joseph Gilbert, Jared Tuttle, Peter Gardiard, Levi Austin, Nathaniel Hatch, and their families. Mr. Wilder built the first sawmill, the first gristmill, and distillery, at Wilburs Point, in 1795. He also erected the first public house, in 1803, which he conducted for 9 years. Dr. Hewitt and George Wilder opened the first store, in 1828. The first school was taught by Joanna Forbes. Eli Allen was the first child born, in 1793. He died Feb. 17, 1867.

⁴ Called by the Indians Ga-o-sa-ga-o, in the basswood country.

⁵ Levi Boughton and Rufus Dryer settled at Boughton

Hill, in 1790. The first birth was that of Frederick Boughton, in June 1791; and the first marriage, that of Zebulon Norton and Miss Boughton. The first tavern was opened at Boughton Hill, by Hezekiah Boughton, in 1792; and the first sawmill was built the same year, by Enos and Jared Boughton.

⁶ Called by the Indians Ga-num-da-ak, village on a hill-top.

⁷ Mr. Hall was from Guilford, Conn. He took the first census of Ontario co., in 1790; represented the co. in Assembly, in 1793; and was Major General of Militia in the war of 1812.

⁸ John P. Sears, Peregrine Gardner, Clark Peck, Jasper Marvin, Samuel Miller, John Algur, and S. Thayer, settled in the town in 1789-90. Benjamin Gardner, with his sons John and Peregrine, are supposed to have been the first settlers. The first birth was that of Lucinda Gardner, in Sept. 1791. Jasper P. Sears kept the first inn, and Royal Hendee the first store. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Curtis; and the first gristmill, by Reuben Thayer.

ORANGE COUNTY.



THIS county was one of the original counties, and was formed Nov. 1, 1683, at first including all of the State west of the Hudson, and south of an east and west line passing through the mouth of Murderer's Creek. Rockland was taken off in 1798, and a portion was annexed from Ulster the same year. It lies upon the w. bank of the Hudson, s. e. of the centre of the State. It is centrally distant 90 miles from Albany, and contains 838 sq. mi. The surface is mountainous upon the s. e. and n. w. borders, and a rolling upland through the centre. The Kittateng mountains extend in several parallel ranges from the N. J. line n. e. to the Hudson, ending in the rocky and precipitous bluffs known as "The

Highlands." The highest summits attain an elevation of about 1,500 ft. above tide. The ranges and peaks of these mountains are known by several distinct names. The whole region included between these ranges consists of precipitous rocky peaks and narrow winding ravines, a small portion only being susceptible of cultivation. The Shawangunk Mt. Range extends from Delaware River n. e. through the n. w. corner of the co. It is a high, unbroken range, precipitous upon the w., but with more gradual slopes upon the e. The highest summits are 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The extreme n. w. corner of the co. is occupied by the series of highlands extending from the Delaware into Sullivan co. The central portion of the co., lying between the two mountain systems, is a rolling upland, broken in many places by abrupt and isolated hills and the deep valleys of streams. This whole region, comprising more than one-half of the entire surface of the co., is susceptible of cultivation, and forms a fine agricultural district.

Along the s. w. border, extending through several towns and into N. J., is a low, flat region, lying upon the streams, and known as the "Drowned Lands." This tract, consisting of about 17,000 acres, was originally covered with water and a dense growth of cedars; but a large portion of it has been drained and reclaimed; and it now forms one of the finest agricultural portions of the co.

Neversink River flows s. along the w. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. and forms a tributary of the Delaware. Shawangunk River flows n. along the e. foot of the same mountains and receives the Wall Kil, which flows n. through near the centre of the co. and unites with the Shawangunk. Murderer's Kil, and its principal tributary, Otter Creek, flow e. through near the centre of the co. and discharge their waters into the Hudson. Wawayanda Creek flows s. into N. J. and, re-entering the State as Potuck Creek, unites with the Wall Kil. Ramapo River rises in the e. part of the county and flows s. into Rockland. In the s. are several small lakes, the principal of which are Greenwood Lake, and Thompson's and Mambasha Ponds. The rocks of the Highlands are principally gneiss, with occasional injected veins of trap. The rocks which compose the Shawangunk Mts. are the shales and sandstones of the Chemung group. The central portions of the co. are occupied by parallel strata of the Hamilton shales, Helderbergh limestones and grit, Medina sandstone and the gray sandstones, all extending n. e. and s. w., respectively, from the e. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. A large amount of bluestone, and other valuable stone for flagging and building is quarried in the western part, along the line of the Delaware-and-Hudson Canal. The Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. passes up a range of hills abounding in fine materials, the stone coming out in great blocks with natural seams, in fine condition for use. The business has but recently been begun, but appears to be capable of great expansion. The bluestone quarries near Cuddebackville and Huguenot, on the line of the canal, are extensive. An abundance of iron, consisting of magnetic ores and red and brown hematite, is found among the southern mountains; and several veins have been extensively worked. These mines were wrought in the colonial period, and the iron made from the magnetic ores of this region was used in forging the huge links of the chain stretched across the river in the Highlands, to prevent British vessels from ascending the river in the Revolution.

The Sterling Iron and Railroad Co. work 9 mines, in Warwick and Monroe, Orange co., and in Ramapo, Rockland co. The ore is magnetic, and about 80,000 tons are got out annually.

There are about 350 miners employed. The ore of this region is also exported by the river. The soil is as various as the surface. Among the mountains it is light, sandy, and unproductive. In the n. w. part is a tough clay, generally underlaid by hardpan. Through the centre it is a clay, sandy, and gravelly loam upon the hills, and a fine quality of gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys, all very productive. The "Drowned Lands" are covered with alluvium and vegetable mold, and are among the most fertile lands in the State. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuit of the people.

This co. is celebrated for its dairy products; milk, butter, condensed milk, cream, &c., which find a ready market in New York. In 1865, the census reported 20 factories, using the milk of 5,837 cows. Of these, 13 received 15,455,437 lbs. of milk, and 16 produced 724,-854 lbs. of cheese. At most of the factories, butter was also made, and often when prices were high, the milk was sent directly to market. One factory used 105,360 gallons of milk, and made 297,914 lbs. of concentrated milk. In 1869, there were reported in the co. 41 cheese factories, of which 38 used the milk of 12,225 cows. Spring grains are extensively cultivated, and cherries, apples, and the smaller fruits are abundantly produced. Market gardening is a large and increasing source of wealth. The reclaimed lands produce potatoes, onions, &c. in great quantities. The manufactures of the co. are considerable, but mostly limited to a few places. The easy communications to New York by railroads and the river, have made this co. a favorite place of residence, by persons doing business in New York, or who, having a competence, desire the luxuries of a rural home, with the opportunity of easily reaching the city, as business or pleasure call. The river front is everywhere considered a desirable seat, and the number of luxurious homes, not only there, but in the interior villages, is annually increasing. The Hudson affords unbounded facilities for commerce, and the railroads built and projected, accommodate the wants of the large and growing population of the interior. The most of these roads are branches of the Erie Railway, and as follows: The *Newburgh Branch*, from Newburgh City to Greycourt, (formerly Chester,) is a principal outlet of the local freight of the Erie Railway, as well as of the coal. At Newburgh, it is opposite the western terminus of the Dutchess & Columbia R. R., already built across the State to Connecticut, and of the Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R., partly built. When the eastern connections of these roads are completed, they will become important routes between the east and west. This branch lies in the towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Cornwall, Blooming Grove, and Chester. The *Newburgh and New York R. R.*, or "Short Cut," extends from Vail's Gate Junction, at a point 4 mi. out from Newburgh to Newburgh Junction, near Turners. Length 12 mi. It affords a direct and easy connection between the city of Newburgh and New York city, and, counting the time of crossing ferry and of reaching the central business portions of New York, it is much more economical in point of time, than the Hudson River R. R. route. This road lies in Cornwall and Monroe. The *Main Line of the Erie Railway*, enters the co. from Rockland co. in the valley of the Ramapo, and passes through Monroe, Blooming Grove, Chester, Goshen, Wawayanda, Wallkill, Mount Hope, and Deer Park. It has a connecting branch extending from Greycourt to Warwick, in the towns of Chester and Warwick, 10 mi., built as the *Warwick Valley Railroad*. A branch known as the *Montgomery and Erie R. R.* connects at Goshen, and has a northern connection extending into and down the valley of the Wallkill, in Ulster co., passing through Goshen, Hamptonburgh, and Montgomery. At date of last report, it was finished 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi., but has since been extended further. A road from Middletown to Unionville, 14 mi., in Wawayanda and Minisink, has been operated by the Erie Railway, but is now understood to be a part of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. A r. r. connecting with the Erie at Goshen, extends to Pine Island, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. through the towns of Goshen and Warwick, being part of the *Goshen and Deckertown R. R.*, intended to connect, when finished, with the coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania.

The *Sterling Mountain Railway*, chiefly used for bringing out iron ore from the mines, extends from Sterling Junction to Lakeville, in the southern angle of the county.

The *New York and Oswego Midland R. R.* passes through Wallkill, Wawayanda and Minisink, using the Unionville R. R. south of Middletown.

The *Newburgh and Midland R. R.*, is a project of a road, designed at first to run from Newburgh to Middletown, 25 miles, but since modified so as to leave its western connection at Oak Hill, or at some other point. It is not built.

The *Monticello and Port Jervis R. R.* extends through Deer Park, and the *Middleburgh and Crayford R. R.* is designed to extend from Middletown to Pine Bush, 13 miles.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal, extends across the town of Deer Park, in the western angle of the county, along the valley of the Neversink, and north of the Shawangunk Mountains.

The county has two half-shire towns, the courts being held respectively at Goshen and Newburgh.¹ The courthouse at Goshen is a brick building, situated upon a fine lot in the E. part of the village. The jail is a stone building, in rear of the courthouse. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the street opposite the courthouse. The courthouse at Newburgh is located upon ground 131 feet higher than the river, in the central part of the city. It is a fine brick building, built in 1841, fronting s. upon Second St. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 265 acres in Goshen, 4 mi. s. w. of the village. The building is of brick, 3 stories, 100 by 50 feet, with several out buildings and separate quarters for colored inmates. A Lunatic Asylum, of stone, 2 stories and basement, 30 by 40 feet, is on the premises.

The settlement of this co. dates back to 1671, when a number of German families located at Haverstraw, under a patent from the Governor of New Jersey, and hereafter the boundary line between the Provincees was definitely established. They were erected by the Assembly of New York, into the "Town of Orange," March 20, 1686. In 1685, a number of Scotch families, under the lead of Capt. Patrick MacGregorie, settled on Murderer's Creek, in the present towns of Cornwall and New Windsor. The county was covered by four principal patents, the Evans, the Wawayanda, the Cheescock, and the Minisink. The first was set aside, and the district conveyed in a large number of small patents. Settlement was comparatively rapid from 1725 to 1750, and the more western plantations suffered severely during the French and Indian war of 1755. During the revolution, the Minisink district was laid waste by Brant. The eastern border of the county witnessed great preparations for defence, but no hostile engagements occurred worthy of record. The defences of the Highlands, at Fort Montgomery and Clinton, near the lower entrance of the Highlands, were important in their day, but neither these, nor the chains placed across the river, with other obstructions, prevented the enemy from passing them with their fleet in 1777. At a later period, Fort Putnam and other defences were erected at West Point, but their strength was never tested by an enemy. This post came near falling into the hands of the British, through the treason of Arnold, in 1780, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent disaster. The Continental army had its encampment at Newburgh and New Windsor, from 1780 to 1783, and at Newburgh it was formally disbanded in November, 1783. At this place the celebrated "Newburgh Letters" were addressed anonymously to the army, occasioning great discontent, and required the utmost address of General Washington to counteract. They are now known to have been written by John Armstrong, subsequently Secretary of War. At this place also the Society of Cincinnati was organized, among the commissioned officers of the army, with the design of keeping up friendly associations after their return to private life.

The Government Works at West Point fell into decay after the war, but in 1802, the U. S. Military Academy was established there, and this has ever since given notoriety to the place as a seat of military science.

The share which this county took in supplying men for the late war, may be briefly stated as follows: Some of the 18th N. Y. Vols. enlisted were from this county. The 56th Infantry and 7th and 8th Batteries were organized and mostly enlisted in this county in 1861. Goshen was designated as the rendezvous for enlistments in the 9th Senatorial District, in an order dated July 7, 1862, and the 124th Regiment N. Y. V. was organized there. The 143d was organized at Monticello, Sullivan Co., in the same District. The 168th Vols. was formed at Newburgh, and parts of the 2d (Harris' Light), 7th and 15th Cavalry, and of the 15th Artillery were enlisted in this county.

¹ The first courts were held at Tappantown, in the present town of Orangetown, Rockland co., March 8, 1702. Courts were first held at Goshen in 1727.

POPULATION of towns (and city of Newburgh) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican, D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION,			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Blooming Gr.	2,240	2,404	2,502	245	176	229	168	283	160	285	171	295	219	299	185
Chester.....	1,349	1,962	2,113	164	209	147	196	194	211	202	209	207	239	218	212
Cornwall.....	4,800	4,610	5,908	245	455	195	408	360	412	353	415	484	512	402	845
Crawford.....	2,003	2,014	2,024	196	243	167	260	189	230	181	232	193	236	166	219
Deerpark.....	5,106	7,417	9,307	497	458	443	472	596	663	704	631	811	607	831	632
Goshen.....	3,430	3,393	3,903	292	379	256	373	297	407	299	385	329	403	350	416
Greenville.....	1,198	1,147	1,123	79	191	70	189	76	184	72	192	69	193	54	177
Hamptonburgh.	1,295	1,212	1,224	77	156	65	144	88	150	60	130	82	138	86	152
Minisink.....	1,268	1,209	1,443	101	182	70	194	194	52	79	167	104	203	104	205
Monroe.....	3,975	4,722	4,606	490	303	427	325	78	187	545	295	587	362	544	348
Montgomery.....	3,973	3,627	4,536	487	308	387	312	170	176	479	340	513	424	545	419
Mt. Hope.....	1,157	1,977	1,942	184	185	162	187	477	349	196	214	216	213	193	183
Newburgh.....	15,196	17,389	3,511	1,135	1,191	1,047	1,211	193	193	306	305	370	454	327	326
" (City).....	.....	17,014	.....	.....	.....	1,004	1,469	1,471	1,129	1,618	1,503	1,480	.....	.....	.....
New Windsor.....	2,452	2,697	2,432	201	262	174	254	157	105	213	261	164	251	213	274
Wallkill.....	6,603	7,382	9,477	767	632	733	592	907	619	962	645	1,131	825	1,130	770
Warwick.....	4,628	5,077	5,736	540	466	451	439	532	555	537	512	612	618	573	557
Wawayanda.....	2,065	1,906	1,900	198	215	165	229	184	206	213	216	194	246	192	226
Total.....	63,812	70,165	80,901	5,398	6,011	5,483	5,907	6,620	6,595	7,167	6,497	8,030	7,987	7,870	7,467

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ORANGE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	479,300	\$19,577,032	\$6,126,954	\$25,703,906	.....	\$22,133 78	\$55,625 50	\$18,621 19	\$43,449 45	0.54
1860..	479,300	19,577,032	6,126,954	25,703,906	\$24,525,524	22,133 78	55,625 50	18,393 94	75,619 53	0.70
1861..	479,345	47,487,162	6,010,061	25,497,223	24,525,254	29,053 78	49,210 32	18,393 94	76,641 42	0.70
1862..	479,104	19,599,607	6,505,103	26,104,710	23,855,071	27,311 15	36,000 60	19,391 30	103,420 28	0.73
1863..	480,931	19,739,608	6,771,775	25,511,363	26,350,113	29,413 02	40,010 00	19,762 58	111,987 93	0.71
1864..	490,602	20,563,747	8,205,656	28,769,403	26,371,775	195,433 01	123,649 50	19,778 33	118,672 99	1.75
1865..	485,016	20,664,957	8,240,291	26,905,216	27,633,694	223,563 01	155,131 00	20,875 27	163,893 33	1.04
1866..	474,243	21,967,895	8,518,237	30,487,022	28,305,248	177,993 69	149,853 59	21,223 91	136,219 60	1.71
1867..	403,632	22,432,617	8,203,642	30,636,356	30,496,122	156,501 01	125,894 00	30,107 65	193,508 88	1.69
1868..	478,679	22,814,763	7,697,721	30,512,424	30,036,259	179,104 45	147,333 88	37,545 32	136,665 01	1.67
1869..	481,683	23,339,358	7,575,049	30,914,407	29,712,424	225,671 03	116,031 69	37,140 53	129,994 96	1.71
1870..	481,683	23,359,358	7,575,049	30,914,407	30,414,407	225,671 03	116,031 69	33,018 01	183,876 37	1.85

BLOOMING GROVE—was formed from Oornwall, March 23, 1799. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830, and a part of Chester in 1845. It lies a little e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e., and rolling and moderately hilly in the n. and w. Schunemunk Mts., upon the line of Monroe, are 1,300 to 1,500 ft. above tide. The other principal elevations are Lazy Hill, on the line of Chester, Toms Rocks, Peddlers, Rainer, Round, Musquito, and Woodcock Hills, and Red Ridge. The hills in the n. have gradual slopes, and are arable to their summits. Otter Kil flows e. through the n. part, and receives as tributaries Cromeline or Gray Court, Slatterleys, and several smaller creeks. The extensive log meadows along Cromeline Creek, in the s. part, have been drained, and are now the most valuable agricultural lands in the town. **Washingtonville**, (Blooming Grove p. o.), is a R. R. sta. and small village upon Otter Kil, in the n. part. Pop. 534. **Salisbury Mills**, (p. o.) upon the line of Monroe, a church, paper mill, gristmill,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Bur's Atlas, is 406,500. The area of the city and villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acreage improved.	Acreage unimproved.	Total.
1850 ..	315,753 ..	.....	427,690 ..
1855 ..	300,600 ..	189,915 ..	490,215 ..
1860 ..	297,907 ..	81,596 ..	379,503 ..
1865 ..	303,858 ..	170,261 ..	474,139 ..

and 300 inhabitants; and **Craigsville**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, a church, cotton factory. Pop. 220. These places are all stations upon the Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railway. **Blooming Grove**, near the centre, contains 1 church and a dozen dwellings. **Oxford Depot**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet and station upon the main line of the Erie Railway. Pop. 100. The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1715.¹ This town sent 1,362-766 gallons of milk to the N. Y. market in 1870. An iron mine has been worked near Oxford Depot since 1863; the ore being sent to Greenwood Iron Works. An extensive flag-stone quarry has recently been opened on Schunemunk. The first church was erected at Blooming Grove, in 1759; Rev. Enos Ayres was the first pastor.²

CHESTER—was formed from Goshen, Warwick, Blooming Grove, and Monroe, March 22, 1815. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling in the n. w., hilly in the centre, and mountainous in the s. w. The principal elevations are Goose Pond Mt., Lazy Hill, Snake Hill, and Sugar Loaf Mt., all steep, rocky peaks, unfit for cultivation. The highest summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Gray Court, Black Meadow, and Ditch Creeks. Along Gray Court Creek, near the n. boundary, are flats known as the "Gray Court Meadows," which have been thoroughly drained, forming a very productive region which is largely devoted to the cultivation of potatoes, onions, and other culinary products. Limestone and slate are both found in town. **East Chester**, (sta.) (Chester p. o.,) **Chester**, and **West Chester**, are small villages, about 1 mi. apart. They contain the Chester academy and union school, a national bank, 2 churches, and 666 inhabitants. East Chester is a R. R. sta. **Sugar Loaf**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, a sta. on the Warwick Valley R. R. The first settlement was made in 1716, at Gray Court, in the n. e. corner of the town, by Daniel Cromeline, from Long Island.³ There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Presb.

CORNWALL—was org. as a town, March 7, 1788,⁴ under the name of "New Cornwall," and its name was changed March 3, 1797. Monroe and Blooming Grove were taken off in 1799. It forms about half of the river front of the co. extending from Rockland co. to the upper border of the Highlands, and much the larger part is occupied by these mountains. In the wild recesses of these rocks, there is found much forest growth, and iron ore has been mined in various places. The principal peaks of the Highlands, are Black Rock, Storm King, Crow's Nest, and Bear Mountain, which are respectively 1,610, 1,529, 1,418, and 1,350 feet above the river. The n. w. part of the town is rolling or moderately hilly. The streams are Moodna Creek, (Murderer's Creek,) flowing through a fine valley in the n. w. part, and Bog Meadow Creek, flowing into the Hudson below West Point. Upon the latter, near its mouth is a series of cascades long known as "Buttermilk Falls." Cranberry, Long, Sutherland and Bog Meadow Ponds are among the mountains.

The business of keeping summer boarders from the city, has come to be within a few years, the characteristic business of the town. From 4,000 to 5,000 persons find their homes here during the summer, and the population of the town, owing to this cause, has increased from 4,610 in 1865, to 6,030 in 1870. **Canterbury**, (Cornwall p. o.,) in the n. part, 2 mi. from the river, has 6 churches, a woolen yarn factory, and a cordage and fishline fac. Pop. about 600. **Cornwall Landing**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the n. part, has a pub. library and reading room, a savings bank, union school, 2 churches, brickyards, etc., and is in the midst of the "boarding district." Pop. 200. **West Point**, (p. o.,) is the seat of the U. S. Military Academy, and has extensive buildings for cadets and officers, library, observatory, laboratory for ordinance, chapel, hospital, riding hall, stable, dwellings for employees, etc. Pop. 942. **Highland Falls**, (p. o.,) 2 mi. below West Point, has 4 churches, a very large hotel, several boarding houses, etc. **Cozen's Landing**, is a steamboat landing adjacent to the hotel. Pop. about 1,000. **Fort Montgomery**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part has a church and a few dwellings. **Bethlehem**, in the n. w. part, is a populous farming district, with a church. **Cornwall Woolen Mills**, in the n. is a hamlet of

¹ Among the early settlers were the families of McLenn, Strong, Brewer, Howell, Dubois, Coleman, Moffatt, Seeley, Gilbert, Woodhull, Tothill, Goldsmith, Brooks, and Maclews.

² There are 8 churches in town: 4 M. E., 2 Cong., Presb., and Friends.

³ In company with others, Mr. Cromeline purchased a part of the Wawayanda Patent of Philip Rookhey and Hendrick Ten Eyck. He was accompanied by Wm. Bull,

an Englishman, whom he had hired from an emigrant ship. During the first year of settlement he erected a house, which some years afterward was kept as a tavern, and known as the "Cromeline House." The name of the stream, meadows, and hamlet was bestowed by Cromeline, after the English custom, "Gray Court."

⁴ Cornwall Precinct was formed from Goshen Precinct, Oct. 20, 1764, including the present towns of Cornwall, Blooming Grove, and Monroe.

operatives. **Iona Island**, is in the s. angle. On the Newburgh "Short Cut" R. R. are the stations of **Cornwall Orrs**, and **The Valley**. "The Rights" boarding school for boys, near Cornwall Landing, and the "McDonald Inst." near Highland Falls, are private schools. Settlement is supposed to have been begun in this town in 1720. The first church was formed in 1730 at Bethlehem. The Rev. Mr. Chalker was the first pastor, and Rev. Enos Ayres the next. The historical associations of the Highlands are as interesting as the scenery is grand.¹ There are 17 churches in town: 4 Presb., 4 Meth. Ep., 2 Bap., 2 Prot. Ep., 2 R. C., 2 Friends, and 1 Free.

CRAWFORD—was formed from Montgomery, March 3, 1824. It lies in the extreme n. angle of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by several high ridges extending n. e. and s. w. Collaburgh and Comfort Hills, along the e. border, are 100 to 200 ft. above the valleys. The principle streams are the Shawangunk, forming the n. w. boundary, Dwaars Kil, Pekonissink and Little Pekonissink Creeks. These streams all flow in a general n. e. direction. The Shawangunk is a rapid stream, furnishing power for 2 gristmills, 3 sawmills, and a scythe fac. **Pine Bush**, (p. o.,) formerly "Crawford," on this stream in the n. w. part of the town, has a Meth. Ep. ch., several mills and shops, a distillery, and 45 dwellings. Pop. about 250. It is the n. terminus of the "Middletown and Crawford R. R." nearly done and leased to the "Midland" R. R. **Bullville**, and **Searsville**, are p. o.'s. and small villages; the former near the s. line with a Meth. Ep. and R. C. ch., and a dozen houses; the latter on the Dwaars Kil near the centre of the town, with several mills, etc., and 20 houses. There are besides the above, a Presb. and an Associate Reformed ch. in town. **Hopewell**, and **Collaburgh**, are hamlets. The first ch. (Presb.) was formed at Hopewell in 1779. There are R. R. stations in this town at Bullville, Thompson Ridge, and Pine Bush.

DEERPARK—was formed from Mamakating, (Sullivan co.,) March 16, 1798. A part of Mount Hope was taken off in 1825. It lies in the extreme w. angle of the co. Its surface is a mountainous highland, broken by the valley of Neversink River and numerous deep, rocky ravines of small streams. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the e. border, and form a high, rocky ridge 1,800 ft. above the valleys, with steep declivities on the w. The Neversink River flows in a deep valley at the w. foot of the mountains. The central and w. parts are covered with a rocky and mountainous upland, ending in abrupt declivities on Delaware River in the s. The other principal streams are Mongaup River, forming the w. boundary, Bashes Kil, Old Dam Fall Creek, Shingle, and Grassy Swamp Brooks. Big and Little Ponds are two small lakes in the interior. **Port Jervis**, (p. o.,) upon the Delaware, near the mouth of the Neversink, was incorp. May 11, 1853, and is now org. under an act of March 30, 1866. It was named from John B. Jervis, an engineer on the Del. & Hud. Canal, and came into existence when it was built. The newer part on a lower level, was built up after the R. R. was located. The village has a national bank, a banking house, and a savings bank, and is principally noted for its extensive railroad shops and structures. One "Round House," an entire circle, will shelter 40 engines; another, half a circle, 20. The repair shops and other buildings, connected with the R. R. business, are ample. There was formerly a bridge here built for a R. R. and road bridge, but no R. R. track was ever laid, and the bridge fell a year or more ago from decay. A suspension bridge is to be built here. "Metamoras" is a small village in Pennsylvania and a mile below is **Carpenters Point**, where 3 States meet at the mouth of the Neversink. The Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. joins the Erie at Port Jervis. There are 2 newspapers published at this place.² There are 7 churches.³ Population, 6,377. **Honesville**, (Sparrow Bush p. o.,) upon the Delaware, 2 mi. w. of Port Jervis, contains a large tannery and 30 dwellings; **Huguenot**, (p. o.,) upon the canal, 4 mi. n. e. of Port Jervis, 25 dwellings.

¹ Fort Putnam was built on the heights back of West Point during the later years of the war. The Military Academy was established at West Point in 1802. In the yard there is a large number of cannon taken during the several wars of the U. S.; and among them are 39 brass pieces captured in the several battles of the Mexican War, each marked where, and by whom captured.

A chain was stretched across the river from Fort Montgomery, but the fort was taken by the British and the chain broken in Oct. 1777. A chain was afterwards put across the river at West Point, and remained there during the war.

The first settlement was made in this town at and near the village of Canterbury, and was composed of Scotch immigrants, under Capt. Patrick MacGregor, who was

distinguished in the annals of the Dongan administration. Their successors were the Sutherlands, Sacketts, Sherods, Brewsters, Woods, Clarks, Smiths, Townsends, Van Duzens, Mandevilles, Bartons, Sands, and Thorns. The first town meeting upon record in the precinct of Cornwall was held in April, 1753.

² *The Evening Gazette*, (Neutral,) Tri-weekly; Gazette Printing co., publishers. Size 23 by 32. Terms, \$4. There is also a weekly edition.

³ *The Try-States Union*, (Rep.,) weekly; G. W. Mitchell, editor; John D. Foster, publisher; 8 pages. Size 30 by 44. Terms, \$2. Established in 1850.

³ Reformed; Presbyterian; Baptist; Meth. Ep.; Presb. Ep.; R. C. and Lutheran.

It is a station on the M. & P. J. R. R., and **Cuddebackville**, (p. o.) upon the canal, in the N. E. part, 1 church and 12 dwellings. **Rose Point**, is a station on the M. & P. J. R. R. There are important blue-stone quarries near these places. The first settlements were made about 1690.¹ There are 7 churches in town. Lead ore has been mined in this town, to some extent. The scenery around Port Jervis is very fine, and there are several hotels for summer residence in the vicinity.

COSHEN—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830, and a part of Chester in 1845. It is an interior town, lying a little S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. The hills are bordered by long and gradual slopes, and are arable to their summits. The S. W. corner is occupied by a portion of the "Drowned Lands," most of which have been reclaimed.² The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the w., and Quaker Creek, the s. boundary, and Otter Kil, in the E. part. **Coshen**, (p. o.) N. E. of the centre, was incorp. March 28, 1809. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 4 churches, a female seminary,³ several classical schools, 2 newspaper offices,⁴ 2 national banks, capital \$20,000, and 2,205 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated, and has many very fine residences. **Orange Farm**, is a station on the Pine Island Branch R. R. **Kipps**, is a station on the Wall Kil Branch. The first settlements were made from 1703 to 1714. The first deeds of village lots in Goshen bear the date of 1714. The original Wawayanda Patent,⁵ covering the greater part of this town, was granted March 5, 1703. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1721; Rev. John Bradner was the first pastor.

GREENVILLE—was formed from Minisink, Dec. 2, 1853. It lies on the S. W. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts., extending along the w. border, are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,400 to 1,600 ft. above tide. The E. slopes of the mountains are generally gradual, and the hills are arable to their summits. The principal stream is Shawangunk River, which takes its rise near the centre and flows N. E. Benin Water Pond is a small body of water in the N. part. **Greenville**, (Minisink p. o.), in the w. part, contains 2 churches and 12 houses; and **Smiths Corners**, n. of Greenville, contains 15 houses. **Centre Point**, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. S. E. of Greenville, is a p. o. **Woodsville**, is a hamlet in the E. part. The first settlements were probably made from 1720 to 1730. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

HAMPTONBURGH⁶—was formed from Goshen, Blooming Grove, Montgomery, New Windsor, and Wall Kil, April 5, 1830. It is an interior town, lying a little N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly. The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the N. W. boundary, and Otter Kil, flowing N. E. through near the centre. **Otterville**, (Burnside p. o.), on Otter Kil, near the E. boundary, is a hamlet. **Otterkill**, s. of Otterville, contains 12 dwellings. **Campbell Hall**, (p. o.), near the centre, and **Hamptonburgh**, 1 mi. S., are hamlets. **Lagrange**, is a sta. on the M. & W. R. R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Campbell Hall. The first settlement was made by Wm. Bull, in 1719, or '20. In 1727 he erected a stone house, which is still standing. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and Asso. Reformed.

MINISINK—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of "Calhoun" (now Mount Hope) was taken off in 1825, Wawayanda in 1849, and Greenville in 1853. It lies upon the N. J. line, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The slopes are generally gradual, and the hills are arable to their summits. The principal streams are Wall Kil and Rutgers Creek, each of which forms some portion of the N. and E. boundary. The Drowned Lands occupy a small portion of the E. angle. **Unionville**, (p. o.), in the S. part,

¹ Peter Gunmaer, Jacob Cuddeback, and Thomas and Gerardus Swartout, John Tys, and David Jenison located in town in 1690. The first 2 were Huguenot exiles. The first general surveys were made in 1713. Jacob Cuddeback built the first mill. Among the other early settlers were — Cuykendall, John Decker, Wm. Cole, and Solomon Davis.

² Some 25 years ago a ditch of small size was dug about 3 mi. in length across a bend in Wall Kil, through the Drowned Lands, for the purpose of draining them. The action of the water upon the light soil through which it was dug has so enlarged it, that it has become the river itself, the original channel being almost dry.

³ The Goshen Female Seminary is a flourishing institution. Several small family classical schools are located in the village.

⁴ *Independent Republican*, (Dem.), weekly; H. T. Kinder, editor and publisher. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, #2. Established in 1813.

⁵ *Goshen Democrat*, (Rep.), weekly; Charles Mead & Son, editors and publishers. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, #2. Established in 1809.

⁶ Christopher Dunn, one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda Patent, located N. E. of Goshen Village in 1712. Among the other early settlers who came previous to 1721 were John Everett, John Carpenter, John Gale, Wm. Lindrum, James Jackson, Isaac Finch, Michael Dunning, Solomon Carpenter, Wm. Jackson, Samuel Seely, Samuel Webb, John Yelverton, Samuel Clowes, John Bradner, and John Denton, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. The first marriage was that of Wm. Bull and Sarah Wells, in 1712. The first inn was kept by Birdsye Yarrington. Noah Webster, author of Webster's Dictionaries, taught the first academic school, in the village of Goshen, in 1792.

⁷ Named from Wolverhampton, the birthplace of Wm. Bull, the first settler.

contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings; and **West Town**, (p. o.,) 3 mi. n. of Unionville, 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Waterloo Mills**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet and R. R. sta. containing 1 church and a dozen dwellings. **Johnsons**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. station.

MONROE—was formed from Southfield, Highland and Monroe, March 16, 1865. The original town of Monroe was formed from Cornwall, March 23, 1799, as “Chesecocks,” and changed to “Southfield,” April 3, 1801, and to “Monroe,” April 6, 1808. A part of Chester was taken off in 1845. The Supervisors, Dec. 1, 1863, divided Monroe into “Monroe,” “Southfield” and “Highland,” but they were united by law in 1865, as above. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. and extends the whole distance across the border of Rockland co. It is mostly among the Highlands, and is broken and mountainous, the ranges extending n. e. and s. w.¹ Their declivities are steep, and much of the surface is unfit for cultivation. In the n. w. there are several fine valleys. The principal streams are the Ramapo River flowing s and the Murderer’s Kil flowing n. The Forest-of-Dean Creek drains the e. part, and flows into the Hudson. A great number of ponds and lakes occur among the mountains. **Monroe**, (p. o.,) is a village in the n. w. part on the Erie Railway. **Turners**, (p. o.,) formerly “Centreville,” has a very large and fine hotel and eating house, but except this, is a mere hamlet. **Greenwood**, is a R. R. sta. 3 mi. s. of Turner’s. **Greenwood Works**, (p. o.,) is a short distance e. of the station, with iron works. **Monroe Works**, (p. o.,) (Southfield’s Station,) was formerly an iron furnace. There is a population of 500 in this vicinity, a cotton factory, &c. **Highland Mills**, (p. o.,) is a small village about a mile n. of the station of this name on the Newburgh “Short Cut” Branch. **Woodbury**, is a station on the same road. **Woodbury Clove**, 1 mi. n. of Highland Mills, **Lower Smith Cove**, 1 mi. s. of the same, **Eagle Valley**, near the s. angle, **Queensborough**, near the e. angle, and **Upper Village**, near the n. w. border, are hamlets. The first settlement was probably made about 1742.² The Chесe cocks Patent was granted in 1702, and embraced a part of the Ramapo valley in this town. One of the furnaces of the Sterling Iron & R. R. Co. is in this town.

MONTGOMERY³—was formed March 7, 1788. Crawford was taken off in 1823, and a part of Hamptonburgh in 1830. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is generally a hilly upland. The Comfort Hills,⁴ 600 to 800 ft. above tide, extend along the w. border. Wall Kil flows n. e. through near the centre; and its principal tributary, Tin Brook, flows through the e. part. Upon Wall Kil, in the n. part, is a fall of 40 ft., affording an excellent water-power. Along the same stream, in the s. part, is considerable swamp land. **Montgomery**, (p. o.,) upon Wall Kil, s. of the centre, was incorp. Feb. 17, 1810. It has an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office,⁵ and 960 inhabitants, and is a station on the Montgomery & Walkill Valley Branch of the Erie Railway. **Walden**, (p. o.,) on the Wall Kil, is also a sta. on the same r. r. It was incorp. in 1855, and has 2 newspaper offices,⁶ a cutlery manufac., 2 woolen fac., condensed milk fac., foundry, &c. Pop. 1,254. **St. Andrews**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part; **Coldenham**,⁷ (p. o.,) near the s. e. corner; **Allards Corners**, (p. o.,) in the w. part; **Beaver Dam**, near the s., and **Mitchells Corners**, in the n. w. are small places. The first lands in this town were granted in 1709, to Henry Hillman, who settled in 1712. Lieut. Gov. Colden located on a tract which he had acquired by patent, in 1728.⁸

MOUNT HOPE—was formed from Walkill, Minisink, and Deerpark, as “Calhoun,”

¹ The principal of these are the Schunemunk Mts. in the n., Black and Bear Mts. in the s. and the Southfield Mts. in the centre.

² Among the early settlers were families of Millers, Gallows, Carpenters, Bills, Dobbins, Wygants, Wards, Coltons, Nobles, Cunninghams, Slaughters, and Lameroux,—mostly English families from the Eastern States. The first iron works was that of Ward & Colton, erected in 1751 for the manufacture of anchors. It was situated in Warwick, just over the line from Monroe. In 1752 Abel Noble, from Penn., erected a forge in this town, near the Ward & Colton furnace. Here the first anchor was made, in 1753. Steel was made in 1776; and during the Revolution one of the chains thrown across the Hudson was manufactured here. It weighed 186 tons. During the Revolution, Claudius Smith, a noted tory, resided in this town. He was hung at Goshen, Jan. 22, 1779.

³ In 1757 the town was a part of “Walkill Precinct,” and in 1772 it was cut off under the name of “Hanover Precinct.” In 1782 its name was changed to the Montgomery Precinct.

⁴ Named from a family of Comforts who were early settlers in that region.

⁵ *Montgomery Republican & Standard*, (Repub.,) weekly; Lester Winfield, ed. and pub. Size 23 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1864.

⁶ *Walden Recorder*, size, 26 by 38. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1809.

Walden Herald, (Repub.,) weekly; C. A. Reed, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00.

⁷ Named from Cadwallader Colden, formerly Lieut. Governor of the Province.

⁸ Johannes Miller settled on Wall Kil, 2 mi. s. of Montgomery, in 1727. Among the other early settlers were John Neely, Charles Booth, Wm. Eager, Fred. Sinsabaugh, and Johannes Youngblood,—all of whom settled between 1730 and 1741. The e. part of the town was originally settled by Irish, and the valley of Wall Kil by Hollanders. The first store was kept by Alexander Colden, in 1742; and the first gristmill was built at Walden, by James Kidd.

Feb. 15, 1825. Its name was changed March 14, 1833. It lies upon the n. border of the co., n. w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts. extend through the w. part; the highest summits are 1,400 to 1,800 ft. above tide. Shawangunk River flows n. e. through the centre, and the Little Shawangunk along the n. border. **Otisville**, (p. o.) near the w. border, contains 2 churches and about 350 inhabitants. It is a station upon the Erie Railway. **Mount Hope**, (p. o.) 2 mi. s. e. of Otisville, contains 2 churches and 150 inhabitants; **New Vernon**, in the n. part, a church and 20 dwellings. **Guyward**, (p. o.) is a R. R. station on the Shawangunk Mts., with fine scenery around. There is a small lake at this place. **Finchville**, is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The precise date of the settlement of this town is unknown. James Finch settled some time previous to the Revolution.



NEWBURGH CITY—was taken from the town of Newburgh, April 23, 1865, and is divided into 4 wards. It was incorp. as a village, March 25, 1800. It lies upon the sloping bank of the river, from which it rises about 130 feet to a plateau, now the finest part of the city. Beyond this, there is another rise to a level 190 feet, and still further w. a greater rise, until at the western part, it reaches an elevation of about 300 feet. It is connected with Fishkill Station by a steam ferry, and has branches of the Erie Railway extending s. w.; one to N. Y. city, 62 mi., and the other westward. A project of a R. R. to Middletown direct, to connect with the Oswego Midland R. R. is under consideration.

The city has 3 national banks, (cap. \$1,550,000,) a private banking house, a savings bank, considerable amount of manufactures, and of trade and commerce. Upon the completion of lines of R. R. eastward to the New England cities, its R. R. business will be greatly increased. The city is the seat of a Theological Seminary.¹ It has an excellent school system,² has a number of excellent private schools, and several public charitable institutions.³ There are 8 news papers and periodicals published.⁴ The city is supplied with water by a system of waterworks, under the charge of commissioners. It is drawn from a lake in the town of New Windsor, to which a new line of pipe is now being laid. There are about 3 mi. of mains, and 11½ of distribution pipes.

The fire department consists of 3 engines, 171 members of engine cos., 54 of hook and ladder cos., and 168 of hose cos. There are 3 engines, 1 hook and ladder apparatus, and 4 hose companies.

The sanitary affairs are regulated by a Board of Health, consisting of 4 members, a health officer, and clerk.

The city debt, consisted in 1870, of \$105,000 for water bonds; \$18,000 contingent bonds; and (in connection with the town of Newburgh,) \$133,082 Bounty Debt. The aggregate city expenditures in the year 1869-70, were \$169,995.55.

There are 21 churches in the city.⁵

¹ The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, (United Presbyterian,) was first opened in N. Y. in 1805, suspended in 1821, located at Newburgh in 1829; a building begun in 1837, and finished in 1839, at a cost of \$25,000. It is of stone, 104 by 40 feet, on a commanding height overlooking the city and valley. It has a library of 3,000, many of the volumes being rare and valuable.

² It has 42 teachers, 5,416 children of school age, of whom 3,449 attend, the average being about 1,594. Value of school property, \$84,725 in real estate, \$15,000 in furniture and \$13,800 in library, which numbers 8,100 vols. No. of school buildings, 7.

³ The Newburgh Alms House belongs to the city and town, and is located 2 mi. from the central part of the city. It was built in 1853, is of brick, 3 stories with basement 45 by 60 feet, and well arranged. It is connected with a farm of 75 acres, valued with buildings at \$40,000. About 60 persons are supported.

⁴ Home for the Friendless, founded in 1861, incorp. April 7, 1862, and located on Montgomery St., near the river, in the n. part of the city. The building will receive 60 inmates, and property valued at \$26,457.95. It is designed for orphan and destitute children of whom about 50 are maintained.

⁵ St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, incorp. 1868, is under Sisters of Charity. Property worth \$8,500. Expenditure for support last year \$1,160.

⁶ Newburgh Daily Journal, (Rep.,) daily, Sundays excepted. Cyrus B. Martin, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 33. Terms, \$17.

⁷ Newburgh Weekly Journal, by same pub. Size, 29 by 42. Terms, \$2.

⁸ Newburgh Daily Telegraph, (Dem.,) daily, Sundays excepted. Jas. J. McNally, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 33. Terms, \$17.

⁹ Newburgh Weekly Telegraph, by the same pub. Size, 29 by 42. Terms \$2.

¹⁰ Home, Farm, and Orchard, (Ag.,) weekly, A. A. Bensel, pub. 8 pages. Size of sheet, 26 by 40. Terms, \$1.

¹¹ Woods Household Magazine, (Lit.,) monthly, 8 vo., 24 pages, S. S. Wood, pub. Terms, \$1.

¹² The Acorn, (Educational,) monthly, by students of Newburgh Institute. 8 pages, each 9½ by 12. Terms 75 cents.

¹³ Newburgh Musical Bulletin, (Musical Literature,) monthly, in covers.

¹⁴ 2 Bap., 4 Presb., 3 United Presb., 2 Refd. Presb., 4 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Ep., 1 Refd., 1 Unitarian, 1 R. C., and 1 Af. Meth. Ep.

On a plateau 111 feet above the river in the s. part of the city, is an old stone mansion owned by the State, and known as "Washington's Headquarters." It has a museum of historical relics and documents open to the public, and is highly valued on account of its historical associations. Settlement was made at this place in 1709, by Palatinates.¹ The first church (Lutheran) was erected about 1728.

The population of Newburgh city in 1870, was reported at 17,014, distributed among the wards as follows: 1st. ward, 5,318; 2d., 5,318; 3d., 3,124, and 4th, 3,510. Of the total population, 12,668 were of native, and 4,346 of foreign birth; and of the former, 451 were colored.

NEWBURCH—this town was formed March 7, 1788, and was divided on the organization of the city of Newburgh, in 1865. It lies in the n. e. corner of the co., n. and w. of the city. The river front rises into an elevated plateau and to the w. into hills 300 feet or more above the river. Orange Lake covers about 400 acres in the w. part,² and along its inlet, there is a considerable amount of marshy land. Fostertown, and Gedney's Creeks and Orange Lake Outlet, are the principal streams. **Savill**, (p. o.,) is 5 mi. n. w. of Newburgh, **Middle Hope**, (p. o.,) is in the n. e. part, **Fostertown**, **Gardnertown**, **Orange Lake**, (p. o.,) and **Balmville**, and **Coldenham**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. Settlement was made at about the same time with the city, and under the same general circumstances it was brought under improvement, and increased to its present condition. The Alms House already described, is supported in part by the town, and the debt incurred for bounties during the last years of the war, is jointly borne by the city and town.

NEW WINDSOR—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830. It lies upon the Hudson, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The slopes and the summits of the hills are usually smooth and arable. Snake Hill is a rough, rocky eminence in the n. e. part, 500 to 600 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Murderers Creek, flowing through the s. e. corner. Tin Brook flows n. along the w. border. Little Pond, in the n. e. part, supplies the Newburgh Waterworks. It is 230 ft. above tide. **New Windsor**, upon the Hudson, 2 mi. s. of Newburgh, contains 2 churches and about 75 dwellings. It is a steamboat landing, and the centre of a large brick manufacture. **New Windsor Station**, is 3 mi. from Newburgh **Moodna**,³ (p. o.,) contains a cotton factory, paper mill, and 10 dwellings. **Mortonville**, in the s. e. part contains 1 church, a gristmill, and 6 dwellings. **Little Britain**, near the centre, is a p. o. **Vails Gate**, (p. o.,) is three-fourths of a mile from the junction of the Newburgh Branch and the "Short Cut" of the Erie Railway. The first settlements were made in 1685-6, by several emigrants from Scotland. In 1731 Col. Charles Clinton, grandfather of De Witt Clinton,⁴ and several families from Ireland, located in the western part of this town. The first church, (Asso. Ref.) was formed at Little Britain, in 1760; Rev Robert Annan was the first pastor.

WALKILL—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of "Calhoun," now Mount Hope, was taken off in 1825, and a part of Hamptonburgh in 1830. It lies upon the n. w. border of the co., n. e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The principal streams are Shawangunk River, forming the n. w. boundary, and Wall Kil, forming a part of the s. e. boundary. Monhagan Creek and several other streams are tributaries of these two. **Middletown**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, was incorp. Feb. 10, 1848. It is the largest village in the co. and contains 8 churches, (Presb., Epis., O. S. Bap., Bap., Meth. Ep., Cong., & R. C.,) a graded school with 4 new large brick schoolhouses and an academic dep., 3

¹ The first settlers were Geo. Lockstead, Michael Wiegand, Herman Schonesman, Christian Henricke, Joshua Kockerthal, Berger Meynders, Jacob Webber, Johannes Fysher, and Andries Volck, to whom farm tracts were granted, and a Glebe for the support of a Lutheran Minister, established under the name of "The Palatine Parish of Quassaick." The farms were subsequently mainly purchased by English and Dutch, "new inhabitants," who, in 1747, took possession of the Glebe, and converted the same to the support of a minister of the church of England, and in 1752, secured a permanent change in the terms of the grant by which it became known as the "Parish of Newburgh,"—the name being bestowed by Alexander Colden from Newburgh, in Scotland, from physical resemblance. The first mill was erected by Alexander Colden, in 1743.

The old Hasbronck House, or "Washington's Headquarters," was in part constructed by Burger Meynders, long prior to that time.

² A small mint was established on the outlet of this lake in 1757, by Thomas Machin, Samuel and James F. Atlee, David Brooks, James Green, and James Giles, who had a contract for coining copper money for several of the States. The business was broken up by the adoption of the U. S. constitution, which gave the care of this business to the Federal Government.

³ Name derived from Murderers Creek, and bestowed by N. P. Willis. Formerly known as Orangenville.

⁴ In 1732 or '33, Thomas Ellison settled upon the present site of New Windsor Village.

national banks, (cap. \$475,000,) a savings bank, 5 newspaper offices,¹ and important manufactures, principally of steel, saws, files, horseshoe nails, hats, carpet bags, gloves, blankets, leather, brooms, sash and blinds, agricultural implements, chairs, wagon hubs, hay rakes, beer, distilled spirits, condensed milk, &c., employing in all, over 1,000 hands, and producing goods worth \$2,000,000 annually. A printing office here supplies the "outsides" of 60 different local newspapers ready printed, with titles, general news, &c., for various parts of the country. A street r. r. has been chartered, to extend from the Erie to the Midland depots. The village is supplied with water from Monhagan Lake, by works erected by the village, at a cost of some \$85,000. There is a good Fire Dep. The *State Homocopathic Insane Asylum*, is to be located on a farm of 200 acres, on the w. limits of the village, but has not been built. An act passed April 28, 1870, gave \$175,000, upon condition that a like sum should be raised from other sources, which its friends are busy in securing. The village is at the intersection of the "N. Y. & Oswego Midland," with the "Erie" railroads, the former under construction, with numerous connecting branches. Population estimated at 6,800, but by the census of 1870, reported as 6,049, of whom 1,437 were reported from the 1st ward, 1,280 from the 2d, 1,263 from the 3d, and 2,069 from the 4th. Of the total, 4,876 were reported of native, and 1,174 of foreign birth, colored persons, 157. **Circleville**, (p. o.,) on the "Pine Bush" branch of the Midland R. R., has about 150 inhabitants; **Scotchtown**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. n. e. of Middletown, about 150; **Howells Depot**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta., and has about 200 inhabitants. **Summit Grove**, is a R. R. sta. on the Shawangunk Mts., **Purdys** and **Fair Oaks**, are stations on the Midland. **Mechanicstown**, is 2 mi. e. of Middletown. Pop. 150. **Phillipsburgh**, and **Rockville**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Wm. and Thomas Bull, sons of Wm. Bull of Goshen, who located on the Wall Kil in 1767.²

WARWICK—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Chester was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the line of N. J., in the extreme s. angle of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e. and broken and hilly in the n. and w. The principal mountain ranges are the Sterling, Rough, and Warwick Mts. in the s. e., and Bellvale Mts. in the e. They are high, steep, and rocky, and have all the characteristics peculiar to a wild mountain region. In the extreme w. part is nearly a level region occupied by the "Drowned Lands," which have mostly been reclaimed. Several eminences in the midst of these meadows are denominated "islands." The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the w. boundary, Quaker Creek, forming the n. w. boundary, and the Wawayanda, or Warwick, and Pochunk Creeks. Greenwood Lake, upon the s. line, extends about 4 mi. into this town. The other principal bodies of water are Sterling, Wickhams, and Thompsons Ponds, near the e. border. The "Warwick Valley R.R." extends from Grey Court to Warwick Village 10 mi. The "Pine Island Branch," extends from Goshen to Pine Island, 11½ mi., with a prospect of extension to a connection with the coal roads of Pennsylvania. **Warwick**, (p. o.,) on Wawayanda Creek, near the centre of the town, is org. under an act of April 15, 1867, and contains a bank, an academy, several churches, a newspaper office,³ and 938 inhabitants. **Florida**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, has a R. R. sta., 3 churches, the S. S. Seward Institute,⁴ and 450 inhabitants. **Amity**, in the w. part; **Edenville**, 2 mi. n. e. of Amity; **New Milford**, in the s., and **Bellvale**, in the e. part, are p. offices, and small villages, each with one or more churches. **Big Island**, is a R. R. sta. **Pine Island**, is a p. o. **Dutch Hollow**, is 2 mi. s. e. of Bellvale. **Sterling Works**,⁵ in the s. part is a hamlet. **Lawton**, (p. o.,) or "Lake Station," is on the W. V. R. R., in the e. part. **Lakeville**, is a station on the Sterling Mountain R. R., in the s. part, 8½ mi. from Sloatsburgh. The date of settlement extends back into the

¹ *Middletown Evening-Press*, (Rep.) tri-weekly. Stivers & Kessinger, publishers. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$4.00.

² *The Orange County Press*, weekly issue of the above paper. Size, 28 by 41. Terms \$2.00.

³ *Middletown Mail*, (Dem.) weekly. J. D. Friend, ed. and prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.00.

⁴ *Middletown Mercury*, (Dem.) weekly. S. M. Boyd, pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00.

⁵ *Signs of the Times*, (Religious, O. S. Bap.) semi-monthly. G. Beebe, pub. 4 columns, 8 pages. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1832.

² Among the other early settlers were families named McQuaid, McNeal, Borland, Rogers, Butterfield, Wisner, Murray, McCarter, McVey, McWhorter, McDennia, Mc-

Laughlin, Campbell, Watkins, and Faulkner, the most of whom were Scotch emigrants.

³ *Warwick Advertiser*, (Neutral) Weekly; John L. Servin, Ed. and Pub. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$2. Established in 1866.

⁴ Endowed by Judge S. S. Seward, father of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, with a sum of \$20,000.

⁵ Sterling Works receives its name from the iron works located upon the outlet of Sterling Pond. The manufacture of iron has been carried on at this place for 100 years or more. Gen. Wm. Alexander, Lord Sterling, is said to have been interested in them at one time; and hence their name. Anchors and steel were manufactured here during the Revolution. 12 to 15 tons of pig iron are now made here per day.

first half of the last century.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1764, and the second (Bap.) in 1766. This town is celebrated for the variety and beauty of its minerals, some of which have a great scientific interest. One of the furnaces of the Sterling Iron Co. are in this town.

WAWAYANDA—was formed from Minisink, Nov. 15, 1849. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The highest summit is Joe Gee Hill,² in the n. w. part. The "Drowned Lands" occupy a portion of the s. e. corner, a large part of which has been reclaimed. The principal streams are Wall Kil forming the s. e. boundary, Rutgers Creek, forming the s. w. boundary, and Centreville Creek in the w. part. The Unionville Branch, leased to the N. Y. and O. Midland R. R., crosses this town, with stations at **Haunted House**, **Slate Hill**, and **Wawayanda**, **New Hampton**, (p. o.) on Wall Kil, in the n. e. corner, is a R. R. sta., and contains a hotel, three stores, and 25 dwellings; **Denton**, 1 mi. s. w. of New Hampton, 1 church and 30 dwellings; **Ridgebury**, (p. o.) near the centre, 2 churches, and 25 dwellings; **Slate Hill**, (p. o.) 1 mi. w. of Ridgebury, 1 ch. and 30 dwellings; **Centreville**, in the w. part, 2 churches and 15 dwellings; **Millsburgh**, (Wells Corner p. o.) 1 mi. s. of Centreville, on the line of Minisink, 2 grist and 2 saw mills, and 15 dwellings; and **Gardnersville**, in the s. part, on the line of Minisink, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 15 dwellings; 27,000 gallons of milk are sent to N. Y. daily from this town. The first settlements are supposed to have been made a few years after 1700.³ There are 6 churches in town; 3 Presb., 2 Meth. Ep., and 1 Bap.

ORLEANS COUNTY.



is composed of sand and gravel, and its lakeward side is covered with coarse gravel and water-worn pebbles, resembling the present lake beach. It is elevated 20 to 30 feet above the lower plateau, to which it descends with a gentle inclination uniform in its whole extent. There is generally a similar slope upon its inland side; but in many places the level of the country is nearly and sometimes quite as high as that of the ridge. The ridge is 100 to 300 feet wide at the top, and nearly level; and will be the route of the Lake Ontario Shore R. R. when constructed. From the earliest settlement of the co. its summit has been used for a road. The second plateau is gently undulating, and 4 to 6 mi. wide, attaining an altitude of

¹ Settlement was first made by Benjamin Aske, one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda patent, sometime about 1712-14, and the name of "Warwick" bestowed upon the tract. The first settlers under Aske, were Lawrence Decker, Thomas Blain, and Thomas DeKay, from 1719 to 1724. The first mill was built by David Burt, at Bellvale, in 1760.

² Named from the last Indian whose cabin was on the s. side of the hill. His name was Kengekapowell, alias Logen, one of the grantors of the Wawayanda lands.

³ Among the early settlers were John Denton, Richard Carpenter, Isaac Dolson, James Reeve, and Daniel and David Cooley. Isaac Dolson built a blockhouse as a protection against the Indians, in 1756.

⁴ The lake ridge is the ancient lake shore; the mountain ridge is a continuation of the mountain ridge of Niagara co., and is formed by the outcropping of the Niagara limestone.

about 300 feet at the base of the mountain ridge. This ridge, entering from Niagara co., runs nearly n. through the towns of Shelby and Barre, and s. and e. throughout Clarendon. It preserves the character of a steep declivity in Clarendon and Shelby, but in Barre its ascent is gradual. The upper plateau is undulating, and southerly it gently rises for about 2 mi. to the culminating ridge, which is the highest land in the co. and nearly 450 feet above the lake. For about 2 mi. further the surface is quite level; and thence it gradually descends to the Tonawanda Swamp, on the s. border of the co. The principal streams are Oak Orchard,¹ Johnsons,² and Sandy Creeks, which take their rise in or near the Tonawanda Swamp and flow n. and e. to the lake. Their channels are deeply excavated; and upon them are numerous waterfalls and rapids.

The underlying rock of the n. part is the Medina sandstone; while the upper plateau rests upon a base of Niagara limestone. Along the ridge in Clarendon and on the banks of Oak Orchard Creek in Shelby are outcrops of this limestone. Hydraulic limestone has been obtained from both these localities, and quicklime is burned at various places along the ridge. The upper layers of the Medina sandstone afford an excellent material for building and flagging purposes, and several quarries have been opened at Medina and other places on the line of the canal. Elsewhere in the co. this rock is friable, and readily disintegrates upon exposure to the atmosphere. It separates at first into small, angular fragments, and then decomposes into a dark red, loamy clay. Numerous salt springs originate in this formation, from which salt was manufactured until, by the completion of the Erie Canal, they were brought into competition with the salines of Onondaga.³ The soil in the n. part of the co. is generally sandy; but it is everywhere modified by the underlying formation; and near the lake are several tracts in which clay predominates. In the s. it is a mixture of clay, sand, and lime, and the whole is well adapted to grain raising. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuits. Barley, oats, corn, beans, and potatoes are the principal crops, and considerable quantities of apples and other fruits are raised. A limited amount of manufactures is carried on within the co.

The county seat is located at Albion, on the Erie Canal, in the central part of the co. The courthouse is a fine building, situated in the midst of a park, near the centre of the village. It is built of brick, and is surmounted by a dome 110 feet above the ground. It contains the court, jury, supervisors', and surrogate's rooms.⁴ The jail, situated just e. of the courthouse, is a commodious edifice, built of Medina sandstone. The county clerks office is a small, one story brick building adjoining the courthouse. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 121 acres in the town of Barre, 2½ mi. s. of Albion. It is of brick, 2 stories, including basement 50 by 40 feet. The premises are reported in a poor condition and entirely unfit for their use. A new and comfortable building, 2 stories, 30 by 32, has been erected for the children, who are in charge of a matron. An old wooden building in the rear, is used for the insane, but is not suitable for the purpose.

The works of internal improvement in the co. are the Erie Canal, extending through near the centre; the Tonawanda Swamp Feeder, conducting the waters of the swamp into Oak Orchard Creek and the canal; and the Rochester and Niagara Falls R. R., a branch of the "Central."

The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. will run through this co. near the n. border.

Long before the advent of the whites, this co. was the hunting ground and residence of the Iroquois; and there are traces of an occupation anterior to them, and by an entirely distinct race.⁵ The 3 eastern towns of the co. belonged to the Conn. Tract and the Pulteney Estate, and the remaining part of the co. to the Holland Company's Purchase. The first permanent settlers were James and Wm. Walsworth, brothers, who came from Canada by the way of the lake, and who located respectively at the mouths of Oak Orchard and Johnson Creeks, in

¹ So named from a fine grove of oaks formerly at its mouth.

² Named after Sir Wm. Johnson, who, with his forces, encamped at its mouth one night when on his way to Fort Niagara in 1759.

³ Salt works were erected at a spring near Oak Orchard Creek, about 1 1-4 mi. n. of Medina, at Holley, and at Oak Orchard; and salt was made by the early settlers in nearly every town n. of the canal. A boring of 140 feet at Oak Orchard resulted in slightly increasing the strength of the brine, but not its quantity; and at other places the springs were lost in trying to improve them by blasting and boring.

⁴ The courthouse was erected in 1857-58, at a cost of \$20,-

000. The court-room is a large and spacious apartment, 56 feet long by 55 feet wide, and 26 feet high.

⁵ About 1 1-2 mi. w. of Shelby Centre are the remains of an ancient fortification, nearly circular in form, enclosing an area of about 3 acres. A broad ditch encircled the whole. Flint arrow heads, stone axes, several piles of small stones, and pieces of earthenware have been found within the enclosure. Trees of 400 years' growth stand upon the embankment. Large numbers of human skeletons, many of them of large size, have been exhumed near the fort. Many of these seem to have been thrown promiscuously into one common grave; and it is generally supposed that this has been the scene of a great battle.

the present town of Carlton. A few settlers came in each year until 1809, when the great natural thoroughfare, the ridge road, was opened, inducing a much more rapid influx of settlers. Immigrants continued to pour in rapidly and settle near the ridge road, until checked by the War of 1812. Upon the capture of Fort Niagara by the British, in 1813, many of the people fled from their homes, but soon returned.¹ After the return of peace, the tide of immigration again set in toward this region, and continued to flow steadily and uninterruptedly for several years. The settlers generally chose locations in the immediate vicinity of the ridge road, and continued to do so until the completion of the Erie Canal, when the regions further south began rapidly to fill up. Since that time steady progress has been made in every element of material prosperity, until the co. has taken front rank among the best agricultural regions of the State.

In the late war, volunteers enlisted, under orders of July 7, 1862; were organized at Lockport, in this Senatorial District, where the 120th (8th Artil.), and 151st Regiments were formed in this year. Portions of the 27th and 28th Infantry, 3d, 8th, and 22d Cavalry, and 2d Mounted Rifles were also enlisted in this county.

The Orleans Co. Soldier's Monument Asso., was incorp. March 26, 1868, for the purpose of erecting a monument at the County Seat, in memory of those who fell in the war of the Rebellion. The Board of Supervisors was allowed to vote \$10,000 in aid of the measure, if the people at the general election of town officers in April, 1868, should approve.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Barre.....	7,228	6,845	6,756	917	535	758	433	915	576	890	553	967	603	862	618
Carlton.....	2,447	2,461	2,327	424	126	379	115	411	160	362	143	421	167	395	163
Clarendon.....	1,831	1,800	1,663	235	162	195	181	235	183	201	203	241	206	200	182
Gaines.....	2,542	2,355	2,196	362	201	293	180	313	198	293	181	311	191	287	179
Kendall.....	1,920	1,873	1,744	262	149	233	155	253	175	250	161	250	178	264	137
Murray.....	2,612	2,616	2,522	295	291	234	272	256	293	256	277	267	293	255	296
Ridgeway.....	4,706	5,324	5,096	600	392	535	347	634	448	671	301	646	445	610	427
Shelby.....	3,326	3,203	3,336	426	230	359	226	432	262	344	216	435	279	425	261
Yates.....	2,105	2,122	2,014	318	139	261	169	320	142	303	91	334	120	309	117
Total.....	28,717	28,603	27,639	3,859	2,246	3,237	2,078	3,769	2,212	3,595	2,106	3,883	2,462	3,607	2,389

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ORLEANS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed ²	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected acreage valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859.....	227,394	\$8,550,596	\$1,061,040	\$9,623,636	\$9,632,749	\$7,591 41	\$26,334 19	\$7,262 09	\$16,941 98	0.60
1860.....	235,747	8,424,743	1,087,180	9,503,923	\$9,632,749	7,725 04	20,656 77	7,262 06	29,655 15	0.67
1861.....	236,320	8,144,330	1,009,753	9,154,063	9,632,749	10,247 58	17,974 25	7,262 06	30,253 69	0.67
1862.....	237,254	8,157,731	1,138,422	9,296,203	10,764,503	8,671 37	21,775 45	8,073 44	43,058 33	0.76
1863.....	236,674	8,152,912	1,446,218	9,599,130	10,893,252	9,499 28	26,165 41	8,169 94	46,298 32	0.84
1864.....	236,996	8,335,480	1,603,867	9,938,347	11,246,214	223,890 02	130,127 37	8,434 66	50,607 98	3.67
1865.....	236,996	8,335,480	1,603,867	9,938,347	10,426,527	223,890 02	130,127 37	7,819 96	40,793 78	3.86
1866.....	236,931	10,033,584	1,157,187	11,190,767	10,302,771	30,707 26	103,457 29	7,727 06	49,582 03	1.86
1867.....	236,039	8,850,146	1,230,967	10,081,113	11,190,771	16,338 00	102,864 17	13,938 46	71,061 40	1.33
1868.....	236,197	8,942,013	1,176,208	10,118,221	10,831,113	12,402 66	90,200 51	13,533 89	49,211 59	1.53
1869.....	235,889	8,976,415	1,150,816	10,127,231	10,818,221	11,368 13	76,639 14	13,522 78	47,329 72	1.38
1870.....	236,199	9,068,202	1,103,499	10,171,701	10,627,231	17,091 22	57,462 85	13,204 04	63,699 63	1.48

¹As soon as the news of the capture of Fort Niagara reached the village of Gaines, Capt. Eleazar McCourt, with a company of volunteers, started for the Niagara frontier. On their way, they surprised and captured, after a short conflict, a body of marauding British and Indians at Mulenox's tavern, in the town of Cambria, Nia-

gara co. They subsequently captured another party near Youngstown, and compelled them to carry back their booty to "Hardscrabble" (Dickersonville.) They remained upon the lines about 20 days, until the arrival of the militia drafted from Cayuga and the adjoining cos.

²The number of acres of land in this county, according

BARRE—named from a town in Mass., was formed from Gaines, 1818. It is the most southerly of the middle tier of towns, and is the largest town in the co. Its surface is undulating. The Tonawanda Swamp occupies the s. part. **Albion**, (p. o.,) originally “Newport,” the county seat, was incorp. April 21, 1828. It is situated on the Erie Canal, in the n. part of the town, and is the principal station upon the N. Y. G. and H. R. R., between Rochester and Lockport. It contains 6 churches, the Phipps Union Female Seminary, the Albion Academy, a R. C. Academy under the Sisters of Mercy, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices,¹ and several manufactories.² Population 3,322. **Barre Centre**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. s. of Albion, contains about 40 dwellings. **Eagle Harbor**, (p. o.,) lies partly in this town. **South Barre**, (p. o.,) and **Jacksons Corners**, (West Barre p. o.) are hamlets. **Richts Corners**, is in the n. e. part. Settlement was commenced by Wm. McAllister, in 1811.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized Nov. 5, 1816, by Revs. Eleazar Fairbanks and Comfort Williams.⁴

CARLTON—was formed from Gaines and Ridgeway, April 13, 1822, as “*Oak Orchard*.” Its name was changed in 1825. It lies on the lake shore, between Kendall and Yates, and is crossed in a n. e. direction by Oak Orchard and Johnsons Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. Salt water has been discovered near West Carlton.⁵ **Carlton**,⁶ (p. o.,) **East Carlton**, (p. o.,) **West Carlton**, (Kuckville p. o.,) **Waterport**, (p. o.,) **Kenyonville**, (p. o.,) **Carlton Centre**, and **Manilla**, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1803, by two brothers, James and William Walsworth,—the former at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, the latter on Johnsons Creek. Matthew Dunham and his sons Matthew, James, and Charles, from N. Y. City, settled near Johnsons Creek in the fall of 1803.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was organized at West Carlton, about 1816.

CLARENDRON—was formed from Sweden, Monroe co., Feb. 23, 1821. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The e. branch of Sandy Creek rises in the Tonawanda Swamp and flows n. Upon this stream are two waterfalls,—one at the village of Clarendon, and the other in the n. part of the town. Along the line of the mountain ridge the surface is broken, and elsewhere it is gently rolling or level. Limestone for building purposes, and hydraulic limestone have been obtained at Clarendon. **Clarendon**,⁸ (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a limited number of manufactories, and about 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1811, at the village of Clarendon, by Eldridge Farwell.⁹

CAINES, named in honor of Gen. E. P. Gaines—was formed from Ridgeway, Feb. 14, 1816. Barre was taken off in 1818, and a part of Carlton in 1822. It is the central town in the co. It is crossed by Otter and Marsh Creeks, branches of the Oak Orchard, and by the w. branch of Sandy Creek. The lake ridge extends e. and w. through the centre. The surface is level and the soil sandy. **Eagle Harbor**, (p. o.,) on the Erie Canal, contains 2 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 315. It is on the line of Gaines and Barre. **Caines**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 250 inhabitants. **East Caines**, and **West Caines**, are p. o. **Fairhaven**, on the Ridge Road, and **Caines**

to Burr's Atlas, is 238,154. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Acre.
1850	163,423	53,631	217,454
1855	181,349	62,327	244,276
1860	183,492	45,006	228,498
1865	186,327	43,134	229,461

1 *Orleans American*, (Troypt.) weekly. Henry A. Bruner, pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1832.

2 *Orleans Republican*, (Dem.) weekly. C. G. Beach & Co., ed. & pub. Size 27 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1820.

3 Agricultural implement factories, several mills, &c.

4 McAllister settled on the present site of the Phipps Female Seminary, near the courthouse. Among the earliest settlers were Joseph Stoddart, Reuben Clark, Jos. Hart, and Elijah Darrow, who located in the n. part of the town, in 1812. The first death, that of Mrs. McAllister, occurred in Sept., 1811. The first sawmill was built by Wm. White, in 1816, on Sandy Creek, a little e. of Albion; the first grist mill, in 1819, by Wm. Bradner, near the same place; and the first tavern was kept by Abram Mattison, in 1815, at Bentons Corners, about 2 mi. s. of Albion. The first school was taught by Mrs. Cyrus Benton.

5 There are 8 churches in town: Presb., Bapt., Prot. Ep., M. E., Free Meth., and R. C., at Albion; Cong., at Barre Centre, and M. E., at Jacksons Corners.

5 Lyman Fuller, in digging a well, bored through a stratum of rock, and obtained salt water of such strength that 2 galls. yielded a pint of salt. The hole through the rock was plugged up, and fresh water came in from above.

6 Locally known as *Tico Bridges*.

7 In 1804, Elijah Hunt, Henry Lovell, Moses Root, Elijah Brown, and John Shipman settled in this town. The first death in town, unless it was that of a member of the Canadian family mentioned on page —, was that of a deserter from Fort Niagara, who was drowned in attempting to cross Johnsons Creek, about 1800. The first death of an actual settler was that of Elijah Brown, May 7, 1805. The first births were those of a pair of twins, children of Jas. Walsworth, in 1806; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Carter and Amy Hunt, in 1804. The first gristmill was built on Johnsons Creek, by Matthew Dunham, in 1806; and the first store was opened in 1816, at West Carlton, by George Kuck. The first school was taught by Peleg Helm, in the winter of 1810-11.

8 Formerly known as *Furwells Mills*.

9 Benj. Thomas, Benajah Worden, Ellisha Huntley, John Cone, John Stephens, David Church, and Chauncey Robinson were among the earliest settlers. Eldridge Farwell built the first sawmill, on Sandy Creek, in 1811, and the first gristmill, in 1813. The first store was kept by Hiram Frisbie, in 1821, and the first school was taught by Mrs. Amanda Bills.

Basin, on the canal, are hamlets. The first settlement was made prior to 1809, by — Gilbert. Noah Burgess, Samuel Crippen, — Elliott, and Elijah Downer came in 1809.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1816.

KENDALL, named in honor of Amos Kendall, P. M. Gen.—was taken from Murray, April 7, 1837. It lies on the lake shore,² in the e. part of the co., and is crossed by Bald Eagle Creek near the centre, and Sandy Creek in the s. part. Its surface is level, and there are several small salt springs in the town. **Kendall**, (p. o.), contains 4 churches and about 25 dwellings. **West Kendall**, **Kendall Mills**, and **East Kendall**, are p. offices and hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1812, by Samuel Bates, from Chittenden co., Vt.³ The first religious service, conducted by Elder Stephen Randall, was held in the spring of 1816.

MURRAY—was formed from “*Northampton*,” (now Gates, Monroe co.,) April 8, 1808. Sweden was taken off in 1813, Clarkson in 1819, and Kendall in 1837. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Clarendon and Kendall, and is crossed by Sandy Creek, the two branches of which unite at Murray, in the n. part of the town. This stream has worn a deep channel; at Holley it is about 75 feet below the level of the land. The embankment over which the N. Y. C & H. R. R. crosses the gulf is one of the largest on the line of that road. The surface is generally level, except in the s. w. part, where it is rolling. Near Holley are two sulphur and several salt springs, at the latter of which salt was manufactured previous to the opening of the canal. The Medina sandstone approaches near the surface; and quarries have been opened in the neighborhood of Hubberton. **Holley**,⁴ (p. o.), incorp. 1850, and April 3, 1867, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., is situated in the s. part of the town, on the Erie Canal. It contains 2 churches, the Holley Academy, a newspaper office,⁵ and several manufacturing establishments. **Hubberton**, (p. o.), contains 300 inhabitants; and **Hindsburgh**, (p. o.,) 175. **Murray**,⁶ (p. o.,) and **Brockville**, are hamlets. **Murray Depot**, is a R. R. station. The first settlement was made by Epaphras Mattison, prior to 1809.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed Jan. 5, 1819, by Rev. John F. Bliss.

RIDGEWAY—named from the ridge road, was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) June 8, 1812. Gaines was taken off in 1816, Shelby in 1818, and Yates, and a part of Carlton, in 1822. It lies on the w. border of the county, between Shelby and Bates, and is crossed by Johnsons and Oak Orchard Creeks. Upon the latter, at Medina, is a waterfall about 30 feet high; and at Jeddo and Oak Orchard, where the streams cross the lake ridge, are low waterfalls. The surface is generally level. Some of the most important of the salt springs of this co. are in this town.⁸ Within and near the village of Medina are extensive quarries; and large quantities of building, flagging, and paving stone are sent to Rochester, Buffalo, and other places on the canal. The upper layers cleave off in smooth slabs from 2 to 5 inches thick. The succeeding layers are thicker,—some of the lower ones several feet. Besides what has been sent to the larger places for building, flagging, and paving, large quantities have been quarried for building bridge abutments and canal walls. **Medina**, (p. o.,) was incorporated as a village, March 30, 1832. It lies on the Erie Canal, mostly within this town but partly in Shelby, and it is an important station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It has a

¹ Among the early settlers were Reuben Rowley, Harry Wilcox, Joseph and Aaron Adams, Robt. and Cotton Leach, Newbury Chaefey, Dyer Sprague, Samuel Rosier, Wm. Burlingame, Walter Fairfield, Lansing Bailey, John Proctor, and James Mather. The first death was that of — Gilbert, who died in or before 1809. His wife and niece, Amy Scott, remained, and wintered a yoke of oxen and several cows upon breast cut by themselves. The first birth was that of Samuel Crippen, Jr., in 1810; and the first marriage, that of Cyrus Daniels and Elizabeth Freeman, July 4, 1812. The first inn was kept by William Sibley, in 1811; and the first store, by Wm. Perry, in 1815. Orin Gleason taught the first school, in the winter of 1813-14. Henry Drake built the first sawmill, in 1813; and the first gristmill was built by Jonathan Gates, in 1822.

² Near the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek the lake makes rapid encroachments upon the land, and whole fields have been swept away.

³ Among the early settlers were Amos Randall, David Jones, Benj. Morse, and Nathaniel Brown, who came in 1815. The first birth was that of Bartlett Morse, in 1816; the first marriage, that of James Aiken and Esther A. Bates, March 2, 1817; and the first death, that of son of Geo. Baleom, in 1816. The first store was kept by Hiram

Thompson, in 1823; the first inn, by Lyman Spicer, in 1823; and the first sawmill was built by Ammon Auger and Ebenezer Boyden, in 1819. The first school was taught by Gordon Baleom, in 1819.

⁴ Named in honor of Myron Holley, one of the first canal commissioners.

⁵ *Holley Standard*, weekly. C. & G. F. Marsh, eds. and publs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

⁶ Locally known as *Sandy Creek*.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Daniel Watt, Joshua Rockwood, and Peleg Sisson. The first birth in town was that of Betsey Mattison, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Zimri Perigo and Lucetta Spafford, Jan. 17, 1815; and the first death, that of Mrs. Daniel Reed, in 1814. The first inn was kept by Epaphras Mattison, in 1809; the first store, by Isaiae Leach, in 1815; and the first gristmill was built by Perry & Luce, in 1816. Fanny Ferguson taught the first school, in the summer of 1814.

⁸ Salt works were erected at a spring n. of Medina by the Holland Land Co., as early as 1805, and thrown open for the use of the settlers. Two roads opened by the Co. at the same time—one from the works s. to the “Old Buffalo Road,” and the other e. to the “Oak Orchard Road,” were widely known as the “Salt Works Roads.”

population of 2,821, of whom 1,968 are in this town. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices,¹ and several manufactories. **Knowlesville**, (p. o.,) a station on the "Central," R. R., is in the east part on the canal. **Oak Orchard**, (p. o.,) is a small village on Oak Orchard Creek, in the N. E. part. **Jeddo**, (p. o.,) has a population of 124, and **Ridgeway**, (p. o.,) 118. **North Ridgeway**, (p. o.,) is in the northwest corner on Johnsons Creek. The first settlement in town was made by Ezra D. Barnes, from De Ruyter, Madison co., in 1809.² The first church (Presb.) was formed at Oak Orchard, in 1817, by the Rev. Jedediah Fairbanks.

SHELBY³—named in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Ky., was formed from Ridgeway, March 6, 1818. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Johnsons Creek and a branch of the Oak Orchard take their rise in this town, and the Oak Orchard crosses it through the centre. Upon the latter stream, at Shelby Centre, is a fall, affording a valuable water power. The surface is undulating; and the soil a mixture of sand, clay, and lime. The Tonawanda Swamp occupies the s. part. **Shelby**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and several manufactories. **Millville**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches, and about 50 dwellings. **East Shelby**, **Shelby Basin**, and **West Shelby**, are p. offices and hamlets. **Medina**, is partly in this town. The remains of Indian fortifications have been discovered in this town. The first settlement was made by Alex. Coon, from Rensselaer co., in 1810.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed July 25, 1818.

YATES—named from Gov. Joseph C. Yates, was formed from Ridgeway, April 17, 1822, as "Northton;" its name was changed the following year. It is the most westerly town upon the lake shore. It is crossed by Johnsons Creek and two smaller streams. Marsh Creek and Four Mile Creek have their whole course in the town. The surface is level, except along Johnsons Creek, where it is undulating. **Lyndonville**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Population 400. **Yates Centre**, (Yates p. o.,) contains 1 church and the Yates Academy. **County Line**, is on the w. line of the town. George Houseman, from Adams, Jefferson co., settled in this town in 1809, and John Eaton, from Penn., in 1810.⁵

¹ *Medina Tribune*, (Repub.), weekly; Gates & Hurd, eds., and publs. Size, 26 by 39. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1842.

Orleans Democrat, (Dem.), weekly; W. W. Maylay, ed. and pub. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1870.

² Eli More, Israel Douglas, Dyer Sprague, Otis Turner, Dr. Win. White, David Hooker, and S. B. Murdock were among the first settlers. The first sawmill was built by the Holland Land Co., as early as 1805, to encourage settlement. The first gristmill was built by Otis Turner and Dr. White, in 1812; and the first tavern was opened in 1810, by Eli More. Lucy Judson taught the first school.

³ Generally known as "Shelby Centre," and at an early day called "Barnegal."

⁴ Eleazar Frary, Henry and Robert Garter, David Demara, Joseph Ellicott, and Wm. Bennett were among the earliest settlers. The first birth was that of Asa Coon, Feb. 14, 1811; and the first death, that of Wm. Bennett, Oct. 4, 1812. The first sawmill was built by Joseph Ellicott, on Oak Orchard Creek, in 1812, and the first gristmill, in 1813. The first inn was kept by David Timmerman, in 1816, and the first store, by Christian Groff, in 1818. Cornelius Ashton taught the first school in the winter of 1815-16.

⁵ The first marriage in town was that of Geo. Houseman, jr. and Sally Covert, in 1817; and the first death, that of Mrs. Geo. Houseman, sr., in Dec. 1813. The first inn was kept by Samuel Tappen, at Yates Centre, in 1825; and the first store, by Moore & Hough, in 1824. The first school was taught by Josiah Perry, in 1819.

OSWEGO COUNTY.



This county was formed from Oneida and Onondaga, March 1, 1816.¹ It is situated upon the s. w. extremity of Lake Ontario, centrally distant 135 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 1,038 sq. mi. Its surface is generally level or gently undulating. A series of bluffs 20 to 40 feet high border immediately upon the lake; and from their tops the land stretches out in long and gradual slopes, occasionally broken by the valleys of the river courses. The general inclination is northerly, as indicated by the drainage, though the summits of the ridges within half a mile of the lake have about the same altitude as those upon the s. border of the co. A low ridge extending in an easterly and westerly direction, from 3 to 5 mi. n. of

Oneida Lake, forms the watershed between Lakes Ontario and Oneida. In the e. part of the co. this ridge turns northward and unites with the system of highlands which separates Lake Ontario and the valley of Black River. The highest point of this range, in the town of Redfield, is 1,500 to 1,800 feet above tide.

The rocks of this co. consist of the Loraine shales, or upper portion of the Utica slate, in the extreme n. part, on the lake; the gray sandstone, extending from the n. e. corner to near the centre, its southern limits being marked by a line drawn due e. from Oswego River about 1 mi. from its mouth; the Medina or red sandstone, bordering on the last, and comprising more than one-third of the area of the co.; and the Clinton group of shales, slate, and sandstone, occupying the extreme s. border. These rocks are exposed only in the n. e. part and along the river courses, being generally covered with a thick mass of drift and alluvial deposits, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay. The gray sandstone is hard and compact, and is little affected by the action of the elements; hence the disintegration is slight, and the soil upon it is thin and poor. This stone has been used for grindstones at a quarry on Salmon River. The shales are easily disintegrated, and form the basis of an excellent soil, well adapted for grazing, but inclined to clay, and from its elevation, not favorable for the growth of grain. The red sandstone crops out on the banks of all the streams which flow through the region which it occupies. It is extensively quarried for building stone. Weak brine springs are found associated with the red sandstone throughout the co. The Clinton group, occupying the entire s. border, consists of parallel layers or beds of shale and red and gray sandstone. This is the same geological formation in which is found the principal iron ore beds of Penn. and Oneida co.; and throughout the formation in this co. iron ore is found, but in limited quantities. Peat and marl are found in abundance.

The drainage of the w. and s. parts of the co. is principally through Oswego River, and of the n. and e. portions through Salmon River and a great number of smaller streams that flow directly into the lake. Oswego River is formed by the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers at Three River Point, and is the outlet of 11 lakes in Central New York. It drains about 7,000 sq. mi. of surface, and is not liable to extremes of flood or drouth, the lakes forming natural reservoirs. The extreme elevation of the water above low water mark does not exceed 3 feet. The amount of water at ordinary flood is about 12,000 feet per second. Its lowest observed minimum is 2,160 feet, and it rarely falls below 2,500 feet. There are about 100 ft. of available fall within 10 mi. of the city of Oswego. It is 23 mi. in length, and falls 128 ft. in its course, in several distinct falls, each of which furnishes an excellent water power. Oneida River, forming the outlet of Oneida Lake, is 18 mi. in length, and falls about 12½ feet in its course. Salmon River and other streams flowing into the e. extremity of the lake all have successions of rapids and cascades, which furnish to that portion of the co. an abundance of water power. The principal bodies of water are Lake Ontario and Oneida Lake. The former, constituting the n. w. boundary, presents an almost unbroken coast line for a distance of 40 mi. within the limits of the co. Little Sandy Pond, in the town of Sandy Creek, is the

¹ The early French explorers called it "Choueguen." The portion lying e. of Oswego River was taken from Oneida, and that lying w. from Onondaga. The Onondaga portion embraced the township of Hannibal and 33 lots of Lysan-

der, belonging to the Military Tract. The Oneida portion was mostly included in Scriba's and Macomb's patents, excepting the original plat of Oswego city, which was laid out and sold in small parcels by the State.

only considerable indentation. The mouth of Oswego River furnishes a valuable harbor, the only one of importance in the co. Oneida Lake constituting a portion of the s. boundary, is 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet above Lake Ontario. It is connected with the canal system of the State by way of its outlet, and formerly by the Oneida Lake Canal. A considerable portion of the land in its immediate vicinity is marshy. Iron ore beds and a fine quartz sand, used in the manufacture of glass, are found upon its n. shores. The drift and alluvial deposits which cover the greater portion of the co. furnish a great variety of soil. The sandy portions are light and weak, while the clayey portions are hard, tough, and unyielding in many places. Where these are mixed, a rich, deep soil is the result. Along the e. border of the co. are great quantities of limestone boulders, which essentially modify the soil of that region. The marshes are generally composed of beds of black muck and form the richest kind of natural meadow when drained and cultivated. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, about equally engage the attention of the people. Stock raising and dairying are the principal branches of agriculture. The census in 1865, reported 23 cheese factories in the co. using the milk of 7,190 cows, and 20 of them producing 1,559,591 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, the number was 53, of which 37 used the milk of 12,405 cows. The commerce of the co. is mostly concentrated at Oswego, and facilities for its accommodations are being vastly increased by the construction of an outer harbor by the U. S. Government. The various lines of R. R. done and in progress, greatly tend to the extension of its commercial interests.

The Oswego Canal, connecting Lake Ontario with the Erie Canal at Syracuse, is 38 miles long, enlarged to the full capacity of the Erie Canal, and for most of the distance is formed by the slackwater navigation of Oswego River. Oneida Lake and River also form a part of the internal navigable waters of the State, connecting with the Oswego Canal at Three River Point. The Oswego Division of the Del. Lackawana & Western R. R. with 3 rails, (for broad and narrow gauge cars,) connects Oswego with Syracuse, Binghamton and the coal regions. A branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogh. R. R. from Oswego city, connects with its main line at Richland; the main line passing through Williamstown. Albion, Richland and Sandy Creek, the Williamstown and Redfield R. R. is a connecting branch, mainly used for supplying wood as fuel for the Central R. R. The N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. extends from Oswego, up the Oswego River to Fulton, and thence around the n. and e. shores of Oneida Lake southward, to Sidney Plains, Delaware co. with a prospect of early completion to N. Y. city. The Syracuse Northern R. R. extends from Syracuse n. through Hastings, Parish, Mexico, Richland and Sandy Creek to a junction with the R. W. & O. R. R. near Sandy Creek station. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. is intended to follow near the lake shore westward to the Niagara River, 145 miles with numerous connections. It will pass through or have a branch to Rochester. A route is under discussion, but not located, from Oswego eastward, to connect with the Hoosick Tunnel and eastern lines, extending to Boston and Portland. A branch of the Syracuse Northern, from Liverpool to Phoenix, and thence to Oswego, has also been proposed. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. has some 50 miles of its southern end finished, and more under construction. The Southern Central R. R. has lately been finished from Athens, Pa., to Fairhaven,¹ a short distance west of this co. and a R. R. connection with Oswego by the shore road or otherwise is probable.

This co. is divided into two Jury Districts. The Eastern District comprises the towns of Albion, Amboy, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, and Williamstown; and the Western, the towns of Granby, Hannibal, Oswego, Palermo, Schroepel, Scriba, Volney, and the city of Oswego. The courts are held respectively at Pulaski Village and Oswego city. At the former place a brick building, including a courthouse and jail, was erected in 1820, and at the latter a fine building of Onondaga limestone. A stone jail was erected in the city in 1850, and a fireproof co. clerk's office in 1851. The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 65 acres near Mexico village, and is quite a new building. A lunatic asylum was built in 1860. It is two stories and basement 30 by 64 feet; well kept, but not admitting of a classification of its inmates. The city of Oswego has a separate almshouse. The Oswego Orphan Asylum, located at Oswego city, is in part a co. institution. It was incorporated in 1852, and is located one mi. from the central part of the city. Building erected in 1865, 3 stories 50 by 65

¹ The last rail of this road was laid at Fairhaven, Nov. 29, 1871.

feet, and will hold 75 inmates. Value of property \$22,000. Expense last year, \$2,224.26 for support. Average number, 50.

The lake shore of this county was known to the early French travelers and missionaries. In 1722, the English built a trading house at Oswego, and for many years, it was the most important post on their frontiers; there being a navigation with slight portages, from this place to Albany. In 1753, a fort was built on the e. bank, and in 1755 another on the summit of the w. side. The place was taken in 1756 by Gen. Montcalm, who did not attempt to hold possession; but after holding it a few days and destroying it as effectually as possible, he returned to Canada. In 1758, while the greater part of the French army was withdrawn for the defence of Ticonderoga, Gen. Bradstreet with a force of English troops, crossed from this point to the French post at Frontenac, (now Kingston,) which he surprised and destroyed. In 1760, Gen. Amherst passed by this route on his final expedition, which ended with the surrender of Canada to the English. The fort was rebuilt and held as an important post in the Revolution, and remained in the hands of the British until surrendered in 1796, under Jay's Treaty. In 1790, George Scriba, of N. Y., bought a large tract n. of Oneida Lake, and e. of Oswego River, amounting to half a million of acres, since known as "Scriba's Patent," and including 14 towns in this co. and 4 in Oneida.¹ The first agricultural occupation was made on Oneida lake a year or two after; and afterwards at various points. The n. e. part of the co. being all n. of a line from the mouth of Salmon river to the s. e. corner of Redfield, was included in "Macomb's Purchase," and the part w. of the Oswego river in the "Military Tract." A town plat was reserved at Oswego, and another at Oswego Falls, and sold in small lots by the State. Settlement was slow before the war of 1812, and that event checked its increase for some years. The return of peace, and especially the completion of the canals gave it a new impulse, and the more recent opening of railroads, afford a crowning opportunity for the development of every industry of which the county is capable.

In the late war, the 24th Regiment N. Y. Vols., were organized and mostly raised in this co., in the summer of 1861. By an order issued Aug. 23, 1861, the Fort at Oswego was to be considered a branch depot for the organization of volunteers, to report to the depot at Albany, of which it was made a branch, whenever 8 cos. of not less than 32 men should have assembled there. The 81st N. Y. Vols. was organized there. Oswego was designated in G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for the 21st Senatorial District, and the 110th and 197th Regiments N. Y. Vols., were organized there in the summer and fall of 1862. The 184th Vols. was organized at Oswego in the summer of 1864. Besides these, the 59th, 189th, and 193d Infantry, 7th, 12th, 16th, 20th, and 24th Cavalry, and 1st Artillery, were partly raised in this co. during the war.

¹ This tract, as well as much of Macomb's Purchase, was run out into towns by Benj. Wright, afterwards one of the Erie canal engineers. The townships received names, all of which excepting Mexico, Oswego and Richland have since been changed. Of the original names of the Macomb part of this co. only that of Redfield is retained.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Oswego) since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860 the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Albion.....	2,343	2,366	2,259	306	171	249	132	293	185	279	184	348	204	291	173
Amboy.....	1,402	1,423	1,431	170	136	100	155	134	161	164	127	165	163	154	120
Boylston.....	909	910	1,053	115	66	93	66	129	77	143	61	165	69	117	52
Constantia.....	3,413	3,517	3,437	403	290	279	207	304	332	340	361	407	395	334	359
Granby.....	4,057	3,956	3,972	491	311	336	314	439	349	421	332	462	507	370	377
Hannibal.....	3,246	3,322	3,234	580	245	407	226	478	239	439	193	489	243	375	209
Hastings.....	3,345	3,065	3,058	432	309	356	235	418	280	420	223	413	260	309	295
Mexico.....	4,074	3,628	3,802	706	167	563	175	660	194	639	174	699	242	533	242
New Haven.....	2,073	1,948	1,764	363	55	324	37	361	75	347	52	358	70	289	61
Orwell.....	1,435	1,421	1,215	187	131	143	93	103	127	169	109	197	98	173	102
Oswego.....	3,181	2,913	3,043	352	257	289	195	530	241	324	200	359	222	334	221
Oswego (city).....	16,816	19,288	20,916	1,400	1,136	1,139	1,106	1,422	1,513	1,356	1,357	1,786	1,499	1,759	1,589
Palermo.....	2,063	2,219	2,053	295	144	315	106	259	176	263	137	370	97	199	149
Parish.....	2,027	1,814	1,928	375	113	207	139	377	112	346	116	310	156	337	92
Redfield.....	1,057	1,072	1,324	161	106	67	101	98	116	94	97	106	98	95	107
Richland.....	4,129	4,137	3,975	504	289	495	232	583	299	524	291	587	301	478	279
Sandy Creek.....	2,431	2,423	2,626	401	306	348	134	422	357	372	308	397	206	373	345
Schroeppele.....	4,011	3,669	3,987	403	168	362	322	369	187	378	200	421	376	374	162
Scriba.....	3,262	3,215	3,065	420	232	304	234	406	266	352	187	367	269	292	232
Volney.....	8,045	6,472	6,565	795	530	625	544	797	619	749	481	620	569	692	539
West Monroe.....	1,416	1,273	1,304	159	111	87	134	115	134	117	112	128	136	104	111
Williamstown.....	1,144	1,948	1,823	98	147	76	190	103	181	130	168	149	591	104	192
Total.....	75,956	76,200	77,942	9,076	5,414	7,159	5,159	8,798	6,220	8,368	5,430	9,522	6,170	8,079	6,028

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN OSWEGO COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	595,294	\$12,993,314	\$1,946,555	\$14,929,369	.....	\$63,293 78	\$43,433 46	\$10,690 78	\$24,945 14	0.95
1860..	595,294	12,983,314	1,946,555	14,929,269	\$14,254,368	63,293 78	43,433 46	10,690 78	43,950 96	1.13
1861..	462,394	12,013,716	1,834,240	14,064,576	14,254,368	42,943 77	33,922 03	10,690 78	44,544 90	0.93
1862..	462,399	12,013,716	1,834,240	14,064,576	12,226,322	42,943 77	33,922 05	9,169 74	48,095 29	1.10
1863..	581,618	12,143,143	1,825,035	14,956,050	13,032,095	58,614 99	51,079 03	9,774 07	55,386 40	1.30
1864..	457,550	11,986,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	12,825,035	106,967 76	340,571 03	9,618 77	57,712 66	4 64
1865..	457,550	11,906,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	14,606,454	106,967 76	340,571 03	10,954 84	57,147 75	4.08
1866..	457,550	11,906,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	14,003,553	106,967 76	340,571 03	10,502 66	67,392 10	4.32
1867..	457,550	11,905,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	13,411,172	106,967 76	340,571 03	17,663 97	89,732 94	4.49
1868..	581,455	12,457,631	1,826,497	14,294,124	15,125,169	79,129 31	181,162 59	18,906 46	68,819 54	2.30
1869..	581,093	12,566,497	1,593,638	15,180,850	15,084,128	182,717 85	150,202 86	18,856 16	65,993 06	2.77
1870..	581,093	12,566,497	1,598,638	15,180,850	14,965,135	182,717 85	150,202 86	18,706 42	89,982 67	2.95

ALBION—was taken from Richland, March 24, 1825. It is an interior town, lying E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. The summits of the ridges are 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys, and the highest point in town is 392 ft. above Lake Ontario. The lowlands are wet and in some places marshy. Salmon River flows through the n. part, and when the country was first settled abounded in Salmon, which were caught as far up as in Lewis co. In the n. e. part are 2 or 3 small ponds. Drift deposits cover the whole surface, except along the river courses, where the underlying rocks crop out. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, consisting of lumber, barrels, staves, leather, etc. **Sand Bank**, (p. o.) on Salmon River, is a station known as "Albion," on the R. W. & O. R. R.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 580,978. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres Improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1860.....	193,220	.....	363,220
1865.....	244,126	.....	512,174
1866.....	256,676	.....	429,176
1865.....	274,592	.....	471,377

Pineville, (Salmon River p. o.,) on Salmon River, is a small village in the n. part. **Centre**, (p. o.,) a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., **Dug Way**, (p. o.,) and **South Albion**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1812, by Cary Burdick, of Williamstown, on Lot 29, and Peter Henderson, at Sand Bank.¹

AMBOY—was formed from Williamstown, March 25, 1830. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is rolling and has a general southerly inclination. Its highest point is about 450 ft. above Lake Ontario. It is drained principally by Fish Creek and other small tributaries of Oneida Lake. In the s. and w. parts are numerous small lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Painter Lake, North and South Ponds. The n. half of the town is in the region of the gray sandstone, and the s. half in that of the red or Medina sandstone. **Amboy Centre**, (p. o.,) **West Amboy**, (p. o.,) and **Carterville**, are small villages. Joseph Perkins, from Conn., was the first settler, in 1805.²

BOYLSTON—was named from Thomas Boylston, in whose name the “Boylston Tract” was for a short time held. It was formed from Orwell, Feb. 7, 1828. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is rolling in the centre and e., and moderately hilly in the w. It has a westerly inclination, and its highest points are 700 to 800 ft. above tide. The s. e. corner of the town extends into the gray limestone region, and the soil is light and thin. **Boylston**, (p. o.,) is in the n. w. part. **Boylston Centre**, and **East Boylston**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, on Lots 2 and 3, by John Wort and Michael Sweetman, both from Canajoharie.³ Meetings for religious worship are held in the town by the Episcopal, Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodists.

CONSTANTIA—was formed from Mexico, April 8, 1808. Hastings was taken off in 1825, and West Monroe in 1839. It lies upon the n. shore of Oneida Lake, in the s. e. corner of the co. The surface is nearly level, and is slightly inclined toward the s. The principal streams are Scriba and Black Creeks, flowing into Oneida Lake. Iron ore is found in the Clinton group of rocks, which extend through the s. part. Frenchman’s Island is in Oneida Lake, about 4 mi. from Constantia. It contains about 28 acres, and is named from a M. Dervatius, who settled there about 1790, with his little family, and remained several years. He afterwards was obliged to give up his island, as coming within the Scriba Purchase, and lived for a time in “Rotterdam,” on the n. shore of the lake, where he cultivated a small garden. He was a man of fine education, and is often mentioned by the early travelers by this route, from whose descriptions much romance and fiction have been attached to his history. **Cleveland**, (p. o.,) named from James Cleveland, who settled here in 1828, is a station on the “Midland” R. R., and was originally known as “Rotterdam.” It was incorp. April 15, 1857, and lies near the e. border of the town. It has several manufacturing establishments, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 895. **Constantia**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, on the lake, is also a station. Pop. 587. **Bernhards Bay**, (p. o.,) is a village between the last two above mentioned. **Constantia Centre**, is a p. o. Settlement was begun soon after the purchase of Scriba’s Patent, in 1790.⁴

CRANBY—was formed from Hannibal, April 20, 1818. A part of Oswego was taken off in 1836. It lies on the w. bank of Oswego River, in the s. w. part of the co. The surface is gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the n. e. Oswego River flows through a valley from 30 to 60 feet below the general level of the town; within this town it has a fall of 40 feet. Lake Nea-tah-wan-ta, near the centre of the e. part, is about 1 mi. in diameter. It lies about 25 feet above the river at the head of the falls. The streams are Ox Creek, Six Mile

¹ In 1813 David, Luther, and Benj. Lilly and Allen McCharn settled in the town. The first birth was that of a son of Luther Lilly, in 1813; the first marriage that of Henry Baker and Lucy Burdick, in 1819; and the first death, that of a son of Luther Lilly, in 1823. The first inn was kept by Dr. Brace, at Sand Bank, in 1814; and the first store, by Ammi Hinkley, in 1823. The Lilly brothers built the first sawmill, in 1813, and Ezekiel Smith the first gristmill, in 1813. The first school was taught by Sylvanus Bruce, in the summer of 1817.

² Among the early settlers were David Smith, in 1815; Wm. and Isaac Claxton and John Drought, in 1816; and Sage Park, in 1821. The first inn was kept by Joseph Perkins, in 1805; the first sawmill was built by Joseph Murphy, in 1822, and the first gristmill by Sage Park, in 1826. The first school was taught by Cynthia Stoddard, in the summer of 1823.

³ Among the first settlers were David Webb, in 1810; R. Streeter, in 1814; and Peter and Samuel Wells, in 1815; The first birth was that of Phoebe Ann Wood; the first marriage, that of Samuel Wells and Elizabeth Gordon; and the first death, that of an infant child of Mr. Ward. Reuben Snyder built the first sawmill, in 1822. The first school was taught by Polly Alport, in 1817.

⁴ Solomon Waring, Joshua Lynch, and Dr. Vandercamp settled in town in 1793; and John Bernhard in 1795. The first birth was that of George Waring, April 11, 1796. The first store was opened in 1793, by Mr. Scriba, and the first inn the same year, by Major Solomon Waring. In 1794-95 Mr. Scriba erected in this town the first sawmill and gristmill built in the co. The first school was opened in 1797, at Constantia.

Creek, and the outlet of Nea-tah-wan-ta Lake. Bradstreets,¹ or Battle Island, is in Oswego River, about 4 mi. below the Oswego Falls. Leather, lumber, and the products of wood are extensively manufactured.² **Oswego Falls**, (p. o.,) incorp. Oct. 12, 1853, and reorg. March 22, 1866, is a station on the Oswego Div. of the D., L. & W. R. R., situated on Oswego River, opposite the village of Fulton. Pop. 1,119. **Cranby Centre**, and **South Cranby**, are p. offices. **Bowens Corners**, (p. o.,) is a small village in the s. w. part. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. The first settlement was made at the falls, in 1792, by Laurence Van Valkin, from Rensselaer co., N. Y.³ There are now 2 churches in town, both Meth. Episc.; one at Cranby Centre, and the other at West Cranby.

HANNIBAL—was formed from Lysander, as a part of Onondaga co., Feb. 28, 1806, and embraced all that part of Oswego co. lying w. of the river. Oswego and Cranby were taken off in 1818. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is gently undulating, the ridges being 30 to 50 feet above the valleys. In the e. part are several swamps, one of which covers 500 acres. A salt spring, from which salt has been manufactured, is found in the n. w. corner. Springs of brine, characteristic of the Medina sandstone strata, have been discovered in several other localities, but none of sufficient strength to render their working profitable. The principal manufacturing establishments are those of leather, lumber, and the products of wood. **Hannibal**, (p. o.,) on Nine Mile Creek, a little w. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches and a population of 456 inhabitants.⁴ **Hannibal Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 20 houses; and **Hulls Corners**, (South Hannibal p. o.,) 18. **Wheeler's Corners**, (North Hannibal p. o.,) is a hamlet in the n. part; **Fair Dale**, a p. o. near the central part; **Mallory's Mills**, (Mallory p. o.,) is a small village near the e. border; and **Kinneys Four Corners**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1802, by Thomas Sprague and his sons, from Milton, Saratoga co.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1815.

HASTINGS—was formed from Constantia, April 20, 1825. It lies upon the n. shore of Oneida River, in the s. part of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating, its northern boundary being about 75 feet above Oneida Lake. In some parts of the town it is difficult to find fresh water by digging. Brine springs are found in several parts in the red Medina sandstone formations. **Central Square**, (p. o.,) in the southern part, has a population of 359. **Hastings** (p. o.,) is in the north part. **Caughdenoy** (p. o.,) pronounced "Coc-e-noy," on Oneida River, has a population of 220. **Hastings Centre** (p. o.,) is a small village. **Brewerton** (p. o.,) partly in Onondaga co., has a population of 196 in the town, and 322 in Cicero. It is on the site of Fort Brewerton, built here in the French and Indian wars. **Mallory's Mills**, (Mallory p. o.,) is in the eastern border. The New York and Oswego Midland R. R., crosses the southern border of this town, with stations at Central Square and Caughdenoy. About 4 miles of its track are in this town. The Syracuse Northern R. R. has about 10 miles of track in town, with stations at Brewerton, Central Square, Hastings Centre, and Hastings. The first settlement of Hastings was begun at Fort Brewerton, by Oliver Stevens, in 1789.⁶ There are 5 churches in town: Baptist, Wesleyan, 2 Meth. Episc. and Union.

MEXICO—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792, as part of Herkimer co. Parts of Richland and New Haven were annexed May 9, 1836. It included the northerly towns of Oneida co., nearly all of Lewis and Jefferson cos. w. of Black River, and all of Oswego co. e. of Oswego River. Camden was taken off in 1799, Champion, Redfield, Turin, Watertown, and Lowville, in 1800, Adams in 1802, Lorraine and Williamstown in 1804, Vol-

¹ So named from the circumstance of an engagement having been fought upon it between the English, under Col. Bradstreet, and the French, with their Indian allies, in 1756.

² There are 15 sawmills and a tannery in town.

³ Henry Bush settled in town in 1793; —Penoyer in 1794; Peter Huguenin in 1803; Barnet Morrey in 1804; and John Hutchinson in 1808. The first store was opened in 1802, by an Indian by the name of Fowler; and the first inn was kept by John J. Walrad, in 1807. The first sawmill was built by Schenck & Wilson, in 1814, and the first gristmill, in 1822. Benjamin Robinson taught the first school, in 1812.

⁴ The *Hannibal Reveille*, a monthly, neutral paper, is published by G. V. Emens. Size, 22 by 32. Terms 75 cts.

⁵ Watson Earl, Samuel Baron, Joseph Weed, Sterling Moore, David Wilson, and Israel Messenger settled at Ha-

nibal Centre, in 1805. The first birth was that of Carr Sprague, in 1805; the first marriage, that of Daniel Thomas and Prudence Sprague, in 1803; and the first death, that of a daughter of Thomas Sprague, in 1806. The first gristmill was built by Earl & Colton, in 1805; and the first sawmill, by Silas Crandell, in 1811. The first inn was kept by Henry Jennings, in 1806; the first store, by Benj. Phelps, in 1815; and the first school was taught in 1810.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Timothy Vickery, Chester Loomis, Solomon Allen, and Jacob Rice. The first birth was that of John L. Stephens, in 1802; the first marriage, that of Silas Bellows and Betsey Vickery, in 1808; and the first death, that of Horatio Stevens, in 1792. Chester Loomis kept the first inn, in 1815; and Hastings Curtis, the first store, in 1820. The first school was taught by Patrick Vickery, at Caughdenoy.

ney in 1806, Constantia in 1808, New Haven in 1813, and Parish in 1828. Its surface is gently rolling. It is well watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are Little Salmon and Sage Creeks. There is scarcely a foot of waste or broken land in the town. The underlying rock is gray sandstone, covered deep with alluvial deposits. Considerable attention is given to stock raising and dairying; the manufacture of lumber, barrels and leather, is carried on to some extent. **Mexico**, (p. o.,) near the centre, was incorp. Jan. 15, 1851, and contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,¹ and an academy.² Pop. 1,204, and a considerable amount of manufactures. **Colosse**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, is a small village in the e. part near the line of the Syracuse Northern R. R. **Texas**,³ (p. o.,) located near the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, contains 150 inhabitants. **Union Square**, (p. o.,) in the e., is a hamlet and railroad station. The names of the earliest settlers within the present limits of this town are lost. There were about 25 who had already located in 1798; Jonathan Parkhurst and Nathaniel Rood, from Oneida co., came that year.⁴ By the upsetting of a boat upon the lake, in 1799, Capt. Geerman and 6 others were lost, and in 1804, by a similar disaster, 9 others, leaving but 1 male adult inhabitant in the settlement.⁵ There are 10 religious societies and 9 church edifices in town.⁶

NEW HAVEN—was formed from Mexico, April 2, 1812. A part was annexed to Mexico May 9, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, w. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and inclining to the north. It is watered by Spring Brook, Catfish and Butterfly Creeks, 3 small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. There is quite an extensive marsh near the mouth of Butterfly Creek, in the n. e. part of the town, and another in the s. w. part. The underlying rock is gray sandstone. A branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. crosses the northern part of the town. **New Haven**, (p. o.,) situated near the centre of the town, on Catfish Creek, is a small village. **Butterfly**, is a p. o. near the e. line of the town. The first settlement was made by — Rood and — Doolittle, at New Haven, in 1798.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was organized at New Haven Village, in 1817; and Rev. William Williams was the first minister.

ORWELL—was formed from Richland, Feb 28, 1817, and Boylston was taken off in 1828. A part of Richland was annexed March 27, 1844. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface has a s. w. inclination, its e. border being elevated 300 to 500 feet above its w. and 700 to 1,000 feet above Lake Ontario. It is moderately hilly, and is considerably broken in places by the deep ravines of the streams. Upon Salmon River is a fall worthy of note. The stream flows over a rocky bed in a series of rapids for 2 mi. and then falls over a precipice 110 feet perpendicular. The banks of the stream below the fall are 200 feet high. Lumber and other products of wood form the leading articles manufactured; and considerable attention is given to stock raising and dairying. **Orwell Corners**, (Orwell p. o.,) in the w. part is a small village, with limited manufactures. **Maline**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlers were Nathaniel Bennett and his son Nathaniel, from Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Lots 82 and 83, and Capt. Noyes, on Lot 29, in 1806.⁸

¹ *Mexico Independent*, weekly, Henry Humphreys, Ed. and Pub., size 24 by 36 inches. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1861.

² The Mexico Academy was organized in 1826, as the "Rensselaer Oswego Academy." Its name was changed May 19, 1845.

³ Formerly called "Vera Cruz." For a brief time in the infancy of settlement, it had some prospects as a commercial point, and a road was opened from here to "Rotterdam" on Oneida Lake. These hopes were soon blighted, and the plans based upon them speedily proved a failure.

⁴ Phineas Davis and Calvin Tiffany, from Conn., settled in 1799; John Morton and Asa Davis in 1801; Peleg Brown, Daniel Eames, and Leonard Ames in 1804; and Solomon Peck in 1805. The first birth was that of Truman Rood, Aug. 10, 1799; and the first marriage that of Richard Gafford and Mrs. Rood, widow of N. Rood. The first grist and saw mill were built by Mr. Scriba's agent; and the first store was kept by Benj. Wright. The first school was taught by Sanford Douglass, at Colosse, in 1806.

⁵ Capt. Geerman, Nathaniel Rood, — Spence and son,

— Wheaton, — Clark, and — Doolittle were those who were lost by the first accident. Benj. Winch was the male survivor.

⁶ 2 Bapt., 2 M. E., Cong., Presb., Free and Union Bethels, R. C., Prot. French, Prot. Episc., and Union. The Union Society holds its meetings in the Town Hall at Mexico.

⁷ Mr. Wright settled in the town in 1798; Solomon Smith in 1800; C. Drake and Capt. Gardner in 1804; David Eno, Joseph Bailey, and James Jerrett in 1805; and Warner Drake in 1809. The first birth was that of John D. Smith, in Feb. 1805. The first sawmill was erected by Ira Foot, in 1805, and the first gristmill by Waldo Brayton, in 1808. Harriet Eason taught the first school, in the summer of 1808.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Benj. Reynolds, Joshua Hollis, Alden, Gilbert, and Timothy Bache. The first marriage was that of Robert Wooley and a daughter of Nathaniel Bennett, sen., in 1807; and the first death, that of the mother of Timothy Bache, in 1810. The first school was taught by Jesse Aiken, in 1810. Joseph Watson built the first sawmill, in 1810, and Jonah Thompson the first grist-mill, 1816.



OSWEGO CITY—formed from Oswego and Scriba, was incorp. as a village March 14, 1828, and was enlarged and organized as a city March 24, 1848. By act of April 15, 1870, it was divided into 8 wards. It is situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, which divides the city into two nearly equal parts. The river is bordered upon each side by a ridge, which rises in gradual slope to a height of about 100 feet, and ends in bluffs on the lake shore 40 to 60 feet high. The summits of these ridges are about 1 mi. apart, and descend from the river in the same gradual slopes as toward it. One mi. w. is a valley opening through the ridge into the river above the falls, through which

the Oswego may have once flowed into the lake. The s. border of the city is skirted by a bluff or escarpment about 160 feet above the lake, indicating an ancient lake or sea beach. Here commences the deep ravine excavated by the river through strata of red sandstone of the Medina group and underlying shale. The Oswego Falls, now at Fulton, 12 mi. above, appear to have been formerly much lower. The level of their top is 110 ft. above the lake, and this fall is now distributed along this course. The descent at the falls is 11 feet, and within the city of Syracuse 34 feet. There are in the river 6 successive dams built by the State for slack-water canal navigation, affording besides this, a fine water power along most of this course. The lower fall in the city affords about 6,000 horse power, and the next fall within the city, as much more, except in low water. A mineral spring was discovered in Oswego River in 1867, but was not secured until 1870. It is known as the "Deep Rock Spring," and is said to contain the chlorides of sodium, potassium, and magnesium, silica, traces of sulphuric acid, protoxyde of iron, and free carbonic acid. It is sold in the market as a medicinal article.

In 1870, Oswego had a population of 20,910, distributed among its wards as follows: 1st ward, 4,030; 2d ward, 2,307; 3d ward, 3,371; 4th ward, 2,766; 5th ward, 2,394; 6th ward, 2,345; 7th ward, 1,353; and 8th ward, 2,344. Of the total 13,989 were of native, and 6,921 of foreign birth.

The city of Oswego is handsomely laid out, with streets 100 ft. wide, intersecting each other at right angles. The e. and w. banks of the river are connected by two bridges, built by the city,—the lower one, an iron bridge with a draw for the passage of vessels, on Bridge St., the upper on Utica St. The Oswego and Syracuse Division of the D., L. & W. R. R. enters the city from the s. w., and passes down near the river on the w. side, and the Midland & R. W. & O. R. R. Branch enter from the s. e. The former road has 3 rails, so as to accommodate cars having 6 ft. or 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. is under construction, and will enter on the w. side.

Fort Ontario, a Government work, occupies a commanding position on the e. bank, but the military grounds adjacent, have a R. R. on each side, and in front. It has, from the beginning of our Government, been maintained as a military post, and during the late war, the premises were used as a rendezvous for troops while organizing for the field.

The organization of the City Government presents nothing worthy of particular notice. By an act of April 16, 1870, the Police force are under four Com'rs, elected at one time by the people, upon the minority principle of representation, each ballot having but 2 names. The poor are under four Com'rs of Public Charity, appointed by the Supervisors and the Mayor of the city. The city almshouse, valued at \$35,000, is 2½ mi. from the central part of the city, and is of brick, 3 stories, 40 by 46 feet, and is connected with a farm of 136 acres. The arrangements are reported as excellent.

The other public buildings are the co. courthouse, jail, and clerk's office. A U. S. Government building, of Cleveland sandstone and iron, was erected about a dozen years since for the Customhouse, Postoffice and U. S. Courtroom; a City Hall,¹ Orphan Asylum, (noticed in our account of the county,) City Hospital, State Normal School, and a City Library. An Armory was authorized in 1870, and \$20,000 appropriated.

The Oswego Normal and Training School was established April 15, 1861, by the Board of

¹ By an Act of May 4, 1869, amended March 16, 1870, the city of Oswego was empowered to sell a certain lot, and purchase another for a city hall.

Education of Oswego City, mainly for the training of teachers for primary schools for the city; but in 1863 the State gave \$3,000 per annum, on condition that suitable buildings should be erected, and that each Senatorial District should be allowed to send 2 first-class teachers annually, free of tuition. In 1865 the grant was raised to \$6,000, and by subsequent acts it has grown into its present ample condition of active usefulness. A large and commodious building was secured, 3 stories high, 153 by 130 feet, worth \$50,000, and with fine grounds surrounding it. The main part of the building is of cut stone, and the wings of wood. The arrangements were completed and the building occupied Feb. 28, 1866, and it has since been in full and successful operation.

The *Public Schools* are under an efficient management, and are arranged in 14 districts, under 75 teachers. Children within school ages, 8,856; attending, 4,823. Volumes in library, 4,040. Value of schoolhouses and sites, \$124,180. Expenses as reported in 1870, \$74,227.31.

The *City Library* is founded upon a donation of \$25,000 by the Hon. Gerrit Smith, which has since been increased. Its edifice, built in 1856, is on the e. side, and is of brick, 2 stories and basement, 92 by 52 feet.

The *Oswego Historical Association* was incorp. March 11, 1865, and April 19, 1867.

The *Commerce* of Oswego is large and increasing. The mouth of the river admits vessels of the largest class navigating the lakes; and the erection of piers and a lighthouse by the U. S. Government renders it one of the safest and most accessible harbors on the lakes. It is now being enlarged and improved by the U. S., as follows: A pier 900 feet long is to extend northward into the lake, from the foot of Fourth street, and from thence about 4,600 feet e. n. e. to a point opposite the end of the present pier, but 735 feet distant from it in the lake. The depth of water at the pier is 25 feet, and the estimates of cost exceed \$1,000,000. A Board of U. S. Engineers have established the lines and recommended these piers, and Congress has granted \$100,000 to make a beginning. The contract for 1,100 feet has been let, and work is about being begun at the w. shore end. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. propose to build a similar pier on the e. side of the harbor. These works will cover the whole front of the city, and furnish a harbor of vast extent and great security.

A statement of the Railroad facilities of Oswego, present and prospective, has been given in our general account of the county. Its lake and canal commerce for the last year, and a series of years, is shown by the subjoined tables.¹

1 RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND LUMBER.

Aggregate receipts of grain (flour reduced to wheat) and lumber:

	Grain, bu.	Lumber, ft.
1870.....	12,286,400	239,315,329
1869.....	13,399,547	284,539,533
1868.....	13,367,352	243,364,813
1867.....	12,620,263	237,345,844
1866.....	14,673,715	199,058,502
1865.....	12,986,962	176,488,696
1864.....	10,097,087	147,000,465
1863.....	14,673,261	132,066,910
1862.....	18,165,572	122,994,830
1861.....	18,144,211	80,744,349
1860.....	17,334,973	150,402,228
1859.....	7,351,322	144,654,574
1858.....	11,322,440	110,403,400
1857.....	6,242,972	111,140,673

STATEMENT showing the comparative receipts by lake or same articles, during the last three years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	5,752	3,526	1,165
Wheat, bu.....	6,350,412	7,799,690	6,970,334
Corn, bu.....	940,484	1,813,170	3,679,346
Oats, bu.....	427,634	62,331	633,154
Barley, bu.....	3,515,571	3,190,747	2,134,310
Rye, bu.....	310,107	334,002	166,730
Peas, bu.....	150,100	175,029	345,603
Lumber, ft.....	269,315,329	284,539,533	248,366,813

RECEIPTS BY THE DIFFERENT ROUTES IN 1870.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Well. Canal.....	5,776,704	871,491	335,131	276,945
Well. Railway....	250,389	67,340	50,393	.....
Collingwood.....	21,865	.....	.....	.....
Leaving for Lake Ontario.....	801,451	1,653	62,160	3,268,626
Total.....	6,048,961	938,831	365,524	276,945

CANAL COMMERCE OF OSWEGO.

STATEMENT of property first cleared at the Collector's Office at Oswego, on the Oswego Canal, during the year 1870:

Tolls at 2¢.....	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
Tolls at 2¢.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12,667
THE FOREST.				
Products of wood.				
Lumber, ft.....	271,618,045	452,597	\$6,790,451	\$273,256
Splinters, No.	15,031,000	1,379	45,093	846
Wood, eds.....	30	112	240	8
Ashes, lbs.....	17,295,400	8,647	25,943	1,702
Total.....	463,335	.....	\$6,861,727	\$275,912

AGRICULTURE.

Products of Animals.	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
Pork, bbls.....	5	1	90	.....
Cheese, lbs.....	27,000	14	5,400	3
Butter, lbs.....	1,250	1	500	.....
Wool, lbs.....	3,000	2	1,500	.....
Total.....	18	.....	7,490	3
Vegetable Food.	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
Flour, bbls.....	165,925	11,510	635,550	5,101
Wheat, bu.....	3,937,737	115,732	5,015,015	42,065
Rye, bu.....	21,310	7,402	224,693	2,915
Corn, bu.....	361,411	10,120	239,129	3,152
Barley, bu.....	3,246,104	77,306	3,246,104	30,667
Milk, bu.....	71,727	1,219	167,591	917
Oats, bu.....	247,053	3,953	148,232	2,000
Bran, &c., lbs.....	10,297,342	5,144	102,673	1,050
Pens, bu.....	154,462	4,631	154,462	1,976
Apples, bbls.....	7,554	367	11,331	104
Potatoes, bbls.....	2,134	64	1,067	131
Total.....	238,181	.....	9,936,097	90,839
All other Agricultural Products.	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
Unmanufact'd tobacco, lbs.	9,000	4	1,520	.....

The *Board of Trade* of Oswego was incorp. April 29, 1868. The city has 4 National Banks, (cap. \$715,000,) a State Bank, (cap. \$274,400,) a Savings Bank, and a large amount of mercantile trade. Some of its manufactories are on a magnificent scale, especially those of flour and starch.¹ There are 3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers² published in the city. The number of churches is 15, viz: 2 Presb., 2 Prot. Episc., 2 Bap., 4 R. C., 1 Cong., 3

	MANUFACTURES.		
Spirits, lbs....	7,600	4	900
Leather, lbs....	66,955	33	20,096
Furniture.....	9,443	5	1,889
Pig iron, lbs....	32,400	16	618
Iron ware, lbs....	12,969	6	750
Cottons, lbs....	5,046	3	1,009
Salt, dom., lbs....	301,500	151	2,261
Total.....	218	—	28,201
	MERCANDISE.		
Crockery, lbs....	9,214	5	461
All oth. mdse....	96,479	48	11,557
Total.....	53	—	12,039
	OTHER ARTICLES.		
Stone, &c., lbs....	1,898,400	949	3,779
Gypsum.....	79,000	40	237
Coal, bitumin's....	199,200	100	797
Iron ore....	10,079,100	5,040	30,237
Sundries.....	28,727,500	14,364	1,149,100
Total.....	20,493	—	1,184,150
Grand total.....	722,303	\$18,030,603	\$391,177

RECEIPTS IN 1870.

STATEMENT of property left at Oswego, on the Oswego Canal, or which was left between that place and the Collector's Office next in order on the Canal:

	THE FOREST.		
Product of Wood.	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.
Lumber, ft....	21,802	36	\$545
Timber, 1000 c. ft....	6,626	133	99
Total.....	169	—	644
	AGRICULTURE.		
Wool, lbs....	82,043	41	49,226
Hides.....	599,441	300	47,955
Total.....	341	—	97,181
Vegetable Food.			
Flour, bbls....	249	27	1,494
Wheat, bu....	68,562	2,057	109,699
Corn.....	2,665	73	2,084
Total.....	2,157	—	113,277
All Other Agricultural Products.			
Cotton, lbs....	29,558	15	5,652
Unmanufact'd tobacco....	19,049	9	1,005
Hemp.....	14,909	8	2,248
Total.....	32	—	9,905

	MANUFACTURES.		
Spirits, dom., lbs....	122,121	61	\$1,424
Leather.....	22,145	11	6,644
Furniture.....	50,051	25	10,010
Pig iron....	2,201,290	1,101	44,026
Bloom and bar iron....	2,364	15	239
Iron ware....	2,195,003	1,098	131,700
Woolens, dom....	730	—	584
Cottons, dom....	29,121	15	5,824
Salt, dom....	175,740,230	87,674	1,316,112
Salt, foreign....	1,601,114	801	12,409
Total.....	91,001	—	1,454,372
	MERCANDISE.		
Sugar, lbs....	4,334,669	2,167	520,160
Molasses....	2,132,240	1,066	127,934
Coffee....	125,639	63	37,752
Nails, spikes, &c....	534,462	267	26,743
Iron and steel....	217,337	109	10,934
Railroad iron....	101,296,572	50,648	3,030,897
Crockery, &c....	853,696	427	42,635
All other mdse....	29,904,719	14,952	3,586,566
Total.....	69,699	—	7,393,631
	OTHER ARTICLES.		
Stone, lime and clay, lbs....	11,296,019	5,643	22,572
Gypsum.....	21,308,260	10,654	63,925
Coal, anthracite....	70,078,111	39,039	312,312
Coal, bituminous....	62,363,000	21,432	108,509
Sundries.....	6,585,683	4,293	313,427
Total.....	91,061	—	930,825
Grand total.....	254,460	\$9,999,835	\$1,150,000

COMPARATIVE Statement of principal articles shipped by Canal during the last three years:

1870.	1669,	1863,
Flour, bbls.....	105,925	63,161
Wheat, bu....	3,857,727	4,711,994
Corn....	361,411	1,029,393
Oats....	247,053	69,541
Barley....	3,246,104	2,763,064
Rye....	264,346	306,019
Peas....	154,402	187,226
Apples, bbls....	7,554	1,473
Hill feed, lbs....	10,267,342	15,223,090
Shingles, No.....	15,031,000	17,130,000
Lumber, ft....	271,618,045	261,068,887

COMPARATIVE Statement of leading articles received by Canal during the last three years:

1870.	1669,	1863,
Cotton, lbs....	29,258	10,759
Hides....	599,441	841,216
Leather.....	22,145	34,806
Pig iron....	2,201,200	571,200
Iron ware, &c....	2,195,003	2,734,182
Bloom and bar iron....	2,984	2,434
Salt, dom....	175,748,238	195,134,668
Salt, foreign....	1,601,114	1,357,079
Sugar....	4,334,669	2,903,251
Molasses....	2,132,240	302,856
Coffee....	125,839	190,254
Nails, spikes, &c....	534,062	717,443
Iron and steel....	217,887	669,198
Railroad iron....	101,296,572	104,025,958
Crockery, &c....	853,696	811,051
Stone, lime and clay....	11,236,019	17,346,224
Gypsum....	21,308,260	24,448,800
Coal....	149,911,191	133,172,009

The value of the canal trade of Oswego for the past four years is shown in the following statement:

	Shipped.	Received.	Total.
1870.....	\$18,030,603	\$9,999,835	\$28,030,438
1869.....	20,201,779	10,308,561	30,510,340
1868.....	21,540,202	12,342,670	33,882,672
1867.....	23,756,655	8,402,703	32,159,436

It should be borne in mind that prices of the various articles transported on the canals vary year by year.

The following will show the number of tons of property shipped from, and arrived at, Oswego, for the past four years:

	Shipped.	Received.	Total.
1870.....	822,303	254,460	976,763
1869.....	725,592	260,578	986,160
1868.....	690,137	322,234	1,112,371
1867.....	666,631	239,631	906,312

Notwithstanding the material reduction in canal tolls in 1870—on flour and grain 50 per cent—it will be seen that the number of tons shipped were 3,279 less than in 1869.

Canal Tolls.—The following will show the amount of tolls received at the Collector's Office at Oswego during the past four years:

1870.....	\$391,177
1869.....	563,304
1868.....	663,395
1867.....	560,713

The falling off in tolls has been more remarkable than in the number of tons shipped. The decrease in 1870, compared with 1869, is \$172,627.

The weekly edition of the above, terms \$1.25.

Oswego Palladium, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. *Palladium Printing Co.*, eds. & publs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$4.00.

Weekly edition of the above, terms \$1.25. Established in 1849.

Oswego Daily Press, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. F. A. Crandall, ed., *Oswego Printing Co.*, publs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$6.00.

Weekly edition of the above, terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

Meth. Episc., and 1 Luth. The city is supplied with water from Oswego river, there being a reservoir on each side, and the pump works being on the west.

The early history of Oswego has already been noticed in the general history of the co. For a long period it was garrisoned by a company of British regulars, and this lonely place on a desolate shore is spoken of by travelers in 1790-5, as the most uninviting and monotonous on the whole line of the frontiers. The temptation and opportunity for desertion were so many that the most trusty companies were selected for the duty, and half of these usually deserted during the year. Its modern history begins with the British evacuation of 1796. During the year following the evacuation, Neil McMullin, a merchant of Kingston, moved thither, bringing with him a house framed at Kingston.¹ In 1802, but 2 or 3 vessels were owned on the American side of the lake, trade being principally carried on by vessels belonging to the Northwest Fur Company. During this year Benajah Boyington built a warehouse on the w. side of the river, and Arch. Fairfield became a forwarding merchant. Salt from the Onondaga Springs was at that time the most important item in the commerce of Oswego. In 1803, Matthew McNair engaged in the forwarding business, and purchased a schooner. In 1804 he built another, and, in connection with other gentlemen, purchased a number of Canadian vessels. From this period shipbuilding was carried on briskly, and it formed a leading interest until the War of 1812.

On the 5th of May, 1814, the British fleet, under Sir James Yeo, appeared off the harbor and opened a heavy fire upon the place. After a gallant but vain defence, Col. Mitchell, in command, retreated, leaving the fort and town in possession of the enemy. The principal object of the attack was to secure the naval stores destined for the new vessels building at Sackets Harbor; but a large share of these were at Oswego Falls, 12 mi. above, and were not taken. On the morning of the 7th the British retired, and the fleet proceeded n. to blockade Sackets Harbor. Lieut. Woolsey, who had charge of the stores, immediately dropped down the river, and, with 19 boats laden with stores, set out on the lake under cover of night, and supported by a body of riflemen and Indians, under Maj. Appling, on shore. The boats were pursued, and took refuge in Sandy Creek, where an action took place, resulting in the capture of the entire attacking party.

In 1816, steam navigation was first introduced on Lake Ontario, and its great progress since has been of immense importance to Oswego. In 1829-30, Alvin Bronson and T. S. Morgan erected the first flouring mill. In 1828, the Oswego Canal was finished,² and in 1830 the Welland Canal was opened, giving a new impulse to trade.

OSWEGO (town)—was formed from Hannibal, April 20, 1818. A part of Granby was annexed May 20, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, on the w. side of the river. Its surface is generally rolling, ending in a bluff shore upon the lake. The streams are the Eight Mile, Rice, Snake, and Minetto Creeks. A fall in Oswego River within the limits of this town affords an abundance of water-power. The underlying rock is principally red sandstone, and the surface in places is stony. **Minetto**,³ (p. o.,) situated on Oswego River, 4 mi. from the city, contains about 200 inhabitants. **South West Oswego**, and **Oswego Centre**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Asa Rice, from Conn. Reuben Pixley came in 1800, and Daniel Burt in 1802.⁴

PALERMO—was formed from Volney, April 4, 1832. It is an interior town, lying just s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating. The large swamp in the e. part of the town is 57 feet above Oneida Lake, and the ridges are about 25 feet above the swamp. The streams are Scotts and Fish Creeks. Lumber and the products of wood are the principal manufactured products of the town. **Palermo**, (p. o.,) situated near the centre of the town, and **Vermillion**, (p. o.,) are small villages. **East Palermo**, is

¹ When Mr. McMullin and his family landed at Oswego, they found two American residents, John Love and Ziba Phillips. They were traders, and left soon after. Capt. Edward O'Conor, of the Revolutionary Army, came in during the same year. Matthew McNair and Bradley Burt and his father came in 1802; Henry Eagle in 1803; Alvin Bronson in 1810; and Wm. Doolaway in 1811. In 1810 the population numbered 300. Ruakim McMullin, son of Neil McMullin, born in 1800, was the first child born within the present limits of the city.

² In 1813, 10 years before the Oswego Canal was completed, 36,000 barrels of Onondaga salt were received at Oswego,

go, of which 26,000 barrels went to Western States by the Portages round Niagara Falls.

³ A sawmill at this place is one of the largest in the State, and is capable of sawing 20,000 ft. per 24 hours.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Nathan Nelson and — Beckwith, in 1804; Eleazar Perry, in 1805; Jonathan Buell and Jacob Thorp, in 1806; and Daniel Robinson, in 1809. The first birth was that of Thomas Jefferson Rice, in 1801; the first marriage, that of Augustus Ford and Miss Rice, in 1800; and the first death, that of an infant child of Asa Rice, in 1798.

a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1806, by David Jennings, Simeon Crandall, and Sylvanus Hopkins.¹ The first settled preacher was Rev. Asaph Graves.

PARISH—named from David Parish, former proprietor, was formed from Mexico, March 20, 1828. It is an interior town, a little s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, but considerably broken by ravines, and in some parts rough and stony. The streams are Salmon Creek and its branches. The valley in the w. part is 246 ft. above Lake Ontario, and the e. summits are 25 to 50 ft. higher. **Parishville**, (Parish p. o.,) on Salmon Creek, in the w. part, is a small village. The Syracuse Northern R. R. crosses the s. w. corner of this town. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Thomas Nutting, Eliada Orton, Jonathan Bedell, Amos Williams, and Rev. Gamaliel Barnes.²

REDFIELD—was taken from Mexico, as part of Oneida co., March 14, 1800.³ It is the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface is hilly in the s., but in the n. it spreads out into a high, rolling plateau 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. A wide interval extends along the course of Salmon River, which stream drains nearly the whole town. The underlying rock is gray limestone, and the soil upon it is generally a thin and moderately fertile gravelly-loam. The greater part of the town is still unsettled, and the uplands are frosty and forbidden regions.

Centre Square, (Redfield p. o.,) situated on Salmon River, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a tannery, and about 30 houses. **Greenborough**, is a p. o. in the n. w. part. The Williamstown and Redfield R. R., mainly used for taking out wood for railroad use, has been extended into this town. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1798, by immigrants mostly from Conn.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was organized with 19 members in 1802, by Rev. Joshua Johnson.

RICHLAND—was formed from Williamstown, as part of Oneida co., Feb. 20, 1807. Orwell was taken off in 1817, Sandy Creek and Albion in 1825, a part of Mexico in 1836, and a part of Orwell in 1844. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, n. of the centre of the co. The surface is generally level or gently rolling. The e. part is 250 ft. above Lake Ontario, and Pulaski Village is 121 ft. above,—giving to the town a decidedly westerly inclination. The principal streams are Salmon River, Deer and Grindstone Creeks; and upon each of them are falls, furnishing a large amount of water-power.⁵ Spring Brook is a small stream flowing from several large springs in the e. part of the town, and in the course of 4 mi. falls 150 feet. The springs are permanent; so that the power furnished is abundant and constant. The mouth of Salmon River furnishes an excellent harbor. The underlying rock is the Lorraine shales. **Pulaski**, (p. o.,) on Salmon River, about 3 mi. from its mouth, is the half shire of the co. and was incorp. April 26, 1832. It contains 4 churches, a courthouse, an academy,⁶ a newspaper office,⁷ 2 banks, and several manufacturing establishments.⁸ Pop. 1,500. It is a station on the Oswego branch of the R. W. & O. R. R., and on the Syr. N. R. R. **Port Ontario**, (p. o.,) on Salmon River, near its mouth, contains about 50 houses; and **Holmesville**, (South Richland p. o.,) is on the line of the Syracuse Northern R. R. **Selkirk**, at the mouth of Salmon River, contains a church, a U. S. lighthouse, and 30 dwellings. **Richland**, (p. o., formerly "Richland Station,") is in the e. part of the town, at the junction of the Oswego branch of the R. W. & O. R. R. with the main line. **Sand Hill**, (Daysville p. o.,) is a R. R. station on the Oswego branch of the R. W. & O. R. R. The first settlement was made near the mouth of Salmon River, in 1801, by Nathan

¹ Among the first settlers were Alvin Walker, Stephen Blake, and Zadock Hopkins. The first birth was that of Alvin Walker, Jr.; the first marriage, that of Joseph Jennings and Sally Chapin; the first death, that of Zadock Hopkins,—all in 1801. The first inn was opened in 1816, by Stephen Blake; and the first sawmill was built by Phineas Chapin, in 1812. The first school was taught by Harriet Eason, in the summer of 1812.

² Paul Allen settled in town in 1805. The first birth was that of Ransom Orton, in 1805; the first death, that of Jonathan Bedell, killed by the fall of a tree; and the first marriage, that of Nathan Parkhurst and the widow Bedell. John Miller kept the first inn, in 1807; and Martin Way and Paul Allen built the first sawmill, in 1809. The first school was taught at Parishville, in the summer of 1807.

³ The town of "Arcadia," so called, was annexed Feb. 20, 1807. The town of "Greenboro," was created Feb. 21, 1843, and re-annexed March 1, 1848, in consequence of fraudulent practices with regard to assessments upon the lands of non-residents.

⁴ Among those who settled in the town in 1798 were

Amos Kent, Josiah Tryon, Nathan Sage, Jonathan Harmon, James Drake, Eli Strong, Benj. Austin, Samuel Brooks, Eliakim Simonds, Nathan Cook, Ebenezer Chamberlain, David Harmon, and Elihu Ingraham. The first birth was that of Ezra L. H. Chamberlain; and the first death, that of an infant son of Dr. Allen, in 1801. The first saw and grist mills were built in 1801; and the first inn was opened the same year, by David Butler. The first school was taught in 1802, by Rev. Joshua Johnson.

⁵ There are 19 sawmills, 8 shingle mills, 6 flouring and grist mills, 2 paper mills, a tool factory, and several other manufacturing establishments in the town.

⁶ Pulaski Academy was organized June 4, 1853.

⁷ The Pulaski Democrat, (Dem.,) weekly; L. Read, Ed. and Pro. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1849.

⁸ Two paper mills, 4 flouring and grist mills, 2 sawmills, 2 wood machine shops, (sash, blind, etc.,) a foundry and machine shop, and 2 furniture factories, besides several mechanic shops, and some 15 stores of various kinds. A large cheese factory is at this place, and 2 tanneries.

Tuttle, of Canada, and Nathan Wilcox and Albert Bohannan, from Rome.¹ The first church (Cong.) was organized Jan. 22, 1811; and the Rev. Oliver Leavitt was the first settled pastor. There are 7 churches in town.²

SANDY CREEK—was formed from Richland, March 24, 1825. It lies on the shore of Lake Ontario upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a westerly inclination, its e. border being elevated about 500 feet above the surface of the lake. It is drained by Little Sandy Creek and many smaller streams, all of which have rapid currents and are frequently interrupted by falls, which furnish a good supply of water-power. Little Sandy Pond, a portion of Lake Ontario, nearly landlocked, lies principally within the limits of this town. The soil consists of gravelly loam and disintergrated shale, and is generally productive. Lumber is the principal manufactured product.³ **Washingtonville**, (Sandy Creek p. o.,) situated on Little Sandy Creek, 4 mi. from its mouth, is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., and Syracuse Northern R. R. Pop. 986. **East Sandy Creek**, is a p. o. **Lacona**, is the northern terminus of the Syracuse Northern R. R. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Joseph Hurd and Elias Howe, from Oneida co.⁴ The first church, (Presb.) was organized in 1817, by Rev. Mr. Dunlap.

SCHROEPPEL—named from George C. Schroeppel, former owner of Township 24. The name is pronounced "Scru-ple." It was taken from Volney, April 4, 1832. It lies in the s. part of the co., in the n. e. angle formed by the junction of Oneida and Oswego Rivers. The surface is level or gently rolling. It is watered by Scott and Fish Creeks and many smaller streams. A swamp extends northward from the mouth of Fish Creek to the n. border of the town, and is a half mile to a mile in width. The underlying rocks, which belong to the Clinton group, nowhere crop out in the town. There are 10 sawmills, 4 shingle mills, and other manufactures in town. **Phoenix**,⁵ (p. o.,) on Oswego River, 2 mi. below Three River Point, was incorp. in 1848, and is now org. under an act passed May 6, 1868.. The corporate limits include parts of this town, and of Lysander, Onondaga co. It contains 3 churches, a State Bank, and a newspaper office.⁶ Pop. 1,418. **Gilbertsville**, (Gilberts Mills p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches. **Hinmansville**, (p. o.,) in the extreme w. part, on Oswego River, contains 154 inhabitants, and **Pennelville**, (p. o.,) near the centre, 15. Settlement was commenced by Abram Paddock, in 1800.⁷ The first church, (M. E.) was organized in 1826.

SCRIBA, named from George Scriba, former proprietor—was taken from "*Fredericksburgh*," (now Volney) as part of Oneida co., April 5, 1811. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario and the e. bank of Oswego River. Its surface is rolling, the ridges extending n. and s., and elevated 100 to 180 feet above the lake. It is drained by Black Creek, flowing s., and Nine Mile, Four Mile, and Wine Creeks, flowing n. Upon several of these streams are valuable mill privileges. **Scriba Corners**, (Scriba p. o.,) near the centre of the town, is a small village, **North Scriba**, and **South Scriba**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Henry Everts, in 1798.⁸

VOLNEY, named in honor of the French Traveler and infidel writer—was formed by the name of "*Fredericksburgh*,"—from Mexico as part of Oneida co., March 21, 1806. Its name was changed April 5, 1811. Scriba was taken off in 1811, and Schroeppel and Palermo

¹ Among the early settlers were Hugh Montgomery, in 1801; John Ingersoll, Benj. Bull, Israel Jones, John Farnham, and — Johnson, in 1804; Jeremiah Mattheuwson in 1807; and Ephraim and Justus Fox, in 1808. The first birth was that of Benj. Ingersoll, Aug. 28, 1804; the first marriage, that of Samuel Crippen and Ruth Tuttle, the same year; and the first death, that of a child of Nathan Tuttle. The first inn was kept by Benj. Winch, in 1806; and the first store, by John Meacham, in 1810. The first sawmill was built by John Hoar, in 1806; and the first gristmill, by Jeremiah Mattheuwson, in 1808. Millie Eliza taught the first school in the summer of 1808. The first dam across Salmon River was built in 1833, by Abner French. There are 20 wheels now driven by this dam, and 32 in the village by water power.

² Three Bap., 2 M. E., Cong., and Prot. E.

³ There are 11 sawmills, 2 shingle mills, 2 gristmills, and 2 tanneries in town.

⁴ In 1805, Asel Hurd, and 5 families from Vt. by the name of Meacham, settled in town. The first sawmill was built by Wm. Skinner and Joseph Hurd, in 1804; and the first gristmill, by James Hinman, in 1806. Simeon Meacham kept the first store and tavern, in 1806; and the first school was taught at the house of George Harding, by his daughter, in 1807-08. The first birth was that of Laura Hurd;

the first marriage, that of Henry Patterson and Lucy Meacham, in 1806; and the first death, that of Mrs. Elias Howe, in 1807.

⁵ Named in honor of Alex. Phoenix.

⁶ *Phoenic Register*, (Ind.) weekly. J. M. Williams, ed. and prop. Size, 22 by 32. Terms, 1.00. Estab. in 1860.

⁷ Thos. Vickery and — La Hommedieu settled in 1807; and Wm. Miles in 1808. The first birth was that of Joseph Vickery, Sept. 11, 1807; and the first marriage, that of John Lemaniere and Sally Winter. The first saw mill was erected by H. W. Schroeppel, in 1819; and the first gristmill, by A. & H. Gilbert, the same year. The first store was kept by Andrus Gilbert, in 1821; and the first inn, by Alexander Phoenix, in 1823. Horatio Sweet taught the first school, at Three River Point, in 1812.

⁸ Asahel Bush and Samuel Tiffany settled in town in 1801; Wm. Burt and Hiel Stone, in 1805; and Dr. Deodatus Clark in 1807. The first birth was that of Henry Everts, Jr.; the first marriage, that of John Masters and Eliza Baldwin, in 1806; and the first death, that of a child of Hiram Warner. The first inn was kept by Hiel Stone, in 1806; and the first store, by Orrin Stone and Aaron Parkhurst, in 1819. Benj. Robinson, from Manlius, taught the first school, in 1804.

in 1832. It lies upon the e. bank of Oswego River, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with high, steep banks bordering upon the river. The ridges are 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys and 100 to 200 feet above Oswego River. The red sandstone crops out on the bank of the river and is extensively quarried for building stone. The falls upon the river furnish an immense water-power. **Fulton**, (p. o.,) on Oswego River, at the Falls, was incorp. April 29, 1835. It contains 6 churches, the Falley Seminary, 2 newspaper offices¹, 2 national banks and a large number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3,507. **Seneca Hill**, on Oswego River, in the n. w. corner of the town, contains about 70 dwellings and two large flouring establishments. **Volney Corners**, (Volney p. o.,) near the centre, contains about 25 houses. **Ingalls Crossing**, (p. o.,) is 2½ miles from Fulton. **North Volney**, is a p. o. The present village of Fulton became the seat of a floating population in the early part of the eighteenth century; but permanent settlement was not commenced until 1793.² The first church, (Presb.) was organized in 1814; and the Rev. Mr. Leavitt was the first settled minister.

WEST MONROE—was formed from Constantia, March 21, 1839. It lies upon the n. shore of Oneida Lake, s. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is level and marshy in the s., and rolling, broken, and stony in the n. A marsh on the bank of the lake covers an area of more than 1,000 acres, and a considerable portion of it produces cranberries. In the valleys between the ridges, in the n. part of the town, are several smaller marshes. Red sandstone, the underlying rock, crops out in this town and furnishes a plentiful supply of valuable building stone. Bog iron is found in the n. part. The New York and Oswego Midland R. R. passes across the southern border of this town. **West Monroe**, is a p. o., and **Union Settlement**, a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Martin Owens, Abel and Joseph B. Ames, Ebenezer Loomis, and Sylvanus Allen.³ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1843.

WILLIAMSTOWN—was formed from Mexico, as part of Oneida co., March 24, 1804. Richland was taken off in 1807, and Amboy in 1830. It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. The surface is undulating in the s., but broken and stony in the w., and moderately hilly in the e. It is drained by Fish Creek, flowing into Oneida Lake, and the head branches of Salmon River. The surface of Fish Creek at Williamstown Mills, in the s. e. part, is 354 feet above Lake Ontario, and the hills in the n. e. are 200 to 300 feet higher. The greater part of the town is yet unsettled. Lumber and leather are the principal manufactured products. **Williamstown**, (p. o.,) on Fish Creek, in the s. part, is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. **Kasoag**, (p. o.,) a little w. of the centre, is a station on the railroad. **Maple Hill**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Williamstown & Redfield R. R. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Gilbert Taylor, Solomon Goodwin, Ichabod Comstock, Dennis Orton, Henry Williams, and Henry Filkins.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was founded in 1805, by Rev. Wm. Stone.

¹ *Fulton Patriot and Gazette*, (Repub.,) weekly. Bennett Brothers, eds. and publishers. Size, 27 by 41. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1843.

Fulton Times, (Ind.) weekly. Geo. E. Williams, ed. and pub. Size, 22 by 32. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1868.

² Daniel Masters settled at Oswego Falls in 1793; Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, below the Falls, in 1795; and Jno. Van Buren in 1796. John Waterhouse settled in the town in 1797; and Ebenezer Wright in 1800. The first birth after the permanent settlement was in 1795; and the first death, that of John Waterhouse, in August, 1799. Daniel Masters kept the first inn, at the Falls, in 1794; and — Goodell erected the first sawmill, in 1796. Miss A. Waterhouse taught the first school, in 1800. A destructive fire occurred

in June, 1871, destroying a paper mill, and other establishments, valued at \$55,000.

³ Deacon Smith, from Mass., settled in the town in 1803, and Hiram Nickerson in 1810. The first birth was that of Azariad Ames. The first inn was kept by Deacon Smith, in 1812; and the first school was taught by Caroline Barnes, in 1810.

⁴ The first marriage was that of Joel Rathburn and Miss P. Alden, in Sept. 1802; and the first death that of Mrs. Sarah Orton, in the spring of 1804. Isaac Alden opened the first inn, in 1803, built the first sawmill, the same year, and the first gristmill, in 1804. The first store was opened in 1806, by Dan'l Furman. The first school was taught by Philander Allen, in 1803.

OTSEGO COUNTY.



THIS county was erected from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791, and embraced the two original towns of Otsego and Cherry Valley. A part of Schoharie was taken off in 1795, and a part of Delaware in 1797. It lies upon the highlands at the head of Susquehanna River, s. e. of the centre of the State. It is centrally distant 66 miles from Albany, and contains 1,038 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges separated by deep, broad valleys. The declivities are generally gradual; and the highest summits are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys, and 1,700 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The ridges have a general n. e. and s. w. direction. A high and rocky upland extends into the s. e. corner from Delaware, terminating upon Schenevus Creek in an abrupt and wall-like declivity, 300 to 500 ft. high. The other ridges of the co. have a nearly uniform elevation, and generally terminate in steep declivities upon the valleys of the streams. The principal streams are Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, Wharton and Butternut Creeks, Otego Creek, Susquehanna River, Cherry Valley and Schenevus Creeks. Charlotte River forms a small portion of the s. boundary. Besides these, there are a large number of smaller creeks and brooks, tributaries to the above. A few small streams rise in the n. e. corner and flow into the Mohawk. Otsego Lake, in the n. e. part, is a fine sheet of water 8 mi. long and about 1 mi. broad. It is 1,193 ft. above tide, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, with a high range of the Hamilton group on the east side, and a low and interrupted range of the same formation in the west; an elevated projection at the northeast end, and an extension north on the west side. The valley of which the lake forms the head, spreads out towards the southwest. Its outlet forms the principal head branch of the Susquehanna. Schuyler or Canaderago Lake, n. w. of Otsego, is a similar sheet of water $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long, and surrounded by formations similar to those around Otsego Lake, but the country is less hilly. The other bodies of water in the co. are small ponds. The rocks in the n. e. corner consist of the limestones of the Helderberg division. The hills in the s. part are composed of the shales of the Hamilton group and the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups. Almost all the valuable quarries of the co. are found in the limestone region of the n. e. The soil in the n. e. is a good quality of gravelly and calcareous loam; but further south it is a clay and shaly loam upon the hills; and a gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys. The uplands are best adapted to grazing. Butter, cheese, and hops, are the leading agricultural products, although grain and fruit are readily cultivated. In 1865, there were 35 cheese factories in this co., of which 34 used the milk of 7,055 cows, and 31 produced 1,559,591 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were 40, of which 35 used the milk of 11,761 cows. The manufacturing interests are limited, though the water power is ample.

The county seat is located at Cooperstown, in the town of Otsego, at the foot of Otsego Lake. Provisions was made by act of June 14, 1870, for raising money to rebuild the county buildings, which had become old and inadequate for their use. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, contiguous to the courthouse. The county poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 180 acres in Middlefield, 4 mi. s. of Cooperstown. The buildings are old and dilapidated of wood and stone; the latter used by the keeper and his family. A building near it is three stories high, including basement, 100 by 30 feet in size, with another 100 by 24. There is a separate wooden building for the insane, but serious defects in arrangement and management are reported.

The Alb. and Susq. R. R., (leased to Del. & Hud. Canal co.,) was along the s. e. border of the county through Worcester, Maryland, Milford, Oneonta, Otego and Unadilla. The Cherry Valley, Sharon & Alb. R. R. leased as above, enters the town of Cherry Valley from Schoharie county, and a continuation is projected towards Utica, but not built. The Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley R. R. connects with the Alb. & Susq. R. R. at a junction in Milford, is 16 miles in length, and passes through the towns of Milford, Hartwick, and a small part of Otsego co. A branch of the U. C. & S. V. R. R., (leased to the Del. Lackawana and Western R. R.,) extends from Cassville Junction to Richfield Springs on the north

border of the co., also passing through Plainfield in the extreme N. w. corner of the co.' A continuation southward, or south eastward from Richfield Springs, is proposed. The "Syracuse Branch of the N. Y., Utica and Ogdensburg R. R." has lately been proposed from Oneonta to Earlville. The New Berlin Branch of the N. Y. & O. Midland, follows the west bank of the Unadilla 22 mi. just over the line, but practically supplying the wants of that region. Its extension northward is probable.

The first settlement in this co. was made at Cherry Valley, in 1740, by John Lindesay, a Scotchman, who, with three others, held a patent for a tract of 8,000 acres lying in that town. A few years later, small settlements were made in the present towns of Springfield, Middlefield, Laurens, Otego, and at other points in the valley of the Susquehanna. Being extreme outposts in the advance of civilization west, they increased very slowly, from fear of Indian hostilities. In 1795, 25 years after the first settlement, but 40 families had located at Cherry Valley, and at the commencement of the Revolution it was still a frontier settlement. On the 11th of Oct. 1778, it was attacked by the tories and Indians, under the lead of Butler and Brant, and a horrible massacre ensued. The family of Robert Wells, consisting of 12 persons, were brutally murdered; and one of the tories boasted that he killed Mr. Wells while at prayer. The wife and daughter of Mr. Dunlop were murdered in cold blood, as were also the wife and 4 children of Mr. Mitchell. Thirty-two of the inhabitants, mostly women and children, and 16 Continental officers and soldiers, were killed; the residue of the inhabitants were taken prisoners and carried off, and all the buildings in the place were burned. All the frontier settlements were ravaged, and nearly every building, except those belonging to tories, was burned. These horrible outrages aroused the whole country, and in 1779, Gen. Sullivan, at the head of a large body of troops, was sent against the western tribes. In Feb., Gen. Clinton, with a force of 1,200 men, marched up the Mohawk, and thence opened a road to Otsego Lake, a distance of 20 mi. At the foot of the lake he built a dam and prepared boats to descend the stream. When the lake was sufficiently high, the boats were launched, the dam was broken down, and the army descended the river on the flood thus produced. Gen. Clinton's forces joined Sullivan on the Chemung. At the close of the war, settlement progressed with great rapidity; and much of the best land in the co. was taken up before the fertile lands in the western part of the State were opened to immigration. Until recently the co. has been without lines of R. R. This want of facilities for communication tended to retard its growth, as compared with more favored regions. The hilly character of the surface will hereafter restrict these lines to the valleys; but with a line along each border, and several lines extending into the county, its present facilities are good. A regimental camp was formed at Cherry Valley, Oct. 1, 1861, under Gen. P. S. Danforth. By S. O. 582, Dec. 27, 1861, the troops were ordered to remove to Albany, and the time was afterwards extended to Jan. 8, 1862. They were merged in the 7th Inf't. and 3d Artil. regiments.

A regimental camp was authorized at Unadilla, Oct. 15, 1861, but the project of forming a regiment did not succeed. Volunteers enlisted in this co. under orders of July 1, 1862, were organized at Mohawk, Herkimer co., where the 121st and 152d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Parts of the 43d and 76th Vol. Inf't., and of the 22d and 24th Cav. were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Burlington....	1,818	1,690	1,476	256	157	229	178	235	199	223	173	231	189	237	168
Butternut....	2,365	2,245	2,176	395	160	371	153	383	186	393	156	366	173	311	169
Cherry Valley....	2,552	2,384	2,337	285	244	205	302	212	330	224	238	245	296	242	276
Decatur....	902	953	902	110	92	96	113	86	118	114	116	113	99	92	100
Edmeston....	1,804	1,793	1,744	306	159	250	177	267	200	207	190	274	194	246	178
Exeter....	1,570	1,445	1,256	294	83	267	94	252	102	356	113	245	126	263	126
Hartwick....	2,496	2,249	2,339	290	275	248	276	265	230	302	390	268	311	254	296
Laurens....	1,936	1,905	1,919	305	203	239	229	240	231	296	214	293	233	266	217
Maryland....	2,229	2,197	2,402	249	226	34	253	253	310	295	263	303	321	271	280
Middlefield....	2,925	2,699	2,666	300	342	370	436	251	427	255	395	259	418	240	369
Milford....	2,210	2,200	2,301	249	207	233	325	271	320	276	330	269	366	235	325
Morris....	2,320	2,191	2,253	324	215	245	239	319	244	313	247	333	234	319	232
New Lisbon....	1,733	1,649	1,545	197	190	160	210	193	234	184	234	204	227	130	216
Oneonta....	2,150	2,363	2,568	300	232	281	207	328	260	330	266	367	299	373	303
Otsego....	1,957	1,803	2,052	291	194	239	217	251	265	251	292	295	246	267	267
Pittsfield....	4,303	4,232	4,590	548	492	450	508	532	523	513	446	535	536	512	530
Plainfield....	1,480	1,444	1,469	218	134	176	137	201	147	180	149	204	148	186	151
Richfield....	1,354	1,263	1,248	234	91	193	92	227	65	236	76	235	50	206	87
Roseboom....	1,614	1,665	1,831	267	122	231	130	279	151	276	156	310	145	288	190
Springfield....	1,870	1,719	1,589	216	190	215	186	225	203	215	166	227	176	199	191
Unadilla....	2,390	2,291	2,022	252	299	215	327	224	371	205	336	177	335	176	309
Westford....	2,702	2,665	2,555	267	323	127	344	247	372	242	409	285	363	234	362
Worcester....	1,362	1,232	1,300	184	152	150	188	164	184	165	180	193	193	149	172
Total.....	50,157	48,616	48,969	5,543	5,682	5,576	5,612	6,167	6,050	6,335	5,797	6,540	6,115	5,922	5,847

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN OTSEGO COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.	
1859....	609,163	\$9,781,741	\$2,281,812	\$12,063,554	\$20,006,55	\$19,996,99	\$9,129,22	\$21,301,53	0.58		
1860....	609,168	9,781,741	2,281,812	12,063,554	\$12,072,302	20,000,00	9,054,23	37,222,93	0.71		
1861....	609,167	9,548,304	2,209,485	11,757,788	\$12,072,302	16,436,75	18,047,55	9,054,23	37,725,94	0.67	
1862....	610,197	9,476,037	2,124,192	11,600,545	12,407,330	20,347,22	11,960,05	9,305,50	49,629,32	0.74	
1863....	610,236	9,490,473	2,403,669	11,894,142	12,322,637	49,615,03	20,961,01	9,241,53	52,368,66	1.07	
1864....	606,906	9,491,215	2,398,783	11,879,941	12,603,669	693,032,92	23,327,68	9,452,75	56,716,51	6.25	
1865....	609,743	9,531,276	2,020,177	11,551,711	12,292,748	345,418,90	41,090,65	9,219,56	43,695,38	3.61	
1866....	608,154	9,562,875	2,132,719	11,701,066	11,994,260	227,923,60	37,274,19	8,973,20	57,573,00	2.77	
1867....	609,870	9,444,263	1,950,538	11,404,906	12,099,594	129,652,45	29,370,40	15,127,49	76,832,42	2.07	
1868....	608,291	9,522,805	1,864,182	11,397,173	11,804,801	142,901,73	27,494,51	14,756,00	53,711,87	2.02	
1869....	609,831	9,589,626	1,674,303	11,273,929	11,706,077	117,122,79	26,918,88	14,732,60	51,564,03	1.78	
1870....	603,996	9,612,388	1,636,031	11,248,490	12,674,303	103,792,66	33,466,77	15,842,88	76,263,34	1.86	

BURLINGTON—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Pittsfield was taken off in 1797, and Edmeston in 1808. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into three general ridges extending n. and s. These ridges are about 400 ft. above the valleys, and are arable to their summits. The streams are Butternut Creek, flowing s. through the centre, and Wharton Creek, flowing s. w. through the west part. **Burlington Green**, (Burlington p. o.,) is located on Butternut Creek, near the centre, **Burlington Flats**, (p. o.,) on Wharton Creek, n. w. of the centre, has several manufacturing establishments; and **West Burlington**, (p. o.,) on Wharton Creek, is a small village. The first settlement was commenced near West Burlington, in 1790, by Robert

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 570,900. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	376,668	171,294	548,162
1855	429,933	159,566	609,493
1860	459,615	159,608	619,223
1865	436,816	165,483	601,299

Garrat, and Eber and Benj. Harrington.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Burlington Green, in 1793; Rev. James Southworth was the first minister.

BUTTERNUTS—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796. Morris was taken off in 1849, and a part of Unadilla was annexed in 1857. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges extending n. and s. Unadilla River, forming its w. boundary, is bordered by a narrow interval, from which the highlands rise in a series of steep bluffs to a height of 500 to 600 ft. A branch of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. passes up the Unadilla Valley on the side opposite this town. Butternut Creek flows s. w. in a deep valley through near the centre of the town. A large number of smaller streams, tributaries to these, flow in deep valleys among the hills, dividing the ridges and giving to the region a peculiar broken character. The hills are arable to their summits. **Gilbertsville**, (Butternuts p. o.,) near the centre, is a village of 675 inhabitants and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 700. Settlements were commenced about 1790, at Gilbertsville, by Gordon and Wyatt Chamberlin and Abijah Gilbert.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1795-96; Rev. John Stone was the preacher.³

CHERRY VALLEY—was formed from Canajoharie, (Montgomery co.,) Feb. 16, 1791. Middlefield, Springfield, and Worcester were taken off in 1797, and Roseboom in 1854. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland; and much of it is too rough and rocky for cultivation. Mount Independence, s. e. of the centre, is a rocky eminence 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 ft. above tide. It is the highest summit in the co. A range of highlands extends along the n. w. boundary. The central and south parts of the town are drained by the head branches of the Susquehanna, and the n. part by tributaries of the Mohawk. A branch from the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. extends to this town. Upon a small creek in the n. part is the Te-ka-ha-ra-nea Falls, 160 feet in height. In the vicinity are several sulphur springs and quarries of limestone. In the n. e. corner are several springs of weak brine, from which salt was formerly manufactured. **Cherry Valley**, (p. o.,) at the head of the valley of Cherry Valley Creek, was incorp. June 8, 1812. Population 930. **Salt Springsville**, is a hamlet in the n. e. corner. The first settlement was made on the present site of the village in 1739, by John Lindesay, an emigrant from the Londonderry Colony of Scotch-Irish in N. H.⁴ The first religious services were held in 1743, by Rev. Samuel Dunlap, a native of Ireland.

DECATUR—Named from Com. Stephen Decatur, was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It lies upon the e. line of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is hilly, and broken by the narrow valleys of several small streams. The hills generally have gradual slopes and rounded summits, and are elevated 250 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The town is drained s. by Oak and Parker Creeks, flowing into the Schenevus. **Decatur**, (p. o.,) near the s. w. corner, contains a church and about 150 inhabitants. The first settlements were commenced in or about 1790, by Jacob Kinney, originally from New Milford, Conn., at or near the village of Decatur.⁵ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed at an early period.

EDMESTON, named from Wm. Edmeston, former proprietor, was formed from Burlington, April 1, 1808. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface

¹ Paul Gardner settled in 1792, and Benj. Card, Miles Potter, Caleb Gardner, Alexander Parker, Ira Johnson, John Johnson, Lemuel Hubbard, and Samuel Hubbard, about the same time or soon after, in the vicinity of Burlington Flats. The first school was taught by Joseph Wright, at Burlington Green. Paris Briggs and Willard Church kept the first inn and Walbridge & Co. the first store, at Burlington Flats. Augustus and Adolphus Walbridge erected the first mill, at the same place.

² John Marsh, Joseph Cox, John and Daniel Eastwood were among the first settlers in the w. part of the town, and Wm. Musson and Dr. John Burgess in the s. part. The first child born was Wm. Shaw, and he is supposed to have been the first one that died; the first marriage was that of Jos. Cox and Betsey Gilbert. The first school was taught by Levi Hulbert, at the house of Jos. Cox. Abijah Gilbert kept the first inn, and Wm. Musson the first store, near Gilbertsville. The first mill was erected by Jos. Shaw and Abijah Gilbert.

³ There are 4 churches; Cong., Prot. E., Bap., and M. E.

⁴ Mr. Lindesay was one of the original proprietors of Cherry Valley, under a patent granted in 1738, by George Clarke, then Lieut. Governor of New York, to John Lindesay, Jacob Roseboom, and others. David Ramsey and James Campbell, from Londonderry, N. H. Wm., and Galt

and Wm. Dickson, from Ireland, settled on the patent, in 1742, at and near the village. John Wells, from Ireland, settled at the village, in 1744. From the fear of Indian hostilities, the settlement of Cherry Valley increased but slowly, there being in 1752, 12 years after the first settlement, but 8 families in the town; and at the breaking out of the Revolution, in 1775, the number of families did not exceed 60. James Ritchie kept the first store and inn, before the war; and James Campbell erected the first gristmill, in 1743-44; John Wells erected the second gristmill. Rev. Samuel Dunlop taught a classical school at his own house, in 1743-44—the first, probably, of the kind w. of the Hudson. The whole settlement was destroyed by the Indians, and the greater part of the inhabitants were murdered and taken prisoner, on the evening of Nov. 11, 1778.

⁵ Jacob Brown, John and Calvin Seward, and Oliver McIntyre settled soon after; and — Sloan, from Columbia co., settled near the village, in 1797. Mr. Sloan opened the first tavern and the first store, s. of the village. John Champion erected the first gristmill, and James Stewart the first carding and fulling mill, about 1810. The first school was taught by Samuel Thurber, in 1798. The first death is supposed to be that of Mr. King, about 1797.

is an elevated upland, broken by numerous irregular valleys. The highest elevations are 400 to 500 ft. above Unadilla River, which forms the w. boundary. Wharton Creek flows across the s. e. corner. Mill Creek and several other small streams take their rise in the town. Smiths Pond is a small sheet of water in the n. e. corner. **Edmeston Centre**, (Edmeston p. o.,) contains 3 churches, several mills, etc. **West Edmeston**, (p. o.,) on Unadilla River, partly in Brookfield, (Madison co.,) and **South Edmeston**, (p. o.,) are small villages. The first settlement in town, was made on Unadilla River, during the interval between the close of the French War, in 1763, and the commencement of that of the Revolution in 1775, by Col. Edmeston, an officer of the French War, and Percifer Carr, a faithful soldier who had several under him.¹ The first church, (Bap.) was formed at Taylor Hill, March 8, 1794; Rev. Stephen Taylor was the first preacher.

EXETER—was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly and broken, consisting mainly of elevated uplands. Angel Cliff and Town Cliff Hills, in the e. part of the town, are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The town is drained e. by several small streams flowing into Schuyler Lake, and s. by Butternut and Wharton Creeks, both of which rise in this town. **Exeter Centre**, (Exeter p. o.,) in the central part, **Schuylers Lake**, (p. o.,) at the outlet of Schuyler Lake, on the e. border of the town, are small villages. **West Exeter**, (p. o.,) is near the line of Plainfield. The first settlements were made by John Tunnicliff, near Schuyler Lake, and William Angel, on Angel Hill, in 1789.² The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at Exeter Centre, in 1800; Rev. T. W. Duncan was the first regular preacher.

HARTWICK, named from John Christopher Hartwick, patentee, was formed from Otsego, March 30, 1802. Its n. line was changed in 1803. It is the central town in the co.. It is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 350 ft. above the valleys. Its e. part, is drained by the Susquehanna, and its w. part by Otego Creek. The Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley R. R. passes along the Susquehanna Valley, upon the eastern border of this town. **Hartwick**, (p. o.,) is on Otego Creek, in the w. part, and has several manufacturing establishments. **Hartwick Seminary**, (p. o.,) in the valley of the Susquehanna, contains the "Hartwick Theological and Classical Seminary," established 1815, a church, and about 30 dwellings. **South Hartwick**, (p. o.,) is near the southern border. **Toddserville**, (p. o.,) upon the line of Otsego, in the n. e. corner of the town, contains the Union Cotton Factory and about a dozen dwellings. **Clintonville**, a hamlet in the s. e. corner, is the seat of the Clinton Cotton Factory. The Hartwick Patent, including the greater part of the area of this town, was granted April 22, 1761; and settlements were made in the town before the Revolution.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed Aug. 19, 1795; Rev. John Bostwick was the first settled preacher.

LAURENS—was formed from Otsego, April 2, 1810. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. With the exception of the broad valley of Otego Creek, the surface is high and hilly. It is drained s. by Otego Creek and several tributaries, among which are Harrisons and Camps Creeks. One and a half mi. w. of Laurens is a sulphur spring. **Lau-rens**, (p. o.,) on Otego Creek, in the e. part, was incorp. April 22, 1834, and has considerable manufactures. **Jacksonville**, (Mount Vision p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, on the Otego, and **West Laurens**, (p. o.,) on Harrison Creek, are small villages. Settlements were made in this town prior to the Revolution, by Joseph Marshall and Richard Smith, a little n. of Laurens Village; by John Sleeper, at the village; and by Wm. Ferguson, a little s. of it.⁴ The first religious association was formed by the Friends, who erected a meeting-house in 1800.

¹ At the close of the war, Col. Edmeston, for his military services, received the grant of a tract of land, covering a large portion of the town on which he made the first settlement. At his death the lands fell to heirs and minor children residing in England, from whom no safe title could be obtained for many years, which greatly retarded the settlement of the town. During the Revolution, the lured men of Mr. Carr were killed while at work, his barn was burned, his property destroyed, and himself and family were taken prisoners by the British and Indians and detained to the close of the war. Abel De Forest and Gideon De Forest were among the early settlers on the Unadilla. Aden Deering and James Kenada, at Edmeston; and Stephen Taylor, on Taylor Hill, where the first school was taught. Rufus Graves kept the first inn, and James Kenada erected the first gristmill, both at Edmeston Centre.

² About the same time, or soon after, Asa Williams settled in the s. part of the town; Joshua and Caleb Angel, on Angel Hill; Seth Tubbs and Bethel Martin, at West Exeter; and M. Cushman, on the Rockdunga. Elphalet Brockway kept the first inn, at Schuyler Lake; and C. Jones the first store, in 1810. John Hartshorn erected the first gristmill, on Herkimer Creek.

³ Lot Crosby and Stephen Skiff were among the first settlers at Hartwick Village, and Elijah and Ruth Hawkins, and N. Lyon, in the n. e. part of the town. James Butterfield kept the first inn, and Daniel Laurens the first store, at what is called the White House. The first mill was erected by Samuel Mudge, at Hartwick Village.

⁴ Erastus Crafts kept the first inn, about 1812; and Erastus and Ezra Dean, the first store. John Sleeper erected the first gristmill, and Daniel Johnson the first factory.

MARYLAND—was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It lies on the s. line of the co. e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Schenevus Creek flows s. w. through near the centre and receives several tributaries from the n. South Hill, a steep, unbroken ridge 350 to 500 ft. above the valleys, extends along the s. bank of the creek through the town; and from its summit the surface spreads out into a rocky and broken upland, extending into the s. border. The Alb. & Susq. R. R. passes through this town with stations at Schenevus and Maryland. **Maryland**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains a church and 20 houses; **Schenevus**, (p. o.,) near the e. border, 2 newspaper offices,¹ a church, tannery and 549 inhabitants. **Chaseville**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Thomas Thompson and his son John, from Columbia co., in 1793.² The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at an early period; Rev. Mr. Ralph was the first preacher.

MIDDLEFIELD—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, abruptly descending to Otsego Lake and Outlet, which form its w. boundary. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Cherry Valley Creek flows s. w. through the e. part of the town.

Middlefield Centre, (p. o.,) in the n. part of the town, and **Clarksville**, (Middlefield p. o.,) on Cherry Valley Creek, are small villages, the latter partly in Westford.

Phoenix Mills, (p. o.,) is a station on the Cooperstown and Susquehanna R. R. on the w. line of the town. The first settlement was made about 1775, by emigrants originally from Ireland and Scotland.³ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Andrew Oliver, 1805; the first church edifice was erected in 1808.

MILFORD—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796, as “*Suffrage*.” Its name was changed April 8, 1800. It is an interior town, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the town. The valley is deep and bordered by steep hillsides. Crumhorn Mt., on the e. border, is 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys; and the w. hills are 300 to 400 ft. high. Crumhorn Lake, a body of water 3 mi. in circumference, lies upon the summit of Crumhorn Mt. **Colliers**, (Colliersville p. o.,) is a station on the Albany & Susquehanna R. R. The R. R. to Cooperstown comes in near this place, and extends northward along the Susquehanna valley across this town. **Millford Centre**, (Millford p. o.,) is a small village in the southern part. **Portlandville**, is a p. o. **Emmons Station**, is a hamlet near the line of Oneonta. The first settlement was made on the Susquehanna, about 1770, by a squatter named Carr. As the settlements made at that period were broken up by the border wars which followed, little or no progress was made until the close of the Revolution.⁴ The first religious services (Cong.) were held near Milford Village, in 1793, by Rev.

— Reed, the first preacher.

MORRIS—was formed from Butternuts, April 6, 1849. It lies upon the w. border of the co. s. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two principal ridges by Butternut Creek, which flows s. w. through near the centre. The w. ridge terminates in a series of steep bluffs bordering upon Unadilla River, which forms the w. boundary of the town. **Morris**, (p. o.,) on Butternut Creek, formerly “*Louisville*,” was incorp. 1870, and

¹ *Schenevus Monitor*, (Dein.) weekly; Jacob T. Multer, ed. and pub. Size 23 by 32. Terms, \$1.25. Established in 1864.

Schenevus Valley News, (Repub.) weekly; Chas. C. Knowler, ed. and pub.; weekly. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2. Established in 1863.

² In 1794, Josiah Chase, Col. J. Houghton, Ezekiel Rice, and Caleb Byington from Vt., and Daniel Houghton, and Wilder Rice, settled near Schenevus. Daniel Slaver, from Mass., settled at Schenevus, and Joseph Howe on Elk Creek. The first gristmill was built by Israel Spencer, and the first sawmill by Jotham Houghton, in 1795, on Schenevus Creek. Josiah Chase kept the first inn, near Roseville; and Stephen G. Virgil, the first fulling and cloth dressing mill. The first death was that of John Rice, killed by the fall of a tree.

³ Among those who settled prior to the Revolutionary War were Wm. Cook, Daniel, Benjamin and Reuben McCollum, Samuel and Andrew Wilson, Andrew Cochran, Andrew Cameron, and — Hall, all in the s. part of the town. They came from the s. of Ireland, but were mostly of Scotch descent. Among those who settled near the close of and after the war were Benjamin Gilbert, in the

n. part, in 1790; Reuben Beals, in the s. part, in 1796; Wm. Compton, Bernard Temple, — Rice, Stephen and Thomas Pratt, Whitney Juville, and Moses Rich, all from Mass., and Wm. Cook, from England, in 1797; — Dunham, Wm. Temple, and Daniel Moore, from New England, in the s. part of the town, soon after. Hannah Hubbard taught the first school, about 1790. Alexander McCollum and Andrew Cameron kept the first inns, and Benjamin Johnson the first store, in 1790. Mr. McCollum also built the first sawmill, before the war; and Moses Rich the first gristmill, in 1795.

⁴ Matthew Cully, from Cherry Valley, and George Mumford, settled near Millford Centre, in 1733. Abraham and Jacob Beals, and a family named Ford, all from Mass., settled at and near Millford Village, in 1794. Henry Scott, from Ireland, settled a little n. of the village in 1796. The first child born was David Beals, in Sept. 1796; the first marriage, that of James Brown and Rhoda Marvin, in 1798; and the first death that of Mrs. Beals, about the same time. Increase Niles taught the first school, in 1790. Matthew Cully and Isaac Collier kept the first inn, below Millford Village, and Isaac Edson the first store, at the village, in 1794. The first gristmill was erected by David Cully, in 1798, and the first sawmill, by Matthew Cully, in 1792-93.

contains 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office,¹ a graded school, a cotton factory, a woolen factory, 2 cheese factories, (making about 100 tons a year,) a gristmill, and several other manufacturing establishments.² Pop. about 625. **Maple Grove**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made about 1770, by Andre Renouard, at Elm Grove, and Louis and Paschal Franchot, at Louisville, emigrants originally from France.³ The first church (Bap.) was organized Aug. 28, 1793; Rev. John Lawton was the first preacher.⁴

NEW LISBON—was formed from Pittsfield, April 7, 1806, as “*Lisbon*.” Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Butternut Creek, flowing s. through the w. part, and Otego Creek, in the e. Gilberts Lake is a small sheet of water on the s. border. **Garrattsville**, (p. o.,) on Butternut Creek, contains 2 churches, gristmill, sawmill, and cheese factory. Pop. 130. **Noblesville**, (New Lisbon p. o.,) contains a church, gristmill, and 25 dwellings. **New Lisbon Centre**, and **Stitsonville**, are hamlets. A r. r. projected from Oneonta to Earlville will pass through this town, for which bonds are nearly or quite secured. The first settlement was made in 1775, by Wm. Lull and Increase Thurston.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed at New Lisbon Centre, in 1804, by Elder S. Gregory. A Cong. church was formed the same year by Rev. Wm. Stone.⁶

ONEONTA—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796, as “*Otego*.” Its name was changed April 17, 1830. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of the Susquehanna, which extends n. e. and s. w. through the s. part. Otego Creek and several small streams flow into the Susquehanna from the n. A range of hills 500 feet high extends along the s. e. bank of the Susquehanna. The centre and n. part are hilly, and broken by narrow and irregular valleys. The summits are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. **Oneonta**, (p. o.,) an important station on the Alle. & Susq. R. R. was incorporated Oct. 14, 1848, and April 27, 1870; and has a considerable amount of manufacture, and local trade, two newspaper offices,⁷ etc. Population, 1,161. A railroad has been projected from this place n. w. to Earlville, Madison co. **West Oneonta**, (p. o.,) contains about 20 dwellings; **Oneonta Plains**, 2 churches, and a dozen houses. Henry Scramlin and —— Youngs settled in town previous to the Revolution.⁸ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at Oneonta Village, in 1786; Rev. Alexander Conkey was the first settled preacher, when the church was built in 1816.

OTEKO—was formed from Franklin (Delaware) and Unadilla, April 12, 1822, as “*Huntsville*.” A part of Milford was annexed and its name changed April 17, 1830. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the s. part. The n. part is separated into ridges 200 to 400 ft. high, all extending n. and s. The streams are Mill Creek, e. and w. branches of Otsdawa Creek, Flax Creek, and Centre Brook. **Oteko**, (p. o.,) on the Susquehanna, and a station on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁹ and 500 inhabitants; **Otsdawa**, (p. o.,) on Otsdawa Creek, contains a church, tannery, mill,

¹ *The Morris Chronicle*, weekly. L. P. Carpenter, editor. Size 20 by 28. Terms \$4.25. Estab. in 1819.

² The Butternuts Cotton and Woolen Factory was erected at the village of “Louisville,” in 1812. It manufactures sheets.

³ Benjamin, Joseph, Caleb, Benjamin, Jr., and Nathan Lull, and Jonathan Moore, from Dutchess co., settled at Louisville, in 1773. Andrew Catheart, Jacob Morris, and Ebenezer Knapp were also among the early settlers. The first marriage was that of Joseph Lull and Martha Knapp, in 1776. The first inn was kept by Steggess Bradley, and the first store by Louis and Paschal Franchot, at Louisville. Louis De Villier erected the first gristmill, on Aldrich Creek, and Paschal Franchot, John C. Morris, and A. G. Washburn the first factory.

⁴ There are 5 churches: Baptist, Friends, Prot. E., M. E., and Universalist. During the last year there was expended \$35,000 in building and repairing 4 churches.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were S. W. Park, Moses Thurston, Hughey Marks, O. Park, William Pierce, —— Brook, John Johnson, William and John Garratt, all in the vicinity of Garrattsville. Elanathan Nobles was among the first settlers at Noblesville; from him the place derives its name. Joseph Baldwin and John L. Stitson were among the first settlers at Stitsonville. In 1773 the first settlers were driven off by the Indians and Tories. Their buildings were burned and their crops destroyed. After the close

of the war, all the first settlers returned to their improvements. Sally Thurston was the first child born in town; James McCollum taught the first school; Chas. Eldredge kept the first inn, in the s. part of the town; and William Garratt the first store, at Garrattsville. Louis De Villier, a Frenchman, erected the first mill.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town, viz.: Methodist Ep. and Presb., at Garrattsville; Cong. at Noblesville, and Bap. at New Lisbon.

⁷ *Oneonta Herald*, (Rep.), weekly: S. C. Carpenter, publisher. Size 22 by 32 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

Otego Democrat, (Dem.), weekly: G. A. Dodge, ed. and publisher. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1853.

⁸ Aaron Bink, Frederick Brown, and —— McDonald were among the early settlers at Oneonta village. James Youngs settled at the mouth of Charlotte River; Baltus Himmel, n. of the village; Abraham Houghtaling, Jacob Elias Brewer, and Peter Swartz, in the n. part of the town, in 1786; and Josiah Peek, on Oneonta Creek. The first birth was that of Abraham Houghtaling, 2d, in 1786. Baltus Himmel kept the first inn, and Peter Diney the first store. John Vanderwerker erected the first gristmill.

⁹ *The Otego Literary Record*, weekly; E. H. Orwin, pub. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Begun Sept. 1869.

and 20 dwellings. **Centre Brook**, is a hamlet near the w. line. Settlements were made in this town, along the Susquehanna, soon after the close of the Revolution; but the precise date of the first settlement is not known.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized at Otego Village, Sept. 17, 1805; Rev. Abner Benedict was the first preacher.²

OTSEGO—was formed as a part of Montgomery co., March 7, 1788, and originally included the greater part of Otsego co. Burlington, Richfield, and Unadilla were taken off in 1792, Hartwick in 1802, and Laurens in 1810. It is an interior town, lying upon the w. bank of Otsego Lake, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, lying between Otsego and Schuyler Lakes, and descending abruptly toward each. The summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the water, the uplands being divided into two ridges by Fly Creek, which flows s. through the centre. Oak Creek, the outlet of Schuyler Lake, flows s. through the w. part. The soil is clay, gravel, and sandy loam. **Cooperstown**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, situated at the foot of Otsego Lake, was named after its founder, Judge Wm. Cooper. It was settled in 1786-87. The village was incorp. April 3, 1807, by the name of "Otsego." Its original name was resumed June 12, 1812. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 6 churches, 4 banks, and banking houses, 2 newspaper offices,³ a fine public school house, (built in 1869, at a cost of \$15,000,) flouring, grist and planing mills, a sash and blind factory, and other similar establishments. The C. & S. V. R. R. connects this place with the A. & S. R. R., at Colliersville, and the village is a favorite place of summer resort. A large and finely located hotel is open in summer, and the others the year around. The steamer "Natty Bumpe" makes three trips each way daily, on Otsego Lake, connecting with stages to Sharon and Richfield Springs.

Thanksgiving Hospital, incorp. in 1868, is in a building formerly a private residence. Property worth \$5,000, and \$2,050 in bonds. Expenses in 1869, \$6,381.34. The *Orphan Home and Industrial School of the Holy Saviour*, were incorp. March 28, 1870, to be under trustees approved by the Prot. Episc. diocese of Albany. It will be opened in 1871. The Y. M. Asso. of Cooperstown, was incorp. April 27, 1868. *Lakewood Cemetery*, about a mile from the village, has a Memorial Monument to Fennimore Cooper, whose remains lie in the family burial ground near Christ Church.

Cooperstown is one of the most beautifully located villages in the State, and has many fine private residences, and interesting historical associations. Pop. about 2,000. **Fly Creek**, (p. o.,) on a stream of the same name, has 3 churches and several manufactorys.⁴ **Oaks-ville**, (p. o.,) s. of the centre, has a church, a cotton factory, and paper mill. The Hope Cotton Factory is 3 mi. s. of Cooperstown, and the Phoenix Woolen Mill on the opposite side of the valley, 1½ mi. distant. The three former are on Oaks Creek, and the latter on the Susquehanna. **Toddsburg**, (p. o.,) is on the line of Hartwick. Settlements were made at Cooperstown and Fly Creek, in 1784-5, by Judge Wm. Cooper, Wm. Jarvis, Wm. Ellison, Israel Guild, John Howard, and Elisha Finney.⁵ The first religious association (Presb. and Cong.) was formed Dec. 29, 1798.

PITTSFIELD—was formed from Burlington, March 24, 1797. New Lisbon was taken off in 1806. It is centrally situated upon the w. line of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, terminating in abrupt declivities upon Unadilla River, which forms its w. boundary. Wharton Creek flows across the n. w. corner, and several small tributaries of Butternut Creek flow through the s. part. **Pittsfield**, (p. o.,) on Wharton Creek, contains 12 houses. The first settlements were made in the valley of the Unadilla, about 1792, by Jacob Lull, Aaron Nobles, Hubbard Goodrich, and Matthew Bennett.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was formed at

¹ Ransom Hunt, Abraham Blakesley, John Birdsall, Benjamin Cummings, Jacob Yates, Joseph Pierce, and Bernard Overhyer, were among the first settlers at Otego Village and along the river. Phineas Cook settled on the e. branch of the Otsewain in 1800, and built there the first cloth dressing mill, in 1801. Ransom Hunt kept the first inn, and erected the first gristmill in town. Thaddeus R. Austin opened the first store.

² There are in town 6 churches; Presb., Prot. E., Bap., O. S. Bap., Christian, and M. E.

³ *Republican and Democrat*, weekly; J. I. Hendryx, prop. Size 30 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Repub. established in 1828; Dem. established in 1837. Consolidated in 1853.

⁴ *The Freeman's Journal*, weekly; Samuel M. Shaw, ed. and prop. Size 30 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1808.

⁵ Agricultural implements and machinery, a foundry and machine shop.

⁶ John Miller, Widow Johnson, Wm. Abbott, and —— Averell, settled in 1796. The first child born was William Jarvis, at Fly Creek, in 1797. The first deaths in town were those of two deserting soldiers, who were shot by

order of Gen. Clinton, in 1779 before the settlements were commenced. The first school was taught at Cooperstown, by Joshua Dewey, in 1792. Wm. Ellison opened the first inn, in 1792; and Judge Wm. Cooper the first store, in 1799-90. The first mill was erected by Samuel Tubbs, at Toddsville, in 1790. In 1779, Gen. Clinton, on his way to join Sullivan's expedition, built a dam across the outlet of the lake to raise the waters sufficiently to float down the Susquehanna the boat, containing his men and military stores. The remains of this dam are still visible. In 1784, Gen. Washington, on a journey of observation, visited the foot of Otsego Lake.

⁷ Seth Harrington and Benj. Eddy settled in the e. part of the town soon after the settlements on the Unadilla. The first school was taught by Benjamin Pendleton, at Pittsfield, P. O., Matthew Bennett kept the first inn, in 1797, and Henry Randall the first store, in 1810, at the P. O. Benj. Atwell built the first mill, and the Arkwright Manufacturing Company the first cotton factory, both on Wharton Creek, near its junction with the Unadilla.

an early period, in the s. e. part of the town. The only church (Union) now in town was organized in the e. part in 1849.

PLAINFIELD—was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, is bordered by steep bluffs rising to the height of 400 to 600 ft. A branch of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R. crosses the northern border of this town, with **Unadilla Forks Station**, about 3 miles north of the village. **Unadilla Forks**, (p. o.) at the junction of the e. and w. branches of Unadilla River, is a place of considerable business. **Plainfield Centre**, contains a church and about 20 houses. **Spooners Corners**, is a p. o. **Leonardsville**, (p. o.) on the Unadilla, in the s. part, is mostly in Madison co. The first settlement was made at and near Plainfield Centre, in 1793, by Ruggles Spooner, Elias Wright, and John Kilbourne.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed and the church erected in 1800; Rev. John Wait the first preacher.

RICHFIELD—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Exeter and Plainfield were taken off in 1799. It is the extreme northern town of the co. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with a mean elevation of 150 to 200 ft. above Schuyler or Canadaraga Lake, and about 2,000 ft. above tide, Pray and Nine Hills, on either side of the head of the lake, rising about 200 ft. higher. The lake is about 3½ mi. long and 1½ wide, with an inland of about 7 acres. It occupies a deep valley; and into it flow several small streams from the n. and w. **Richfield Springs**, (p. o.) near the head of Schuyler Lake, in the n. e. corner of the town, was incorp. March 30, 1861, (with amendments in 1865 and 1869,) and contains 4 churches, (Prot. Epis., Presb., Univ. and R. C.) a newspaper office.² The principal farm products are butter, cheese and hops, and 696 inhabitants.³ **Monticello**, (Richfield p. o.) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 200 inhabitants. **Brighton**, contains about 15 houses. The first p. o. in town was established here in 1825. It is now discontinued. Settlements were made prior to the Revolution; but they were broken up during the war. The first settlers after the war were John Kimball, Richard and Wm. Pray, John Beardsley, Joseph Coats, and Seth Allen, in 1787.⁴ The first church, (Prot. E.) was formed at Monticello, May 20, 1799; Rev. Daniel Nash was the first pastor.

ROSEBOOM, named from Abram Roseboom, an early settler—was formed from Cherry Valley, Nov. 23, 1854. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of several streams. The hills are generally rounded, and their summits elevated 300 to 350 ft. above Schoharie Kil. **Roseboom**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part, on the line of Middlefield, and **South Valley**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, are small villages. **Pleasant Brook**, (p. o.) is a hamlet.⁵ **Centre Valley**, is a p. o. near the n. line. The settlements in this town were commenced about 1800.

SPRINGFIELD—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It lies upon the n. line of the co., e. of the centre. The surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, the hills generally rising about 200 ft. above the valleys. Mt. Wellington, e. of the head of Otsego Lake, in the s. part of the town, is 300 to 400 ft. high. Summit Lake in the n. part, in

¹ Sam'l Williams settled on the Unadilla, in the n. part, and Benj. and Abel Clark, at the Forks, about the same time. The first school was taught at Spooners Corners, by James Robinson, in 1797-98. William Lincoln kept the first inn, at Llyodville, and Luce & Woodward the first store. Capt. Caleb Brown built the first mill, in 1809, on the Unadilla.

² Richfield Mercury, (Neutral,) weekly. C. Ackerman & Sons, eds. and publs. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1867.

³ Richfield Springs—from which the village derives its name—are celebrated for their medicinal properties in the cure of cutaneous disorders, and large numbers of invalids are annually attracted here. Professor Reid has given the following as the result of an analysis of a wine gallon of the water of these springs:

Grains.

Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	20
Bicarbonate of lime.....	10
Chloride of sodium and magnesia.....	1.5
Sulphate of magnesia.....	30
Hydrosulphate of magnesia and lime.....	2
Sulphate of lime.....	20
Solid matter.....	153.5

236.10

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 26.9 inches.

There are 17 different springs within a radius of a mile, varying somewhat in their properties, but nearly all of them charged with sulphur. Four large hotels at the Springs will accommodate 1,400 guests; there are besides many boarding houses. A branch to Cassville Junction connects the place with the Utica Division of the D. L. & W. R. R.

⁴ Wm. Tunnicliff, Daniel Hawks, John Hatch, Ebenezer Eaton, and Joseph Rockwell settled at or near Richfield Springs in 1799; Obadiah Beardsley and his son, Obadiah, Jr., the father and grandfather of the late Levi Beardsley, and Hon. Samuel Beardsley, of Utica, settled near Schuyler Lake in 1790. The first birth was that of Jos Beardsley; and the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Russell and Mrs. Moore. James S. Palmer taught the first school, at Richfield Springs; Israel Rawson kept the first inn, and Cyrus Robinson the first store, at the Springs; Wm. Tunnicliff erected the first mill, at the same place.

⁵ Abram Roscohom erected the first sawmill, and carding and fulling mill, in 1806, at Lodi; Dan'l Antisdale kept the first inn and the first store, at the same place, in 1802. The first gristmill was erected at Lodi, by Cornelius Law, in 1818.

high water discharges its waters both n. and s. The streams are small brooks. In the n. part is a deep sink, called "The Chyle," into which a considerable stream of water runs and flows through a subterranean passage to Braman's Factory, where it again appears on the surface. The sink is tunnel-shaped, 240 feet in circumference and 15 ft. deep. After heavy rains it is sometimes filled with water, which, while discharging through the orifice below, often moves round in rapid gyrations. Hops are extensively cultivated in this town. **Springfield Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a tannery, an iron bridge, foundry, &c.; and **East Springfield**, (p. o.,) has a seminary, a church, and 20 houses. **Springfield**, is a p. o. near the centre. A railroad from Cooperstown to Richfield Springs has been proposed, forming a through line from Utica southeastward. The first settlements were made in 1762, by John Kelly, Richard Ferguson, and James Young, from Ireland, at East Springfield; and Gustavus Klumph and Jacob Tygart, at the head of Otsego Lake. Most of these settlers were driven off during the war.¹

UNADILLA—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Butternuts, "Suffrage," (now Milford,) and "Otego" (now Oneonta,) were taken off in 1796, a part of "Huntsville" (now Oneonta,) in 1822, and a part of Butternuts in 1857. It lies at the junction of Unadilla and Susquehanna Rivers, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland, the highest summits being 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Unadilla River forming the w. boundary, Susquehanna River the e., and Sandy Hill Creek in the e. part, are the principal streams. **Unadilla**, (p. o.,) on the Susquehanna, was incorp. April 2, 1827. It contains 3 churches, the Unadilla Academy, a bank, newspaper office,² and various manufactories. Pop. 875. **Unadilla Centre**, (p. o.,) contains a church and about 30 houses. **Wells Bridge**, (East Unadilla p. o.,) is a sta. on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. Settlements were made at Unadilla, along the valley of the Susquehanna, prior to the Revolution; of the precise date, and by whom, no records or tradition inform us.³ A conference took place between Gen. Herkimer and Brant, the Indian warrior, at Unadilla, in July 1777. The first church, (Prot. E.) was formed Nov. 1, 1809; Rev. Russell Wheeler was the first pastor.

WESTFORD—was formed from Worcester, March, 25, 1808. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. It is drained s. by Elk Creek and w. by tributaries of Cherry Valley Creek. **Westford**, (p. o.,) a little e. of the centre of the town, contains 2 churches and about a dozen houses. **Westville**, (p. o.,) in the w., on the line of Middleford, contains 3 churches and 20 houses. **Elk Creek**, is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlements were made about 1790, in the s. e. part, by Thomas Sawyer, Benjamin Chase, Oliver Salisbury, Alpheus Earl and father, Artemas, Moses, and David Howe, and Ephraim Smith,—all from Vt.⁴ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1791.

WORCESTER—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. Decatur, Maryland and Westford, were taken off in 1808. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The highlands which occupy the s. part of the town descend toward the n. by an abrupt declivity 350 to 400 ft. high. This declivity forms a continuous ridge extending n. e. and s. w. through near the centre of the town. The principal streams are Charlotte River and its tributaries and Schenevus Creek. The Alb. & Susq. R. R. passes through this town, with stations at E. Worcester and Worcester. The summit of the grade between the sources of the Cobleskill on the e. and the Schenevus on the w., occurs near the eastern border of this town. It is a remarkable pass, between high rocky hills, about a quarter of a mile apart, the intervening tract being cultivated fields. **Worcester**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, contains several small manufactories. **East Worcester**, (p. o.,) and **South Worcester**, (p. o.,) on Charlotte River, are small villages. The first settle-

¹ Mr. Tygart had two sons, John and Jacob, who were taken prisoners, and carried to Canada during the war. Soon after the war, Elisha Dodge, Col. Berriek, and Aaron Bigelow, from Conn., and Eli Parsons, Eliakim Sheldon, and Isaac White, from Mass., settled in the central part of the town. The first inn was kept by Eli Parsons, at East Springfield, and the first store, by Thomas and Stacy Horner. Garret Staats erected the first gristmill and sawmill, before the war.

² *Home and Abroad*, weekly. G. A. Dodge, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1869.

³ Among the early settlers were Daniel Bissell, Abijah

Bach, and Solomon Martin, at Unadilla, — Bates, — Morefield, and Peter Rogers, at Unadilla Centre, Abel Do Forest and Wm. Buckley in the n. part of the town. Solomon Martin kept the first store in 1809, and Sampson Cougher the first grist mill.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Luther Seaver and Samuel Babcock, from Mass.; the latter in March, 1793. Wm. Chase was the first child born in town. Nathaniel Griggs kept the first inn, at Westford Village, in 1795; and David Smith, the first store, about the same time. Capt. Artemus Howe built the first gristmill, in 1794, and also erected the first sawmill.

ments were made on Schenevus Creek, from 1788 to 90¹. The first church (Presb.) was formed at an early period, Rev. — Bushnell was the first preacher.

PUTNAM COUNTY.



THIS county, named from Gen. Israel Putnam, was formed from Dutchess, June 12, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, between Dutchess and Westchester cos., and extends E. to the Conn. line. It is centrally distant 85 mi. from Albany, and contains 234 sq. mi. It embraces nearly all of the Highlands E. of the Hudson. The mountains consist of several steep, rocky ranges, extending in a n. e. and s. w. direction and separated by deep, narrow valleys, the principal of which are Peekskill Hollow, and Canopus and Pleasant Valleys. The co. is watered by the upper branches of the Croton River, the Peekskill Hollow Creek, and several smaller streams. Among

the mountain valleys are numerous picturesque lakes, the largest of which are Lakes Mahopac, Ascawane, or Canopus, and Gleneida. In the valleys the soil is a productive, sandy loam, but the mountains are bare and rocky, and only valuable for their mines of magnetic iron ore and limonite. A coarse, bluish gray granite is quarried extensively for breakwater piers, etc., and marble is found in the n. part of Patterson. Serpentine, magnesian limestone, and other minerals are found. Among those which have been proved of no especial economical value, may be mentioned common and arsenical iron pyrites, arsenite kerolite, brucite, actynolite, hornblende, albite, lammonite, stilbite, chabasite, epidote, mica, zircon, sphene and diallage. Crystals of calcite of extraordinary interest were found while constructing the Hudson River R. R.

The rocks belong chiefly to the low crystalline or metamorphic series, consisting of granite, gneiss, granular quartz, talcose slate, metaphoric limestone, serpentine, greenstone, and hornblende. Peat and marl are found in various localities. In the farming districts the people are principally engaged in dairying and furnishing milk for the New York market. The business of keeping summer boarders from the city, has also within a few years, become very important, and is annually increasing. Manufacturing is extensively carried on at Cold Spring. The principal works of internal improvement are the New York C. & H. R. R. R., extending through Philipstown, and the Harlem R. R. through Patterson and Southeast. The New York and Lake Mahopac R. R. extends from Goldens Bridge to Lake Mahopac. The New York and Boston R. R. is a project of a R. R. from the Harlem River to Lake Mahopac to connect at Brewsters with any R. R. The "Putnams and Dutchess R. R." is to extend from some point on the latter, northerly to the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. at Hopewell. There is a short branch R. R. from Brewsters, two or three miles to an iron mine. The co. seat is located at Carmel. The county buildings consist of a courthouse, jail, and co. clerk's office. The courthouse is a wooden building, erected in 1813, with a jail connected; the latter of stone and built in 1844. The clerk's office is a fine two story stone building, erected in 1871, on the site of the former office, at a cost of about \$10,000. It is designed to embrace the several public offices of record of the county. The poorhouse is near Carmel village, and is a dilapidated old wooden building, 3 stories high, 30 by 70 feet, with a small wing, formerly used by the insane. The affairs to the poor are managed by the Board of Supervisors. There is a farm connected with it of 196 acres, valued at \$12,000. No special provision has been

¹ Among the early settlers were Silas Crippen and Henry Stever, from Columbia co.; Solomon Hartwell, Uriah Bigelow, and Nathaniel Todd, from Mass.; and Charles Wilder and Joseph Tainter, from Vt. Phillip Crippen, son of Silas Crippen, was the first child born in town. The first school

was taught by Joseph Tainter, in 1793. Isaac Puffer kept the first inn, in 1793; and Aaron Kinney, the first store, in 1793. Silas Crippen built the first gristmill, in 1790, and the first sawmill, about the same time. The first clothing and carding works were erected by Rufus Praper,

made for the insane. A strip 580 rods wide along the e. border of the county constitutes a part of the "Oblong" Tract, and was patented by Thomas Hawley and his associates, June 8, 1731. The remaining part of the county, and a small part of Dutchess, are included in the great Highland Patent of Adolph Philipse. At the time of the Revolution this patent was owned by Philip Philipse, and Mary and Susannah, wives of Col. Roger Morris and Beverly Robinson, of the British army. Morris and Robinson, together with their wives, were attainted, and their property was confiscated and sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture. It was subsequently shown in court that one-third of the patent was vested in the children of Col. Morris and his wife, and was not reached by the act. The rights of these heirs were purchased by John Jacob Astor in 1809, for £20,000, and an act was passed April 16, 1827, directing that five suits against grantees of the State might be prosecuted to judgment in the Circuit Court of the S. District of N. Y. and prosecuted by writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States for review and final decision. If against the defendants, the State agreed to pay \$450,000 in 5 per cent. stock redeemable at pleasure; and if the decision included the improvements that had been made by occupants, \$250,000 more. Three suits were tried, each resulting in favor of Astor; upon which the comptroller was, by act of April 5, 1832, directed to issue stock for the full amount, with costs. The amount issued was \$561,500. Few suits have been tried in the State involving larger interests to greater numbers, or which were argued with more ability than this. In the suit against James Carver, holding under the State, and representing the interests of the State therein, the counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Oakley, J. O. Hoffman, Emmet, Platt, and Ogden; and for the defendant, Taleott, (Attorney Gen.) Webster, Van Buren, Ogden Hoffman, and Cowles.¹

During the Revolution the region of country now embraced within this co. was the scene of busy preparations and anxious care, as being susceptible of defence, and of the greatest military importance. The traitor Arnold resided here at the time his plots were detected, and many events of minor interest occurred.

The volunteers enlisted in Putnam co. in the summer of 1862, under the orders issued July 7th of that year, were organized at Yonkers, where the 135th, [6th Artillery,] and part of the 172d Regiments were formed. Some of the 59th and 95th Infantry, and of the 6th Artillery were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Carmel.....	2,559	2,240	2,796	262	233	221	277	277	242	261	248	305	272	239	275
Kent.....	1,479	1,473	1,547	174	122	129	166	157	130	157	154	179	246	119	251
Patterson.....	1,501	1,476	1,419	189	113	160	115	214	114	197	108	199	95	207	93
Phillipstown.....	4,526	5,436	5,117	298	475	248	542	421	566	344	468	451	625	354	446
Put'm Valley.....	1,587	1,622	1,566	112	180	102	245	126	236	124	192	117	246	64	193
Southeast....	2,350	2,593	2,975	206	202	204	196	251	278	236	260	297	262	253	229
Total.....	14,002	14,845	15,420	1,243	1,325	1,064	1,531	1,446	1,616	1,329	1,430	1,548	1,746	1,236	1,487

¹ Report of Trial, by E. V. Sparhawk; Leg. Doc. 1830, V. 347; Sen. Doc. 1831, II, 24, 28; Assem. Doc. 1832, 149, 205; Peters' Reports U. S. Supreme Court, IV, 1.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN PUTNAM COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	135,627	\$4,145,495	\$992,035	\$5,137,530	.....	\$10,925.26	\$6,601.99	\$5,335.54	\$12,449.59	0.69
1860..	134,644	4,213,194	1,018,415	5,231,609	\$6,114,055	10,665.31	6,654.87	4,515.51	18,851.67	0.67
1861..	130,151	3,902,103	978,357	4,960,460	6,114,035	4,740.22	10,109.16	4,505.53	19,106.36	0.63
1862..	131,183	4,017,819	1,163,365	5,272,968	5,272,968	6,634.68	7,592.51	3,954.73	21,091.87	0.75
1863..	131,059	4,049,874	1,357,535	5,407,409	5,457,976	4,355.38	8,916.12	4,093.38	23,196.40	0.74
1864..	131,350	4,396,190	1,305,041	5,703,230	5,657,535	47,335.64	10,950.00	4,243.15	25,458.91	1.56
1865..	134,350	4,398,190	1,305,040	5,703,230	5,578,232	47,335.64	10,950.00	4,183.71	21,825.22	1.51
1866..	131,603	4,504,099	1,257,550	5,504,099	5,437,889	40,630.07	14,197.87	4,078.42	26,169.34	1.55
1867..	132,781	4,573,548	1,227,499	5,801,047	5,811,619	40,632.23	9,339.18	7,264.56	36,903.97	1.62
1868..	131,017	4,467,196	1,245,669	5,712,065	5,826,017	41,803.75	11,435.73	7,282.56	26,508.53	1.49
1869..	130,788	4,557,578	1,074,585	5,632,163	5,862,365	23,251.70	9,147.35	7,328.58	25,650.04	1.21
1870..	131,719	4,585,398	1,020,870	4,585,398	5,632,163	22,184.12	9,567.74	7,040.20	33,865.19	1.29

CARMEL—was formed from “*Frederickstown*,” (now Kent,) March 17, 1795. A small part was annexed to Putnam Valley, in 1861. It lies upon the s. border of the co. between Putnam Valley and Southeast. Its surface is rolling and hilly, with intervening valleys extending in a n. and s. direction. Peekskill Hollow Range and Big Hill, are the highest summits.² The w. branch of Croton River and Michaels Brook flow through the e. part of the town, and Peekskill Hollow Creek through the n. w. In the town are several beautiful lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Lakes Mahopac,³ Glencida,⁴ and Gilead, and Kirk and Long Ponds. **Carmel**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, is situated on Lake Gleneida. It is the seat of the Raymond Collegiate Institute,⁵ and Drew Female Seminary,⁶ and contains three churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices.⁷ Pop. 590. **Mahopac**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church, a bank, and about 40 houses; and **Red Mills**,⁸ (Mahopac Falls p. o.,) contains 1 church and about 20 houses. Settlement was commenced about 1740.⁹ Enoch Crosby, the “*Harvey Birch*” of Cooper’s Spy, lived in this town till after the Revolution, when he removed to Southeast. A church was organized, and an edifice erected near Gilead Lake, a short time before the commencement of the Revolution.

PATTERSON—was formed from “*Frederickstown*” and Southeast, as “*Franklin*,” March 17, 1795, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly; but, with a few exceptions, the hills are arable to their summits. The principal streams are the e. branch of Croton River and its tributaries, Quaker, Birch, and Muddy Brooks. Croton Lake is in the w. and Little Pond in the e. part. “*The Great Swamp*” extends along the e. branch of Croton River.¹⁰ **Patterson**, (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R. contains 2 churches and 37 houses. **Towners Station**, (Towners

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr’s Atlas, is 138,300. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	85,501	35,344	120,845
1855	94,266	44,448	138,654
1860	94,726	35,244	129,970
1865	87,012	41,777	129,819

² Among the principal peaks in town are Round, Turkey, and Conus Mts., and Goose, Burnet, Burned, and Prospect Hills, in the n. part; Pisgah, Watts, Pond, and Drew Hills, in the e. ; Ball, Watermelon, Indian, and Round Hills, in the s. ; Austin, Golden Root, and Hemlock Hills, in the w. ; and Rattle and Hazens Hills, and Adams Ridge, in the central part.

³ Lake Mahopac is 9 miles in circumference, and in it are 3 beautiful islands—Big Petrie, and Goose Islands. Around the lake are several large hotels and boarding houses, which are thronged during the summer season by visitors from New York and Brooklyn. A number of beautiful summer residences have been erected on the surrounding heights. A little village, named the “Dew Drop,” was brought to Lake Mahopac, from Owaseo Lake, in sections, and run for pleasure excursions in 1867-08-9, but not proving remunerative, it was again removed to the Hudson, and is used as a ferry boat. The lake is about three miles

across, with wooded islands, and beautiful scenery surrounding it.

⁴ Lake Gleneida covers an area of 170 acres, and is 130 feet deep.

⁵ The Raymond Collegiate Institute was built in 1851, at a cost of about \$40,000, by James Raymond. It is a private institution, owned by the heirs of Mr. Raymond.

⁶ The Drew Seminary and Female College was incorporated April 23, 1866, to be located at Carmel. It has gone into successful operation. It was proposed at one time to locate the Drew Theological Seminary here, under an Act of April 16, 1866, but it was afterwards established at Monroe, N. J.

⁷ *Putnam County Courier*, (Dem.) weekly. James D. Little & Co., eds. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1840.

⁸ *Putnam County Monitor*, (Rep.) weekly. A. J. Hicks, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1858.

⁹ A gristmill at this place was filled with Government grain at one time during the Revolution, and soldiers were stationed to guard it. When on his way to West Point, Andre lodged one night at the house of James Cox, at this place.

¹⁰ George Hughson settled near Lake Mahopac, and Wm. and Uriah Hill at Red Mills. The first mill was erected at the latter place.

¹¹ Pine Island is a rocky ledge 200 ft. high, containing about 30 acres, in the middle of Great Swamp.

p. o.,) and **Haviland Hollow**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. The Prot. E. Church at Patterson was built in 1770.

KENT—named from James Kent, Chief Justice, was formed as a town named “*Iredickstown*,” March 7, 1788, having existed as a precinct of that name since 1772. Its name was changed to “*Frederick*” March 17, 1795, and to Kent April 15, 1817. Carmel was taken off in 1795. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. Its surface in the e. part is broken by numerous hills, and in the w. by steep and rocky mountain peaks separated by deep and narrow ravines. Smally Hill is the highest peak. The w. and middle branches of Croton River,¹ and Horse Pond and Pine Pond Brooks, are the principal streams. In the town are several ponds and small lakes, the principal of which are White and Pine Ponds. **Farmers Mills**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and several manufacturing establishments. **Coles Mills**, (Kent p. o.,) and **Ludingtonville**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Boyd's Corners**, is a p. o., and small village in the w. part. The first settlement was made about 1759, by Zachariah Merritt.²

PHILIPSTOWN—named from Adolph Philipse, patentee of Philipse Manor, was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Fishkill (Dutchess co.) was taken off in 1806, and Putnam Valley in 1839. It is on the w. border of the co., and extends about 10 miles along the Hudson. Its surface is broken by numerous steep and rocky mountain ridges separated by deep and narrow valleys.³ These mountains constitute the most elevated portion of The Highlands.⁴ The ranges have a general n. and s. or n. e. and s. w. direction. Clove Creek flows through the n. part of the town, and Canopus Creek through the n. e. corner. Foundry, Breakneck, Andreas, Indian, and other brooks, flow through narrow valleys and rocky ravines into the Hudson. The greater part of the surface is unfit for agricultural purposes. Constitution Island⁵ is a promontory opposite West Point, connected with the mainland by a marshy meadow. The “*Sunk Lot*” is a tract of 1,300 acres of low and apparently sunken ground. Several mines of magnetic iron ore had been opened in town. Granite is extensively quarried, and brick are made at several points along the river. A town hall at Cold Spring, was authorized in 1866. **Cold Spring**,⁶ (p. o.,) situated on the Hudson, was incorp. April 22, 1846, and includes the suburban villages of Nelsonville and Marysville. It is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and contains 6 churches, a newspaper office,⁷ and an extensive foundry.⁷ Pop. 3,086. **Breakneck**, and **Griiffs Corners**, contain each about a dozen houses. **Davenport Corners**, contains 1 church and 10 houses. **Continental Village**, has 1 church and about 12 houses. **Carrisons**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, is a station on the Hudson River R. R. The first settlement was made about 1715, by Thomas Davenport.⁸ By act of 1866, a town hall was authorized at the village of Cold Spring, and by another act of March 26, 1867, the sum of \$13,500 was allowed to be raised for the pur-

¹ A large reservoir has lately been built on the west branch of Croton River, in the town of Kent, for use in supplying the Croton Water Works. Extensive improvements have been also made with the view of using Mahopac, Gildead and Kirk Lakes, and perhaps other waters as reservoirs; and it is currently reported that large sums have been realized by private individuals, in speculations at the city expense, growing out of these improvements. Kirk Lake has been made to flow over a much larger area than formerly, and malarious diseases have in consequence appeared in districts where they were previously unknown.

² Families named Boyd, Wixon, Farrington, Burton, Carter, Barretti, Ludington, and others, from Mass. and Westchester, were early settlers.

³ “*Martyrs Rock*,” or the Martyrs Reach, was a short stretch of the Hudson just above West Point, where early navigators were often retarded by baffling winds. There were 13 rocks, or reaches, on the Hudson, known to sailors as “*Horse*,” “*Sailmakers*,” “*Cooks*,” “*High*,” “*Fox*,” “*Bakers*,” “*John Pleasance*,” “*Harts*,” “*Sturgeons*,” “*Fishers*,” “*Fast*,” “*Martiners*,” and “*Long*” Reaches, the last named extending from Pollepel's Island to Krom Elleboogh.—*Benson's Memoir*, p. 12.

⁴ Among the peaks of The Highlands in this town are Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Breakneck Mt., and Bull, Hogback, Vinegar, Cot, Pine, and Fort Hills. Anthony's Nose is 1,228 feet above the Hudson, and Sugar Loaf 800 ft.

⁵ This promontory was called “*Martyrs Island*” before the Revolution. In July, 1775, a fort was built upon it, under the direction of Bernard Romaine; and in 1776 a heavy chain was stretched across the Hudson from this fort to West Point. The links weighed from 100 to 150 lbs. each; and the entire weight was 166 tons, and its length 1,500 ft. It was buoyed up by large spars, a few feet apart, secured by strong timbers framed into them and firmly

attached to the rock on both shores. In winter it was drawn on shore by a windlass, and replaced in the spring. It was never disturbed by the enemy, and continued in use until the peace. A similar chain, of half its diameter and 1,800 ft. in length, (made at the Ringwood Iron Works, N. J.) was stretched across the channel from Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery, in Nov. 1776. It parted twice, and the enemy broke and passed it in the fall of 1777. Another, stretched from Pollepel's Island to the w. shore, consisted of spars, pointed, and their ends united by iron links. There was also a *chevaux de frise* sunk at the same place to prevent the passage of vessels.

⁶ The West Point foundry is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. It was established in 1807, by an association organized for that purpose. A tract of 150 acres was purchased of Frederick Philipse, and a moulding house, boring mill, blacksmith and pattern shops, and drafting and business offices, were erected. An act of incorporation was obtained, April 15, 1818; and in 1839 the finishing or machine, smiths and boiler departments of the establishment were brought from New York. During the late war this vast establishment did substantial service to the country, in the production of cannon and war material in great quantities. There is also an iron furnace at Cold Spring.

⁷ *Cold Spring Recorder*, weekly; S. B. Allis, ed. and pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1866.

⁸ Davenport built the first house at Cold Spring, in 1715. David Hurts, and several families named Haight, Bloomer and Wilson, settled in the town in 1730. John Meeks was the first settler at Continental Village, and John Rogers settled a little n. of the same place about 1730. James Stanley settled in the town in 1759, and Thomas Faries in 1756. The first gristmill was built about 1762, by Beverly Robinson, at Continental Village.

pose of defraying the expense of building. This town was principally settled under Col. Beverly Robinson,¹ who acquired title by marriage with Susannah, daughter of Frederick Philipse. Undercliff, late residence of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, is situated on a high bluff in the n. part of Cold Spring.

PUTNAM VALLEY—was formed from Philipstown, as “*Quincy*,” March 14, 1839. A small part of Carmel was annexed in 1861. Its name was changed Feb. 13, 1840. It lies on the s. border of the co. between Philipstown and Carmel. Its surface is broken by steep and rocky mountain ridges extending in nearly a n. and s. direction, and separated by narrow valleys. These mountain ranges constitute a part of The Highlands. The principal streams are Canopus Creek, Canopus Lake Creek, and Peekskill Hollow Brook. Ascawana Lake is a beautiful sheet of water near the centre of the town.² Iron ore has been found in several localities, and Croft’s mine in the s. w. part is being extensively worked. **Oregon**, at the confluence of Peekskill Hollow Brook and Canopus Lake Creek, contains 17 houses, and **Crofts Corners**, contains 2 churches and 10 houses. **Tomkins Corners**, is a hamlet. Among the early settlers were families named Dusenbury and Adams. There are 5 churches in town; 4 M. E. and 1 Bap.

SOUTHEAST—was formed from “*Frederickstown*,” [Kent] as “*Southeasttown*,”³ March 7, 1788, changed to Southeast, March 6, 1795. A part of Patterson was taken off, as “*Franklin*,” in 1795. It is the s. e. corner town of the county. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The streams are the e. and middle branches of Croton River and their tributaries. Several small lakes and ponds lie among the hills.⁴ Iron ore abounds, and two mines of magnetic are wrought near Brewsters. Large quantities of milk are sent daily from this town to the New York market. This town was allowed by act of March 30, 1867, to build a town house at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. **Brewsters Station**, (p. o.,) on the Harlem R. R., contains one church, a national bank, and newspaper office.⁵ **Heddingville**, and **Brush Hollow**, are hamlets. **Southeast Centre** and **Milltown**, are small villages. **DeForest Corners**, **Doanesburgh**, **Foggingtown**, and **Dyke-mans Station**, (Dykemans p. o.,) are hamlets. This was one of the first settled towns in the county.⁶ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Elisha Kent, grandfather of the late Chancellor, about the year 1730.

¹ Col. Robinson’s house, situated at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain, was the headquarters of Gens. Putnam and Parsons in 1778-79, and of Gen. Arnold at the time of his treason. Col. Robinson granted a glebe to St. Philip’s Church in The Highlands, 1 mile e. of Garrison, which was confirmed by the act of March 27, 1794. The church was used as a barrack during the Revolution.—*Blake’s History Putnam Co.* pp. 180-209; *Sullivan’s Loyalists*, p. 562.

² This sheet of water is 2 mi. long by 1 wide, and in its vicinity many summer boarders find quarters. Clear, Muddy, Peltons, Salpen, Owens, Cranberry, Bangers, and Wickopers Ponds are smaller bodies of water in this town.

³ “*Southeasttown*” was formed as a precinct Dec. 17, 1737,

and confirmed March 24, 1772. The word “town” in the name was dropped March 17, 1795.

⁴ Tonetta and Kishewanta Lakes, and Covils and Peach Ponds.

⁵ *Brewster Standard*, weekly. Henry A. Fox & Co., editors and publishers. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1869.

⁶ Among the early settlers were families named Crane, Crosby, Hall, Moody, Paddock, Hane, Howe, Carpenter, and Dickinson, from Mass. and Conn. Joseph Crane built the first mill, at Milltown, about 1730. Chancellor Kent was born in this town, July 31, 1763.

QUEENS COUNTY.



THIS county was organized Nov. 1, 1683, having previously been included in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire.¹ Its original bounds have not been changed. It lies upon Long Island, near the w. extremity, is centrally distant 143 mi. from Albany, and contains 410 sq. mi. It extends across the island, bordering both upon Long Island Sound and the ocean. Its coasts are deeply indented by irregular inlets, bays, and harbors. The principal of these upon the Sound are Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, Mill Neck Creek, Hempstead Harbor, Manhasset Bay, Little Neck Bay, Powells Cove, Flushing Bay, and Bowery Bay. Upon the East River are Hallett's Cove and the narrow passage of Hell Gate, and upon

the s. shore, Jamaica, Hempstead, and South Oyster Bays. Along these bays and the creeks that flow into them are wide salt meadows, the most extensive being upon the s. shore. Outside of the bays on the ocean side is a series of beaches and shifting sand-ridges, affording a complete protection from the storms of the oceans. These beaches are divided into distinct parts by several inlets opening into the bays.²

Inclosed in the bays within the beaches is a great number of low, marshy islands³ separated by narrow tidal streams and covered with sedge grass. A wide strip bordering immediately upon the bays is of the same marshy character. Along the deep bays upon the n. coast are small patches of salt meadow; but the greater part of the land upon the capes, necks, and promontories is of a most excellent character. A range of hills 100 to 300 feet high called the "Backbone" of Long Island, extends in a general e. and w. direction through the co., a little n. of the centre, and irregular spurs extend northward to the sound. From the base of the ridge a wide, unbroken plain extends to the s. to the salt marshes which surround the bays.⁴

The streams of this co. are mostly small, and afford but a limited amount of water-power. At the mouth of several of the creeks on both the n. and s. shores the ebbing tide is used for hydraulic purposes. At the head of several of the streams are little fresh water ponds, most of which are used or intended for use by the Brooklyn Water Works. The soil upon the n. side is a productive, sandy loam, in some places mixed with clay. The plains have a coarse, sandy soil, which is rendered productive only at considerable cost. Along the borders of the salt meadows is a strip of light, sandy soil, producing black grass, easily cultivated and of moderate fertility.

The people are principally engaged in agriculture and market gardening.⁵ Fishing, and the taking of clams and oysters, afford occupation to a large number of people. The planting of oysters in the waters of Queens co. is regulated by act of April 8, 1865, amended April 5, 1866. The privilege is limited to inhabitants of the co.; the clams are to be staked out, and not to exceed 3 acres each, and must be occupied by planting not less than 50 bushels to the acre. The act does not apply to the natural growth or bed in the waters of Little Neck Bay, and within certain limits. An extensive bed of natural growth therein has recently been discovered near Eaton Neck.

¹ By a convention held at Hempstead in 1665, Long Island, Staten Island, and a part of Westchester co. were erected into a shire called *Yorkshire*, for the purpose of holding courts and administering justice. This was subdivided into "Ridings," known as *East Riding*, (Suffolk co.) *West Riding*, (Kings co., Staten Island, and Newtown,) and *North Riding*, (Queens co. except Newtown.)—*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, p. 137.

² The principal of the inlets are Hay Island, New, and Gilgo inlets, and the entrance into Jamaica Bay; and the principal beaches are Jones, Long, and Rockaway Beaches. The last named is a favorite resort for summer residences and sea-bathing.

³ These Islands are mostly the common property of the towns, and are valued chiefly for their hunting and fishing grounds. Immense numbers of waterfowl frequent them, and a considerable number of persons gain a livelihood by fishing here in summer, and hunting in winter. The U. S. Government has erected several lifeboat stations upon the s. shore, and the Governor appoints 12 wrecking masters for the co.

⁴ The railroad at Jamaica is 45 feet above sea level. The

ascent from Jamaica to Hempstead Junction, (now Mineola,) is 59 feet, and from thence to the Syosset Branch, 50 feet, making the latter 154 feet, which is the highest point on the road. The descent of these plains southward is so gradual as scarcely to be apparent. The Hempstead branch of the railroad descends 40 feet in 2½ miles, and the Syosset branch rises 66 feet in less than 3 miles. The highest point on the island is Harbor Hill, at the head of Hempstead Harbor, 319 feet above tide.

⁵ Extensive tracts in the southern section are devoted to gardening for the city markets. The s. side, originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, is under fine cultivation, and is largely devoted to the raising of fruit. Flushing excels in nurseries of fruit and ornamental trees, for which this co. is second only to Monroe. Locust timber is raised along the s. shore eastward from Glen Cove, in considerable quantities, for fence rails and posts. In Oyster Bay large quantities of asparagus and onions are raised for market; and the soil appears to be finely adapted to these crops. Milk is sent to market in large quantities by n. w., especially from near Jericho, Westbury and Hempstead.

The co. is the seat of important manufactures, chiefly along the north shore; but the great and increasing growth of the county is due to its proximity to the great Metropolis, and the opportunities which it presents for elegant and quiet homes, within convenient reach from the city, and with the luxuries attainable only in rural life.

The court house and jail were located on the plains n. of Hempstead in 1785, in a solitary place near the geographical centre of the co.; but by a vote of the Supervisors in 1871, the site has been removed to Mineola, a R. R. centre not far from the old site, where buildings are to be erected. The offices of the County Clerk, of Supervisors and Surrogate, are in a brick building erected in Jamaica Village in 1856.

The poor of this co. have heretofore been mostly supported by the towns in town poor houses; but this system is going out of use, and a county building for this purpose is under construction. A special provision for the poor of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay will be noticed in our account of the latter town.

The Long Island R. R. passes centrally through the co., having its main steam connection with N. Y. at Hunters Point, with a branch from near Jamaica through Brooklyn. A branch from Hempstead to Locust Valley, crosses the main line at Mineolo. There is also a branch from Hicksville to Northport. The South Shore R. R. runs from Brooklyn, E. D., through the southern border of the co., with a branch from Valley Stream to Rockaway, and n. to Huntington. The cars on this R. R. are drawn by dummy engines, from the ferry to Bushwick Avenue, where the engine houses and repair shops of the R. R. are located. The Flushing and North Side R. R. extends from Hunters Point (L. I. City,) to Whitestone, and a branch to Great Neck, with proposed continuation eastward, as the wants of the district demands. A R. R. styled the "North Shore R. R. of L. I." has been projected from Jamaica to Orient, on the extreme end of the n. e. branch of Long Island, with a branch to Newton Creek. This road has not been constructed. A branch of the Flushing and Northside R. R. is under construction from Flushing eastward to near Hyde Park; from thence running through Hempstead Plains to near Farmingdale. There is also a R. R. from Hunters Point to Hempstead, which has been recently opened.

The co. was mostly settled by English immigrants, under the authority of the Dutch Government, during the last 20 years of its existence. The e. extremity of Long Island was claimed by the English colonies of New England; and the boundary line was the subject of a long and angry dispute, which was never entirely settled until the final subjugation of New York by the British in 1664. The whole of this co. was under the Dutch, except Oyster Bay, which was a disputed territory. The first planters came on in considerable numbers, and were associated in the purchase of the lands from the Indians. They were mostly united by a common religious faith; and they were invested with certain civil rights, which were afterward confirmed by the English Government of New York, and some of which continue to the present time. During the Revolution considerable numbers of the people joined the loyalists, and the co. was mostly in quiet possession of the enemy. Robberies were common, especially along the n. shore, dissenting churches were in many places used for military purposes. A petty warfare was carried on in whaleboats, and daring exploits were performed by partisans of both sides.

During the late war, the troops organized from this co. were as follows: The 131st and 133d Regiments, N. Y. Vols. were organized on Riker's Island, in the town of Newtown, in the fall of 1862, mostly by enlistment from other counties. Portions of the 90th, 139th, 155th and 158th Vol. Infantry, and of the 2d and 14th Cavalry, were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and Long Island City) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Flushing...	10,189	10,813	14,650	601	897	407	889	708	1,084	614	899	806	1,258	892	1,163
Hempstead...	12,375	11,764	13,999	1,189	792	1,601	756	1,259	961	1,430	760	1,372	1,023	1,053	1,078
Jamaica...	6,515	6,777	7,745	376	627	312	593	466	704	355	611	480	754	445	816
Long Isl. City...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	346	1,430
Newtown...	13,725	13,891	20,274 ^a	515	961	414	1,087	663	1,272	562	1,158	377	1,962	314	831
N. Hempstead	5,419	5,335	6,540	391	373	407	260	520	411	409	358	528	501	621	380
Oyster Bay...	9,168	9,417	10,596	676	732	467	708	691	953	621	788	762	1,051	732	907
Total.....	57,391	57,997	73,804	3,749	4,392	3,037	4,333	4,307	5,405	3,611	4,574	4,822	6,549	4,403	6,605

* Includes "Long Island City," with five wards.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN QUEENS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$100 in real estate.
1859..	165,873	\$15,202,575	\$5,000,650	\$20,283,225	.....	\$24,614 28	\$22,167 55	\$16,737 31	\$39,449 59	0.51
1860..	184,668	15,449,400	5,097,150	20,546,550	\$21,343,063	26,556 21	20,401 61	16,097 31	65,807 84	0.60
1861..	180,607	15,874,950	5,223,418	21,098,368	21,343,063	31,424 76	21,216 29	16,007 31	66,697 14	0.64
1862..	16,131,320	5,380,480	21,511,800	21,178,236	160,150 44	19,365 54	15,863 71	84,713 14	1,32	
1863..	181,919	16,436,591	5,076,780	22,315,371	21,345,348	57,299 44	21,030 94	16,009 01	90,717 73	0.37
1864..	162,381	16,823,745	5,908,980	22,739,725	21,976,780	68,526 40	135,111 82	16,482 92	59,985 51	1.45
1865..	161,927	16,751,450	6,000,950	22,733,000	21,406,730	65,312 07	104,705 33	16,055 05	63,753 85	1.35
1866..	160,323	17,116,630	6,188,000	23,304,630	22,127,400	69,673 12	120,968 48	16,595 55	106,488 11	1.42
1867..	184,093	17,910,396	6,067,950	23,978,340	23,804,630	77,555 65	146,697 23	29,755 79	151,159 40	1.70
1868..	184,703	18,274,350	5,769,450	24,043,800	24,128,346	125,157 22	157,245 21	30,160 43	109,704 00	2.16
1869..	184,703	18,274,350	5,769,450	24,043,900	24,393,800	225,157 22	157,245 21	30,492 25	106,722 88	2.13
1870..	184,266	18,769,195	5,352,400	24,141,595	24,561,645	249,889 37	181,246 84	30,702 06	147,684 76	2.49

FLUSHING—was first granted by letters patent—issued by the Dutch Governor Keift, Oct. 10, 1645—to a company of English immigrants.² This grant was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, March 23, 1685.³ Under the provisions of these charters a considerable amount of land was held in common, to be under the charge of 5 trustees, elected annually. It was recognized as a town under the State Government, March, 7, 1788. It lies upon the n. border of the co. w. of the centre. Its surface is moderately uneven and has a gentle inclination to the n. A low range of hills extends along its s. border and separates it from Jamaica. Flushing Creek, the principal stream, forms a portion of the w. boundary. The principal indentations upon the coast are Flushing Bay, Powells Cove, Little Bay, and Little Neck Bay. An extensive salt marsh extends along Flushing Creek and the head of Flushing Bay. Gardening, fruit growing, and the floral and nursery business constitute the leading pursuits of the people. The town supports its own poor, and has a house and farm for their accommodation. The Board of Town Auditors of Flushing,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 253,100. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total,
1850	123,360	46,236	169,636
1855	119,549	57,202	176,751
1860	115,564	43,539	159,113
1865	119,517	47,327	166,844

²The first patentees were Thomas Farrington, John Lawrence, John Hicks, John Townsend, Thomas Stiles, Robert Field, Thomas Saul, John Marston, Thos. Applegate, Lawrence, Dutch, Wm. Lawrence, Henry Sawtell, Wm. Thorne,

Michael Willard, Robt. Firman, and William Wigdeon, for themselves and associates.

³ The patentees named in the patent of Gov. Nicoll were John Lawrence (alderman of New York city), Richard Cornwell, Chas. Bridges, Wm. Lawrence, Robert Terry, Wm. Noble, John Forbush, Elias Doughty, Robert Field, Philip Udall, Thomas Stiles, Benj. Field, Wm. Pidgeon, John Adams, John Hinckman, Nicholas Panell, Thos. Feeks, and John Bowne; and those in the patent of Gov. Dongan were Elias Doughty, Thos. Willett, John Bowne, Matthias Harvey, Thos. Hicks, Richard Cornwell, John Hinckman, Jonathan Wright, and Samuel Hoyt.—*Patents*, I, 61, V, 222, 325, *Sec. Office*.

were by act of April 3, 1868, empowered to cause an accurate survey and map to be made of the town, at a cost of not over \$3,000. **Flushing**, (p. o.,) at the head of Flushing Bay, was incorp. April 9, 1813, and is org. under an act of May 3, 1869. It contains 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices,¹ several private seminaries,² and has a limited amount of manufactures. It is connected with New York by the Flushing and North Side R. R., and a steam ferry from Hunters Point. From its proximity to New York, it has become the residence of many wealthy persons doing business in the city. Pop. 6,223. **College Point**,³ (p. o.,) on the Sound, e. of Flushing Bay, is a modern village, and was incorp. April 5, 1867. Pop. 3,652. It is on the extreme n. part of the town and derives its name from St. Paul's College, incorp. May 9, 1840, but never fully established, and since abandoned. By an act of March 10, 1870, the village was allowed to borrow \$60,000 for school purposes. It has an extensive manufactory of India Rubber goods, &c.⁴ **Whitestone**, (p. o.,) on the Sound, was incorp. April 15, 1869, and has a population of 1,907. It has large manufactories and several fine residences. It was named from a large boulder near the landing. **Mara-thon**, at the head of Little Neck Bay, is a small village. **Bay Side**, (p. o.,) has a population of 477. **Spring Hill**, **Spring Vale**, **Union Place**, **Little Neck**, (p. o.,) **Fresh Meadows**, **Willets Point**, **Rock Hill**, **Head of Vleigh**, &c., are names of small places and settlements. **Wilkins Point**, has been selected as a site for a fort, and with Fort Schuyler on the opposite side of the Sound, would command the approach by water by this channel. This fort has been many years under construction. The town was first settled by English, who had probably lived in Holland. They arrived at New Amsterdam in 1645, and were encouraged to settle under the Dutch authority, with promises of religious freedom.⁵

HEMPSTEAD—was granted by Gov. Keift to several English families, Nov. 14, 1644. This patent was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, March 6, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, April 17, 1685.⁶ Upon the erection of North Hempstead, in 1784, its name was changed to South Hempstead; and its present name was re-adopted Feb. 5, 1796. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the s. side of the island, extending 20 mi. along the ocean, and embracing about 100 sq. mi. The shore is bordered by a line of beaches and sand hills; and within them are Hempstead and South Oyster Bays, inclosing a large number of low, sedgy

¹ The *Flushing Journal*, weekly. Henry E. Lincoln, ed. & pub. Size 23 by 32. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1842.

Flushing Times, daily, Sundays excepted. Walter R. Burling, ed. and pub. Size 19 by 26. Terms \$5.00. Estab. in 1865.

Long Island Times, weekly issue of the above. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1855.

² The *Flushing Library Association* was incorporated April 17, 1869.

The *Patriot Orphan Home* was founded in 1861, and incorp. in 1862, under the general law, as the "N. Y. Ladies' Educational Union." Its name was changed to the present, April 21, 1863. Removed from 6th Av., N. Y., to Flushing, in April, 1864. It is a plain, 3 story wooden building, 50 feet square, with rear extension, and will receive 120 inmates. Lot 7 acres. Property worth \$22,390. Cash balance, \$4,231.30, and \$2,500 invested. Expenses last year, \$19,356.41. Average number supported, 120.

The village has also several R. C. institutions:

St. Joseph's Convent, 7 professed, 11 nov., 4 postulants;

St. Joseph's Academy, under Sisters of St. Joseph, 90 pupils;

St. Joseph's Academy for Boys, under the same, 30 boarders.

Saxford Hall, opened in New York city, May, 1841; removed to Flushing, 1845, is a private insane asylum, and has accommodations for 35 patients.

³ This place was formerly known as *Lawrence's Neck*. Several farms have been laid out into village plots, each one taking a distinct name. An Episcopal college was incorporated here in 1840, but it has since been abandoned. The location of this institution gave the name to the village.

⁴ By an Act of May 6, 1868, Conrad Poppenhusen was empowered to found an institution in the village of College Point, for the protection and care of infants under 5 years, together with an institution for the advancement of sciences and arts, with such collections, library, apparatus, &c., as might be useful for that purpose, and for the improvement of the moral and social condition of the working classes.

⁵ The religious faith of these people was much the same as that afterward professed by the Quakers, who had not become at that period a distinct sect in England. Their first religious teacher was Francis Doughty, from Taunton, Mass., a Baptist, who became a Quaker in 1657, as did many of the inhabitants. The celebrated George Fox visited America in 1672, and preached in this town. He was entertained at the house of John Bowne, who had particularly

suffered from the persecutions of the Dutch; but his dwelling not being sufficiently large to accommodate the audience, his hearers assembled under the shade of the venerable oaks, one of which is still standing.

⁶ The grantees named in the first patent were Robert Fordham, John Strickland, John Ogden, John Karman, John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood; those in the second patent were John Hicks, J. P., Capt. John Seaman, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Karman, John Smith, sr. and jr.; and those in the third were Capt. John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, sr., Richard Gildersleeves, sr., and Nath'l Pearsall.—*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, II, 14; *Patents IV*, 55, V, 162; *See, Office*.

Among the early settlers were Rev. Richard Denton, Jonas Wood, Wm. Raynor, Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Ogden, John Karman, Capt. John Underhill, Andrew Ward, Thurston and Robert Raynor, Matthew Mitchell, and Robert Fordham. In 1647 the first eight, with Robert Ashman, Jeremy Edmund, and Terry Wood, Benjamin and John Coe, Samuel Strickland, John Topping, John Fordham William and John Lawrence, Henry Hudson, Thomas Ireland, Richard Valentine, Wm. Thuckstone, Nicholas Tanner, William, John, sr. and Jr. Jas., and Abram Smith, Richard, jr., Samuel, Daniel, and Kath'l Denton, Thomas Armitage, Simon Searing, Thomas Wilson, Henry Pierson, Jos. and Wm. Scott, Henry Whitson, Richard and John Lewis, Thomas Stevenson, John Sturge, John and Robert Williams, Wm. Rogers, Richard Ogden, John Fouks, Wm. Washburn, Thos. Sherman, Francis Yates, John Ellison, Wm. Shadding, Johnson, and Charles Foster, Roger Lines, Samuel Clark, John Hubb.(?) Thomas Pope, Daniel Whitehead, Edward Raynor, John Smith, Samuel Bacons, and John Strickland were freeholders, and shared in the division of the lands. A part of the above locations are now included in North Hempstead.

The first child born of white parents in town was Caleb Karman, son of John Karman, Jan. 9, 1645. An order was made at their General Court, Sept. 16, 1659, requiring all persons to "repair to the publicke Meetings and Assemblies on the Lords days, and on publicke days of fastings and thanksgivings, appointed by the publicke authority, both on the forenoons and afternoons," under a penalty of five guilders for the first, 10 for the second, and 20 for the third offense. The Rev. Richard Denton, a prominent founder, was their first pastor. He returned to England in 1659. His eldest son, Daniel Denton, wrote the first historical account of New York ever published. It was printed in London in 1670.

islands. West of the bay a long, narrow sandbar, known as Rockaway Beach,¹ extends to the s. w., forming the e. boundary of Jamaica Bay. Wide salt meadows border upon the bays, and from them the land spreads out into an almost 15 mi. long and 4 wide level plain. This plain was from colonial times a common belonging to the town. By an act of April 23, 1867, the electors were allowed to vote upon the acceptance of terms that had been offered by A. T. Stewart, of New York, for the purchase of the common lands belonging to the town. If approved, the Supervisor and Town Clerk were to execute deeds, conveying all the titles of the town to these lands, so far as sold. The proceeds were to be invested for the use of the town. The electors were by act of May 3, 1870, directed to elect a Town Treasurer, to hold office three years, under an official bond of \$200,000, to have custody of the moneys received from the sale of the common or lands, or from the rental or sale of any public lands, or privileges formerly vested in the town. The Supervisor and Town Clerk were directed to transfer all books, moneys and securities to his care, and the mode of investment of the moneys was presented. The income is applied for the support of schools, and the town poor, and the surplus added to the principal. The Treasurer is required to report to the Town Auditors when required, and to publish a report annually in all the newspapers in the town.

A lot of 40 acres of the Plains land was conveyed to the Co. Agricultural Soc. for a fair ground, upon a nominal consideration, upon a vote of the town, April 3, 1866, and sanctioned by the legislature, April 23, 1867. An act of May 4, 1869, allowed the purchase of a farm in Hempstead for the support of the town poor. A large tract of salt marsh still belongs to the town. **Hempstead**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, was incorp. June 2, 1853, and has easy communication with New York by branches of the L. I. and S. S. railroads, which render it a convenient place of residence for those doing business in the city. It has three churches, 2 newspapers,² several private seminaries, and a system of public schools. Population 2,316. **Seaford**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part was formerly known as "Jerusalem South." **Merrick**, (p. o.) **Bellmore**, (Sta.) **Greenwich**, **Freeport**,³ **Atlantic**, (p. o.) **Milburn**, **Baldwinsville**, **Rockville Centre**, (p. o.) **Ridgewood**, **New Bridge**, **Cedar Grove**, **Lawrence**, **Washington Square**, **Smithville South**, (p. o.) **Pearsalls Corner**, and **Brookfield**, are small villages and neighborhoods with distinct names. **Valley Stream**, (p. o.) is on the S. S. R. R., where a branch crosses from Rockaway on the beach to Hempstead. **Far Rockaway**, and **Rockaway**, (p. o.) are noted places for sea bathing, with extensive hotels and numerous boarding houses open in summer. **East Rockaway**, is a p. o. This town is rapidly settling under the impulse given by the completion of r. r. facilities, and the opening of the Plains for settlement, under the management of Mr. Stewart. The town was first settled in 1643, by English, who had first settled at Wethersfield and Stamford, in Conn. They founded the first English settlement within the co.⁴ The town early acquired a prominent rank, and its records (preserved at North Hempstead) contain a large amount of valuable historical information. Horse races were established here by the Governor in 1669. The first church (Presb.) was started in 1648.⁵

JAMAICA—was first granted for settlement by Gov. Stuveysant, March 21, 1656; and a more ample patent was granted in 1660. The rights of the town were confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 15, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, March 17, 1686. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. A range of low sand hills forms its n. boundary; but the remainder of the town consists of an extensive alluvial plain, and a series of wide salt marshes along the shore. Jamaica Bay, forming its s. boundary, incloses a large number of low, marshy islands. Several small streams take their rise in springs and small ponds among the hills and flow s. to the bay.⁶ A considerable tract immediately bordering upon the marshes is kept in a high state of fertility by artificial means, and is devoted

¹ The Rockaway Beach Land and Improvement co. was incorp. April 30, 1866.

² *Hempstead Inquirer*, weekly; Henry M. Onderdonk, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1851.

Queens County Sentinel, weekly; Loft Van De Water, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1855.

³ The *South Side Observer*, is published weekly, at Freeport, by George Wallace. Size, 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1865.

⁴ The L. I. Camp Meeting Asso. of the M. E. Church, was incorp. May 5, 1850, and allowed to acquire 100 acres near this place, and to hold \$200,000 of property.

⁵ Interesting details of the early settlement have been published in a work, entitled "*Queens Co. in the Olden Time*."

⁶ Several of these ponds have been purchased by the Brooklyn Water Works Company. The remains of a mastodon were found in excavating at Baisleys Pond, in this town, March 27, 1856. They consisted of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bones, blackened, but not mineralized.

to market gardening. The town poor are annually let to the lowest bidder.¹ **Jamaica**, (p. o.,) near the n. border of the town, was incorp. April 14, 1814. It contains 7 churches, the Union Hall Academy, several private seminaries, a union school, 3 newspaper offices,² and several manufactories. A fine town hall has lately been constructed. Besides the L. I. R. R. to Hunter's Point, the village has connection with the city by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Branch, and South Side Railroads; with E. N. Y. by horse cars, and with Hempstead by stages. Pop. 3,791. **Woodhaven**, (p. o.,) was organized in 1850, by some capitalists for a shoe manufactory. It has excellent r. r. facilities and is increasing rapidly. There is a manufactory of house furnishing hardware at this place, employing 500 operatives. It has a Presb. and Cong. ch., public school, etc. **Cypress Avenue**, is on the r. r., near the line of Kings co., near the former "Union Race Course," since sold for other purposes. **Richmond Hill**, (Clarenceville p. o.,) is a village plat, on the R. R. e. of Jamaica. **Hopedale, Centreville, Jamaica Heights, Locust Avenue, and Willow Tree**, are village plats, and the latter a R. R. sta., e. of Jamaica. **Queens**, (p. o.,) is a r. r. sta. and village, with a Reformed and Episcopal church. **Springfield**, (Springfield Store p. o.,) in the e. part, extending to the bay, has a Meth., and a Presb. ch. **Woodburgh, Ocean Point, Beach, & Hewetts**, are r. r. stations. Jamaica was settled about 1650, by people from Hempstead, who in that year obtained leave of the Dutch Government to purchase lands and erect a town, "according unto their place limited, named Canarsie, about midway from Hempstead." In 1702 the civil officers of government removed to this place, on account of prevailing sickness in N. Y. city. An attempt was made soon after to appropriate the Presb. church to the use of the Episcopalians,—which was resisted, and a controversy commenced, which was not settled until 1728. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1663. The Ref. P. D. Church was formed in 1702; and the first Prot. E. services were held during the same year. The Chapel of the Sisters—a neat edifice, built of hewn granite—was erected in the village cemetery, by Nicholas Ludlum, of New York. There are 8 churches in town, 2 M. E., Af. M. E., Reformed Bab., Presb., Prot. Episc., and R. C.



LONG ISLAND CITY—was formed in Newtown, May 6, 1870, and includes the former villages of Blissville, Hunter's Point, Ravenswood, and Astoria. It is divided into five wards, viz.: 1st, of Hunter's Point ward; 2d, Blissville ward; 3d, or Ravenswood ward; 4th, or Astoria ward, and 5th, or Bowery Bay ward. Its officers are a Mayor, Recorder, Collector, Treasurer, and Aldermen from each ward, and a few minor officers. The Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer are *ex officio* water commissioners, with power to take any waters of Queens co. not owned or used by the city of Brooklyn, and to construct water works. Nothing has been done toward the completion of this measure, from

the inability to procure a supply. In 1871 (April 13) it was separated from Newtown and made an independent city, and a revised charter was granted.³ The city extends along the East River from Newtown creek to Hallets Cove, and back to, but not including the Calvary Cemetery tract. **Hunters Point**, (Long Island City p. o.,) derives its importance from being the principal w. terminus of the Long Island, and Flushing and North Side R. R., and the seat of an extensive freight business and important manufactories, ship building, etc. It is at the mouth of Newtown Creek, which is navigable for small craft. Several ferries connect Hunter's Point with New York city. Pop. 1,596. **Ravenswood**, is an elegant village with fine dwellings and grounds along the East River. Pop. 1,536. **Astoria**,

¹ The town elects trustees annually to manage its property. It has a fund—given by Henry Townsend nearly two centuries since—for the relief of poor widows and children, persons blind, lame, or aged, and such as should be unable to get a living, or any that should suffer by fire and whose necessities might call for relief."

² *Long Island Democrat*, (Dem.,) weekly; T. J. Brenton, ed. Size, 23 by 32. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1835.

³ *Long Island Farmer*, (Repub.,) weekly; Charles Wolling, ed. and pub. Size, 28 by 40, 8 pages. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1819.

Jamaica Standard, (Dem.,) weekly; John O'Donnell, Jr., ed. and prop. Size, 26 by 40. Terms \$2.50. Established in 1868.

Katholische Kirchen Zeitung, (Religious,) weekly; 8 pages. Size, 26 by 28. Max. Oertel, ed. and pub. Dated from N. Y. city where it is printed.

³ Commissioners were appointed by act of April 26, 1871, for laying out streets, avenues, parks, and roads in this city.

formerly "*Hallett's Core*," is a populous suburb of the great metropolis. Pop. 5,004. It is connected with New York by ferries, and has adjacent the most difficult points of navigation that occurs in any of the approaches to New York Harbor. This dangerous passage is Hell-gate Channel, at the w. entrance of Long Island Sound; a commercial thoroughfare through which a much greater amount of property passes every year than through the Narrows. Yet from sunken rocks and strong currents, it cannot be safely passed at certain stages of the tide by sailing vessels, nor at any time by vessels of heavy draft. Various projects have been proposed for the improvement of the channel, as by exploding heavy charges of powder in tin cans, sunk to the top of the rocks. There is now in course of preparation a measure which cannot fail to wholly remove Hallett's Point, the most difficult part of the passage, as well as the rock at the bottom of the river, to a depth below the reach of the largest vessels, at the lowest stage of the tide. This work consists of an open excavation, with tunnels under the river, by which as much as possible of the rock will be removed, and only slender columns of rock are left to support the shell of rock above. These columns will in the end be pierced, and heavy charges of nitro-glycerine placed in them, connected by electrical wires. When every thing is ready, the excavation will be filled with water, and the charge exploded. Any loose rock that may still be in the way of navigation, may afterwards be lifted up and removed.

The open excavation is half circular, with vertical sides and a level floor, 32 feet below mean, low tide. Ten "headings," radiate from this open space, in as many directions under the river,¹ some of them extending several hundred feet. Cross galleries occur at frequent intervals, and new headings begin as the first ones separate, leaving pillars of rock about 10 feet square, supporting the roof, and the river above. The drilling is done with steam power by swiftly revolving iron tubes set with diamonds. The steam power is conveyed into the headings by pipes from boilers in sheds adjoining, which also contain the pumping and hoisting machinery. The work is already far advanced, and its early and successful completion beyond a doubt. The work is done by Welsh miners, under the direction of General Newton of the army, and at the expense of the United States. Astoria has been noted for its nurseries and floral establishments, which find ready patronage from their proximity to the metropolis. There is one newspaper published in this city.² A project is under consideration for connecting this city with New York by a suspension bridge, for which a charter has been granted and surveys made. The point selected is said to be from Ravenswood to 79th St., N. Y. An act passed in 1871, (chap. 437,) has reference to this enterprise, which is known as the "New York and Long Island Bridge Co."

NEWTOWN,—(known as "Middlebury" by the Dutch,) was patented by Governor Stuyvesant in 1652, and again in 1666³ and 1683 by English governors. It was organized as a town in 1788. Long Island city was organized in 1870, and taken off in 1871. It lies near the w. border of the town, between Brooklyn and Flushing Bay, and includes North and South Brothers, Riker's and Berrien's Islands. The southern border rises into hills of moderate elevation, but the remainder is nearly level. Extensive salt meadows border the creeks and bays of some of which extend into the interior. The tide ebbs and flows through these channels rendering their improvement difficult, but not impossible. Market gardening constitutes the leading agricultural business of the town. There are numerous town plots surveyed out, inviting settlement, and affording more or less attractions for residence, and facilities for manufactures. **Woodside**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. station in the s. part. **Winfield**, a mile from Woodside where the N. Y. & Flushing R. R. crosses the L. I. R. R. **Newtown**, (p. o.,) near the centre. Pop. 2,408. **Penny Bridge**, on the line of L. I. city. **Winfield**, and **West Flushing**, are on the Flushing and N. S. R. R. **Melvina**, **Columbusville**, Pop. 1,251): **Winantsville**, **Lawrenceville**, **Locust Grove**, **New Astoria**, **Middle Village**, **Fresh Pond**, **Glen-dale**, **S. Williamsburgh**, and **Dutch Kills**, are localities with distinct names and mostly village plats. **Calvary Cemetery**, in this town, is a prominent burial place

¹ These headings or tunnels, are named from prominent American citizens, living and deceased, in the following order, commencing on the west: I. Farrigut; II. Madison; III. Humphreys; IV. Hoffman; V. Sherman; VI. Jefferson; VII. Grant; VIII. McClellan; IX. Franklin; X. Jackson.

² *Long Island City Star*; weekly.

³ This deed contained the names of Capt. Richard Best, J. P.; Capt. Thos. Lawrence, Capt. John Coe, John Burroughs, Ralph Hunt, Daniel Whitehead, and J. Burger Yost; and the second the names of 108 freeholders. The annual quit-rent was £34s.—*Patents*, II, 78; *Sec. Office*. *Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, II, 142.

of the Catholics of N. Y. and Brooklyn. There are several other cemeteries in this town. Settlement began in Newtown in 1651, by English immigrants with permission of the Dutch. Berrien's Island, near Lawrence Point, has an area of 12 acres. Riker's Island has over 50 acres, and was used in the late war as a rendezvous for troops organizing for the field.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD—was formed from Hempstead, April 6, 1784, but for many years continued to enjoy in common with that town the rights of claming, fishing and cutting grass npon the south meadows. In 1815 these rights were divided, each town receiving its own, and in 1830 the public lands belonging to the town were sold. This town lies upon L. I. Sound, between Little Neck Bay and Hempstead Harbor, and extends south to near the middle of Hempstead Plains. A range of low hills extends centrally across the town, and the north part is moderately hilly. Hempstead Harbor and Manhasset Bay are deep indentations from the Sound, dividing the shore into "necks," which are known as "Cow," "Great," "Motts," "Prospect," "Sands," "Barkers," and "Newletts" Necks or Points. The Flushing and North Shore R. R., and a branch of the L. I. R. R., afford ready communication with New York. **Manhasset**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a scattered village, with four or five churches. Cow Neck, to the east of this, was formerly a common pasture in the early settlement, and in 1658 it had 60 owners. **Roslyn**, (p. o.,) at the head of Hempstead Harbor, is a place of some manufactures, and being on a branch of the L. I. R. R., has greatly increased within a few years. Pop. 655. **North Hempstead**, (Old Westbury p. o.,) is at the old c. h. **Mineola**, an important R. R. centre, is the site of the new c. h. **Brookdale, Lakeville, Great Neck**, (p. o.,) **Montrose, Port Washington**, (p. o.,) Pop. 804; **Westbury, Cowlesville, Carl Place, Hyde Park**, (near Hyde Park p. o.,) **Farmers Village**, and other localities, have a local name, and most of them surveyed plats, and attempted the beginning of villages. Settlement was begun in this town in 1840, by a company of English from Lynn, Mass., under authority of an agent of Lord Stirling to whom Long Island had been granted. Being repelled by the Dutch, they afterwards settled at Southampton. The town affords a great number of charming residences along the sound and in the interior, and its agricultural interests are chiefly the furnishing of milk, fruits and culinary vegetables for the city markets. The Great Neck Dock Co. was incorp. May 9, 1859; cap. \$4,000.

OYSTER BAY—was patented by Gov. Nicoll, Nov. 29, 1667, and confirmed by Gov. Andross, Sept. 29, 1677. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the e. extremity of the co., and extends across the island from the sound to the ocean. The n. shore is deeply indented by irregular bays, the principal of which are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Oyster Bay Harbors, Mill Neck Creek, and Mosquito Cove. Cove Neck, Centre Island,¹ and Mosquito Neck are long peninsulas formed by these bays; Lloyds Neck is a peninsula extending e. of Cold Spring Harbor. The great indentation of South Oyster Bay, separated from the ocean by Jones Beach, forms the s. boundary. This bay is bordered by salt meadows, and incloses several marshy islands belonging to the town. A range of hills extends through the n. part; and the remainder of the surface is level. The town poor are supported by the Jones Fund.² **Oyster Bay**, (p. o.,) on Oyster Bay Harbor, contains 6 churches and 889 inhabitants; **Glen Cove**, (p. o.,) near Hempstead Harbor, in the n. w. part, contains 3 churches, a printing office,³ fire insurance office, and a corn starch factory. **South Oyster Bay**, is a scattered village on the s. shore. **Farmingdale**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet and r. r. station near the e. line; **Hicksville**, (p. o.,) is a r. r. station near the w. line. **Syosset**, (p. o.,) is a r. r. sta. **Norwich**, (East Norwich p. o.,) is a farming settlement 3 mi. s. e. of Oyster Bay, and being central is the usual place for town meetings, military reviews and the like. **Cedar Swamp**, (Greenvale p. o.,) s. e. of Glen Cove, and **Locust Valley**, (p. o.,) n. e. of the same place, has r. r. connection by way of L. I. R. R. with N. Y. **Jericho**, (p. o.,) is a settlement n. of Hicksville; **Woodbury**,

¹ Includes about 600 acres of good land, and connected with the main shore by a beach. It has a brick yard upon it.

² In 1656 Samuel Jones gave \$30,000 for the support of the poor of this town and North Hempstead; and if the income of this fund was more than sufficient for this purpose, the overplus was to belong to Flushing. A farm was purchased at Brooklyn, upon which suitable buildings have been erected for the support of the poor. Walter R. Jones gave \$5,000 more for the same purpose. The fund is

managed by 3 trustees, chosen by this town, and 2 by N. Hempstead. The institution is known as the "Jones Institute;" and it supports 60 to 70 indigent persons. By Act of March 30, 1866, the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead were allowed to raise \$12,000 for the trustees of the Jones Fund, for the erection of buildings and improvement of the farm, in Oyster Bay.

³ *Glen Cove Gazette*, weekly. E. M. Lincoln, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1857.

(p. o.) is a small village, near the E. border; **Lloyds Neck**, is a farming vicinity, in the extreme N. E. part;¹ **Bethphage**, is a farming locality, and **Brookville**, is a hamlet.² **Fort Neck**, was named from two ancient Indian forts.³ **Dosoris**,⁴ **Lattingtown**, and **Matinicock**,⁵ are localities N. E. of Glen Cove. An attempt was made by a party of English to make a settlement in this town in 1640; but the settlers were driven off by the Dutch. In 1642 other English parties, who had purchased lands of the Indians, were also driven off. The question of jurisdiction was a matter of debate until 1650, when commissioners were appointed on both sides to settle it. The w. boundary of Oyster Bay was fixed upon as the line of separation of the two colonies; and in 1653 the first permanent English settlement was made upon land previously purchased of the Indians.⁶ In 1662 the town formed a close alliance with Conn. De Lancey's corps of royalists built a small fort on the hill, s. of the village of Oyster Bay, in 1776; and it was occupied by Simcoe's Queen's Rangers in 1778 and '79.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.



Sandstone, and limestone which constitute the Taconic rocks of Prof. Emmons. Upon the summits and sides of the mountains the soil is thin and poor; but in the valleys it consists of gravelly loam, and is moderately fertile. The Petersburgh Mts. occupy the whole central part of the co. They generally have precipitous sides on the E., with more gradual declivities on the w. In some places the summits spread out over a wide surface, constituting a high, sterile plateau broken by hills and rocks. They are composed of the shales and limestone belonging to the Hudson River group. The soil is generally hard and sterile, consisting of a stiff clay and disintegrated slate, largely underlaid by a retentive hardpan.

Hudson River is on the w. boundary of the co.; and along its bank extends an intervalle varying from a few rods to a half mile in width, and bounded by a series of bluffs 100 to 200 feet in height. From the summits of the bluffs to the foot of Petersburgh Mts. the country assumes the character of a broken, hilly upland. This region is composed of the drift deposits mixed with disintegrated slates, in some places the clay, and in others the sand, predominating.

The valley of Kinderhook Creek, Little Hoosick, and Hoosick Rivers, extends through the

¹ This neck, containing 2,849 acres, is separated from the remainder of the town by Cold Spring Harbor. It is connected with Huntington, Suffolk co., by a narrow isthmus. It is principally devoted to the raising of stock. Daily steamer touch at Lloyd's Dock, on the west side of the neck.

² This place was settled by the Dutch, to assert their claim to lands claimed by the English. The Jones Institute is located here.

³ In 1775, Daniel Jones, of this place, gave £300 sterling for a charity school at Oyster Bay.

⁴ Sometimes written *Dosoris*. It is an abbreviation of *dos uoris*, or "dowry of a wife"—the property having come to the first settler, Coles, by his wife.

⁵ A Friends' meetinghouse was erected here in 1692.

⁶ Peter Wright, Wm. Leveridge, Samuel Mayo, Wm. and John Washburne, Thos. Arnaline, Anthony Wright, Roit, Williams, and Richard Holdbrook were joint purchasers. Henry Townsend obtained a grant for a mill, Sept., 1661, and erected the first mill, in 1663. There were 53 freeholders in town.

E. part of the co. The summit level in this valley at S. Berlin, between the waters flowing s. and those flowing n., is 600 feet above tide. The numerous streams that flow from the Petersburgh Mts. westward to the Hudson have worn deep ravines through the clay bluffs, forming lateral valleys, which extend eastward from the valley of the Hudson. Among the Petersburgh Mts. are numerous small lakes and ponds. Several interesting mineral springs are found within the county.

The narrow intervals, and a large portion of the uplands, are adapted to grain, and produce liberal crops, chiefly of corn, oats, spring wheat, potatoes, and flax; but the soil is generally best adapted to grazing and dairying, especially along the E. towns, where these occupations form the leading pursuits. Manufactures are extensively carried on at Troy and in the Hoosick Valley, and commerce has received much attention at Troy, and at an earlier day at Lansingburgh.

The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends along the Hudson River to Troy, with 2 bridges at Albany and 1 at Troy, connecting with the lines of that road westward. The Boston and Albany extends from Greenbush, opposite Albany, to Boston, passing through the towns of East Greenbush and Schodack. The Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. (leased to the Del. & Hud. Canal Co.,) extends from Troy to Ballston, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland, with various connecting branches. The Troy and Boston R. R. crosses the towns of Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown, and Hoosick, with a branch to Bennington. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes through the whole eastern tier of towns crossing the T. & B. R. R. at Petersburgh. The Greenbush and Johnsonville R. R. has its s. end in this co. A railroad from Albany to Sand Lake and thence eastward, has been proposed. The Champlain and Erie Canals open into the Hudson opposite to Troy, and a large part of their commerce enters tide water here. The Hudson is usually navigable for large steamers to Troy. Lansingburgh was formerly an important commercial point, and small vessels may still pass up to that village through a lock in the Troy dam.

The county seat is the city of Troy, situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson. The courthouse—built at the joint expense of the city and co., and containing the court-room and co. and city offices¹—is situated on the corner of Congress and Second Sts. The jail is on Ferry, corner of Fifth st. The poorhouse is 2 mi. from Troy, and is built of brick, 2 stories high, 150 by 40 ft., with a wing of same height and material, 30 by 40 ft., and a wooden structure built in 1860, 1 story, 108 by 28 ft. Except the latter, the buildings are old, and frequently require repair, and the arrangements are severely censured by the State Board, who remark that “the co. doubtless will reap its fruits in a large amount of pauperism and crime, together with increased and burdensome taxation.” The lunatic asylum is of brick, 3 stories, 30 by 60 ft. The premises are on a farm of 146 acres, worth \$83,000. The Supervisors of this co. were, by act of April 17, 1862, required to convene on the third Tuesday of March annually, to organize and appoint committees. They could at this time enter upon any business of the Board excepting auditing of accounts. They also meet the next Tuesday after general elections as in other counties.

The greater part of the co. was included in the patent of Killian Van Rensselaer, in 1630; and the first settlement was made by tenants under him the same year. The lands were held by the same tenure as those in Albany co., and similar difficulties have frequently occurred in endeavoring to enforce the collection of rents. Upon the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer (formerly Lieutenant Governor) the manor was divided, the portion E. of the river passing into the hands of his son Wm. P.; and since that time a considerable portion of the leased land has been conveyed in fee. About half of Nassau, a third of Stephentown, a third of Sand Lake, a third of North and East Greenbush, a third of Brunswick, a quarter of Grafton and a few farms in Berlin, Poestenkill, and Schodack are still held under manorial leases. The county shared largely in the anti-rent feeling, but the murder of Deputy Sheriff Griggs, in July 1869, has done much toward creating a strong sentiment in favor of law and order.

During the French wars, the n. border of the co. was repeatedly ravaged by the enemy and the settlements were broken up. Upon the approach of Burgoyne's army in 1777, the American families hastily fled with such property as could be easily removed, leaving the

¹ This building was begun in 1823, and finished in 1831. It is in the Greekian style modeled from the temple of Theseus at Athens, omitting the side columns, and is built of Sing Sing marble. The first building was of brick, on the present courthouse site.

houses and farms to be plundered by the enemy. Scouting parties of the British penetrated as far s. as Lansingburgh. The battle of Bennington was fought within the limits of the co., Aug. 16, 1777, and from that moment the American cause daily grew brighter. The proprietor of the manor extended every possible assistance to the distressed families flying before the invaders, proving to them a sincere friend in their hour of need.

Shortly before the admission of Vermont into the Union, that ambitious State assumed to extend its bounds westward across the northern part of this co. to the Hudson River. These pretensions were of course promptly denied by the State, and were soon afterwards abandoned by Vermont.

Excepting the difficulties attending the anti-rent excitement, few events have occurred to impede the general growth and prosperity of the co. The fine opportunities for establishing manufactories at and near the city of Troy, which have been largely improved, have greatly tended to promote the wealth and population of this region.

The troops raised in the late war were as follows: The 2d Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers was organized at Troy, May 10th, 1861, for two years, and left the State on the 22d. The 2d Cavalry (known on the record of the War Department as the 7th), was also organized in Troy, in 1861, some companies being enlisted elsewhere.

A Regimental Camp was formed at Troy, in the fall of 1861, under Col. A. J. Morrison, and parts of the 7th (Black Horse) Cavalry, and 104th Infantry Regiments were raised there.

Troy was designated as the recruiting rendezvous of the 12th Senatorial District, by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, and the 125th and (in part) the 169th Regiments were raised at this encampment, which was upon the Fair Grounds between Troy and Lansingburgh. The 123d, also formed in this District, was organized at Salem, Washington County. The 21st N. Y. Cavalry (Griswold Light Cavalry), was organized in Troy, in the Fall of 1863, and was retained in service until 1866, Co. A, being the last of New York troops retained in the service of the U. S. in the late war. This Regiment was enlisted in Rensselaer, Albany, Tioga, and Monroe cos. Parts of the 30th, 93d, and 192d Vol. Infantry, 2d, 6th, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 21st Cav., 2d Vet. Cav., and 12th Battery, were also enlisted in this county.

The *Rensselaer Co. Monument Association*, was incorp. April 23, 1867, for the purpose of acquiring a plat of ground in or near Troy, and the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the late war from this county.

-POPULATION of towns (and City of Troy) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Berlin.....	2,223	2,149	2,068	249	228	209	217	234	229	257	202	304	197	228	277
Brunswick....	3,130	3,175	3,128	290	335	273	340	377	365	379	230	291	353	343	361
Clinton.....	1,607	1,663	1,815	145	167	110	194	144	206	169	170	176	230	183	195
E Greenbush...	1,837	1,673	1,519	149	245	324	56	245	184	233	109	240	152	169	220
Grafton.....	3,992	4,779	6,202	39	440	240	475	304	581	265	533	375	319	301	624
Greenbush....	4,446	4,733	5,728	572	409	375	367	540	476	533	390	582	639	536	630
Hoosick.....	5,374	6,072	6,804	631	438	531	457	756	472	748	394	846	510	716	588
Lansingburgh	3,693	2,694	2,705	506	214	413	214	466	262	450	207	470	279	414	276
Nassau.....	2,170	2,575	3,058	175	232	138	248	221	300	238	273	304	319	275	261
N. Greenbush...	1,696	1,670	1,732	226	187	165	189	214	167	235	149	239	160	185	240
Petersburgh...	3,826	3,831	4,093	480	332	367	321	527	295	490	216	594	302	510	276
Poestenkill...	1,433	1,952	1,769	156	262	115	203	196	234	203	225	193	239	151	280
Sand Lake....	2,502	2,606	2,633	330	241	297	225	324	252	355	215	359	260	297	296
Schaghticoke...	2,929	3,054	3,125	239	304	256	304	332	305	394	243	423	275	406	319
Schodack....	3,993	4,015	4,442	406	432	328	447	395	511	390	498	441	603	358	506
Stephentown...	2,311	2,026	2,133	347	180	303	183	322	162	321	126	313	174	233	256
Troy (City)...	39,235	39,293	46,465	3,173	3,815	2,360	3,366	3,577	4,365	3,865	3,274	4,457	4,833	3,929	5,560
Total.....	86,328	88,210	99,549	3,464	8,492	6,935	7,906	9,174	9,375	9,580	7,504	10,707	10,230	9,329	11,165

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN RENSSELAER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

(The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.)

YEAR.	Acrea of land assessed	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859.	395,000	\$19,257,655	\$7,325,763	\$26,674,215	.....	\$50,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$19,559 20	\$45,628 12	0.89
1860.	394,319	19,257,655	7,339,309	26,616,962	\$26,278,926	47,455 67	58,302 32	19,709 19	81,026 69	0.74
1861.	390,637	19,063,031	7,253,433	26,321,470	26,278,926	54,238 11	60,591 76	19,709 20	82,121 64	0.62
1862.	390,667	19,063,031	7,258,439	26,321,470	31,153,496	54,238 11	60,591 76	23,365 12	124,613 98	0.44
1863.	391,671	19,436,771	7,604,673	27,127,543	30,153,490	79,811 90	110,472 90	22,615 12	128,152 33	1.13
1864.	394,345	19,822,629	8,107,930	27,929,952	31,004,675	124,270 99	225,422 50	24,079 59	144,471 03	1.61
1865.	394,345	19,822,625	8,107,930	27,929,952	29,491,000	121,270 99	225,422 50	22,110 76	115,344 44	1.65
1866.	394,416	19,735,156	5,375,325	25,110,491	25,110,491	95,347 90	271,170 90	19,532 89	125,659 69	1.96
1867.	393,997	20,217,003	7,671,917	27,933,925	26,000,925	122,613 41	230,975 01	33,611 16	170,744 63	2.19
1868.	390,304	20,597,641	7,474,370	20,072,011	28,024,343	67,229 44	220,169 51	35,039 43	127,510 73	1.64
1869.	391,302	21,720,013	7,796,515	29,516,520	29,072,011	27,994 15	232,225 67	36,340 01	127,199 05	1.46
1870.	391,302	21,720,113	7,796,515	29,516,520	30,516,520	27,994 15	232,225 67	36,145 66	183,390 41	1.58

BERLIN—was formed from Petersburgh, Schodack, and Stephentown, March 21, 1806. A portion of Sand Lake was taken off in 1812. It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. Its surface consists of 2 ranges of mountains, separated by a narrow valley extending n. and s. The principal streams are Kinderhook Creek, flowing s., and Little Hoosick River, flowing n. The headwaters of these streams are but a few rods apart, near S. Berlin. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes centrally through this town. **Berlin, South Berlin** and **Centre Berlin**, are p. offices and R. R. Stations in the valley of the Little Hoosick. There is a cheese factory near South Berlin. Godfrey Brimmer located near N. Berlin in 1765.²

BRUNSWICK—was formed from Troy, March 20, 1807. A part of the town was reannexed to Troy, April 16, 1814. It lies a little n. w. of the centre of the co., upon the hilly region w. of the summits of the Petersburgh Mts. The most elevated portions of the town, in the extreme e. and in the n. w. parts, are 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. The principal streams are Poesten Kil, its tributary Quacken Kil, and Tomhammock Creek. The people are largely engaged in furnishing milk, vegetables and hay, to the Troy market.

Centre Brunswick, (p. o.) **Haynerville**, **Plattstown**, **East Brunswick**, **Millville**, (Eagle Mills p. o.,) and **Cropseyville**, (p. o.,) are small villages. The first settlement was made about 1760, by a company of Germans.³ This town suffered greatly upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, and after the battle of Saratoga many families of royalists withdrew to Canada, and but few returned.

EAST GREENBUSH—was formed from Greenbush, as “Clinton,” Feb. 23, 1855, and its name was changed April 14, 1858. It lies on the bank of the Hudson, s. w. of the centre of the co. The bluffs which border upon the river rise from the edge of the water to an elevation of 100 to 300 feet. The principal one of these, opposite Albany, is known as Pon-o-kose Hill. From the summits of these bluffs the surface spreads out into a rolling upland, rising toward the e. The chief streams are Tierken Kil, or Mill Creek, in the central, and Moordeners Creek in the s. w. part of the town. A large island called Papskanee, lies in the river, and belongs to this town. **East Greenbush**, (p. o.,) is the only village.

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 400,700. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	274,543	75,203	349,746
1855	292,373	101,003	393,376
1860	276,008	70,603	346,817
1865	290,210	90,663	380,873

²Among the other settlers were Reuben Bonesteel, and a family named Richer, who came in soon after Mr. Brimmer. In 1769, Peter Simmons and John O. Cropsey lived at the Hollow, and in the same year David Hull and Joseph Green came into town. Col. Bentley settled near N. Berlin, and Thomas Sweet, a blacksmith, at S. Berlin. James Green, a son of Joseph G., died in 1857, aged 100 years. David Hull kept the first tavern, before the Revolution, and

Hezekiah Hull opened an inn soon after the war. Caleb Bentley built the first gristmill, and Amos Sweet the first sawmill, in 1780. Dr. John Forbes, the first physician, located at S. Berlin in 1775. Soon after the battle of Lexington, two companies were formed in this and the adjacent towns, a part of whom were stationed at Dr. Hull's for local protection; the others were engaged elsewhere in active service.

Among the early settlers were David Coons, and families named Hardwick, Braunsleweiger, Springer, Borek, Hayner, Outhout, Van Arnam, Hogg, Fisher, Benn, Watson, Frey, Quackenboss, Muller, Goway, and Chum. A man named File kept the first inn, near the timber-hall, in 1790, and Henry Chum the first store, at Cropseyville. The first factory was erected by a company at “Albion,” now a part of Troy. The first mill was built by Cross, in 1792, with no tools but an axe, saw, and auger.

Settlements are supposed to have commenced here as early as 1630. During the war of 1812, extensive barracks were erected on the hills E. of Greenbush Village; and for several years the place was the centre of active military preparation, and the rendezvous of large bodies of troops. The accommodations were for 4,000 troops and hospital for 100. The last trace of them has disappeared. Edmund C. Genet, Minister of the French Republic to the U. S., was long a resident of this town, and died here July 14, 1834.

GREENBUSH—was so named by the Dutch from the pine woods that lined the river bank. It was formed from “*Rensseluerwyck*,” April 10, 1792. Another act of incorporation is dated March 17, 1795. A part of Sand Lake was set off in 1812, and “*Clinton*” (now E. Greenbush) and N. Greenbush in 1855, leaving but the corporate bounds of the village as defined by the act of April 9, 1852. Its surface consists of the flat intervalle on the river and a portion of the adjacent hillsides. **Greenbush**, (p. o.) was incorp. April 14, 1815, and the various acts relating to it were consolidated April 25, 1871. The upper part of the village, locally known as “East Albany,” contains large R. R. freight houses, and machine shops. The village proper is connected with Albany by a steam ferry, and the East Albany part will be accommodated with a foot bridge in connection with the new iron bridge now under construction. At present crossing is on some occasions interrupted a few days in the year, during flood, and when the river is closing and opening. The police of Greenbush are by act of May 6, 1870, under 2 com’rs elected for 2 years. There is a R. C. Institution on a hill E. of the village.¹ A weekly newspaper is printed at this place.²

CRAFTON—was formed from Troy and Petersburgh, March 20, 1807. It lies N. of the centre of the co., upon the summits of the Petersburgh Mts. Its surface is very broken, and the summits of the hills are 800 to 1,200 feet above tide. Among the hills are many ponds, several of which are of considerable size. The Quacken Kil is the principal stream. Considerable quantities of wood and charcoal are sent from this town to Troy. **Grafton**, (p. o.), **East Grafton**, and **Quacken Kil**, (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlements were made by tenants under Van Rensselaer, who paid an average annual rent of 10 bushels of wheat per 100 acres.³

HOOSICK—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies in the N. E. corner of the co. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of Hoosick River, and the wild, rocky regions of the Taghkanick and Petersburgh Mts., rising respectively on the E. and W. The two highest peaks are Fondas Hill in the s. E. and Potters Hill in the s. W. each about 900 feet above tide. The valleys are very narrow, and are bordered by steep hillsides. A belt of dark slate, which is quarried for roofing, extends along the E. bank of the river. East of the river, the rocks consist of a slaty shale and limestone, the latter furnishing lime. The principal streams are Hoosick and Walloomsac Rivers, Punch Kil, White Creek, and Shaw Brook. In the s. E. corner are 3 springs, from which issue nitrogen gas.⁴ Flax is very extensively cultivated.⁵ Considerable attention is also paid to manufactures. **Hoosick Falls**, (p. o.) was incorp. April 4, 1827. Pop. about 2,000. It has a graded school, (formerly Ball’s Seminary,) and important manufactures. **North Hoosick**, (p. o.), **Buskirk’s Bridge**, **Hoosick Corners**, (Hoosick p. o.), **Eagle Bridge** (p. o.) on the line of Washington co., **Walloomsac**, **West Hoosick**, (p. o.), **Junction**, (p. o.) and **Potter Hill**, (p. o.) are small villages and places. This town was included in the Hoosic Patent,⁶ granted June 3, 1688, and the Walloomsac Patent,⁷ granted June 15, 1739. The first settlements were made upon the Hoosick Patent by several Dutch families.⁸ A Dutch church was founded, and known as the “Tyoshoke Church,” at San Coick, near the N. border of the town. The settlement at Hoosick was entirely broken

¹The Mother House and Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy.

²*Rensselaer County Gazette*, weekly; McKee & McFarlane, eds. and publs. Size 24 by 36. Terms, #2. Established in 1850.

³Among the first settlers were families named Coon, Dimmons, and Owens. Stephen McClesney kept the first store and inn, in 1600. A gristmill was built at an early day by the patron at the Centre.

⁴This gas is not combined with the water, but seems to come from the gravel beds beneath. By pressing upon a surface equal to 4 or 5 inches square, a quart of gas can be collected in 10 seconds.—*Eaton’s Geol. Survey, Rens. Co.* p. 29; *Beck’s Mineralogy of N. Y.*, p. 134.

⁵In 1865, there were raised 60,536 lbs.

⁶This patent was granted to Maria Van Rensselaer, Hendrick Van Ness, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, and Gerrit Finmire. The patent extended from the Schaghticoke Tract, a distance of 2 miles each side of the river, up to a “certain fall called Que-quink; and from said falls, up the creek, to a place called Nach-a-quieek-quack.”

⁷This patent contained 12,000 acres, on both sides of Walloomsac River, and lying partly in Washington co. and VI. It was granted to Edward Collins, James De Lancy, Gerardus Stuyvesant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Chas. Williams, and Frederick Morris.

⁸Among these early settlers were Adam Vrooman, (an Indian trader,) Henry Van Ness, Abraham Fort, Lewis and Peter Viele, John Van Buskirk, Walter Van Vechten, Geo. B. Nichols, Jacob Odckirk, Dan Bradt, and Reykert Borie.

up by a party of French and Indians on the 28th of Aug. 1754. The next day the settlement of San Coick, s. of Hoosick, was also destroyed. The battle of Bennington was fought in this town, Aug. 16, 1777.

LANSINGBURCH—named from Abraham Jacob Lansing, founder of the village, was formed from Troy and Petersburgh, March 20, 1807. A tract was annexed from Schaghticoke in 1819. A part of Troy was taken off in 1836, and a part of Brunswick in 1839. It is a narrow strip of land extending along the Hudson. In the s. part the river intervalle is one-fourth of a mile in width; but in the n. the bluffs rise directly from the water. In the n. e. is a high, rocky hill, 400 to 600 feet above the river. The high bluff e. of the village is called Diamond Rock. The streams are Deepi Kil and Koola Kil. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of brushes, oilcloths, flax cordage, and malt liquors. A lock at Troy admits the passage of sloops up to this place. **Lansingburgh**, (p. o.,) contains extensive brush, oilcloth, and other manufactories, the Lansingburgh Academy, a newspaper office,¹ 6 churches, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 6,372. The village is organized under an act of April 16, 1864. Its police are under 2 com'rs elected for 4 years; one every alternate year. Its fire dep. has 2 steamers, and a hook and ladder co. The village is connected with Waterford by a covered bridge, and with Troy by a Street R. R. that was incorp. Sept. 6, 1860. The Troy & Boston R. R. passes through the town. The village was founded by Abraham Jacob Lansing, about 1770. It was first organized under the name of "Stone Arabia" in 1771, and in early times was known as "New City."² In May, 1755, 50 of the citizens—at the head of whom was A. J. Lansing, the proprietor—signed articles of association pledging themselves to sustain the measures recommended by the Continental or Provincial Congress. The first act of incorporation under the State government was passed April 5, 1790, at which time the village was included in the town of "Rensselaerwyck."³ In 1791 it was included in the town of Troy. The place rapidly increased in population, and early became an important trading and commercial village. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1784; and reorganized in 1792 as a Presb. church. **Speigletown**, is a village of 20 houses.

NASSAU—was formed from Petersburgh, Stephentown, and Schodack, March 31, 1806, by the name of "Philipstown." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. Its surface is very broken. Snake Hill, in the s. w., is about 800 feet above tide. The principal streams are Kinderhook and Tsatsawassa Creeks, and Valatie Kil. There are several fine lakes among the hills, the principal of which are the Tsatsawassa and the Pattawassa. The Psanticoke Swamp, w. of the centre, covers several hundred acres. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes across the s. e. corner of this town. **Nassau**, (p. o.,) was incorp. March 12, 1819. Pop. 348. **East Nassau**, **Hoags Corners**, **Alps**, **North Nassau**, and **Brainard**, are post-offices and small villages. **West Nassau**, has about sixty houses, and **Mills Corners**, 15. The first settler was Hugh Wilson, who located on the site of Nassau Village in 1760.⁴ At that time a few families of the Stockbridge Indians were living in town. The Indians conveyed to Joseph Primmer a tract of land n. of Hoags Pond, and another tract s. of it to Hugh Wilson, May 16, 1760. Within the last 30 years a considerable quantity of land has been allowed to produce a second crop of timber.

NORTH GREENBUSH—was formed from Greenbush, Feb. 23, 1855. It lies upon the Hudson, directly w. of the centre of the co. The clay bluffs, 100 to 200 feet high, rise from the edge of the water, leaving little or no intervalle. From the summits of the bluffs the surface spreads out into a rolling upland, broken by the deep gulleys of the streams. The principal stream is Wynants Kil, in the n. e. Aries Lake, on the e. border, is a fine sheet of water. The people are extensively engaged in supplying the markets of Albany and Troy

¹ *Lansingburgh Gazette*, (Repub.), weekly; Kirkpatrick & Ayers, ed. and pub., Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1798.

² At the first meeting in "Stone Arabia," held Jan. 1, 1771, it was voted that A. J. Lansing and his heirs forever should be a committee of the village, with power equal to each of the four annually chosen by the people.

³ By an act of 1790 John Van Rensselaer, Charles Tillman, Elijah James, Aaron Ward, Stephen Gorham, Ezra Hickock, and Levinus Lansing, were appointed trustees to take charge of the waste lands of the village, and to perform certain municipal duties, their successors to be elected annually.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Thomas Hicks, Henry Post, John McCagg, Daniel Litz, Titus Hemsted, Abram Holmes, Jas. Marks, John M. Schermerhorn, Maj. A. Brush, Reuben Bateman, Nath'l Gillett, David Waterbury, — McNeil, and — Wiltsie. Wm. Primmer is said to have been the first child born. The first gristmill was built on the outlet of Tsatsawassa Pond, by Mr. Schermerhorn, before the Revolution. The first inn was kept by — Hicks before, and the first store by Hoag & Vail a little after the Revolution.

with garden vegetables and milk. **Bath**,¹ opposite the upper part of Albany, contains 1,465 inhabitants. **Defriestville**,² **Wynantskill**, and **North Greenbush**, are post-offices and hamlets. The first settlement, made by tenants under Van Rensselaer, was among the first in the manor.³

PETERSBURGH—Named from Peter Simmons, one of the first settlers, was formed from Stephentown, March 18, 1791. Its boundary on the line of Berlin was changed Jan. 4, 1793; parts of Berlin and Lansingburgh were taken off in 1806, and parts of Nassau and Grafton, in 1807. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface consists of two precipitous mountain ridges separated by the narrow valley of Little Hoosick River. The highest peaks are 1,000 to 2,000 feet above tide. The mountain regions are barren and almost inaccessible. The Hoosick River breaks through the Taghkanick Mts. in the n. e. part. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes centrally through this town. **Petersburgh**, (p. o., formerly "Rensselaer Mills,") contains 40 houses. **North Petersburgh**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Dutch, who came in about 1750, as tenants under Van Rensselaer. A few years later, many families came in from Rhode Island.

PITTSTOWN—was erected as a township by patent, July 23, 1761, and was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Its boundary was changed Feb. 14, 1793. It lies in the centre of the n. part of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e. and declines into a moderately hilly region in the n. The highest summits, in the s. e., are 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. Flax is extensively cultivated, and there are several manufactories in town. The Troy and Boston R. R. crosses the northern border of this town, connecting at Johns-ville with a R. R. to Greenwich. **Johnsonville**, (p. o.,) is the southern terminus of the R. R. to Greenwich. Pop. 500. **Tomhannock**, (p. o.,) **Raymertown**, (p. o.,) **Pittstown Corners**, (Pittstown p. o.,) **Boynton**, **Pittstown Station**, (Valley Falls p. o.,) pop. 600. **North Pittstown**, and **Cooksborough**, (Haynerville p. o.,) and **Shermans Mills**, are small villages. Settlement was commenced about 1850.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1784.

POESTENKILL,⁵—named from its principal stream—was formed from Sand Lake, March 2, 1848. It lies near the centre of the co., upon the western declivities of the Petersburgh Mts. The central and e. portions are rugged, rocky, and mountainous, and the soil is cold, sterile, and unproductive. The w. part is hilly, with a gravelly loam well adapted to pasture. Snake Hill, near the centre, is one of the principal elevations. Upon the Poesten-Kil is a fall of about 80 feet. One mi. w. of the falls is a medicinal spring, with a local celebrity for the cure of eruptions and cutaneous diseases. **Poestenkill**, (p. o.,) contains 350 inhabitants. **East Poestenkill**, (p. o.,) 12 houses, and **Barberville**, 20.

SAND LAKE—was formed from Greenbush and Berlin, June 19, 1812. A part of Greenbush was taken off in 1843, and Poestenkill in 1848. It lies a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the e. and hilly in the w. Perigo Hill, in the n. e. corner, is 900 feet above tide, and Oak Hill, near the centre, is but little less in height. Wynants Kil, flowing n. w. through the centre, and Tsatsawassa Creek, in the e. are the principal streams. Along the valleys of these streams are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Sand, Glass, and Crooked Lakes, and Big Bowmans Pond. Three-fourths of a mi. e. of w. Sand Lake is a chalybeate spring. **Sand Lake**, (p. o.,) contains an Academy, a boarding school, several manufactories, and about 503 inhabitants. **West Sand Lake**, (p. o.,) contains 315 inhabitants, **Sliters Corners**, 120, and **Glass House**, 200.⁶ **South Sand Lake**, is a p. o. Settlement commenced before the revolution.⁷

¹ Named from a mineral spring in the vicinity. It was laid out as a village by the Patroon toward the close of the last century. In 1800 the traveler Maude, in his "Visit to Niagara," says that it is likely to soon surpass Troy and Lansingburgh in trade, and Ballston and Saratoga as a watering place.

² Sometimes called "Blooming Grove." The first settler was Martinus Sharp.

³ Among the early settlers were John Cranel, Juriah Sharpe, Roineer Van Alstyne, Marte, David, and Philip Detrest, Philip Wendell, Rutger Vandernburgh, Cornelius Van Buren, John Fonda, Ed. Hogg, and Lawrence Rydstedt.

⁴ Wm. Prendergast, Stephen Hunt, and Edmund Aiken, were among the first settlers near Johnsonville; Ludovicius Viele at Valley Falls, in 1772; and Christian Fisher and Michael Vandercrook at Cooksborough. In 1770, Wm. Shep-

ard, from New England, settled on 500 acres; in 1778-80, Benj. Aiken, from Dutchess co., on 950 acres; and in 1783, Alex. Thompson, on 500 acres. Wm. Hammond kept a school at N. Pittstown, in 1765, and Rebecca Thompson at Sherman's Mills, in 1769.

⁵ Pronounced "Poos-ten-kill." It is a Dutch word, signifying "pudding or boiling creek."

⁶ This village was formerly the seat of an extensive glass factory, and was called "Rensselaer Village." The company was organized in 1803, incorp. in 1806, and discontinued in 1852.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Abram Frere, Nicholas Fellows, Andreas Barent, Frederick Shaver, Abram Bristol, Eph. Quimby, John Carmichael, Andreas Weatherwax, and Stephen Miller. Joshua Lockwood and William Carpenter built the first gristmill, in 1768, at W. Sand Lake.

SCHACHTICOKE¹—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Pittstown was taken off, March 7, 1788, and a part of Lansingburgh in 1819. It lies on the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is principally a rolling upland, about 200 feet above the river. The summits of the hills in the s. are 800 feet above tide. Hoosick River, flowing through the s. part, is bordered on a portion of its course by steep banks 200 feet high. On this stream, at the mouth of Tomhannock Creek, is a beautiful circular valley, three-fourths of a mi. in circumference, and bounded on nearly every side by steep hills.² Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town. **Schaghticoke Point**, (Harts Falls, p. o.) contains 1,111 inhabitants, and was incorporated April 22, 1807, as "Hart's Falls." **Schaghticoke Hill**, is a small village. About 1670, Gov. Andros settled a remnant of the Pequots and other Eastern tribes, under the name of "Schaghticokes," in this town, on land given them by the Mohawks, as a barrier against the Northern Indians. By the charter of 1686, the city of Albany was allowed to purchase of the natives 500 acres of land in this town; but, neglecting to do so, Hendrick Van Rensselaer obtained the same privilege in 1698. He sold his right to the city the next year, and in 1707, an Indian deed was obtained for a tract 6 mi. square, mostly within the limits of this town. In Oct. 1709, the city conveyed the land to actual settlers.³ The early settlements suffered greatly from Indian hostilities. A fort was built in 1746, at Old Schaghticoke, and garrisoned by 2 companies of soldiers. The whole settlement was abandoned on the approach of Burgoyne; but through the influence of the royalists, the place was not burned, though held for some time by the British and Hessian outposts.

SCHODACK—was formed March 17, 1795, at the time of the division of "Rensselaerwyck,"⁴ parts of Berlin and Nassau were taken off in 1806. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. From the river the surface rises in a series of bluffs 200 feet high, from the summits of which it spreads out into an undulating upland inclined toward the w. Bunker Hill, the highest point, is about 500 feet above tide. The surface is intersected by numerous deep gulleys of small streams. The principal streams are Vierdee Kil,⁵ Moordeners Kil, Vlockie Kil, Muitzes Kil and Valatie Kil.⁶ **Castleton**, (p. o.) is a village upon the Hudson, with a National bank. Pop. 580. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends along the w. border of this town, and the Boston & Albany R. R. across it. **Schodack Landing**, (p. o.) contains about 250 inhabitants. **Muitzes Kill, Schodack Depot**, (p. o.) **East Schodack**, (p. o.) and **Bunker Hill**, are hamlets. **Schodack Centre**, and **South Schodack**, are p. offices. This vicinity seems to have been thickly inhabited by native tribes at the time of Hudson's visit in 1609.⁷ The first settlements were made by tenants under Van Rensselaer. Over 40 settlers are mentioned in Bleeker's survey of 1767.

STEPHENSTOWN—named from Stephen Van Rensselaer—was formed from "Rensselaerwyck," March 29, 1784. Petersburgh was taken off in 1791, and parts of Berlin and Nassau in 1806. It lies in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface consists of two rocky mountain ranges separated by the valley of Kinderhook Creek. The highest summits are about 1,800 ft. above tide. The principal peaks are Round Mt., and Whitney and Butternut Hills, e. of the valley, and Brockway Hill and Webster Mt. w. A portion of the town is covered with forest. The principal streams are Kinderhook and East Creeks, Black River and Black and Roaring Brooks. The Harlem Extension Railroad passes through the eastern part of

¹ Pronounced "Skat-i-kook." In old documents it is variously spelled "Schetelkoke," "Schactelkoke," "Scalhwahkoo," and "Schagegogee." It is said to be an Algonquin word, signifying "handslide." The Stockbridge Indians called it "Pah-i-kooke."

² A small stream called the Dwaas Kil, (stream running both ways,) flows from the Hudson into the mouth of the Hoosick. When Hoosick River suddenly rises, the current of this stream is often changed; and it is not uncommon to see it running s. in the morning, and s. at night.—*Fitch's Ag. Surv. Wash. Co.*, 1849, p. 93.

³ These were Johan de Wandeelaer, Jr., John Heermans Vischer, Corset Voedter, Daniel Kittelhuyn, Johan Knickerbocker, Lous Viele, and Derick Van Veghten, who went there to reside, and were joined soon after by Martin de Lamont, Wouter Quackenbosch, Peter Yates, David Schuyler, Wouter Graesbeck, Philip Livingstone, Ignace Kip, Cornelius Vandenburg, and many others, whose descendants still reside in the vicinity.

⁴ "Fourth Creek," reckoned from Albany.

⁵ "Little Fall Creek." Another small creek in town is

named Adams Killetye, (Little Creek,) from Adam Moll, who was taken prisoner by the Indians while drinking of its waters.

⁶ Named from an ancient Indian castle on the adjacent hills. It was first settled in 1792, and incorp. April 13, 1827. Formerly called *Morrishes Hastic*.

⁷ On the evening of the 15th he arrived opposite the mountains which lie from the river side, where he found "a very loving people and very old men," and the day following reached the spot hereafter to be honored by his own illustrious name. One day more waited him up between Schodack and Castleton; and here he landed, and passed a day with the natives, greeted with all sorts of barbarous hospitality; the land "the finest for cultivation he ever set foot on;" the natives so kind and gentle that when they found he would not remain with them over night, and feared that he left them—poor children of nature!—because he was afraid of their weapons,—he whose quarterdeck was heavy with ordnance!—they "broke their arrows in pieces, and threw them in the fire!"—Everett's *Address, Inauguration Dudley Observatory*, p. 54.

this town. **Stephentown**, (p. o.,) and **Stephentown Flats**, are small villages. **North Stephentown**, **South Stephentown**, and **West Stephentown**, are p. offices. Settlement was commenced here in 1766.¹



valley, and conspicuous sites from buildings. These hills are known as "Mt. Ida," e. of the city, and "Mt. Olympus" further north. They are composed of clay, and several destructive land-slides have occurred from the accumulation of water near the base. The Poesten Kil and Wynants Kil, both enter the river within the city, affording along their valleys a valuable water-power, which has been improved by the construction of reservoirs for retaining the excess of winter and spring rain-fall for summer use.

The city is at the head of navigation and tide water of the Hudson, and has very ample Railroad facilities, the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. passing through it, and the Rens. & Sar. R. R. and the Troy & Boston R. R. terminating here. To accommodate these various roads, a Union depot has been built, 410 feet long by 150 wide, (inside measure,) of which the roof has no support but the exterior walls. The various offices of the connecting roads are located here. A Union R. R. owns the tracks used by the several roads within the city. The "Troy and Albia Horse R. R." extends from the business part of the city to **Albia**, a manufacturing village on the Winants Kil, in the extreme eastern corner of the city. The "Troy and Cohoes R. R." and the "Troy and Lansingburgh R. R." extend to these villages, and the latter is continued northward through to Waterford, Saratoga co.; on the south to the "Nail Works" near the southern border of the city.

The 8th, 9th, and 10th wards of Troy, were each subdivided April 29, 1870, making the present No. of wards 13. By an act of May 3, 1870, the officers of Troy, are a Mayor, two Aldermen, a Supervisor and 2 Com'rs of Schools for each ward, 3 General Assessors, 3 Justices of the Troy Justices' Court, a Clerk for this Court, a Constable and three Inspectors of Election, for each ward, all of whom are elected by the people. There are also a Comptroller, City Engineer and City Superintendent, who are *ex-officio* the local assessors, a Supt. of the Water Works, a Chamberlain, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, an Overseer of the City Poor, a Health Officer, not more than 3 City Physicians, 4 Com'rs of the Funded Debt, 5 Water Com'rs, a Chief Engineer of the Fire Dep. and as many Assistant Engineers as may be required; all of whom, except the City Engineer and Superintendent, are nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council. Certain other officers are appointed by the Common Council.

The *Comptroller* is Supt. of the fiscal concerns of the city, and all bills are paid upon his warrant. The *Chamberlain* is the City Treasurer. The *City Surveyor* makes all surveys, maps, etc., and has charge and superintendence of the construction of all buildings, bridges, sewers, culverts, dams, wells, cisterns, docks, piers, &c., of the city, which the *City Superintendent* is required to construct or repair, the latter having control of the labor thus employed.

The *Board of Com'rs of the Funded Debt of Troy* consists of the Mayor, Chamberlain, two Aldermen appointed by the Common Council on the nomination by the Mayor, and two other persons appointed as the latter. By an act of March 8, 1870, the city was allowed to borrow \$250,000 to pay debts. The city elections are held on the 1st Tuesday in March, and the city officers qualify one week after.

¹ Asa Douglas, his son Wm., and his grandson Benjamin Nathan Rose, Elathan Sweet, and Joseph Rogers, settled near the centre of the town, Joshua Gardner in the e. part, Edward Carr near Kinderhook Creek, John Mills, — Husted, — Lewis, — Berry, and others, toward the

n. part. The first inhabitants were chiefly from Rhode Island. Wm., grandson of Asa Douglas, was the first child born in town; and he married the first white female born in town. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was a descendant of the first settler of this town.

The *Police* of Troy are under a Board of 3 Com'rs, viz: the Mayor and two others, elected for 2 years. They have power to appoint a Supt. of Police, 3 captains, 12 sergeants, not more than 60 patrolmen, 3 station house keepers, a surgeon, and some minor officers. They are organized under an act passed April 29, 1870, and take the place of the Capitol Police Dist-officers, created April 28, 1865.

The *Fire Department* is under 6 Commissioners. It is supplied with 5 steamers and 3 other engines, and 2 hook and ladder cos. A fire alarm telegraph includes both the city of Troy and village of Green Island. The city has repeatedly suffered from disastrous fires, especially those of June 20, 1820, which destroyed \$370,000, another Aug. 25, 1854, when the loss exceeded \$1,000,000, and that of May 10, 1862. The latter was still more destructive, and burned the bridge to Centre Island.

The *Water Works* of Troy were built in 1833-34, and have since been enlarged. The supply is drawn from Piscawin Creek n. e. of the city. The supply proving inadequate to meet the growing demand an act was passed April 22, 1869, (amended May 2, 1870,) providing means for their extension. In the fall of 1870, works were erected for pumping from the river at the State dam as a temporary expedient.

The *Public Schools*, are under a Board of Education, composed of 2 commissioners in each ward who appoint a Supt. of Schools, and control the system generally. There is a High School, and in most of the wards a public school, having in all 7 grammar, 10 intermediate, 12 primary, and 1 colored school in operation.

The city has 9 National banks, (capital, \$2,450,000,) 5 Savings banks, 3 daily and 6 weekly newspapers,¹ extensive manufactories of pig and bar iron, steel nails, spikes, horseshoes, stoves, bells, steam engines and boilers, stoves, castings and machinery, safes, agricultural implements, carriages, marbleized slate, surveying instruments, paper, boots and shoes, shirts, linen, and paper collars, cotton and woolen goods, hosiery, flour, beer, &c. It has an extensive lumber trade, and its mercantile and commercial business is quite extensive.

The *Board of Trade*, of the city of Troy, was incorp. April 27, 1868, and meets in the Atheneum Building.

The Educational and Benevolent Institutions, of Troy are in their departments upon a liberal scale.

The *Troy Female Seminary*, on 2d St., between Congress and Ferry Sts., was opened in 1821, incorp. May 6, 1837, and received under the Regents Jan. 30, 1838, under the charge of Mrs. Emma Willard. It has from the first sustained a high reputation.

The *Troy Academy*, was incorp. May 5, 1834, and received under the Regents Feb. 5, 1839.

The *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*, on 8th St., head of Broadway, was org. in 1824, under the patronage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, as a school of mathematics and the sciences, in their application to mining, engineering and the arts. It was incorp. May 8, 1837. The present main building (erected since the fire of 1862,) is 115 by 50 feet, 4 stories high, with spacious and well arranged rooms especially adapted for their use.

The *Winslow Laboratory*, 40 by 60 feet, 3 stories, is devoted to the Metallurgical and Chemical Laboratories and Lecture Room. It is designed to erect an Astronomical Observatory. The cabinets and library are valuable, and its collection of apparatus and models very extensive. It has 4 courses of study: civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering and natural sciences, each 4 years, of which the first 3 are common to all, and the last to the particular subject for which the student's course is directed. It has 8 professors and about 150 students.

St. Joseph's Theological Sem. of the Province of New York, on Ida Hill, commanding a splendid view of the city, was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination as the "Troy University," but getting involved in debt was sold to the Catholics for its present use. It was partially opened in 1859, under its former name. The site occupies 36 acres. The

¹ *The Troy Daily Times*, (Rep.), daily, Sundays excepted, J. M. Francis & Tucker, publs. Size 28 by 41. Terms, \$9.

The Troy Weekly Times, by the same, and of similar size. Terms, \$1.50.

Troy Daily Whig, (Repub.) daily, Sundays excepted, Alex. Kirkpatrick, publ. Size 27 by 40. Terms, \$10.00.

Troy Weekly Times, by the same, and of similar size. Terms, \$1.50.

Troy Press, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Parmenter & Clark, eds. & publs. Size 27 by 40. Terms \$10.00.

News-Press, by the same, weekly. Terms \$1.00.

Northern Budget, Sundays. Charles L. McArthur, ed. & publ. Size 23 by 42. Terms \$2.00.

Saturday Telegram, (Dem.) Thomas Hurley, editor; Hurley Bros., publ. Size 26 by 33. Terms, \$2.00.

Troy Weekly Press, (Dem.) A. S. Pease, ed. and publisher. Size 26 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

main building is in the Byzantine style of architecture, 250 ft. long, 58 broad and 4 stories high.

The *Troy Young Men's Association*, has a valuable library and reading room in the Atheneum building, and has connected with it a Debating Society, and a Lecture Course.

The *Troy Young Men's Catholic Library Association*, McCusker's Building, 68 Congress St., has a library.

Marshall's Infirmary, founded by Benjamin Marshall, and incorp. June 20, 1851. It has departments for medical and surgical cases,—the insane—and contagious diseases, with a limited lying-in department. There is also a dispensary attached to the infirmary. The insane dep., done in 1859, is a 3 story building 125 by 36 ft., and will receive 75 patients, and a detached building furnishes room for 50 more. The building for contagious diseases is 50 by 60 feet, 3 stories, and will accommodate 70. The institution is on elevated ground 1 mi. s. e. of the central part of Troy, on a lot of 9 acres, worth, with buildings, \$80,000. Personal property, \$12,000. Expenses in 1869, \$35,894.88. Patients during the year, 245. Of the 529 insane patients received since the opening, 134 were cured, 92 improved, and 115 unimproved; 78 died, and 110 remain. Preference is given to Rensselaer co., but lunatics are received from any source.

Troy Hospital, estab. 1849, incorp. March, 1851, and present edifice begun in 1868. The plan consists of a centre building and 2 wings. The left wing has 3 wards and 17 private rooms. When completed it will accommodate 150 patients. It stands on high ground on 8th St., overlooking the city. Value of property, \$73,000. Under Sisters of Charity.

Troy R. C. Male Orphan Asylum incorporated 1864. The first building was burned in 1866, and another built, 4 stories, 164 by 72 ft., sufficient for 400 inmates. It is on elevated ground in the s. part of the city, and commands a full view of the city. Property valued at \$105,-356.94. Disbursements last year, \$18,661.94. Under Christian Brothers.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum incorporated 1863. In s. part of the city (185 3d St.,) and with room for 100 inmates. Property worth \$18,900. Expenses for support last year, \$9,444.84. Under Sisters of Charity. There is a charity week'day school connected.

Troy Orphan Asylum organized in 1833 and incorporated in 1835. On 8th St. in n. part of the city, three stories and basement, 100 by 50. It will accommodate 100 inmates. Property worth \$42,000, and investments \$6,400. Expenses last year, \$7,275.71. About 80 inmates are supported. The "Ladies' Association for the relief of orphan and destitute children" is auxiliary to this asylum.

The Day Home Children's Home Society, organized in 1858, incorporated April 10, 1861, is designed to maintain a day home for the training of children in education and industry, who would otherwise probably not enter the public schools. It also shelters at night those needing aid. It occupies an old wooden building at the head of Congress street. Property valued at \$11,250, and mostly supported by subscription. The scholars number 60 to 80, and are provided with dinners. The older girls aid in the household duties, and many are placed in families. Its name was changed to "Day Home" in 1866.

The Presbyterian Home, n. e. corner of Federal and Eighth Sts., is managed by an Executive Committee, representing every Presbyterian Church in the city, and a Board of Managers composed of two ladies from each church in the city.

The Church Home of the City of Troy, was incorporated April 17, 1863, for relief of the aged, sick, infirm and destitute. At 52 Federal street.

The Troy City Home Missionary Society, is located at the old Tibbit's mansion, head of Congress street. Troy has 45 churches and missions.¹

In 1720, Derick Vanderheyden acquired from Van Rensselaer the title to 490 acres of land, now included in Troy, at an annual rent of 34 bushels of wheat and four fat fowls. The tract was occupied as a farm until about 1786, when a company of New Englanders induced the owners to lay it out as a town. It was surveyed between 1786 and '90, and was variously known as "Ferry Hook," "Vanderheyden's Ferry," and "Ashley's Ferry." In the spring of 1789, the place contained five small stores and about a dozen dwellings. The name, Troy, was adopted at a meeting of the freeholders, Jan. 5, 1789. The first settlers came in

¹ Meth. Ep. (of which 1 is colored,) 9 Presb., 8 Prot. Ep., | the church of Christ, United Presb., Quaker, Unitarian and (of which 2 are Missions,) 7 Rom. Cath., (of which 1 is a | Universalist denominations.
Chapel at a hospital,) 6 Baptist, and one each owned by

soon after the war.¹ The completion of the Erie Canal gave an impulse to this place that speedily raised it from a comparatively obscure village to a large and important city. The population of the city of Troy at different periods, has been as follows: 1820, 5,264; 1825, 7,859; 1830, 11,551; 1835, 16,959; 1840, 19,334; 1845, 21,709; 1850, 28,785; 1855, 33,269; 1860, 39,235; 1765, 39,293; 1870, 46,465. In 1870, the population was distributed as follows: 1st ward, 3,780; 2d ward, 4,201; 3d ward, 2,214; 4th ward, 3,785; 5th ward, 3,605; 6th ward, 3,899; 7th ward, 7,095; 8th ward, 7,131; 9th ward, 6,433; 10th ward, 4,322. Of the total population, 30,246, were of native, and 16,219, of foreign birth, and of the former, 418 were colored.

RICHMOND COUNTY.



This county, named from a natural son of Charles II, was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It includes Staten Island, Shooter's Island, and the islands of the meadow in Staten Island Sound. It is separated from Long Island by New York Bay, the Narrows,² and New York Harbor; from Bergen, N. J., by the Kil Van Kull; and from N. J. on the w. by the Achter Kull, or Staten Island Sound, which averages about a third of a mile in width. It is frozen over only in extremely cold winters. Staten Island is nearly oval shaped, its longest diameter extending n. e. and s. w. It is 14 mi. long by 8 broad, has an area of 58½ sq. mi., and is centrally distant 146 mi. from Albany. Princess Bay and Great Kils are small

bays upon the s. shore. Fresh Kils is a tidal estuary extending about 3 mi. inland from Staten Island Sound, and during high tide it is navigable nearly its whole extent. The surface of the co. is mostly level or gently undulating. A broad range of hills extends from the Narrows across the island, terminating between the branches of the Fresh Kils. Near Tompkinsville these hills attain an elevation of 310 ft. They are composed of granite rock upon the n. slope and steatitic rock and serpentine upon the s.³ Hematitic iron ore and fire clay are found in profitable quantities.

The co. seat is located at Richmond. A courthouse and jail, in the same building was erected pursuant to the act of March 23, 1837, at a cost of \$10,000. The co. clerk's office was erected in 1848, and enlarged in 1857. It is a 2 story brick building, and contains the supervisor's room, office for the surrogate and district attorney, and accommodations for the sheriff. The poorhouse is in Northfield, 2 mi. from New Dorp, and is of stone, 3 stories and basement, with capacity for 150 persons. It is on a farm of 120 acres, valued with the buildings at \$20,000. The premises are reported as very well kept, but the accommodations for the insane are quite inadequate. Several of the public schools have been organized as union schools under a special act, and are in charge of a board of education. The schools of the co. generally are in a flourishing condition.

Staten Island was visited by Henry Hudson, in 1609. It was purchased from the Indians, Aug. 10, 1630, by Michael Pauw, one of the 4 Patroons of New Netherlands, and formed a

¹ The upper part of the city belonged to Jacob Vanderheyden, and the southern to Matthias Vanderheyden. Stephen Ashley and Benjamin Covell were the earliest settlers under the Vanderheydens. They came in about 1735; and the former kept an inn in the old farmhouse of Matthias Vanderheyden for several years. Dr. Samuel Gale, the first physician, came from Guilford, Conn., in 1757. Among the other early settlers were Eph. Morgan, J. Boardman, Benj. Smith, Phil. Heartt, Anthony Goodspeed, Mahlon Taylor, Eben'r and Saul'l Wilson, Moses Vail, Lewis

Richards, Eben'r Jones, Howard Moulton, Amasa Pierce, Jeremiah Pierce, Townsend McCoun, Nathan and Stephen Warren, David Buel, and Bouj., John, Saul'l and William Gale.

² The Narrows, opposite Fort Hamilton, are 2,600 yards wide, and opposite the quarantine grounds, 3,700 yards.

³ The minerals found with this serpentine are asbestos, amiantus, marmolite, hydrate and earth of magnesia, &c.

Quartz, chaledony, feldspar, lignite, &c. occur.

part of the tract known as "*Pavonia*." It soon reverted, however, to the West India Co., and in 1636 a part of the island was granted to D. P. De Vries, by whom a colony was planted upon it in Jan. 1639. The remaining part of the island was granted by the Directors of the West India Co. to Cornelius Melyn, in July, 1640. The following year Melyn, with his family, settled upon this grant, and in June, 1642, he obtained letters patent. Indian hostilities for a time disturbed the settlements. The island was again purchased of the natives, Dec. 6, 1651, by Augustine Herman, and finally quitclaimed to Gov. Lovelace, April 13, 1670. Possession was given on the 1st of May following, and at this time the island was finally abandoned by its primitive inhabitants.

A considerable number of French Huguenots, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, found their way into the English colonies, and a part of them settled upon Staten Island. The family names of these immigrants are still common in this co.¹ The earliest grants upon the island under the English were made to the officers of the ship Elias, immediately after the conquest. Two Manors were subsequently granted,—one on the n. shore, styled "*Castleton Manor*," to Gov. Dongan,² and the other in the s. part, known as "*Billop Manor*." This island was held by the British in the revolution, and some hostilities occurred in Aug. 1777, and in the winter of 1779–80.

During the troubles that preceded the war of 1812–15, defensive works were begun at the Narrows, and these structures were afterwards assumed by the General Government, who have within a few years expended large sums of money in rebuilding these forts. In the war of 1812–15, a brigade of militia was for a time stationed here.

A quarantine was established by the State Feb. 25, 1799, and it remained until destroyed by a mob, Sept. 1, 2, 1858. The damages done by this mob were ascertained by a commission, and by an act passed March 21, 1860, provision was made for the issue of bonds for their payment.

The intense feeling against the existence of a quarantine establishment upon the island, owing to the liability of the spread of infectious diseases therefrom, led to a reorganization of the laws relating to this service. By an act passed April 23, 1863, it was provided that the establishment should consist of warehouses, wet docks, wharves, an anchorage for vessels, a floating hospital, and a boarding station, at such place in the lower bay of New York, not on Staten Island, Long Island, or Coney Island, as the Quarantine Commissioners might approve. The location of the anchorage of the floating hospital was fixed in the lower bay, not less than two miles distant from the nearest shore, from May 1st, to Nov. 1st, and the rest of the year as at such wharves as the Commissioners might approve. The quarantine system has been already more fully noticed, and as now organized, it appears to be mostly free from the objections formerly opposed to it.

Along the Fresh Kils, and along Staten Island Sound, in Northfield, and also around the head of Great Kils, and mouth of New Creek, are extensive salt meadows. The waters of the sound and the bays adjacent to the island abound in oysters; and the oyster trade is the principal industrial pursuit of those inhabitants not engaged in business in New York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. The business of planting oysters in the waters of Richmond co., is regulated by act of April, 1866. Dredging for oysters is forbidden, and planted oysters are protected under penalties. At Port Richmond, West New Brighton (formerly Factoryville), and other places along the n. shore, are extensive manufactories. Market gardening is followed to a limited extent.

By an Act of May 5, 1870, certain persons, nearly one hundred in number, were appointed Comrs., with power to prepare and submit to the Legislature a plan for improvements upon Staten Island, in respect to roads, avenues, and parks, and means of transportation and communication to and from the Island. They were authorized to cause surveys and maps to be made, and such other work done as in their judgement might be efficient and proper. They were not to be paid for their own services, but their actual disbursements for plans, surveys, &c., were to be paid by Richmond Co., not exceeding \$5,000. Reports bearing upon this question have been made, and measures recommended, tending to secure better

¹ Among these are Guion, Merscrean, Dissosway, Ryvers, Michouen, Fontaine, Rezeau, Seguine, Cocheron, La Tourrette, &c.

² The greater part of the lands to which existing titles are traced were granted under Dongan's administration,

The descendants of Gov. Dongan were living upon the original estate until the close of the last century. Between 30 and 40 grants of land from the colonial governors are upon record in the co. clerk's office.

sanitary regulations, direct and commodious avenues, proper drainage, a supply of water, the construction of parks, and other improvements.

The North Shore and East Shore Ferries afford regular lines of communication with N. Y. City, and many persons doing business there reside upon the island, for which it presents many attractions. The project of building a r. r. across the shallow waters of the bay from Robin's Reef light house to Ellis' Island, and connecting with the shore by bridges, has been proposed and authorized by chap. 795, laws of 1870. The company propose to tunnel the hill for a r. r., which, with branches leading to various points on the island, would bring the whole within easy communication with New York city. It is alleged that the structure would not interfere with commerce, as channel ways for the tide would be provided. The Staten Island R. R. runs from Vanderbilt's Landing to Tottenville, along the southern border of the island. A new railroad is proposed to connect with the New Jersey Central by means of a ferry between Port Richmond and Bergen Point, across which the cars will be carried. The line will run from Port Richmond by way of Centreville, Richmond and Rossville, to Tottenville, terminating at Ward's Point, opposite Amboy. Two horse railroads, the "Staten Island Shore R. R." and "Staten Island Horse R. R.", together furnish a line from the fort at Clifton to Bowman's Point, around near the north shore. The "Central R. R. of Staten Island" is projected, but not built, from Brighton to Centreville." By an act of April 28, 1870, the county was made a police District under Comr's appointed by the Judge and Supervisors, it having formerly been embraced in the Metropolitan Police District. Besides this, there is a small special police force connected with the Quarantine establishment.

Staten Island was found a convenient place for the organization of troops, and during the war the 6th, 55th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 90th, 127th, 145th, 165th, 170th, and 178th Infantry; the 25th Cavalry (in part), and Cos. 8 and 9 of Sharp Shooters, were organized there. No distinct organization of any kind was entirely raised in this county during the war.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Castleton.....	6,778	7,683	9,504	450	277	464	660	518	757	489	702	664	912	641	843
Middletown.....	6,243	6,006	7,589	269	630	130	564	189	824	270	647	459	835	290	784
Northfield.....	4,641	5,301	5,949	244	463	104	456	357	526	273	435	430	531	534	445
Southfield.....	3,643	4,407	5,082	171	351	109	369	153	427	143	424	224	510	228	425
Westfield.....	3,935	4,052	4,095	274	345	202	348	363	350	328	271	455	323	380	302
Total.....	25,492	23,209	33,029	1,408	2,116	1,139	2,397	1,585	2,686	1,508	2,476	2,232	3,131	1,923	2,799

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN RICHMOND COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	30,293	\$6,944,618	\$492,500	\$7,437,318	\$9,725,462	\$8,189,00	\$27,719,31	\$7,296,30	\$17,024,70	0.81
1860..	30,293	6,917,413	824,275	7,741,658	9,725,462	6,794,29	20,473,34	7,296,30	29,985,91	0.68
1861..	30,293	6,025,558	837,700	6,909,257	8,728,401	16,402,36	52,217,27	6,546,27	27,276,26	1.17
1862..	30,293	5,912,944	763,375	6,676,319	5,727,740	26,847,19	53,700,17	4,215,82	22,910,96	1.89
1863..	30,293	6,177,422	1,056,265	7,230,737	5,634,715	26,552,65	59,223,40	4,271,04	24,202,54	2.04
1864..	30,393	6,275,390	864,711	7,140,101	6,056,265	56,102,36	128,401,12	4,543,70	27,262,19	3.60
1865..	30,393	6,275,390	864,711	7,140,101	6,540,300	58,102,36	128,401,12	4,905,37	25,589,71	3.32
1866..	30,293	6,419,263	617,133	7,106,598	6,731,396	43,511,21	103,000,00	5,049,55	32,364,84	2.76
1867..	30,293	6,501,357	742,940	7,244,297	6,244,297	36,753,44	161,774,73	7,805,37	39,651,29	3.94
1868..	30,293	6,501,357	742,940	7,244,297	6,187,536	51,264,63	161,774,73	7,734,42	28,155,31	4.02
1869..	30,293	7,747,627	716,630	7,464,257	6,714,257	50,352,30	143,254,43	8,392,82	29,347,88	3.45
1870..	30,293	6,763,926	648,035	7,411,961	7,716,630	68,325,91	184,531,13	9,645,79	46,398,71	4.00

CASTLETON—was first org. as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Middletown was taken off in 1860. It lies on the n. side of the island, fronting the upper bay and Kil Van Kull. The surface is level in the w. and hilly in the e. **New Brighton**, an incorp. village, occupies about half the area of the town. It is divided into 4 wards, and has 2 p. offices, "New Brighton" and "West New Brighton." Near the former is a silk printing factory, and at the latter the N. Y. dyeing and printing establishment, founded in 1819, and said to be the largest in the U. S. There is also a paper hanging factory, and a fancy dyeing establishment. There are within the village 3 Episc., 1 Reformed, 1 Meth. Ep., Unitarian, 2 R. C. and 1 African M. E. Church, and a weekly newspaper.² *Elliotsville* and *Factoryville*, formerly distinct places, are names merged in New Brighton and now seldom used. **Tompkinsville**, has also been merged in New Brighton and Edgewater villages. A little e. of "Elliotsville" is the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," for the support of aged mariners,³ and an institution for the support and education of destitute children of seamen.⁴ New Brighton contains many elegant and costly residences of persons doing business in New York city, and the whole of the north shore is coming into favor as a quiet, convenient and salubrious place of residence.

MIDDLETOWN—was formed from Castleton and Southfield, by an act passed April 16, 1860. It lies n. e. of the centre of the co., between Westfield on the s. and Northfield and Castleton on the n., with a narrow front on the bay. Its surface is partly occupied by the high hills so conspicuous as we approach the island, and these heights present some points of view of much interest. New Dorp Beacon, in the s. w. part, is a seacoast light, in a red tower, built in 1856, 189 feet above tide, with a fixed light, and solar lens apparatus of the 2d order. It affords a range for Swash Channel. **New Dorp**, (p. o.) is on the s. line. **Edgewater**, is a village incorp. March 22, 1866, and May 5, 1870. It is divided into 9 wards, and is partly in Southfield. **Tompkinsville**, (p. o.) is partly in the village of Edgewater and partly

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 40,300. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Acreage.	Total.
1850	10,311	4,363	15,174
1855	15,073	7,602	22,675
1860	9,662	7,643	14,535
1865	12,710	6,307	19,018

² The *North Shore Advocate*, weekly; T. J. Clute, ed. and prop. Size 16 by 24. Terms, \$1.50, begun July, 1869. The *Enterprise*, is a monthly paper, 6 pages. Size 23 by 34. Published by Geo. Burgess. Terms, 50 cts. a year.

³ This establishment was founded by Robert Richard Randall, of New York. By the provisions of his will, dated June 1, 1801, several annuities and legacies were to be paid, and the residue of his estate conveyed in trust to the State Chancellor, the Mayor and Recorder of New York, the senior minister of the Episc. and Presb. churches of the city, the Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Pres. and V. Pres. of the Marine So. and their successors, for the support of aged and infirm sailors. The trustees were incorp. Feb. 6, 1866. The property thus bequeathed lay near Union Square, New York, and a protracted and expensive lawsuit prevented the trustees from fully exe-

cuting the intentions of the benefactor until many years after his death. This suit was decided in the U. S. Sup. Court in Feb. 1830, in favor of the trustees. It was allowed to accumulate until 1830, when the present site (embracing 163 acres) was purchased, and preparations were made for the erection of buildings. The corner stone of the edifice was laid Oct. 21, 1831. The buildings consist of a main edifice with two wings, a hospital, (erected in 1853) a commodious dining and lodging hall, (erected in 1855,) a chapel, (erected in 1856,) the governor, physician, chaplain, and steward's dwellings, a laundry, a gardener's house, and other buildings. The remains of the founder of the institution were interred beneath a monument in front of the main building, Aug. 31, 1834. The officers of the establishment consist of a pres. secy. gov. treas. chaplain, physician, assistant gov. steward, and agent, chosen annually by the trustees. The annual income of the institution is \$75,000.

⁴ "The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen" was formed in 1846 and incorp. 1851. An annual payment of \$2 constitutes a member, and a single payment of \$25 a life member. It is managed and chiefly supported by ladies. The yearly expenditures are about \$7,000. This asylum built in 1862, near the "Sing Harbor" on leased grounds, will accommodate about 130 inmates. Average number, 110.

in New Brighton. The quarantine landing is adjacent to this place. **Egbertsville**, is a hamlet on the line of Northfield. The *S. R. Smith Infirmary*, at Edgewater, org. June 30, 1863, incorp. April 26, 1869, is intended as a hospital for accidents and sudden sickness; treated in 1870, 104; died 10; discharged, 29; remaining, 10.

NORTHFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It is situated in the n. w. part of the co. and includes several small islands in Staten Island Sound. Its surface is level in the northern and central parts and hilly in the southern. Fresh Kils form the boundary between this town and Westfield. Along the w. and s. borders are extensive salt marshes. The town is very thickly settled along the shore of Newark Bay and the Kil Van Kull. **Port Richmond**,¹ (p. o.,) in the n. e. part of the town, was incorp. April 26, 1866, and is a large manufacturing village, with convenient docks for shipping. It has a Y. M. Chr. Asso. and 4 churches, Reformed, Bap., Meth., and German. **Graniteville**, adjacent to Port Richmond, and within its corporate limits, is a small settlement. Granite of dark color and very tough structure was formerly extensively quarried for pavements. **Mariners Harbor**, (p. o.,) is a thickly settled street along the shore of Newark Bay. **Old Place**, and **New Springville**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Chelesa**, is a small village nearly opposite the mouth of Rahway River. **Southfield**, and **Hollins Hook**, are hamlets, and **Long Neck**, is near Fresh Kil. A part of **Richmond**, and of **Egbertsville**, are in this town. St. Andrews Church, a venerable relic of colonial times, was burned March 29, 1867. It was established at Richmond in 1713. It has been rebuilt. There is also a Reformed ch. at Richmond.

SOUTHFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788, and a part of Middleton was taken off in 1860. It extends along the s. e. border of the co. from the Narrows to Great Kills, a bay that indents that shore. The n. e. extremity rises into bluffs, upon which the U. S. have erected costly fortifications to defend the entrance to the harbor. The southern part descends towards the corner bay. **Edgewater**, is an incorp. village, partly in this town. **Stapleton**, (p. o.,) and **Clifton**, are villages of the names, the former having a Presbyterian, a Methodist, a German, and a colored church, and a Jew's Synagogue; and the latter a R. C. and Prot. Episc. church. It has two newspaper offices.² The *Seamen's Retreat*,³ and *Marine's Family Asylum*, are located here. The latter was established in 1847, for the support of destitute, sick or infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and widows of the seamen. The buildings were erected partly by State aid, and opened in May, 1855. **Richmond**, (p. o.,) the county seat, is located on the line of Northfield, or a tributary of the Fresh Kils, and is a small, quiet village of some 200 inhabitants and two churches. **Egbertsville**, and **New Dorp**, (p. o.,) are on the north border, and near the latter there was an extensive encampment during the late war. A Moravian church is at this place. There is a light-house at Fort Tonnopkins, (built in 1848, and refitted in 1855, and one known as Elm Tree Beacon on the shore, built in 1856.) St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, at Clifton, is under Sisters of Charity. The quarantine buildings on West Bank, off the shore of this town, are by law a part of New York city.

WESTFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It occupies the s. w. part of the co. and is much larger than any other town on the island. Its surface is level or gently undulating, and the n. border, along the Fresh Kils, is marshy. Clay for fire brick is abundant, and is used extensively. At Princess Bay, an indentation on the s. shore is a light-house, 106 feet above tide level, built in 1828, and refitted in 1864. **Tottenville**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 28, 1869, is the southern terminus of the S. I. R. R. and an important crossing to Perth Amboy, N. J. **Kreischerville**, has a Bap. church, and has in its vicinity extensive beds of fire clay. **Rossville**, (p. o.,) is a small village on Staten Island Sound, in the n. part, with a Methodist Ep. and R. C. church. **Pleasant Plains, Marshland**, (p. o.,) **Blooming View, Woodrow, South Side**, (p. o.,) **Huguenot**, and **Richmond Valley**, are hamlets. Fishing, and the oyster business, are important industries in this town.

¹The *National Expositor*, semi-monthly 16 by 23, is published at this place by Stikeman, Egbert & Co. Terms \$1. Established in 1870.

²*Richmond County Gazette*; weekly; Abram C. Johnson, publisher. Size 21 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1869.

³*The Staten Island Leader*, (Dem.,) weekly; P. H. Gill, publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00.

³In 1831, a tax upon seamen and passengers entering the port of New York was to the erection of this institution. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1835, and the building was finished in 1837. It is of hammered stone, 3 stories high, and will accommodate 200 inmates. There was purchased a tract of 40 acres, but by an act passed May 2, 1870, the real estate was required to be sold at auction, but not below appraised value. The proceeds, after

ROCKLAND COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Orange, Feb. 23, 1798. It is triangular in form, Hudson River, New Jersey line, and the s. bounds of Orange co. being respectfully its e., s. w., and n. w. boundaries. It is centrally distant 105 mi. from Albany, and contains 208 sq. mi. The Ramapo Mts. extending along the n. w. border, are the connecting link between the Blue Ridge of Eastern Penn. and N. J., and the Matteawan Mts., of Putnam co., e. of the Hudson. They are separated into numerous distinct spurs, ridges, and peaks, and occupy more than one-third of the entire surface of the co. They are generally steep, rocky, and barren, and the valleys between them

are narrow, rocky ravines. The Palisade Range from N. J. enters the extreme s. angle of the co., and terminate abruptly s. of Piermont. A broken ridge, known as the Nyack Hills, forming a n. spur of this range, but without its continuous and wall-like character, extends n. along the river to the n. part of Clarkstown, where it unites with Verdrieteges Hook, an e. spur of the Ramapo range. The surface of the central and s. w. portions of the co., lying between these ranges, is rolling or moderately hilly. The highest summits in the n. w. part are 700 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Hackensack River, flowing s. through Clarkstown and Orangetown, Ramapo River, in the w. angle of Ramapo, and Minisceongo Creek, Minas Fall Creek, and Spar Kil, tributaries of the Hudson. The rocks of the Ramapo Mts. are principally lower crystalline. Granite, gneiss, and metamorphic limestone abound. The hills along the river and Verdrieteges Hook are composed of red sandstone, known to geologists as the new red sandstone; and the central and w. portions of the co. are principally underlaid by limestone. These rocks yield an abundance of most excellent building material, and from the white limestone in the n. e. corner of the co. large quantities of lime are manufactured for building and for agricultural purposes. Trap rock, which forms the Palisades on the Hudson, extends from N. J. into the s. border of the co. The people are largely engaged in fruit growing and gardening. Milk is sent from the co. in considerable quantities to the New York market. Brick constitute the great object of manufacture, employing a large amount of capital and labor. There are also several other important industries at Haverstraw, and the ice of Rockland Lake is sent to market in large quantities. Large quantities of red sandstone for building are annually quarried and exported. The co., from its proximity to New York, affords a desirable place of summer residence, and until recently has been shut in during the winter months. Recent and progressive R. R. improvements will however do much toward opening the co. to markets at all seasons, and promote the settlement of villages along their lines.

The Erie Railway extends from Piermont through the southern border of the co. and formerly did an immense through freight and passenger business; but since the connections to Jersey City from Sufferns have been opened, the business east of that point has lost most of its importance. The "Northern R. R. of N. J." has been extended back of the Palisade from Jersey City to Piermont, and a continuation to Nyack opened. The "Hackensack and New York Extension R. R." from New Bridge, N. J., is opened to Nanuet, and from thence (following the Erie track to Spring Valley) it is soon to be opened to Grassy Point. The "Nanuet and New City R. R." has lately been projected, and a part of the "Sterling Mountain R. R." extends into the w. corner of the co. The project of a R. R. through the co. along the river front has also been urged, and surveys made with the view of construction. The "Rockland Central R. R." has been proposed from Upper Piermont to Haverstraw.

The co. seat is located at the village of New City, in Clarkstown. A combined courthouse and jail, built of brick, is situated upon a beautiful eminence overlooking the village. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building adjacent to the courthouse. The poorhouse is located at Mechanicsville, near Sufferns, on a farm of 47 acres, valued with the buildings at

paying expenses and debts, to be paid into the State Treasury. The lands set apart for the "Mariner's Family Asylum," under a law of 1854, are to be reserved for this use,

and to continue under the charge of the "Mariner's Industrial Society of the Port of N. Y."

\$12,000. The number of inmates is from 50 to 60, and about 250 poor are temporarily relieved.

This co. was included in the Kakiate Patent, granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon, June 25, 1796; the Wawayanda Patent, granted to John Bridges, April 29, 1703; and the Cheescocks Patent, granted to Ann Bridges and others, March 20, 1707. The first settlers were Dutch, who located in the s. e. part of the co. from 1690 to 1710. The co. was in the Revolution the scene of great events, and within its limits Arnold's treason was planned, and Andre was executed. In the late war the 95th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was enlisted in this co. (in part) in the fall of 1861. Volunteers enlisted in this co. under the call of July 7, 1862, were organized at Yonkers, where the 135th (6th Artillery) and a part of the 172d Regiments were formed. A few of the 17th N. Y. Vols. were enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Clarkstown..	3,974	4,023	4,137	181	567	168	572	227	578	236	503	265	609	211	490
Haverstraw..	8,123	4,113	6,412	500	669	326	501	394	602	316	304	351	552	295	487
Orangetown..	7,660	6,136	6,310	338	759	376	614	419	579	431	537	569	817	518	601
Ramapo	3,435	4,330	4,649	341	344	303	429	330	444	369	387	479	465	355	395
Stony Point	2,186	3,205	3,205	...	...	...	...	137	242	178	347	118	216		
Total.....	22,492	20,788	25,212	1,410	2,369	1,173	2,206	1,428	2,293	1,559	1,973	1,642	2,790	1,497	2,189

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	102,300	\$4,772,627	\$1,096,529	\$5,669,156	\$5,.....	\$7,900 74	\$8,719 04	\$4,000 20	\$9,520 46	0.51
1860..	104,443	4,906,918	1,123,467	6,115,415	\$5,440,260	7,419 49	6,154 81	4,000 20	16,774 13	0.63
1861..	101,727	4,772,030	1,297,416	6,059,496	5,440,260	9,811 15	5,314 59	4,000 20	17,000 81	0.67
1862..	102,411	4,784,016	1,225,625	5,973,541	6,020,034	9,599 42	4,394 37	4,321 02	21,112 14	0.71
1863..	99,025	4,701,014	1,212,956	5,913,970	5,966,224	21,567 03	8,620 89	4,474 60	25,356 53	1.01
1864..	102,278	4,784,922	1,301,953	6,039,875	6,012,956	82,701 69	7,635 18	4,509 72	27,050 30	2.02
1865..	102,278	4,781,922	1,304,953	6,039,375	5,934,396	82,701 69	7,635 18	4,451 25	23,220 67	1.99
1866..	99,513	4,807,706	1,574,563	6,382,354	5,619,329	41,965 27	11,026 47	4,364 50	26,005 52	1.47
1867..	101,461	5,356,411	1,330,046	6,636,457	6,302,354	41,275 84	13,632 32	7,977 94	40,527 95	1.62
1868..	96,998	6,081,523	1,353,147	7,435,670	6,436,457	36,036 06	18,376 72	4,106 07	29,513 49	1.43
1869..	101,774	5,632,415	1,336,115	7,026,530	6,935,670	53,403 03	19,257 62	8,639 59	30,343 55	1.61
1870..	100,318	5,817,938	1,264,575	7,032,513	6,919,513	43,021 04	25,448 19	8,640 16	41,599 88	1.67

CLARKSTOWN—was formed from Haverstraw, March 18, 1791. It lies upon the Hudson, upon the e. border of the co. Verdrietges Hook, a rocky ridge 500 to 800 ft. above tide, extends along the n. line, and the Nyack Range occupies a considerable portion in the s. e. corner. The remaining parts of the town, comprising four-fifths of its surface, are rolling or moderately hilly. Hackensack River flows s. through near the centre, and a narrow swamp extends along the greater part of its course. Rockland Lake, about 1 mi. from the Hudson, is a fine sheet of pure water, 3 mi. in circumference and 160 feet above the river. Considerable attention is given to fruit growing. **Rockland Lake**, (p. o.) in the e.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 110,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	43,080	34,523	77,403
1865	46,102	50,353	97,335
1860	41,342	24,994	66,336
1865	49,434	47,255	96,669

part of the town, and extending from the lake to the river, is a place of limited manufactories and is noted for its ice trade. The landing place is sometimes called **Slaughters Landing**. Its Pop. is 510. **Upper Nyack**, is a small village and landing. **New City**, (Clarkstown p. o.,) the co. seat, a little n. w. of the centre, contains the co. buildings. A branch R. R. is to connect it with the Erie R. R. at Nanuet. **Nanuet**, (p. o.) formerly "Clarkstown Station," a station upon the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railway, in the s. v. part, is a small village and R. R. junction. **Clarksville**, (Nyack Turnpike p. o.,) in the s. part, and **Dutch Factory**, in the w. part, are small villages. The first settlements were made by Dutch, at an early period. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed near Clarksville.

HAVERSTRAW—(signifying "Oat Straw,") was formed March 7, 1788. Clarkstown and Ramapo were taken off in 1791, and Stony Point in 1865. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. angle of the co. Nearly the entire surface is hilly and mountainous. There are several small streams flowing into the Hudson, and Stony Brook is a tributary of Ramapo River, a branch of the Passaic. Extensive beds of a fine quality of clay border upon the river above Warren, and from them are annually manufactured large quantities of brick. **Warren**, (Haverstraw p. o.,) situated upon the Hudson, in the s. e. angle of the town, was incorp. in 1865. It has a newspaper office,¹ several important manufactories, a rolling mill, &c. Pop. 3,469. **Carnersville**, 2 mi. n. w. of Warren, has very extensive print works, recently burnt, but again under construction. **Theills Corners**, 4 mi. w. of Warren, has mills, &c., and is on the new railroad under construction across the town. There are several private seminaries and schools in town, and a large number of persons from the city find a summer residence here. It has steamboat lines running to New York through the season of navigation, which is practicable through the year, excepting a few weeks in winter.

ORANGETOWN—was formed March 7, 1788, and was named from Orange co., of which it then formed a part. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. angle of the co. Its surface is broken by abrupt and rocky hills in the e.; but in the centre and w. it spreads out into a rolling or moderately hilly region. The Nyack hills, extending along the river, are 300 to 500 feet high, with steep, rocky declivities upon the e., but more gradual slopes upon the w. Their summits are rocky and covered with a slight growth of forest trees. Snake Hill, in the n. e. corner, upon the line of Clarkstown, is one of the principal peaks. The principal stream is Hackensack River, flowing s. through the w. part. Pascasck Creek flows through the extreme w. angle, and Spar Kil is a tributary of the Hudson. Near the n. line are several bog or peat meadows, generally well drained and under cultivation. The red sandstone which crops out on the e. declivities of the hills, within a few rods of the river, between Piermont and Nyack, is extensively quarried and exported for building stone, and the old capitol at Albany was built of this material. The supply of New York markets with milk, fruits and vegetables, has for many years been a leading pursuit, and the increasing r. r. facilities have added greatly to its prosperity. **Nyack**, (p. o.,) is pleasantly located on the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the town, and is a large and rapidly growing place, with extensive shoe and other manufactories. Pop. 3,438. It has a National bank, 4 newspaper offices,² the Rockland Female Institute, and other schools of excellent facilities. A Union school, with an Academic department, has been organized and a proposition was pending a year since under an act passed May 2, 1870, for the location of a Normal and Training School here, should the Comrs. deem it proper to adopt certain proposals made by the village. This, at the time of our writing, had not been done. Two boulevards, 100 feet wide, are under construction; one from Rockland Lake to Nyack, and the other from Wool Mountain to Piermont. The project of a new city charter was to be submitted to a vote of the people in 1871. **Piermont**, (p. o.,) named from the pier of the Erie Railway, which here extends a mile into the river and mountain opposite, is a village on the Hudson, in the south part of the town, at the terminus of one of the branches of the Erie Railwy. It was incorporated May 21, 1850, and was formerly a place of much greater business than at present. The pier was built for the transfer of freight from the cars to vessels, but since the extension of the railroad to Jersey City, and the trans-

¹ Rockland County Messenger, (Dem.) weekly. Robt. Smith, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 36. Terms \$2.50. Established in 1846.

² City and Country (Dem.,) weekly. Robert Carpenter, ed. and pub. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1849.

Rockland County Journal, (Rep.,) weekly. John Charlton, ed. and pub. 3 pages. Size 29 by 43. Terms \$2.50.

Nyack Gazette, monthly. C. A. Morford, Jr., ed. and pub. Size 21 by 30. Terms 25 cents.

Home Cabinet, (Literary,) monthly. W. B. Corning, Jr., ed. and pub. 8vo, 32 pages. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

ser of offices, repair shops and freight depots to other points, the life of the place has gone. Pop. 1,703. **Tappantown**,¹ (p. o.) near the N. J. line, is a small village and station named **Tappan**, on the Northern N. J. R. R. **Mansfield Sta.**, is three-fourths of a mile below Nyack. **Orangeburgh Sta.**, is a mile and a quarter from Blauveltville. **Rockland**, (Palisades p. o.) is a small village on the Hudson in the s. part of the town, and is locally known as **Snedens Landing**. **Orange Mills**, **Middletown**, and **Blauveltville**, (p. o.) a station on the Erie Railway, are small places. The first settlement is supposed to have been made by the Dutch, as early as 1680.² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed Oct. 24, 1694; and the first preacher was Rev. Guilliam Bartholf. The first church edifice was erected in 1715. There are about 20 churches in town.

RAMAPO—was formed from Haverstraw, March 18, 1791, as “*New Hampstead*.” Its name was changed to “*Hampstead*” March 3, 1797, and to Ramapo in 1828. It is the most westerly town in the co. The Ramapo or Blue Mts. extend n. e. and s. w. through the w. part, with peaks 500 to 700 ft. above the river. They are steep and rocky, and the valleys between them are deep and narrow. Ranges of rounded and arable hills extend through the s. e. half of the town and occupy the greater part of its surface. The principal streams are Ramapo River, flowing s. through the w. corner, and its tributaries Maway River and Stony Creek. Several small ponds occur on the N. J. line in the s. w. part. **Ramapo**, (Ramapo Works p. o.) a station on the Erie Railway, in the w. part of the town, contains several manufactories. **Suffern**, (p. o.) near the line of N. J., in the w. part, lies at the junction of the two branches of the Erie Railway, and is an important station. **Sloatsburgh**, (p. o.) on the Erie Railway, in the extreme w. part, contains important manufactures. **Spring Valley**, (p. o.) on the Piermont Branch, is a junction on the railroad running to Grassy Point near the Highlands. **Mechanicville**, near the centre of the town, contains a church and 25 dwellings. **Furmanville**, **Talma**, (p. o.) and **Monsey Depot**, (Monsey (p. o.) are hamlets. **Sterling Junction**, is the point of junction of the Sterling Mountain R. R., three-quarters mi. from Sloatsburgh. The first ch. (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed near the centre of the town, Dec. 4, 1774; Rev. Peter Leyt was the first preacher.

STONY POINT—was formed from Haverstraw, March 20, 1865. It lies in the extreme n. angle of the co., and its surface is partly covered by the Highlands, with precipitous peaks and rocky spurs. The Dunderburg Mt. is a bold headland at the lower entrance to the Highlands, and Stony Point is a conspicuous peninsula connected with the shore by a marsh, and crowned with a lighthouse and fog-bell tower. The valleys are narrow but fertile, and the heights overlooking the river present many charming sites for residence. **Grassy Point**, is a steamboat landing and the terminus of the Hackensack and N. Y. Extension R. R., and has a brick machine factory and extensive brick yards. **Flora Falls**, (p. o.) has a fine water-power and beautiful scenery. It is named from a cascade on Flora Creek adjacent, which has worn a ravine a hundred ft. into the red sandstone. **Stony Point**, is a p. o. **Tomkins Cove**, (p. o.) is the seat of extensive lime kilns. **Caldwells Landing**, is a landing at the entrance of the Highlands. Brick making is an important business in town, from 50 to 60 millions being made annually. There are many historical associations connected with the town. Stony Point was taken by assault by the Americans under Gen. Wayne on the night of July 16, 1779. The house of Joshua H. Smith, where Arnold met Andre while plotting treason in 1780, is in this town. Large sums were spent some 25 years since in endeavoring to raise the wreck of “one of Kidd’s vessels,” sunk with treasure near Caldwell’s Landing. The money was of course “sunk” in this foolish enterprise. There are 6 churches in town; 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Presb., and R. C. A small charitable institution, the “House of the Good Shepherd,” has lately been removed to this town.

¹ This place was the scene of the trial and execution of Major Andre, in 1780. In 1831, his remains were removed to England, under the direction of Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New York.

² Among the early settlers were families named Aurianey, Haring, Blauvelt, Van Houton, and Tullman. These names appear upon the records of the church in 1694.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.



THIS county, named from the great river on its northern border, was formed from Clinton and parts of Montgomery and Herkimer, March 3, 1802. It contains an area of 2,880 sq. mi., and is the largest co. in the State. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany. The surface is broken by a series of parallel ridges extending in a n. e. and s. w. direction, and gradually declining in height from the summits, about 1,000 ft. above tide, on the s. border, to the level of the banks of St. Lawrence. The highest summits in the s. e. are about 2,000 ft. above tide. The declivities of the ridges are usually gradual slopes, giving to the surface a rolling character, changing from gentle undulations along the river to a hilly and almost mountainous character in the s. e.

The principal streams are the Indian, Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, St. Regis, and Deer Rivers. These streams all have their rise upon the highlands, which occupy the centre of the great northern wilderness, flow for some distance n. w., and then bending n. e. traverse the greater part of the county parallel with the St. Lawrence, or nearly so. They afford a large amount of water power, and measures have been taken to provide for the future preservation of this power by using the lakes and ponds around their headwaters as reservoirs. The Oswegatchie, Racket, and other rivers have been thus improved by commissioners appointed under special acts, and upon these and most of the other streams flowing down from the wilderness improvements for log navigation have been made at State expense. The rivers as they approach the St. Lawrence become sluggish, and were, in the early days of settlement, navigated a few miles. Between the Oswegatchie and Grass rivers, a natural canal allowed their waters to mingle. In the southern part of the co. are numerous small lakes. Black Lake is a long, narrow sheet of water parallel with the St. Lawrence, bordered on the s. e. side by low lands, which have been mostly reclaimed under an act passed May 4, 1864, by lowering the bed of the outlet. A further provision was made by act of May 1, 1864, for improving the hydraulic power of the Oswegatchie by using the waters of this lake, but not so as to raise them above the level fixed under the act of 1864.

The southern and central portions of the co. are underlaid by gneiss, white limestone, and other crystalline and metamorphic rocks. A belt of country from 5 to 10 miles wide, n. of this, is underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and below this, along the St. Lawrence, the calciferous sandstone appears. All of them are deeply covered by drift in many places. The white crystalline limestone is used extensively for quicklime, but is too coarse and friable for marble. The Potsdam sandstone is a superior stone for building and flagging, and is exported up the lake by returning grain vessels to some extent. Magnetic iron ore occurs in Clifton, Pitcairn and other southern towns in large quantities, and the red specular iron ores of Rossie, Fowler, and Gouverneur, have been used many years, and some of them since the early settlement of the country, in the manufacture of iron. Bog iron ore has been wrought to some extent in Norfolk, and largely in Brasher. Lead was mined on an extensive scale in Rossie about thirty years since, but the mines are not now in use. It has also been worked in Maccob in former years. A great number of minerals interesting only to the scientific, occur within the county in connection with the metallic ores and white limestone.

In some parts there are extensive sand plains, and the soil of the elevated regions in the southern border is considered poor and worthless for cultivation. Much of this region is still covered with the native forests, and among its lakes and rivers game of all kinds native in this climate, even including the beaver, is still found. The central and northern portions underlaid by sandstone and calciferous sandrock, is generally fertile, especially along the river intervals, and extensive tracts underlaid by marine clays, and still containing the shells of species now inhabiting the arctic seas, indicate the submersion of this country at a comparatively recent geological period. These clays furnish an excellent soil, and the county is generally best adapted to grazing and dairying. There are over 20 cheese factories in the co., using the milk of about 10,000 cows. Grain is cultivated with success, and the soil in the north-eastern part of the county is particularly well adapted to potatoes, which are exten-

sively manufactured into starch. Fruits are not largely cultivated, although the smaller kinds succeed. Commerce is principally limited to the city of Ogdensburg, but manufactures are quite extensively carried on. They consist chiefly of lumber, articles of wood, iron, castings, paper, flour, starch, etc.

The "Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain R. R." (leased to the Vermont Central,) extends from Ogdensburg nearly due east, and was built without reference to the accommodation of local interests, as a route from Boston to the foot of lake navigation. It is an important thoroughfare of freight and travel. The "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R." extends to Potsdam Junction, through Gouverneur, Canton, and Potsdam, with a branch from DeKalb Junction to Ogdensburg. The "Black River and Morristown R. R." from Phila., Jeff. co. to Morristown, is under construction as a continuation of the U. & B. R. R. R., and will be extended by the "Ogdensburg and Morristown R. R. to Ogdensburg, within a year or two. The "Clifton Iron Co." have a tram road, (not now in use,) from a point on the W. R. and O. R. R., two miles s. w. of DeKalb Junction, to their mines. The "B. R. & St. Lawrence R. R." is under construction as a tram road from Carthage, Jefferson co., to Edwards, with the ultimate design of being laid in iron. The "Adirondac Co." have a projected route through from Warren co. to Ogdensburg, and several routes surveyed, but not constructed. A branch from the O. & C. R. R. to Lisbon, another to Waddington and another to Massena, have been at various times proposed, and two routes have been surveyed for the latter and both found feasible. No other measures, however, have been taken towards construction. The St. Lawrence is navigable from the lake to Ogdensburg by vessels of all sizes, and from thence down to tide water by aid of canals built by the Canadian authorities. At Brockville, opposite Morristown, the Brockville and Ottawa Railway comes in from Sand Point, 74 miles, with a branch from Perth to Smith's Falls, 12 miles, and from Carleton Junction, by the Canada Central Railway, 28 miles, it connects with Ottawa. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa R. R. from Prescott, opposite to Ogdensburg, extends to Ottawa, 54 miles, and connects with the O. & L. C. R. R. by a ferry carrying loaded cars. These Canadian railroads, and the Grand Trunk line, along the n. shore of the St. Lawrence, have a near relation to the material prosperity of this frontier. \$10,000 was appropriated April 28, 1871, for removing obstructions in the Indian River from Rossie to Theresa, in which an imperfect steam-boat navigation had been formerly had. \$10,000 was granted April 28, 1871, for improving the log navigation of the east and west branches of the St. Regis River.

The county seat is at Canton. The c. h., clerk's office and jail, are separate stone buildings, adjacent to each other, and well adapted to their purpose. The poorhouse, a new brick building in Canton, 3 stories including basement, the central part 50 by 76 feet, with two wings, each 151 by 87 feet. The farm formerly owned by Joseph J. Herriman, contains 330 acres and the whole premises cost about \$60,000. It replaces an old and dilapidated structure on another farm in the same town, which was sold when the present site was selected. The present establishment is near the Grass River, and is one of the best of its kind in the State.

A Catholic Mission was established at *La Presentation*, now Ogdensburg, in 1749, and ten years later an island a short distance below was fortified by the French. Here the last resistance was made in the English conquest of Canada in 1760.¹ In 1796, settlement was begun at Ogdensburg by Nathan Ford, for the proprietors, who had lately purchased from the State, and soon after in various places along the river. The co. embraces the "Ten Towns," and Great Tracts, No. II and III, of Macomb's purchase, besides several tracts in Massena, and the islands that were conveyed by the State at different times. During the war of 1812-15, this frontier was often alarmed, and several times invaded by the enemy. A militia regiment was kept at Ogdensburg during the early part of the war, and upon the descent of Gen. Wilkinson's expedition, late in 1813, the battle of Chrysler's Field was fought on the north shore, opposite this co. In 1837-40, the frontier was again disturbed by the "Patriot War," and the battle of the Windmill, was fought within sight of Ogdensburg, in Nov. 1838.

During the recent war of the Rebellion, active measures were taken to raise troops for the service, and fears of raids from across the lines by secret emissaries from the South, occasioned apprehension and justified precautions. A large part of the 16 and 60th regiments were enlisted in this county, in 1861. A regimental camp was formed at Potsdam, Oct. 4,

¹ The siege and surrender of "Fort Levi" is minutely described in *Pouchot's Memoirs*, of the War of 1755-60, wherein the writer was an officer and observer of most that he de-

scribes. The ruins of the Fort are still to be seen on Chlney Island, 3 miles below Ogdensburg.

1861, under Col. Josiah Sanford, and the 92d Regiment was formed there. The 16th was organized at Albany, and the 60th at Ogdensburg. The 106th and 142d Regiments, N. Y. Vols., were organized at Ogdensburg in the summer and fall of 1862, this place having been designated, under G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for the troops raised in the 17th Senatorial District, comprising St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. Part of the 18th, 96th, 164th and 193d Vol. Infantry, the 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 20th, and 26th Cavalry, and of the 1st and 14th Artillery, were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)												
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brasher.....	3,377	3,348	3,342	331	291	270	156	232	185	260	140	279	204
Canton.....	6,379	5,964	6,014	699	429	649	932	938	450	743	383	812	430
Clifton.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	158	68	157	72	207	42	227	77
Colton.....	1,400	1,401	1,719	183	66	218	39	187	40	197	38	190	30
De Kalb.....	3,132	3,102	3,116	493	116	428	85	475	92	461	56	534	78
De Peyster.....	1,249	1,187	1,139	218	39	187	40	197	38	190	42	226	28
Edwards.....	1,267	1,180	1,076	214	79	179	70	199	56	153	55	177	63
Fine.....	519	497	603	70	32	44	13	66	23	95	14	102	18
Fowler.....	1,903	1,748	1,705	253	157	199	119	223	180	236	106	262	118
Gouverneur.....	3,201	2,915	3,339	505	146	433	118	514	154	437	113	511	168
Hammond.....	1,963	1,819	1,757	294	55	293	53	263	55	290	53	292	34
Hermon.....	1,690	1,667	1,732	243	142	186	131	210	132	236	123	269	141
Hopkinton.....	1,260	1,194	1,907	315	70	275	54	315	52	266	36	317	57
Lawrence.....	2,828	2,712	2,577	449	104	301	89	435	82	418	80	446	108
Lisbon.....	5,640	5,783	4,475	703	159	660	120	750	135	740	91	821	113
Louisville.....	2,310	2,237	2,132	247	110	206	116	190	140	199	133	210	153
Macomb.....	1,816	1,738	1,673	212	89	158	78	173	75	216	84	153	64
Madrid.....	1,978	2,103	2,071	352	109	304	79	353	86	347	72	358	97
Masena.....	2,925	2,741	2,560	319	150	272	115	279	140	276	130	321	121
Morristown.....	2,284	1,881	1,954	363	89	327	64	341	66	343	48	320	85
Norfolk.....	2,329	1,876	2,441	294	153	239	141	221	175	237	157	264	161
Ogdenville (city).....	.....	10,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,167	665	1,059*	505*
Oswegatchie*.....	10,821	11,091	3,013	965	612	605	597	902	707	971	470	1,167	665
Parishville.....	2,296	2,318	2,241	441	56	372	49	422	45	394	20	443	47
Pierrepont.....	2,267	2,423	2,391	416	62	362	76	401	95	385	52	424	78
Pitcairn.....	577	558	667	71	44	68	44	79	29	39	24	113	21
Potsdam.....	6,737	6,441	7,773	1,033	265	908	214	1,011	232	1,043	160	1,167	300
Rossie.....	1,049	1,836	1,661	187	131	170	112	179	135	206	125	185	120
Russell.....	2,360	2,625	2,696	352	166	274	147	302	175	317	133	369	167
Stockholm.....	4,074	3,770	3,819	718	109	612	95	661	102	595	73	632	105
Waddington.....	2,768	2,664	2,599	374	150	235	147	348	164	335	121	377	128
Total.....	83,629	80,994	84,825	11,324	4,050	9,698	3,623	10,904	4,053	.....	11,855	4,014	10,000
											3,518		

* Including the city of Ogdensburg.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of taxation \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	1,660,626	\$14,776,904	\$1,409,260	\$16,266,254	.....	\$39,359 32	\$16,592 93	\$11,725 02	\$27,350 30	0.73
1860..	1,659,160	14,769,718	1,653,953	16,425,715	\$15,633,359	29,424 95	48,633 60	11,725 02	48,203 86	0.33
1861..	1,679,295	14,376,546	1,504,130	16,103,950	16,633,359	26,446 91	45,156 63	11,725 02	48,654 25	0.35
1862..	1,661,371	14,276,417	1,495,310	15,771,727	15,052,341	43,232 69	31,505 12	10,539 63	60,211 36	0.97
1863..	1,651,691	14,395,757	1,429,933	15,825,684	15,771,727	55,891 97	53,947 58	11,823 79	67,028 84	1.32
1864..	1,646,479	14,498,569	1,735,136	16,233,765	14,929,933	184,654 55	134,429 59	11,197 45	67,184 70	2.66
1865..	1,652,405	14,855,249	1,577,493	16,432,657	15,310,757	206,244 51	173,094 81	11,483 07	59,963 33	2.93
1866..	1,647,749	14,390,927	1,665,306	16,756,233	15,625,157	138,541 86	160,124 50	11,718 87	59,196 07	2.47
1867..	1,665,270	14,953,570	1,835,235	16,730,355	16,756,233	82,560 29	257,535 25	20,945 29	106,402 03	2.79
1868..	1,659,653	14,959,460	1,632,091	16,591,551	17,530,855	70,077 45	243,757 06	21,923 57	79,801 81	2.37
1869..	1,662,900	14,946,913	1,558,389	16,505,320	15,341,551	78,128 79	183,274 03	19,176 94	67,119 29	2.30
1870..	1,663,335	12,819,361	1,332,753	14,152,119	16,005,328	79,991 37	180,664 76	96,237 16	2,35	

The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 1,738,500. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	37,096	.....	639,513
1855	499,551	.....	1,305,055
1860	571,973	.....	1,550,103
1865	602,213	745,532	1,367,745

BRASHER—named from Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, was formed from Massena, April 21, 1825. A part of Lawrence was taken off in 1828. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is generally level, with gentle undulations in the w. part. The principal streams are St. Regis and Deer Rivers, and Trout Brook. Bog iron ore is obtained in the e. part, where the sand rests upon the clay deposits. **Brasher Falls**, (p. o.) upon the St. Regis, in the s. w. corner of the town, one mile below the railroad station, has manufactoryes of agricultural implements, pumps, lumber, etc. Population about 600.

Helena, (p. o.) is situated at the mouth of Deer River, and has a limited amount of water-power. It was named from a daughter of Joseph Pitcairn, and has 150 inhabitants.

Brasher Iron Works, (p. o.) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Helena, on Deer River, is the seat of a furnace, machine shop, etc. The place was nearly destroyed by running fires, in 1857. Population 250. **Brasher Centre**, is a hamlet on the St. Regis River. The first improvement in town, (at Helena,) was under the agency of Russell Atwater, in 1817. Stillman Fuller built the furnace at Brasher Iron Works, in 1825. The first settlement at Brasher Falls was made in 1826. In 1839, C. T. Hulburd purchased 600 acres, including the village site of Brasher Falls, and in 1841, made the first considerable improvement.

CANTON—was formed from Lisbon, March 28, 1805. It lies near the centre of the co., and it has a level or moderately uneven surface. The Grass River flows centrally through the town, and the Oswegatchie across the w. corner, the two being connected by a natural canal. This canal was from three to 20 rods wide, was navigable for small boats in high water and flowed an alluvial flat of 4,500 acres. The water flowed w., but to reclaim the marsh, both ends were closed and a drain made in the Oswegatchie.

The town is underlaid by gneiss in the s. part, and by Potsdam sandstone in the central and n. parts. Iron pyrites occurs near the high falls on Grass River, and copperas was formerly made here. The R. W. & O. R. R. has a branch running centrally through this town, and its main line crosses the w. border. **Canton**, (p. o.) the county seat, incorporated in 1845, is on the Grass River with a valuable water power and manafactoryes of lumber, flour, leather, castings, machinery, etc. It is the seat of *St. Lawrence University*, established in 1856, and organized with classical law and theological departments, all under one Board of Trustees, and the latter of the Universalist denomination.¹ The college building and library are elegant structures; the former of brick and the latter of Potsdam sandstone. The Canton Academy has been merged in a graded school. Population 1,681. There is a newspaper office at this place.² **Morley**, (p. o.) is a village on Grass River near the north border.

Rensselaer Falls, (p. o.) on the Oswegatchie near the w. corner, is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. Pop. 395. **Crarrys Mills**, (p. o.) is a hamlet on the line of Potsdam.

South Canton, and **Butterfields Mills**, are hamlets in the s. e. part. Settlement was begun in 1800 by Daniel Harrington, on the site of the county fair grounds in the lower part of the village. The first permanent settler was Stillman Foote, who bought a mile square where the village now is, and removed thither in 1801. In 1802, he built a mill, and the town began to settle rapidly by emigrants from Vermont. The first church was formed under the Rev. Amos Pettingill, in 1807.³ There are nine churches—two Meth. Ep., Baptist, Univ., Prot. Ep., W. Meth., Cong., F. W. Bap. and R. C. Silas Wright, formerly governor, settled in Canton in 1819, and died here, Aug. 27, 1847. This town voted \$5,000 February, 1870, to aid in the construction of reservoirs on the headwaters of Grass River. This was confirmed by act of April 15, 1870.

CLIFTON—was formed from Pierrepont, April 21, 1868. It is watered by the Grass and Oswegatchie rivers and their tributaries, and its surface is much broken and not favorable to cultivation. In 1864, the "Clifton Iron Co." was formed, for the purpose of opening iron mines, and manufacturing iron and steel. A large tract was bought, a furnace erected, buildings erected, and roads opened. The presence of magnetic iron ores had been known several years, and their quantity is believed to be immense. A tram R. R. was built 24 miles to East De Kalb, a steel factory built by a separate company and other improvements made. The steel

¹ This University was incorporated April 3, 1856. It has nine instructors, and about 75 students. Value of property \$66,413. Receipts, \$14,500.

² *St. Lawrence Plain Dealer*, (Rep.), weekly; S. P. Remington, editor and publisher. Size 25 by 37. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1856.

³ The first mill here, and in several other places in the county, were put up by Daniel W. Church, the pioneer millwright of this co. The first death was that of the father of Mr. Foote, the proprietor, in 1801. Wm. Barker taught the first school in 1804. The first birth was that of a daughter of L. Johnson.

works were burned in Sept. 1869, the R. R. proved inadequate for its use, and the furnace was discontinued after one or two blasts. Operations are now suspended, but will doubtless hereafter be resumed with profitable result. **Clarksboro**, (p. o.,) has 2 stores, a hotel, a sawmill, &c. The water power of this town is very abundant. The population of this town when the mines were in operation, was about 700. It is now about 220. There are no churches, and but 2 school houses.

COLTON—named from Jesse Colton Highby, an early settler, was formed from Parishville, April 12, 1843. A small part was annexed from Parishville in 1851. It is a long, narrow town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. and extending to Hamilton co. on the s. Its surface is broken and hilly; and is nearly all covered with forest. It is crossed by the Racket, Grass, and Oswegatchie Rivers. In the central and s. part are numerous small lakes, the principal of which is Cranberry Lake. The extreme n. part only is inhabited. The principal business is lumbering. **Colton**, (p. o.,) is an important lumber station upon Racket River, near the n. w. corner of the town. Several extensive gang sawmills were erected here in 1850–52. An extensive tannery for the manufacture of sole-leather was built here in 1857. Pop. 683. **South Colton**, is a p. o. at Three Falls. The first settlement was begun in 1824, at Colton Village.¹ There are a M. E. and a Univ. church in town, both built in 1852.

DE KALB—named in honor of Baron De Kalb, was formed from Oswegatchie, Feb. 21, 1806. A part of De Peyster was taken off in 1825, and a part of Hermon in 1830. It lies on the Oswegatchie w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of broken ridges of white limestone and gneiss with narrow valleys between them. **De Kalb**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Oswegatchie, near the centre of the town. Pop. 150. **Richville**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Oswegatchie, in the s. w. corner of the town, about a mile from the station of this name. **East De Kalb**, is a p. o. in the s. e. part. **De Kalb Junction**, is 2 mi. e. of this, on the R. W. & O. R. R, where the branches from Potsdam and Ogdensburg unite. **Coopers Falls**, is a hamlet. This is an excellent dairy town. Lime is extensively manufactured near Richville Station. The first settlement was made in 1803, under Judge William Cooper, of Cooperstown, as agent. The first settlers were principally from Otsego.² co. There are 5 churches in town.³

DE PEYSTER—named from Frederick De Peyster, of N. Y., formerly proprietor, was formed from Oswegatchie and De Kalb, March 24, 1825. It lies on the s. shore of Black Lake, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken in the s. by the parallel primitive ridges, and is level in the n. The principal streams are the Oswegatchie, on the n. border, and Beaver Creek, on the s. Moon Lake lies in the s. part. The “Old State Road,” the first traveled route through this part of the co., extended through this town. **De Peyster**, (p. o.,) is a small village. **Edenton**, is a p. o. in the w. part. **Kings Corners**, is a small settlement near the centre of the town. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1802, by Samuel Bristol and others.⁴ The census reports 2 churches; a M. E. and a Cong.

EDWARDS—named from Edward McCormick, brother of Daniel McC., one of the partners in Macomb’s purchase, was formed from Fowler, April 7, 1827. A part of Hermon was taken off in 1830, and a part was annexed from Hermon in 1850. It lies on the Oswegatchie, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of ridges of the primitive formation and the narrow valleys between them. The town is best adapted to grazing. **Edwards**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Oswegatchie. Pop. 400. **South Edwards**, (p. o.,) contains a grist and saw mill and several mechanic shops. **Freemansburgh**, is a hamlet on the Oswegatchie near the w. border. The first settlement commenced along the St. Lawrence Turnpike, in 1812.⁵ Several Scotch families came into town in 1817. There are 5 churches in town; M. E., Cong., Univ., Bap., and Union.

¹ Among the first settlers were Asahel Lyman, Abel Brown, Wm. Bullard, Horace Garfield, and Sam'l Partridge. Miss Young taught the first school, in 1826. The first death was that of a child of James Brown, in 1829.

² About 30 families came in the first year. Salmon Rich, Jona. Haskins, and Sol. Pratt were among the first settlers of Richville, in 1804. The first child born was Ichabod Dianick; the first marriage, that of Elisha Cook and Lotta Willey; and the first death, that of George Cowdrey. Bela Willis taught the first school at De Kalb, and Jos. Kneeland at Richville. Wm. Cooper built the first hotel, in 1803, and the first mills, at Cooper Falls, in 1804.

³ Bap. and Cong. at Richville, Presb., M. E., and Union M. E. and Bap.) at East De Kalb.

⁴ Among the first settlers were Thos. Wilson, Joseph Round, Sam'l Barnard, — Green, Ichabod Arnold, Robert Hill, Fred. R. Plympton, David Day, Rufus Washburn, and Smith Stilwell. Bela Willis taught the first school and was the first local preacher.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Asa Brayton, Jos. M. Bonner, S. & E. Jones, and — Johnson. The first birth was that of John B. Brayton, in 1812; and the first death was that of — Partridge, accidentally killed in 1812. Orra Shead built the first gristmill, in 1814. In 1817 a large number of Scotch settlers came in town.

FINE—is named from the late Hon. John Fine, of Ogdensburgh. It was formed from Russell and Pierrepont, March 27, 1844, and lies in the extreme s. part of the co. Its surface is elevated and broken, and it is drained by the Oswegatchie and its branches. It is principally a wilderness, the settlements being confined to the n. part. Iron ore is found in town. **Andersonville**, (Fine p. o.,) on the Oswegatchie, has a manufactory of boat oars, with sawmill attached, and of butter tubs, shoe lasts, gristmill, &c. There are no churches in town, but several good school houses used for public worship. The first clearing was made in 1823, by Elias Teall, and a mill was built in 1825, by J. C. Haile. The attempt at settlement was abandoned until 1834, when it was renewed by Amasa J. Brown.

FOWLER—named from Theodosius Fowler of N. Y., former proprietor, was formed from Rossie and Russell, April 15, 1816. The townships of Edwards and Fitz William (now a part of Hermon) were annexed from Russell in 1818. Edwards was taken off in 1827, a part of Hermon in 1830, and Pitcairn in 1836. It lies upon the Oswegatchie, in the southwesterly part of the co. Its surface is much broken by ridges of gneiss. It is drained by the Oswegatchie and its branches. Silver Lake lies s. of the centre of the town. Iron ore and other minerals are found in town, but none are now wrought. **Hailesborough**, (p. o.,) on the Oswegatchie, and **Little York**, (Fowler p. o.,) are small villages, the former of 177, and the latter of 117 inhabitants. **Fullerville**, (Fullerville Iron Works p. o.,) was formerly the seat of a forge and furnace. Pop. 149. The first settlements were made by Brig. Gen. Haile, at Hailesborough, in 1807,¹ and by Samuel B. Sprague, at Little York in 1811. The town did not begin to be settled rapidly until after 1820. There are 4 churches in town.²

COUVERNEUR—named from G. Morris, former owner, and formerly known as “Cambray.” It was formed from Oswegatchie, April 5, 1810. A part of Macomb was taken off in 1841. It lies in the w. part of the co. Its surface is generally level, but somewhat broken in the n. by low ridges of white limestone. It is drained by the Oswegatchie, which twice flows across the town. The town abounds in interesting minerals, and the Kearney iron mine, in the s. corner, has furnished an immense quantity of ore.³ **Couverneur**, (p. o.,) was incorp. Dec. 7, 1847, is the seat of a flourishing academy,⁴ a bank, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ and several extensive manufactories of flour, leather, lumber, castings, &c. The village is well supplied with water by pumps from the Oswegatchie, and is rapidly increasing in population. Its local business is quite extensive. It has a beautiful rural cemetery on the s. bank of the river opposite the village, and a fine fair ground. Pop. 1,627. **Natural Dam**, a mile below the village, is the seat of an immense lumber mill, having a branch r. r. south of the river extending to it. **Little Bow Corners**, is a small settlement near the lower branch of the Oswegatchie. **Smiths Mills**, is a hamlet in the n. w. corner. The only r. r. depot and p. o. in town are at Gouverneur village. Settlement was begun in 1805, by Dr. Richard Townsend, agent of Morris.⁶

HAMMOND—named from Abijah Hammond of N. Y., proprietor, was formed from Rossie and Morristown, March 30, 1827. A part was annexed to Macomb in 1842, and a part to Rossie in 1844. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the extreme w. part of the co., and includes a portion of the Thousand Islands. The surface is generally level, but broken upon its n. and s. borders by low ridges of gneiss and white limestone. A level terrace of sandstone, forming a continuous and regular mural wall, extends from the n. shore of Black Lake through the centre of the town into Jefferson co. Black Brook flows through a stagnant

¹ Gen. H. purchased a mile square, with an agreement to build a mill within a year. Among the other early settlers were Elijah Sackett, Lemuel Arnold, John Ryan, and Ebenezer Parker. The first birth was a child of —Merrill; the first marriage, that of John Parker and Elizabeth S. Sackett, in 1812.

² Univ., Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.

³ Among the useful minerals are red specular iron ore, marble, limpid calcite, sulphate of barytes, serpentine, Rensselaerite, mica, tourmaline, and fluor spar; and among those interesting to men of science are spinelle, scapolite, tremolite, schorl, sphene, chondrodite, apatite, Babbingtonite, and thoughite.

⁴ For many years the “Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary” was under the patronage of the B. R. Conference, (Method. Episc.), but on the removal of their patronage to Utwerp, a tax of \$29,000 was voted by the town, under an Act of April 23, 1869, to rebuild and extend the premises. An Act passed in 1871, (chap. 335,) allows the people to tax themselves for its benefit.

⁵ *Gouverneur Times*, (Rep.) weekly, F. E. Merritt, editor and pubh. Size 29 by 44. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1864. *Northern Recorder and Mercantile Advertiser*, (Rep.) weekly, Miss M. M. Smith, editor and prop.; Harry J. Warren, Printer. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50.

⁶ The first party of settlers came through the wilderness from the head of Lake George, guided by a compass. They were seven days on the journey. Among the settlers in 1806 were Pandor Balkent, Willard Smith, Kleanzar Nichols, and Isaac Austin, who all occupied a small shanty in common. In 1810 there were 50 families in town. A block house was built in 1812. Miss E. S. Sackett taught the first school, in the first shanty; Israel Porter kept the first inn, and John Brown the first store, in 1806. The first religious services were held in 1806, by missionaries. The first child born was Allen Smith; the first marriage, that of Medad Cole and Miss Patterson; and the first death, that of Emily Porter.

There are 5 churches in town: 2 Cong., Univ., Bap., and M. E.

swamp, which borders upon this sandstone terrace. **Hammond**, (p. o.) is a small village in the e. part, **South Hammond**, in the s. part, **Oak Point**, on the St. Lawrence, and **Chippeway**, on a bay of that name, are hamlets. **North Hammond**, is a p. o. A short distance above Oak Point, is *Crossover Lighthouse*, built in 1847, and refitted in 1855. Slight improvements were begun in this town in 1812, but settlements did not increase until 1818-21, when a number of Scotch families located a little w. of the present village of Hammond.¹ There are 3 churches in town: Presb., Meth. Episc., and Universalist.

HERMON—named from the Scriptures—was formed from Edwards and De Kalb, April 17, 1830, and named “*Depau*.” The name was changed Feb. 28, 1834, and a part was annexed to Edwards in 1850. It lies in the gneiss and white limestone region, s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is generally rolling, but broken and hilly in the s. part. Elm and Tanner Creeks are the principal streams. Trout and Cedar Lakes lie near the s. border. Gardners Pond near the centre of the town, has been drained, making excellent land. Iron ore, apatite and other minerals, occur in town. **Hermon**, (p. o.) is situated on Elm Creek, in the n. e. corner of the town. Pop. 573. **Marshville**, is a hamlet, 1 mi. s. of Hermon. The first settlement was made by James Taylor, and a few others who came soon after him, previous to 1812.² The town did not begin to settle rapidly until 1822-25. Rev. Mr. Wright was the first preacher. The town has 3 churches; Meth., Bap., and Christian.

HOPKINTON—named from Roswell Hopkins, first settler, and includes townships 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 15. Gt. Tract II, Macombs Purchase. It was formed from Massena, March 2, 1805. Russell was taken off in 1807, Parishville in 1818, and a part of Lawrence in 1828. It lies along the e. border of the co., and is the second largest town in the State. Its surface is level in the n., but broken and hilly in the s. It is crossed by the St. Regis and Racket Rivers; and in the central and s. parts are several extensive lakes, the principal of which is Toppers Lake, on the line of Franklin co. The whole town is a wilderness, except the extreme n. part and a small tract upon Toppers Lake. **Hopkinton**, (p. o.) contains a church, 2 stores, and 200 inhabitants. **Nicholville**, (p. o.) is a small village on the line of Lawrence and mostly in the latter town. **Fort Jackson**, in the n. part, on St. Regis, has 2 stores, a gristmill, sawmill, shingle mill, starch factory, barrel factory, and about 30 houses. There are 3 potato starch factories in town, using 30,000 bushels of potatoes annually. The first settlement in town was made by Roswell Hopkins, in 1802.³ In the spring of 1858, a company consisting of 13 families, located in the vicinity of Toppers Lake. There is a settlement of 20 families in Hollywood about 20 mi. from Hopkinton village, on the line of Parishville. There are 3 churches in town; Cong., F. W. Bap., and Meth. Ep.

LAWRENCE⁴—was formed from Hopkinton and Brasher, April 4, 1828. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface is very level, and the soil is a fertile sandy loam underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. It is drained by St. Regis and Deer Rivers. **Lawrenceville**, (p. o.), has 350 inhabitants and a flourishing academy; and **North Lawrence**, (p. o.), has about 550 inhabitants. Both villages are on Deer River. The latter is a station on the O. & L. C. R. R., and is growing in business and population. **Nicholville**,⁵ (p. o.) on the line of Hopkinton, contains 300 inhabitants. The first settlement began in 1806.⁶ Since the completion of the railroad this town has rapidly increased in population. The Quakers held the first meeting in 1808. There are 7 churches in town.⁷

LISBON—was formed March 6, 1801. Madrid and Oswegatchie were taken off in 1802, and Canton in 1805. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. It is drained by Sucker, Brandy, Tibbitts, and several smaller streams. The town includes Gallop, (Gal-loo) Island in the river. **Lisbon Centre**, (p. o.) is a station on the C. & L. C.R. R., and contains about 25 houses. **Flackville**, (p. o.) named from John P. Flack, first p. m., is a hamlet, on the Ogdens-

¹ The first of these were John and David Gregory, John Baird, John and James Hill, and Peter Allen. James Scott taught the first school, in 1818-19.

² Among the early settlers were George Davis, Philemon Stuart, James Farr, Ariel Inman, and Rufus Hopkins. Wm. D. Moore taught the first school, in 1817. The first death was that of Thomas Farr.

³ Mr. Hopkins bought a part of Islington. Among the early settlers were Joel and Samuel Goodale, R. W. Hopkins, Jared Dewey, and Eliphalet Branch. The first birth was in the family of — Shelden; and the first death,

that of an infant, in 1807. Judge Hopkins built the first gristmill, in 1803.

⁴ Named from William Lawrence, of New York, proprietor. It embraces “*Chestertield*,” or No. 16 of Great Tract No. II, Macombs Purchase.

⁵ Named from E. S. Nichols, as agent of the proprietors.

⁶ Mr. Brewer, a sub-agent, came in as early as 1801; J. and S. Tyler, A. Saunders, A. Chandler, J. Allen, and J. and J. Pierce, came in 1807. Ephraim Martin built the first sawmill, in 1809; Miss S. Tyler taught the first school in 1810.

⁷ Two Cong., 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and F. W. Bap.

burgh & Canton Road. **Lisbon**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, on the river, opposite Gallop Island.¹ This town was the first one organized in the co. The first settlement was made by Wm. O'Neal, in 1790. Alex. J. Turner came in as agent in Feb. 1800.² He was from Salem, N. Y., and induced many families to remove from Washington co. There are 9 churches in town, (2 M. E., 2 Reformed Presb., 1 United Presb., 1 Covenanter, 1 Prot. Ep., 1 Cong. and 1 Wesleyan Meth.)

LOUISVILLE—was formed from Massena, April 5, 1810. A part of Norfolk was taken off in 1823, and a part of the same town was annexed in 1844. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the n. e. part of the co. The surface is level. Grass River, the principal stream, flowing centrally through the town, affords a water-power at the village. **Louisville**,³ (p. o.,) on Grass River, and **Louisville Landing**, (p. o.,) on the St. Lawrence, are hamlets. The water-power at the former place has been somewhat improved; and the latter place is a landing for the river steamers. The first settlement was made by Nahum Wilson and Aaron Allen, in 1800.⁴ The growth of the town was checked by the war; but it soon revived. There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Union.

MACOMB—named from Alexander Macomb, the land purchaser, was formed from Gouverneur and Morristown, April 3, 1841. A small tract was annexed from Hammond in 1842. It lies upon the s. shore of Black Lake, in the w. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges of gneiss and white limestone parallel to the lake. Fish and Birch Creeks are the principal streams. Pleasant, Yellow, and Hickory Lakes, are small sheets of water, with rocky shores, in the central part of the town. The ridges are often without vegetation, but the valleys are fertile. Several valuable minerals are found in town.⁵ **Macomb**, (p. o.,) on the "Old State Road," and **Popes Mills**, (p. o.,) on Fish Creek, are hamlets, the latter with 76 inhabitants. The first settlements were made upon the "Old State Road," about 1805-06.⁶ Timothy Pope made the first improvement at Popes Mills, in 1816. There is 1 church (M. E.) in town.

MADRID—was formed from Lisbon, March 3, 1802. Potsdam was taken off in 1806; and Waddington in 1859. It lies upon the Grass River in the n. part of the co., being separated from the St. Lawrence by the town of Waddington. Its surface is generally level or moderately undulating, and generally well adapted for grazing. Pop. 670. **Madrid**, (p. o.,) formerly "Columbia Village," on the Grass River, has a good water-power, and is a mile from a station on the O. & L. C. R. R. It is a place of considerable business. Population about 600. **Madrid Springs**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet on the river below. Mills were first built at Columbia Village in 1803.

MASSENA—named in honor of Marshall Massena, was formed March 3, 1802. Hopkinton was taken off in 1805, Stockholm in 1806, Louisville in 1810, and Brasher in 1825. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the n. e. corner of the co. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. The principal streams are the Grass⁷ and Racket Rivers, which flow through the town in parallel channels 1 to 2 mi. apart. **Massena**, (p. o.,) is situated upon Grass River, at the lower falls. It has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 483. **Massena Springs**,⁸ (p. o.,) lies upon the Racket, about one mi. distant from Massena. It is a favorite summer resort on account of its sulphur springs, and extensive hotel accommodations are provided for visitors. **Massena Centre**, (p. o.,) contains about thirty houses. **Racket River**, is a small village on the river of that name. The Long Sault

¹ Mills were erected here by Daniel W. Church for the proprietor, Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1804. A large stone mill afterwards built here has been burned.

² Among the first settlers were Peter Sharp, Peter Hinman, John Tibbets, Reuben Turner, William Shaw, Lemuel Hoskins, William Little, James Aiken, Ben Stewart, Matthew Perkins, Wesson Briggs, James Thompson, Joseph Martin, Alex. Armstrong, Judge Livingston, John and Nehemiah Sheldon, John Hanna, and Hez. Clerc. The first birth was in the family of J. Tibbets, in 1809. Rev. Alex. Proudfit held the first meetings. Dr. Jos. W. Smith, the first physician in the co., settled here in 1809 and remained two years. This town furnished 437 men for the late war.

³ Locally known as *Millerville*, from Rev. Levi Miller, of Turin, who came here as agent of McVickar, the proprietor, in 1823.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Jno. Wilson, Lyman Postwick, Elisha W. Barber, and Griffin Place. The first child born was a son of Nahum Wilson, and the first death, that of Philo Barber. Elisha Barber taught the first school, and N. Wilson kept the first inn.

Baxter's Island is a large island in the St. Lawrence,

which had been settled before the national boundary was run in 1813. The sum of \$13,516 was allowed by Act of April 19, 1859, to the heirs of Asa Baxter, on account of his being dispossessed in 1813-24.

⁵ Among these are galena, mica, copper pyrites, and bleadite. Stock companies have been engaged quite extensively in lead mining at Mineral Point, on Black Lake, and elsewhere.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Samuel Bristol, Rufus Washburn, Samuel and E. Wilson, and Samuel Peck.

⁷ This stream near its mouth is liable to a sudden reversal of its current by the damming up of the St. Lawrence by ice in severe cold weather. These back currents have been felt at Massena Village; and no bridges have been made to stand below the lower mills. The water has been known to rise 15 feet in as many minutes, and to attain a maximum height of 25 feet. The lower dam is built to resist the current both ways.

⁸ These springs are saline and sulphurous. Capt. John Polley built the first public house here, in 1822. A spacious brick hotel was erected in 1848 to accommodate those who resort here.

and Barnhart Islands lie in the St. Lawrence in this town. By the treaty of 1796, a mile square at the mouth of Grass River was reserved by the St. Regis Indians; and most of the other lands in the town were located on Revolutionary land warrants before the sale of the rest of the co. The first improvements were made on Grass River, on land leased of the Indians, in 1792. The first settlements on Revolutionary grants were made in 1798, by Amos Lay and others.¹ There are 5 churches in town; 2 Cong., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

MORRISTOWN—named from Gouverneur Morris, former proprietor, was formed from Oswegatchie, March 27, 1821. A part of Hammond was taken off in 1827, and a part of Macomb in 1841. It lies between the lower end of Black Lake and the St. Lawrence. Its surface is gently undulating, rising from either side toward the centre. Chippewa Creek, flowing through the centre, is the principal stream. **Morristown**, (p. o.), is situated upon the St. Lawrence. Pop. 250. **Edwardsville**,² (p. o.) is a small village on Black Lake, at which point a ferry has been established. **Brier Hill**, (p. o.) a little w. of the centre is the principal business place in town. The Morristown & B. R. R. is under construction, and will have stations at Brier Hill and Morristown. David Ford—as agent of Gouverneur Morris, the proprietor—made the first settlement on the site of the village, in 1799.³ John K. Thurber and Henry Ellenwood made the first improvement in the vicinity of Edwardsville, in 1810. In 1817-18 several English families located at a place still known as the “English Settlement.” There are 9 churches in town; 3 M. E., Luth., Cong., Prot. Epis., Univ., Union, and Presb.

NORFOLK—was formed from Louisville and Stockholm, April 9, 1823, and April 15, 1834. A part was annexed to Louisville in 1844. Its surface is moderately uneven. Racket River, the principal stream, flows diagonally through near the centre of the town, and affords a large amount of water power. There are 7 dams on the Racket in this town. The E. part is sandy, and a swamp lies between the Racket and Grass Rivers. **Norfolk**, (p. o.), is situated upon Racket River. Pop. about 540. It has manufactories of lumber, shingles, and articles of wood. **Raymondville**, (p. o.) named from Benj. Raymond, is a small village on the Racket, below Norfolk. Pop. 200. A R. R. has been surveyed from Potsdam Junction through to the Providence line, of which 13 miles would be in this town. The first settlement was made by Erastus Hall, in 1809, at Raymondville.⁴ The Racket was formerly navigated with difficulty, as far as this place. There are 5 churches in town: M. E., R. C., Prot. Ep., Cong. at Norfolk, and Cong. at Raymondville.

OSWEGATCHIE—was formed from Lisbon, March 3, 1802. Dekalb was taken off in 1806, Gouveneur in 1810, Morristown in 1821, and a part of De Peyster in 1825. It lies upon the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and enjoys unrivalled advantages for manufactures and commerce. The water power of the Oswegatchie is extensive and valuable.



These works, with about 11 miles of pipe, cost about \$135,000, and serve in place of engines

¹ Among the first settlers were Manri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Bliss Horsington, Elijah Bailey, David Lytle, Seth Read, and Leonard Herreck. Gilbert Read taught the first school, in 1793. Asaibl Fouchard was a lessee of the first mill, under the Indians.

² Locally known as the *Narrows*. Named from Jonathan S. Edwards, the first postmaster. On early maps it was marked *Marysburgh*.

³ Arnold Smith and Thomas Hill were first settlers on the river, and H. Harrison, Ephraim Story, and Benj. Tubbs

Ogdensburg, (p. o.) was incorp. as a city April 27, 1868, and is divided into 3 wards. Although a distinct corporation for municipal purposes, it still forms a part of the town of Oswegatchie. Each ward elects a Supervisor, and one is elected for the whole town, including the city. At the Board of Supervisors each one has equal powers, excepting that the one representing the *town*, alone brings in an assessment roll. The city officers are a mayor, 3 aldermen, an assessor, and a supervisor from each ward, a recorder, a collector, chief of police, chief engineer, treasurer, and clerk. The city is supplied with gas, by a company, and water from the Oswegatchie by the Holley system, the latter at city expense.

on the lake. Smith kept the first inn, and Ford built the first house.

⁴ Among the early settlers who came in about 1810 were Ebene Judson, Martin Barney, J. W. Osborn, C. G. Stowe, and Milo Brewer. The first death was that of E. Judson, in 1814. The first clearing at Norfolk Village was made by Le Ray, in 1811; and the first settlement was begun by Russell Atwater, in 1816. A furnace was built at the village, in 1825, and supplied with bog ore. It was burned in 1844.

in case of fire. There are besides, 2 fire steamers. A mile above the harbor is a ship yard and marine railway. The commerce of Ogdensburg may be known from the following statement embracing the year 1870. It includes both foreign and coastwise entries :

Articles entered.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Barley, bushels.....	133,306	37,492	170,798
Wheat, "	40,912	918,297	959,109
Corn, "	342	2,037,499	2,037,841
Oats, "	105,880	268,333	394,718
Rye, "	4,526	.....	4,526
Flour, barrels.....	4,599	211,904	216,502
Pork, " .....	.....	4,061	4,061
Lumber, feet,	13,297,000	34,561,133	47,858,133
Shingles, thou'd.....	30,617	568,000	598,617

The total amount of grain and flour reduced to bushels, was 4,649,132 bushels.

For transferring grain from vessels to cars, there is an immense grain elevator (capacity 650,000 bushels ; cost \$500,000,) on the depot grounds.

The Northern Transportation Co. have 21 propellers of 400 tons each, running from this place to the upper lakes. There are, besides, a great number of sailing vessels, and two lines of steamers running to ports upon Lake Ontario, and down to Montreal.

A new lighthouse was built at the mouth of the Oswegatchie in 1870, replacing the old one of 1834. It is of limestone, and 30 feet high.

There are in the city three banks and extensive manufactoryes,¹ an excellent graded school of nine school buildings with an academic department; a R. C. seminary,² two newspaper offices,³ and six churches.⁴ The population is about 10,500, and the expenses of the city government about \$13,000 a year. The U. S. government have erected on the site of the old c. h. a fine building for post-office, custom-house, United States courts, etc., at a cost of about \$235,000. It was finished in 1870, and is one of the most elegant of its kind in the country. There is also a State Arsenal, built in 1858, and a Town Hall, built in 1858, at a cost of \$10,000. Ogdensburg is the western terminus of the O. & L. C R. R. and connects with the St. Lawrence Ottawa R. R. of Canada by a ferry that takes six loaded cars across at one trip. The R. W. & O. R. R. comes in on the w. side of the Oswegatchie, its depot being a mile distant from the other. The Ogdensburg and Morristown R. R. is intended to connect with the former by a bridge and track along the water front. The city has four parks begun, of which one is to be the river bank in front of the government building. The Oswegatchie fair grounds were incorporated April 12, 1860, and are on the river bank a mile back from the St. Lawrence. The population of Ogdensburg in 1870 was 10,076, viz: 1st ward, 3,203 ; 2d ward, 2,889, and 3d ward, 3,984. **Heuvelton**, (p. o.) is a R. R. station on the Oswegatchie with a fine water power, seven miles south of Ogdensburg. Population about 400. It was named from Jacob A. Van Heuvel, who invested large sums improvidently here. Settlement, under State title, was begun at Ogdensburg in 1796, under Nathan Ford, of New Jersey.⁵ The late David Parish bought most of Ogdensburg, in 1808, and began extensive improvements; but the war soon after put a stop to commerce, and business languished for many years. Since the completion of railroads, the progress has been steady and substantial.

PARISHVILLE—named from David and George Parish, former proprietors, was formed from Hopkinton, April 15, 1818. Colton was taken off in 1843, and another part of Parishville annexed to it in 1851. It lies upon St. Regis River, s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and considerably broken in the s. A portion of the town is yet a wilderness. **Parishville**, (p. o.) is situated upon the w. branch of St. Regis River. Pop. 312. It has a limited amount of manufactures.⁶ Magnetic iron ore has been found a

¹ The principal of these are five flouring mills, making 100,000 barrels of flour annually, 2 laundries and matching shops, five lumber mills, four planing mills now built, and two more of great extent in course of building, two breweries, a can factory, a barrel factory, two tanneries, a marine railway, etc.

² The gray nuns have an academy and school called "Notre Dame des Victoires," with a select and parish school.

³ Daily Journal, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted; N. F. Lyth, ed.; H. R. Jaimes, proprietor. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$5.00.

St. Lawrence Republican, (Rep.), weekly issue of the above. Size 30 by 46. Terms, \$1.50.

Ogdensburg Advance, (Dem.) weekly; C. G. Hynes, editor and proprietor. Size 30 by 46. Terms, \$1.50.

⁴ Presb., Bapt., Prot. Episc., two R. C. and Meth. Ep.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Ezra Fitz Randolph, Thomas Lee, John Lyon, John King, Louis Harbroun, Stephen Glossen, and Powell Davis. A school was taught by Richard Hubbard in 1809.

⁶ The river here descends 125 ft. within a mile, furnishing an abundance of water-power. Lumber, shingles, eave spouts, clothes bars, chairs, plows, leather, flour, butter tubs, etc., are made here.

mile west of the village. **Parishville Centre**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, is a hamlet. Daniel Hoard settled in 1810, as agent for the proprietors.¹ During the war the settlement was greatly increased by immigrants from the frontier towns. There are five churches—Cong., M. E., Wes. Meth., Bap., and F. W. Bap.

PIERREPOINT—named from Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, proprietor, was formed from Russell, April 15, 1818. A part of Fine was taken off in 1844. It occupies a narrow strip s. of the centre of the co. The surface is quite broken. The three branches of Grass River, n. branch of the Oswegatchie, and Racket River are the principal streams. Settlements are confined to the n. part. **Pierrepont**, (p. o.,) is a small village upon the hills, near the centre of No. 3. **East Pierrepont**,² (Ellsworth p. o.,) is situated on Racket River. Pop. 179. Flavious Curtis settled upon the line of Canton in 1806–7. The principal settlement commenced upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Turnpike, 1811–12.³ There are two churches—M. E., and F. W. Bap.

PITCAIRN—named from Joseph Pitcairn, proprietor—was formed from Fowler, March 29, 1836. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is much broken by ridges, separated by swamps, lakes, and fertile intervals. Iron ore and marble are found in town. The Jay iron ore bed has been worked; and unprofitable attempts have been made to work some lead mines. The town is thinly settled. **East Pitcairn**, is a p. o. **Pitcairn**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. w. part. Settlement was begun in 1824, by immigrants from Potsdam.⁴ There is no church in town.

POTSDAM—was formed from Madrid, Feb. 21, 1806. It lies on Racket River, n. e. of the centre of the co., and its surface is rolling. The streams are Racket River, affording a large amount of water-power, and Grass River, with a limited amount. Lumber and articles of wood are largely manufactured. There are extensive quarries of sandstone above the village. This is the leading agricultural town in the co., and every part is under improvement. **Potsdam**, (p. o.) pop. 2,891, was incorporated March 3, 1831, and is located upon Racket River e. of the centre of the town. The river is here divided by islands and broken by rapids, and furnishes an extensive water-power. It has a large amount of manufactures, especially of lumber and articles from wood, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The village has a National bank, (cap. \$162,000,) a newspaper office,⁵ and State Normal and Training School, and many elegant private residences. The Normal School takes the place of the old St. Lawrence Academy, and new and spacious buildings have been erected on the site of the former. The sum of \$25,000 was raised by the co., \$35,000 by the town, and \$10,000 by the village for this institution. **Potsdam Junction**, (p. o.,) on the O. & L. C. R. R. and Racket River, is an important R. R. station and place of extensive business. A disastrous fire occurred June 11, 1871, destroying 13 stores, 5 mechanic shops, a bakery, hotel, &c., but measures are in progress to repair this loss. There is an extensive lumber mill at, another above and below this place. Pop. 966. **Bucks Bridge**, is a hamlet on Grass River in the n. w. corner. **West Potsdam**, (p. o.,) **Yaleville**, and **Grays Mills**, (p. o.,) are small villages, the former in the w. part and the latter at the s. corner. **Hewittville**, is a lumbering establishment below Potsdam village. Settlement was begun in this town in 1803, under Benjamin Raymond, for the proprietors, and most of the first settlers were from Vt.⁶ A community styled “The Union,” holding property in common, was begun in 1804, and lasted a few years.

ROSSIE—named from a sister of David Parish—was formed from Russell, Jan. 27, 1813. A part of Fowler was taken off in 1816, and a part of Hammond in 1827. A part of Hammond was annexed in 1844. It lies on the s. w. border of the co. Its surface is level in the s. e., and broken by ledges of gneiss, limestone and sandstone in the remaining parts. It is drained by Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers. In the gneiss rock near Rossie, galena was form-

¹ Among the early settlers were Luke Brown, Isaac Tower, H. Shattuck, and Levi Sawyer, who came in about 1811. The first birth was in the family of Luke Brown, in 1812. Harriet Bronson taught the first school, in the barn of Mr. Hoard.

² Sometimes called “Cores Mills,” from Gardner Coxe, who settled here and built mills in 1817–22. It has a large gang sawmill and a starch factory.

³ Among the early settlers were David Denton, Pet. R. Leonard, Jos. Matthews, and Ebenezer Tupper.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Nathaniel Dickinson and sons, Levi Gleason, Nathan C. Scovil, and Jas. Streeter,

Caroline Dickinson taught the first school. The first birth was in the family of N. C. Scovil; the first marriage, that of Anson Bingham and Caroline Dickinson.

⁵ *Courier and Freeman*, (Republ.) weekly; Elliot Fay, ed. and pub. Size, 28 by 44. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1832.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Wm. and Gurdon Smith, Benjamin Stewart, John Delancey, David French, Chester Dewey, Joseph Bailey, Bester Pierce, Roswell Parkhurst, Wm. Bullard, Reuben Field, and Abner Royce. The first birth was a daughter of Wm. Smith; and the first death, that of James Chadwick. Mills were built by Raymond.

erly wrought to a large extent, but the mines after several years of active operations, have been again suspended and are now idle. The last mining at this place was by the "Rossie and Canada Lead Co." of English capitalists. Near Somerville, the "Caledonia Iron Mine," has been worked more or less for half a century, and ore is now sent from hence by railroad. **Rossie**, (p. o.,) at the head of navigation on Indian River, has a good water-power and mills. An iron furnace was maintained here nearly fifty years, but is now not used. A land office of the Parish estate was maintained here until recently, but has been removed to Ogdensburg. Pop. 149. **Somerville**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. part. Pop. 113. **Spragues Corners**, and **Shingle Creek**, (p. o.,) are on the co. line near the s. angle. **Church Mills**, (Wegatchie p. o.,) is on the Oswegatchies, with a mill and small woollen fac. Pop. 201. An iron furnace was formerly run here. The town is cut in two by a node of the Oswegatchie and by Yellow Lake, rendering it impossible to pass from one end of the town to the other without going out of the town. Settlement was begun in 1807, and in 1810 several Scotch families located n. of Yellow Lake. Their descendants are still numerous in town. Many interesting minerals occur in this town with metallic ores, among which are graphite, heavy spar, calcite, zircon, phlogopite, celestine, cho drodite, spinelle, carb. of iron, arsenical pyrites, &c.

RUSSELL—named from Russell Atwater, first settler, was formed from Hopkinton, March 27, 1807. Rossie was taken off in 1813, a part of Fowler in 1816, Pierrepont in 1818, and a part of Fine in 1844. It lies upon Grass River, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is much broken, and its s. part is still a wilderness. **Russell**, (p. o.,) is a small village, upon Grass River, in the central part of the town. Pop. 335. **North Russell**, is a p. o., and **Monterey**, is a hamlet near the e. corner of the Grass River. The first settlement was made in 1804, under the agency of R. Atwater.¹ A State arsenal was built in the village in 1809;² and the St. Lawrence Turnpike was opened the same year. The principal growth of the village was received in 1811 and 1812. A forge was built in 1846, and supplied for a time with bog and magnetic ores. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.; the Presb. and Prot. E. each have societies formed.

STOCKHOLM—was formed from Massena, Feb. 21, 1806. A part of Norfolk was taken off in 1823 and 1834. It lies in the northeasterly part of the co. Its surface is rolling. It is watered by the two branches of St. Regis River. It is strictly an agricultural town, and one of the most wealthy in the co. **Stockholm Depot**, (p. o.,) is a village upon the n. r., in the e. part of the town. **East Stockholm**, (Stockholm p. o.,) **Holmes Hill**, and **Sandfordville**, are hamlets of a dozen houses each. **West Stockholm**, (p. o.,) is a small manufacturing village upon St. Regis River. **Knapps Station**, (North Stockholm p. o.,) is a r. r. station on the n. w. border of the town; and **Southville**, is a p. o. **Skinnerville**, is a hamlet on the w. branch of the St. Regis. The first settlement was begun in 1802, by Ebenezer Hulburd and Dr. Luman Pettibone, agents.³ There are 7 churches, 2 Cong., 1 M. E., 2 Wesleyan Meth., and Bap.

WADDINGTON—named from Joshua Waddington, of N. Y., former proprietor, was formed from Madrid, November 22, 1859. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, a little below the middle of the border, and its surface is generally level. Brandy Brook, and Great and Little Sucker Creeks, are its principal streams, and the Grass River forms part of its southern border. Ogden's Island, in the St. Lawrence, is separated from the main shore by a channel that has been dammed, forming an abundant water power. A rapid at this place in the main channel known as "*Rapide Plat*," has a fall of 11 feet. **Waddington**, (p. o.,) formerly "*Hamilton*," was incorporated April 29, 1839, and is a thriving village opposite the island and rapid above mentioned, with a paper mill, and several smaller manufactories. Population 710. **Chases Mills**, (p. o.,) is a small village on Grass River, in the s. e. corner. The first settlement was begun in this town in 1798, under Joseph Edsall, agent of the proprietors, and mills were built at Waddington in 1803-4. A company was incorp. May 11, 1868, with power

¹ Among the early settlers were Nathan, Loren, and David Knox, Heman Morgan, Elias Hayden, Reuben Ashman, Jesse Bunnell, Elihu Morgan, and Joel Clarke, who came in 1805. The first child born was a son of Reuben Ashman, in 1806; the first marriage, that of Calvin Hill and Harriet Knox; and the first death, that of — Curtis. Rollin

Smith taught the first school, and Atwater built the first mills.

² Sold for a school building, in 1850.

³ Among the early settlers were Benj. Wright, Isaac Kelsey, Abram Sheldon, and John and Robt. Bisbee. S. Reynolds built the first mill, in 1804. Mrs. Sheldon was the first woman who came into town.

to improve the hydraulic power at this place. An Agricultural So. was incorp. April 30, 1869. The town was, by act of March 20, 1866, allowed to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000 in aid of a branch R. R. to the village. The permission was in 1869 extended to \$40,000.

SARATOGA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791. It lies in the n. angle formed by the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, centrally distant 31 miles from Albany, and contains 862 sq. mi. Its surface is hilly or undulating in the s. and mountainous in the n. Two ranges of mountains traverse the co. from n. e. to s. w. The Palmertown or Luzerne Mts., the most eastern of these ranges, extend from Warren co., through the w. part of Moreau and Milton and the e. part of Corinth, into Greenfield, where they terminate in a series of low, irregular hills. Hudson River breaks through this range on the n. border of the co. in a deep ravine 3 mi. in extent. The mountains rise abruptly from the water's

edge to a height of 800 feet. Their declivities are generally rocky and precipitous, and their summits spread out into a broad, rocky upland covered with forests. The Kayaderosseras Range extend through the n. part of the co. and occupy the greater part of Corinth, Edinburg, Day and Hadley. The declivities of these mountains are generally precipitous, and their summits spread out into broad, rocky uplands broken by ledges and craggy peaks. A group of isolated hills, 450 feet high, with rounded summits and terraced declivities, extend through the w. part of Stillwater and Saratoga. A broad interval extends along the Hudson, bordered by a range of clay bluffs 40 to 200 feet in height. From the summits of these bluffs an extensive sand plain extends westward to the foot of the mountains, covering the greater part of Moreau, Wilton, Northumberland, Saratoga Springs, Malta, and Clifton Park. The s. w. portion of the co. is rolling or moderately hilly.

Hudson River flows nearly 70 mi. along the e. border of the co. It is interrupted by falls and is crossed by several dams and bridges. The Mohawk forms a portion of the s. boundary. The Sacondaga, forming the outlet of the principal lakes in the s. part of Hamilton co., flows in a tortuous channel through Edinburgh, Day, and Hadley. It is navigable for boats and steamboats of light draught from Fish House, on the border of Fulton co., to Conklingville Falls, in Hadley, a distance of 20 mi. Below the falls it flows between high, rocky hills in a series of rapids to the Hudson. Kayaderosseras River drains the central part of the co. and flows into Saratoga Lake. The outlet of the lake takes the name of Fish Creek. The other principal streams are Snook Kil, Anthony's Kil, and Glowegee Creek. Saratoga Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long and 2 broad, situated about 4 mi. s. e. of Saratoga Springs. Ballston, Round, and Owl Lakes, are small sheets of water in the s. part of the co. Among the mountains and forests in the n. are numerous other small lakes.

The Kayaderosseras and Luzerne Mts., are both principally composed of crystalline rocks. A stratum of crystalline limestone extends along the foot of the mountains; and this is succeeded by Potsdam sandstone. In these formations iron ore has been obtained; but the beds have been imperfectly explored. Agate, chalcedony, chrysberyl, garnet, tourmaline, phosphate of lime, graphite, iron pyrites, and tufa also occur. Many thousand tons of moulding sand are annually exported from the towns of Waterford and Clifton Park, to points along the canal and the Hudson River. It has been taken as far West as Chicago, and is found to be superior to any other moulding sand hitherto found in the United States. The rocks in the s. half of the co. belong to the shales and slates of the Hudson River group. A large part of the co. is covered with drift deposits, consisting of sand and clay. The soil among the mountains is a light, sandy or gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing; upon the inter-

vales. Along the rivers it is a deep, fertile, clayey loam and alluvium; and in the s. w. part, it is a heavy, clayey loam. A strip of light sand occupies the greater part of the two eastern tiers of town. The people are chiefly engaged in grain and stock raising. In 1869 there were 4 cheese factories in the co. Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on in the n. part of the co. Considerable attention is also paid to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and paper.

The county seat is located at the village of Ballston Spa, in the town of Milton. The court-house, a plain brick building, contains the usual rooms and offices and the jail. The co. clerk's office is a small building situated on Main street.

The Poor House is on a farm of 112 acres, near Ballston, and was established nearly 50 years ago. The buildings, which were getting old and out of repair, are being replaced, and new brick buildings, part of a larger plan, has been recently built and occupied. It is intended to erect a central building and two wings, which, when completed, will prove creditable to the co. and adequate for the purpose. The Champlain Canal extends along the e. border of the co., crossing into Washington co. at Fort Miller. Surveys for its enlargement beyond its present capacity (now 50 feet at surface, 35 at bottom, and 5 deep), have been made. The Erie Canal passes along the southern border of the county.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. (leased to the Del. and Hud. Canal Co.) extends from Troy by way of Waterford, Ballston and Saratoga Springs to Fort Edward and northward, with a branch from Ballston to Schenectady. The Adirondack Co. have a r. r. from Saratoga Springs through Greenfield, Corinth and Hadley, to the n. line of the co., and thence up the valley of the Hudson nearly across Warren co. A r. r. has been projected under the name of the Scuylerville and Upper Hudson R. R., from Mechanicville to Schuylerville, and another, the "Schuylerville and Moreau R. R." connecting these places. They will, together, form a route along the Hudson directly northward from Troy and Albany. The "Schuylerville and Fort Edward R. R." has also filed articles; but as two of these lines are nearly identical, both will probably not be built. A r. r. from Saratoga Junction n. e. to Eagle Bridge, has been discontinued and the rails taken up. A line of the S. H. and Sar. R. R., across the w. part of this co., has also been abandoned after some work done. A r. r. from Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville has been proposed. The "Troy and Utica R. R." was surveyed across the s. border of this co. many years ago, but nothing further done. A project of a r. r. from the Hoosic tunnel to Oswego and westward, will cross this co. A line from Saratoga Springs to Greenwich, Wash. co., as a part of this route, has been surveyed. It will cross the Hudson near Fort Miller Bridge.

The greater part of this co. is embraced within the "Half Moon," "Clifton Park," or "Shannondhoi," "Saratoga," "Appel," and "Kayaderosseras," or "Queensborough" Patents. The last named patent includes the greater part of the co. The purchase of the tract was confirmed by the Mohawks, July 26, 1683. The bounds were so loosely defined that disputes arose between the proprietors and the owners of the Schenectady, Clifton Park, and Half Moon Patents, which were not settled until after the Revolution.

The first settlements in the co. were made by the Dutch, within a few years after their first colonization of the country about Albany. These settlements commenced near Waterford, on the Mohawk, and gradually extended up the valley of the Hudson. Lying in the great thoroughfare between the English settlements at Albany and the French posts on Lake Champlain, the continual passing of military parties checked the progress of settlement and exposed the few hardy pioneers to all the dangers and anxieties of border warfare. Immediately after the conquest of Canada, in 1760, settlements rapidly extended along the river valleys and to some distance into the interior. During the revolution, some of the most important events of the war transpired within the limits of this co. Upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, Gen. Schuyler retreated from Fort Edward and made a stand first at Saratoga, then at Stillwater, and finally at the mouths of the Mohawk. This last stand he considered the best position for checking the advance of the enemy, which he was expecting both from the n. and w. The inhabitants of the co. above fled in consternation to Albany, leaving their homes and fields of grain to be destroyed by the advancing foe. The islands at the mouth of the Mohawk were fortified about the 1st of August, and Burgoyne took possession of Fort Edward at nearly the same time. While the armies lay in this position, two events took place which served greatly to embarrass Burgoyne, and to render sure his final

defeat. The first of these was the defeat of Baum at Bennington, and the second the retreat of St. Leger from the siege of Fort Schuyler.

The American army in the meantime, under Gen. Gates, who had superseded Gen. Schuyler, advanced toward the enemy, and about the 1st of September, took possession of and fortified the high bluffs known as Bemis Heights, upon the river, in the n. part of Stillwater. Greatly perplexed and embarrassed, Burgoyne finally concluded to continue his march toward Albany. On the 14th of September, he crossed the Hudson above the mouth of the Batten Kill, into the n. part of Saratoga, and continued his march southward. On the 19th the first battle of Stillwater was fought in front of the American intrenchments, at Bemis Heights. The American loss was 315 and the British 500, the former returning to their camp, and the latter retaining possession of the battle field. On the 7th of October another severe battle was fought, in which the British lost 700 and the Americans 150. During the succeeding night the British abandoned their camp and retreated northward, and finally took position upon the heights of Saratoga, just w. of the present village of Schuylerville. Here Burgoyne found himself completely hemmed in. A victorious and hourly increasing army was in front; a strong detachment was posted on the e. bank of the river to prevent his crossing that stream; Fort Edward, in his rear, had been taken by the Americans; his bravest officers had fallen in battle; Lord Howe had failed to afford the promised support from New York, and his army was reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions. Under these circumstances, the British commander reluctantly yielded to an imperative necessity, and on the 16th of October signed articles of capitulation. On the 17th the whole British army laid down their arms and were marched eastward to Mass. The close of this campaign left the co. stripped of nearly every evidence of civilized occupation. The fear of continued Indian hostilities prevented the immediate re-occupation of the abandoned lands; but after the close of the war settlements rapidly spread. Since this period few incidents of general interest have occurred, and the history is but the record of the everyday events connected with the conversion of a wilderness into fruitful fields and happy homes.

The troops raised for the Union armies in the late war were as follows:

A part of the 30th N. Y. Vols. was enlisted in this co. in the summer of 1861. A Regimental camp was established at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 27, 1861, under Lt. Col. Henderson, and the 77th Regiment was formed there, under orders issued July 7, 1862. Volunteers enlisted in this co. were to be organized at Fonda, the military depot of the Senatorial District, where the 115th and the 153d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed.

The 2d Veteran Cavalry Regiment was organized at Saratoga Springs in the fall of 1863, for 3 years. It was enlisted in this co., Schenectady, Montgomery, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia counties. The 25th Cavalry (Sickles Cav.) was (in part) organized in Saratoga, in 1864, the men being enlisted for 1 and 3 years, in N. Y., Delaware, Saratoga, and Sullivan counties. Parts of the 115th and 153d N. Y. Vols. were also raised in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ballston.....	2,234	2,089	2,180	194	226	127	281	178	273	196	262	229	237	187	243
Charlton.....	1,752	1,589	1,607	204	189	156	209	192	194	211	155	183	197	176	204
Clifton Park.....	2,804	2,712	2,657	266	266	316	252	376	249	353	233	356	301	330	301
Corinth.....	1,558	1,491	1,500	230	71	226	68	279	41	265	48	280	69	216	95
Day.....	1,209	1,185	1,127	96	140	83	153	86	156	83	121	104	155	111	136
Edinburgh.....	1,479	1,357	1,405	217	144	165	163	791	152	190	169	193	190	202	149
Galway.....	2,427	2,202	2,174	286	233	261	241	290	220	272	207	274	249	240	250
Greenfield.....	2,970	2,891	2,698	467	474	455	171	444	197	436	134	444	216	361	217
Hadley.....	1,017	1,067	1,030	31	131	47	128	61	146	30	159	53	147	46	46
Hatfield.....	3,130	3,032	3,093	327	336	294	298	324	334	363	265	459	300	421	309
Malta.....	1,210	1,190	1,212	177	142	148	154	157	162	185	106	155	134	165	130
Milton.....	5,254	4,923	4,946	473	477	401	406	499	406	525	427	606	446	556	520
Moreau.....	2,219	2,279	2,256	247	149	220	142	262	171	250	153	292	189	233	197
Northumberland.....	1,606	1,705	1,655	220	156	173	161	210	141	212	132	189	165	215	156
Providence.....	1,443	1,295	1,353	71	71	146	108	155	121	159	100	168	142	130	124
Saratoga.....	3,843	3,730	4,052	534	247	473	270	522	276	479	267	511	391	501	349
Saratoga Sp's.....	7,496	7,307	8,537	764	639	664	563	837	608	872	567	950	768	1,027	834
Stillwater.....	3,238	3,087	3,402	320	367	280	335	284	879	321	324	330	404	306	306
Waterford.....	3,260	3,389	3,631	302	398	242	377	306	378	330	386	349	450	392	306
Wilton.....	1,499	1,362	1,204	204	121	191	101	215	109	195	89	214	119	172	121
Total.....	51,729	49,892	51,529	5,900	4,567	5,139	4,584	5,923	4,712	6,070	4,191	6,429	5,290	6,093	5,186

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SARATOGA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	505,210	\$9,094,637	\$2,800,155	\$11,395,425	\$24,861,05	\$26,247 52	\$9,036 27	\$21,694 62	0.68	
1860.....	505,210	9,094,637	\$2,800,155	11,395,425	12,048,356	24,861 05	26,247 52	9,036 26	37,149 11	0.81
1861.....	509,390	8,862,368	\$2,838,748	12,011,191	12,048,356	26,062 71	30,757 36	9,036 27	37,650 11	0.86
1862.....	509,390	8,862,368	2,838,748	12,011,191	12,435,230	26,062 71	30,757 36	9,258 92	49,380 92	0.93
1863.....	511,129	8,623,641	\$2,820,208	11,703,847	12,345,237	26,062 71	30,757 36	9,258 93	52,467 26	0.96
1864.....	512,491	9,123,221	2,922,252	12,216,461	12,830,206	308,395 32	41,484 50	9,660 15	57,960 93	3.24
1865.....	512,491	9,123,221	2,922,252	12,216,461	12,362,205	308,395 32	41,484 50	9,271 65	48,367 11	3.30
1866.....	511,362	9,284,690	2,721,209	12,037,125	11,993,206	52,365 45	152,839 04	8,991 15	57,623 24	2.10
1867.....	511,593	9,562,241	2,683,725	11,836,634	13,005,939	52,310 98	135,640 78	16,257 37	42,597 46	2.21
1868.....	511,593	9,562,241	2,683,725	11,836,634	12,565,966	52,310 98	135,640 78	15,707 46	57,175 16	2.08
1869.....	511,593	9,562,241	2,683,725	11,836,634	12,689,163	52,310 98	135,640 78	15,336 45	55,427 60	2.04
1870.....	511,593	9,582,241	2,683,725	11,836,634	12,683,725	52,310 98	135,640 78	15,854 66	76,294 96	2.21

BALLSTON—named from Rev. Eliphalet Ball, one of the first settlers—was formed from Saratoga, as a district, April 1, 1775, and was organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Charlton, Galway, and Milton were taken off in 1792, and the line of Charlton was changed March 5, 1795. It lies upon the border of the co., s. w. of the centre. The surface is gently rolling. Mourning Kil and the Outlet Creek are the principal streams. Ballston Lake, in the s. e. part, is a long, narrow, and deep body of water, the outlet of which is the principal inlet of Round Lake. **Ballston**, (p. o.), is situated on the line of Milton. A small portion only of the village is within the limits of this town. **Burnt Hills**, (p. o.), in the s. part, contains 45 dwellings. **Ballston Centre**, (p. o.), and **Academy Hill**, near the centre, are hamlets. **East Line**, (p. o.), on the border of Malta, contains 15 houses. It is a station on the R. & S. R.R. **South Ballston**, is a p. o., and sta. on the Schenectady Branch of the R. & S. R.R. The first settlement was made in 1763, by

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 511,000. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	281,427	131,562	412,939
1855	315,728	130,350	446,578
1860	316,746	103,867	420,613
1865	324,769	160,762	465,531

two brothers named Michael and Nicholas McDonald,¹ who located near the w. bank² of Ballston Lake. In 1770, Rev. Eliphalet Ball, with his three sons, John, Stephen, and Flamen, and several members of his congregation, removed from Bedford, N. Y., and settled in the vicinity of Academy Hill.³ Soon after their arrival a large number of settlers came in from New England, N. J., Scotland, and the north of Ireland.⁴ The settlements in this town were twice invaded during the Revolution, and several of the inhabitants were carried away prisoners to Canada. The first church (Presb.) was organized Oct. 6, 1792. There are 6 churches in town; Chris., Bap., Presb., Prot. Episc., and R. C.

CHARLTON—was formed from Ballston, March 17, 1792. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the s. Its streams are the Aalplaats, and a branch of the Mourning Kil. Ledges of limestone in the w. part, affording an excellent quality of building stone, are extensively quarried.⁵ **Charlton**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, contains 3 churches and about 40 houses. **West Charlton**, (p. o.,) contains about 20 houses. The commissioners appointed to divide the Kayaderosseras Patent appropriated 5,000 acres in the s. part of this town to defray the expenses of the division. The first settlement was commenced in 1774, by Thos. Sweetman, who located in the e. part of the town.⁶ There are 2 Presb., 1 Prot. Epis., and 1 Meth. Epis. church in town. The first church (Presb.) was incorp. Dec. 11, 1792; Rev. William Schenck was the first pastor.

CLIFTON PARK—was formed from Half Moon, March 3, 1828, as “Clifton.” Its name was changed March 31, 1829. The surface is level or undulating, except in the n. e., where it is broken by sand hills and ravines. A line of rugged clay bluffs borders upon the Mohawk Valley. Stony Creek, Swarte, and Dwaas Kils are the principal streams. A belt of heavy clay and gravelly loam extends along the river above the bluffs. **Clifton Park**, (p. o.,) on the border of Half Moon, contains 2 churches and about 25 houses; **Amity**, (Visschers Ferry p. o.) a canal village in the s. part, contains 1 church; **Jonesville**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, a church, an academy, and 30 houses; and **Rexfords Flats**, (p. o.,) a canal village in the s. w. corner of the town, is at the place where the canal crosses the river on a fine stone aqueduct. It is known as the “Upper Aqueduct.” **Grooms Corners**, (p. o.,) in the s. w., **Dry Dock**, in the s. e., and **Forts Ferry**, on the Mohawk, are hamlets. Part of this town was included in the “Clifton Park” or “Shannondhoi” Patent, granted Sept. 23, 1708.⁷ Settlements were made in the Mohawk Valley, previous to 1700. The names of the first settlers and the precise date of their settlement are unknown. The first church (Bap.) was organized Sept. 3, 1794; Rev. Abijah Peck was the founder and first pastor. There are 6 churches; 4 M. E., Bap., and Reformed.

CORINTH—was formed from Hadley, April 20, 1818. A part of Moreau was annexed Jan. 28, 1848. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. part of the co. The Kayaderosseras Mt. Range occupies the central and n. parts, and the Palmertown Mts. the s. e. corner. The declivities of these mountains are steep, and their summits are rocky and mostly covered with forests. A valley 4 mi. wide separates the two ranges. The principal streams are the Hudson, forming the n. e. border, and Cole Brook, flowing along the s. foot of the mountains. The Great Falls, in the Hudson, are on the border of this town. Among the mountains in the n. part are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Esnor, Hunt, Jenny, and Black Lakes. Lumbering is carried on, the Hudson River and small streams from the hills furnishing an abundance of water power. **Jessups Landing**,⁸ (Corinth p. o.,) on the Hud-

¹ The McDonalds were natives of Ireland. They had been enticed on board a vessel in the Liffey, brought to Philadelphia, and sold for a term of years to pay for their passage.

² Mr. Ball was induced to settle by a donation of 500 acres of land from the proprietors of the “Five Mile Square.” He was the pastor of the first religious society formed in town. His father and Gen. Washington's mother (Mary Ball) were first cousins. His son, John, was a lieutenant in the army during the Revolution.

³ Among these early settlers were Judge Buriah Palmer, (afterwards M. C.) Judge Epenetus White, Edward A. Watsons, Capt. Stephen White, Paul Pierson, Capt. Tyrannus Collins, Hez. Middlebrooke, Elisha Benedict, John Higby, Edmund Jennings, Samuel Nash, David Howe, and Joseph Betts, and his son “Joe,” (who was afterwards hung as a tory spy,) all from New England. McCrea, from N. J., with his sons William, James, and Samuel, (brothers of the unfortunate Jane,) — Frazer, Andrew Mitchell, Alex. Stewart, and Robt. Spinn, from Scotland, and Gen. James Gordon, and George Scott, from the north of Ireland. Gen.

Gordon was a colonel of militia in the Revolution, and subsequently a representative in the second and third Congress, and a State Senator. The first death recorded in town was that of Gen. Gordon's mother, who died in 1775. Gen. Gordon built the first gristmill.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were David Maxwell, Joseph La Rue, John McKnight, John Taylor, and Jesse Conde, who came in 1775. Davis & Bostwick kept the first store; — Harmon's the first inn; John Rogers built the first sawmill, and John Holmes the first gristmill.

⁵ The patentees were John and Johannes Fort, Gerret and Maats Ryckse, John and Ryerse Quackenboss, and Derick Bratt, most of whom were early settlers.

⁶ Named from Ebenezer Jessup, a former land speculator of this region, and “Landing,” because rafts were landed here, and drawn around the Great Falls. These falls descend 122 feet in 100 rods. They are owned by the Palmer Falls Water Power Co., who have made large improvements, and have a pulp mill and a paper mill, a bolt and nut factory, &c. A woolen factory has been burned at this place.

son, is a small but enterprising village; and **South Corinth**, (p. o.,) is a small village with a tannery and a good water power. The first settlement was made near S. Corinth, in 1790, by Fred. Parkman, Washington Chapman, Jeremiah Eddy, Jephtha Clark, and Jonathan Dewel.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized June 1, 1822.

DAY—was formed from Edinburgh and Hadley, as “*Concord*,” April 17, 1819. Its name was changed Dec. 3, 1827. It is the n. w. corner town of the county. Its surface is principally occupied by several spurs of the Kayaderosseras Mts. Oak and Bald Mts., the principal peaks, near the centre of the town, are 900 feet above the river. The whole mountain region is wild, rugged, and rocky, and scarcely susceptible of cultivation. The Sacondaga River flows in a narrow valley through the s. part. Its course is tortuous, and it is navigable through the town. Paul, Glass House, and Allens Creeks are the other principal streams. Livingston, Sand, and Mud Lakes are small bodies of water in the n. part. Lumbering is extensively carried on. **Huntsville**, (West Day p. o.,) is a hamlet in the southwest part. **Day**, is a p. o. The first permanent settlers were Phineas Austin, Jas. Thomas, and Dyer Perry, and families named Clay and Bond. The first religious meetings were held in the barn of Peter Van Vleck, in 1801-02. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1809.

EDINBURCH—was formed from Providence, March 12, 1801, as “*Northfield*,” and its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Day was taken off in 1819. It lies upon the w. border of the county, north of the centre. Its surface is principally occupied by two high mountain ridges separated by the valley of the Sacondaga River. The mountain regions are rocky and broken, with a thin, sandy or gravelly soil, and are covered with forests. Beechers Creek is a small mill stream w. of the river. Lumbering is the chief occupation of the people. **Batchelerville**, (p. o.,) on the e. bank of the Sacondaga, and **Beechers Hollow**, (Edinburgh p. o.,) on the w. side of the river, are small villages. The first settlers came in about 1790, and located in the valley below “Fish House.”² The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1798, by Rev. Mr. Munroe, from Galway. Traces of an ancient Indian burial place are visible on the s. bank of the Sacondaga, near the border of Day.

CALWAY—was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792. Providence was taken off in 1796. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its north half is occupied by a group of rounded hills forming the southern continuation of the Kayaderosseras Mts. The surface of the s. half is gently undulating. The principal streams are head branches of Feegowesee and Calderwood Creeks and the Mourning Kil. **Calway**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It contains three churches, a seminary, and about 45 houses; **West Galway**, is on the border of Fulton co., **Yorks Corners**, (East Galway p. o.,) in the n. e. part, **Mosherville**, (p. o.,) near the n. border, **Hagedorns Mills**, (p. o.,) in the n. w., **South Galway**, (p. o.,) and **North Galway**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlers, from Galway, Scotland, located in town in 1774.³ Rev. Simeon Smith, from Canterbury, came in town in 1778, and located near Yorks Corners. He formed the first religious society, (Bap.), during the following year.

GREENFIELD—was formed from Saratoga and Milton, March 12, 1793. A part of Hadley was taken off in 1801. It occupies a position a little n. w. of the centre of the co. The Palmerstown Mountain Range extends along the e. border, and the Kayaderosseras Range occupies the w. part of the town. A valley 6 mi. wide separates these ranges. The principal streams are the Kayaderosseras and its branches. Sections of the surface are very stony. The Adirondack Cos. R. R. passes through the town. A large amount of limestone, brick, &c., are supplied for building purposes at Saratoga Springs from this town. Iron ore has been found in the e. part. **Greenfield Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches. **Jamesville**, (Middle Grove p. o.,) on the s. border, contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, and 31 houses; **Mount Pleasant**, in the n. w. corner, a glass factory and 140 inhabitants; and **Porters Corners**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, 2 churches and 20 houses.

¹ Among the early settlers were Daniel Boardman and Stephen and William Brayton, at Jessup's Landing; Elia Lindsay, at Great Falls; and Ambrose Clothier, in the s. e. part of the town, in 1796. Stephen Ashley kept the first inn, about 1800; and Daniel Boardman kept the first store, and built the first gristmill, about 1793.

² In 1791 the following persons were living in the valley, viz.: Moses Crane, Jacobus Filkins, Daniel Washburn, John Summer, Obadiah Perry, and Sam'l Rogers. Dan'l Abbott, from Conn., taught the first school, in 1791; —— Chatfield

kept the first store, in 1796; Isaac Deming built the first gristmill, in 1793; and Palmer Munroe, the first woolen factory, in 1808.

³ Among the early settlers were John and James Major, John McClelland, Wm., Robt., and Alex. Kelsay, and John Mellarg, who all came over in the same ship, in 1774. The first death was that of James Major, killed by the fall of a tree, Sept. 11, 1776. John McClelland or —— Pendergast kept the first store, in 1780; Daniel Campbell built the first gristmill.

West Greenfield, (p. o.) **North Greenfield**, (p. o.) and **Pages Corners**, are hamlets. —— Haggerty and —— Root, located near Haggerty Hill in 1784.¹ Rev. Elias Gilbert was the first preacher, in 1792.

HADLEY—was formed from Greenfield and Northumberland, Feb. 27, 1801. Its boundaries were amended Feb. 28, 1808. Corinth was taken off in 1818, and a part of Day in 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. A large share of its surface is occupied by the peaks and ridges of the Kayaderosseras Mts. Mt. Anthony is an isolated peak in the s. e. part. Sacandaga River flows through the s. part. Its valley is narrow; and below Conklingville its current is rapid and frequently interrupted by falls. Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on. A large quantity of gneiss rock from this town has been used in the formations of the new Capital in Albany. **Quarry**, is a station 5 miles from Hadley. **Conklingville**, (p. o.) on the Sacandaga, in the w. part of the town, contains 1 church, a large tannery, a verneer fac., and about 50 houses. **Hadley**, (p. o.) is a hamlet at the junction of Sacandaga and Hudson Rivers. Richard Hilton commenced the first settlement, just after the close of the Revolution, on the Hudson.² There are 4 churches in this town, Presb., Epis., F. W. Bap. and Wesleyan Meth.

HALF MOON—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Its name was changed to "Orange," April 17, 1816, and the original name was restored Jan. 16, 1820. Waterford was taken off in 1816, and Clifton Park in 1828. Its surface is undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. Hudson River forms the e. boundary, and the Mohawk a portion of the s. The river intervals are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, and are bordered by a line of steep, clay bluffs, 60 to 100 feet high. The other streams are Anthonyms, Dwaas, and Stena Kils. From 25,000 to 30,000 tons of moulding sand are exported from this town annually, some of it goes as far west as Chicago. **Crescent**, (p. o.) is a small village near the centre of the s. border of the town. The Erie Canal crosses the Mohawk River at this place on a stone aqueduct 1,150 feet long, supported by 26 piers. The "Crescent Company," incorp. May 17, 1869, propose to build a dam here for hydraulic purposes. Only a wing dam and mill are as yet done. **Middletown**, (Half Moon p. o.) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of Crescent. **Mechanicsville**, (p. o.) at the mouth of Anthonyms Kil, lies mostly in Stillwater. **Clifton Park**, (p. o.) is on the w. line. **Newtown, Smithtown**, and **Crays Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlements are supposed to have been made between 1680 and '90, by Germans, on the Mohawk Flats.³ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1800.

MALTA—was formed from Stillwater, March 3, 1802, and a part of Saratoga was annexed March 28, 1805. It lies upon the w. bank of Saratoga Lake, s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is chiefly an undulating upland, 60 to 80 feet above Saratoga Lake, and broken by the deep gulleys of small streams. The streams are Kayaderosseras Creek, forming the n. boundary, Ballston Outlet Creek, an inlet, and Anthonyms Kil, the outlet of Round Lake, and Drummonds Brook, flowing into Saratoga Lake. Round Lake, in the s. e., is nearly circular, and 1 mi. in diameter. A swampy region covering an area of several hundred acres lies in the n. e. part of the town, at the mouth of the Kayaderosseras. **Dunning Street**, (Malta p. o.) is near the centre of the town. **Maltaville**, (p. o.) in the s. part, **Malta Ridge**, in the n. and **Halls Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlers were two men named Drummond and McKelvin, who came before the Revolution and located w. of the lake.⁴ The census reports 5 churches in town.

¹ Among the other early settlers were —— Brewster, Wm. Scott, a soldier of the Revolution, who came in 1765; Isaac Deammon, John Benedict, Nath'l Seymour, and Benj. Ingbam, in 1773; Jas. Vail and Chas. Mirick, in 1779; Ismael and Darius Stephen, —— Reynolds and his sons, in 1790; Essek Turletoet, in 1793; and —— Miner soon after. —— Scherburn taught the first school, in 1792; Joel Reynolds kept the first inn, in 1793; Gershom Morchouse built the first saw and grist-mill, at Middle Grove, the same year. Benjamin Clinch kept the first store at Porter's Corners, in 1797. The first Total Abstinence Society in the U. S., is said to have been formed in this town, April 1, 1809. It has kept up semi-annual meetings ever since.

² Alex. Stewart settled on the Hudson, in 1780; Elijah Ellis, on the s. side of the Sacandaga, —— Ricaud, on the s., and Henry Walker, at Hadley, in 1790. —— Wilson taught the first school, in 1791-92. —— Blaine & Hazard built the first sawmill, in 1791; and Alex. Stewart the first gristmill, in 1803. Jonathan Flanders kept the first inn, and Jeremy Rockwell the first store, in 1807. Col. Gordon Conkling

built the tannery at Conklingville, and placed the first steam lug on the river.

³ In 1693 it was resolved by the authorities of Albany to remove the fort, about the houses and barns of Harmo Lievese, at Half Moon, to a more convenient place,—from which it is inferred that a considerable settlement existed at that time. In 1718 the precinct of Half Moon contained 101 inhabitants. Among the early settlers were Oldert Onderdonk, on the flats, —— Fort, on the Judge Leland farm, and —— Taylor, at Mechanicville, before 1663. The ancient stone house on the Danshatch place, in the s. w. corner of the town, was built in 1718, by Kilian Van Den Bergh. There was a sawmill on Steena Kil, near Crescent, in 1762. Wm. Bradshaw built a gristmill on Dwaas Kil at the close of the Revolution. A bridge was erected across the Mohawk in 1794, at a cost of \$12,000.

⁴ These men were suspected of Toryism and were driven from the co. Michael Dunning, with 6 sons and 3 daughters, from Conn., came into town in 1777-78. John Rhoades and Timothy Shipman were the first settlers on Malta

MILTON—was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792, and a part of Greenfield was taken off in 1793. It lies a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly in the n., and undulating in the s., with a slight inclination toward Kayaderosseras Creek, which flows s. e. through the centre of the town. This stream has a rapid fall and furnishes a valuable water power. Clowegee Creek, from the w., is its principal tributary. In the n. part are limestone ridges, extensively quarried for building stone and lime. This town is favorably located for manufactures, and the Kayaderosseras and other streams afford a large amount of water power. It has 2 large scythe, axe and tool factories, making annually 10,000 doz. scythes, 12,000 doz. axes, and \$33,800 worth of edge tools. It has 2 cotton factories, a woolen blanket fac., 7 paper mills, using 656 h. p. of water as power, 1,400 tons of straw, 1,300 tons of manilla, 1,000 tons of rags, &c., and producing 450 tons of print paper, 300 tons straw paper, 460 tons of paper for collars and cuffs, 900 tons for bags, &c. A paper bag fac., a paper collar and cuff fac., box fac., enameled paper fac., &c., work up large quantities of these paper products. There are besides, a sash and blind fac., foundry, 2 gristmills, 3 sawmills, tannery, oil cloth fac., soap fac., hoop skirt fac., &c., in town.

The Ballston mineral springs were famous for their medicinal properties before Saratoga had acquired a wide reputation, and the "Washington," "Lafayette," "United States," "Low," "Fulton," "Franklin," and other springs in their day were favorite and well known fountains of health. None of these remain except the "Washington," which was obtained in 1827, by boring 227 feet in the slate. Within 4 or 5 years, five new mineral springs have been obtained by boring 600 to 800 feet through the limestone. The water is highly charged with gas, and is stronger than that of the old springs. **Ballston Spa**, (Ballston p. o.,) the co. seat, was incorp. March 21, 1807. It is situated on Kayaderosseras Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town. It contains the co. buildings, 5 churches, 2 printing offices,¹ 2 banks and several manufacturing establishments. This village has long been celebrated for its mineral springs. **Rock City Falls**, (p. o.,) contains 3 paper mills and 34 houses; **West Milton**, (p. o.,) is a small manufacturing village; **Bloodville**, has a scythe, edge tool, and knitting factories; and **Factory Village**, 2 paper mills. **Milton Centre**, (p. o.,) and **Cranes Village**, are hamlets. The first settlement in town was made by David Wood and his sons Stephen, Benj., Elijah, Nathan, and Enoch, who purchased 600 acres and moved into town before the Revolution.² The first church (Bap.) was organized Jan. 22, 1793.³

MOREAU—named from Marshal Moreau, of France, was taken from Northumberland, March 28, 1805. A part was annexed to Corinth in 1848. It lies in the great bend of the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. The w. part of the town is occupied by the rocky and precipitous peaks of the Palmertown Mt. Range. The central and e. portions are undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. The Hudson River forms the n., the e., and a part of the w. boundary of the town. Upon its course are numerous rapids and waterfalls. The Snook Kil and its tributaries drain the s. part of the town. **South Glens Falls**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, opposite Glens Falls, contains several manufacturing establishments, and formerly had extensive black marble quarries, and mills for sawing it into slabs. **Fortsburg**, (p. o.,) in the central part, **Clarks Corners**, **Reynolds Corners**, and **State Dam**, are hamlets. **Moreau Station**, is a p. o., situated on the R. & S. R. R. Settlements are said to have been made before the Revolution.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was built in 1795.

NORTHUMBERLAND—was formed from Saratoga, March 16, 1798. A part of Hadley was taken off in 1801, Moreau in 1805, and Wilton in 1818. It lies upon the Hudson n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or undulating and broken by deep ravines. A line of clay and slate bluffs, 30 to 100 feet high, extends along the river. Snook Kil and its

Ridge; Robt. and John Hunter and Jehiel Parks located at Maltaville about the commencement of the Revolution.

¹ *Ballston Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. W. S. Waterbury, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1865.

Ballston Journal, (Repub.) weekly. H. L. Grose, ed.; H. L. Gros & Sons, publs. Size 28 by 41. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1808.

² Benajah Douglas, grandfather of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill., built a log house near the spring, for the accommodation of visitors, in 1792. Silas Adams and Elijah Walbridge located in the n. part of the town, in 1794-5. In 1792, Nicholas Low built a tavern close by the spring;

and in 1804 he erected the "Sans Souci Hotel." Gen. Gordon built the first gristmills, one of which, at Milton Centre, is still in operation.

³ There are 6 churches in town: 2 Baptist, 2 M. E., and 2 Pres.

⁴ A man named Marvin was the first settler at Fortsburg, about 1795; Edward and Elijah Durham, and Holly St. John were the first settlers at Clark's Corners; — Hamilton built the first gristmill, about 1800. Abel Crandall kept the first inn, in 1798. The first Temperance Society in the State is said to have been formed in this town, in April, 1803.

tributary, Beaver Dam Creek, are the principal streams. This town shares with Fort Edward the Fort Miller Falls. **Gansevoort**,¹ (p. o.,) on Snook Kil, in the n. part of the town, contains 2 churches. It is a station on the R. & S. R. R. **Bacon Hill**,² (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. e. part. **Northumberland**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, is the crossing place of the Champlain Canal. There is a considerable amount of boat building, and large quantities of potatoes are shipped from hence to N. Y. Fort Miller was built in this town in 1755, under the direction of Col. Miller. It was located upon the flat, above the rapids, and was enclosed on three sides by the river. A blockhouse was built on the heights that commanded the position on the w. The first settlers probably came in before the Revolution. Among them was a man named Munroe,³ who built the first sawmill at Gansevoort.⁴ There are 3 churches in town; 2 Reformed, and 1 Meth. Episc.

PROVIDENCE—was formed from Galway, Feb. 5, 1796, and Edinburgh was taken off in 1801. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the n. e. and broken and hilly in the s. w. The high regions along the n. and e. borders are mostly covered with forests. Hagadorns, Hans, Cadmans, and Frenchmans Creeks, small mill streams rising in the mountains and flowing s. w. into Fulton co., are the principal watercourses. Wooden ware, leather, and lumber are extensively manufactured. **Barkersville**, (p. o.,) and **Hagadorns Hollow**, are hamlets. **Providence**, **W. Providence**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made previous to the revolution, but the settlers were driven off during the war. Among the first settlers after the war were Nathaniel Wells and Seth Kellogg.⁵

SARATOGA—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Easton (Washington co.) was taken off in 1789, a part of Greenfield in 1793, Northumberland in 1798, a part of Malta in 1802, and Saratoga Springs 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, near the centre of the e. border of the co. A range of high, rounded, and sometimes terraced hills extends n. and s. through the central and w. parts. These hills rise 450 feet above the Hudson and slope in every direction. Narrow alluvial flats bordered by high clay bluffs extend along the Hudson. Saratoga Lake forms a portion of the w. boundary. Fish Creek, the outlet of the lake, flowing through the n. part of the town, is the principal stream; and upon it are several fine mill sites. The other streams are small brooks. Three mineral springs, known as "Quaker Springs," issue from the Hudson River slate, in a ravine a little s. e. of the centre of the town. They contain lime, magnesia, and iron, with carbonic gas and salts of soda. **Schuyler**ville, (p. o.,) incorp. April 16, 1831, is situated on the river, at the mouth of Fish Creek. It contains 4 churches, a bank, and several manufactories. It is named from Gen. Phillip Schuyler, who owned mills, &c., here before the Revolution. **Victory Mills**, (p. o.,) situated on Fish Creek, contains 1 church, a machine shop, and an extensive cotton factory. **Quaker Springs**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 1 church and 30 houses. **Crangerville**, (p. o.,) and on Fish Creek, is a hamlet. **Deans Corners**, and **Coveville**, are hamlets. Settlement was begun in the early part of the last century, upon the Hudson. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed before the Revolution.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—was formed from Saratoga, April 9, 1819. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. Kayaderosseras Creek and Saratoga Lake, forming the s. boundary, are skirted by a line of low bluffs. The streams are Ellis and Owl Pond Creeks. An extensive tract lying n. of Saratoga Lake and along the course of Owl Pond Creek is low and swampy. The far famed mineral springs, which give to the town its name, are situated about 3 mi. n. w. of Saratoga Lake. They are near the centre of the mineral spring region, which has a radius of nearly 10 mi. **Saratoga Springs**, (p. o.,) was incorp. April 17, 1826. It contains several seminaries, 2 banks, and 3 printing offices,⁶ numerous hotels, some of which are scarcely equalled in magnificence.

¹ Named from Col. Peter Gansevoort, who located here soon after the war.

² Named from Ebenezer Bacon, who came from Conn. in 1794, and opened the first framed tavern the same year. The place has been called *Fiddletown* and *Pope's Corners* at different times.

³ Munroe was a tory, and fled to Canada, and his property was confiscated.

⁴ Gansevoort discovered the irons of Munroe's mill, and erected a new sawmill. He soon after built a gristmill.

Fort Miller bridge was first erected by a company incorporated March 16, 1803. The canal towpath crosses on the bridge.

⁵ Corey built the first sawmill, in 1786, and the first gristmill soon afterward. The first inn was kept by — Shanksland.

⁶ *Saratogian*, daily, Sundays excepted. David F. Ritchie, ed.; B. F. Jndson, pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$6.00. Weekly edition, (Repub.) Size 30 by 45. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1852.

and extent, in any other place in the Union, and several sanitary and medical establishments. It has several manufactoryes,¹ and is a place of considerable trade, especially in the summer months. It has of late years become noted for the races held in the vicinity, at which large sums of money are lost and won. The village has lately been supplied with water works upon the Holley plan. By an act of May 5, 1870, permission was granted for laying a street railroad, the franchise to be sold at auction. The village schools are under one management, of 9 trustees. The town was allowed by act of Feb. 23, 1870, to issue bonds not exceeding \$65,000 for a Town Hall. The business of the village is largely connected with the entertainment of visitors during the summer months, and during the fashionable season, several thousands of strangers are here; many in quest of health from the use of its mineral waters, but more to enjoy the social and festive opportunities which the annual gathering of crowds of the fashionable classes from every part of the Union afford. The mineral springs of Saratoga are among the most wonderful in the world. They are about thirty in number, and mostly occur in the valley of a small stream, arising from the Hudson River shales and other lower fossiliferous formations, which are here covered with a deep alluvial deposit.²

Saratoga Sentinel, (Dem.) weekly. T. G. Young, ed.; S. Young, pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1843.

Saratoga Sun, (Dem.) weekly. A. S. Pense & Co., eds. and publs. Size 26 by 33. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870.

¹ There are in this town 2 tanneries, gristmills, a sash and blind factory, a glass factory for making bottles, a foundry and machine shop, and manufactories of marble, brushes and brooms, cigars, candles, confectionery, &c.

² The principal of these springs are as follows, in the alphabetical order of their names:

Columbian Spring, was first tubed by Gideon Putnam, about 1805, and being on the same property as Congress Spring, has been owned until the present by the same parties. Specific gravity, 1.007. Analysis, by Dr. J. H. Steele: Chloride of sodium, 267 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 15.4 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 26.71 gr.; hydroxide of soda, 2.56 gr.; carbonate of lime, 68 gr.; carbonate of iron, 5.58 gr.; silex, 2.65 gr.; hydro-bromate of potash, a trace. Total solid contents in a gallon, 407.3 gr. Gaseous contents: Carbonic acid gas, 272.06 inches; atmospheric air, 4.5 inches.

Cypress Spring, was discovered in 1792, and has been owned by the Livingstons, Gideon Putnam, one of the founders of the village, Dr. John Clarke, who was the first to bottle it for market, in 1820, and since by others. It is now owned by a company. Its analysis, by Dr. John H. Steele, gives in one gallon: Chloride of sodium, 365 gr.; hydroxide of soda, 3.5 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 3.908 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 95.788 gr.; carbonate of lime, .96 gr.; silex and alumina, 1.5 gr.; carbonate of iron, .075 gr. Total solid contents, 597.943 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 311 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 7 cubic inches.

Cystal Spring, in Park Place, Broadway, opposite Congress Park; discovered and tubed in 1870. Analysis, by Prof. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 328.468 gr.; chloride of potassium, 8.327 gr.; bromide of sodium, 0.414 gr.; iodide of sodium, 0.066 gr.; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carb. of lithium, 4.326 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 10.064 gr.; bi-carb. of magnesia, 75.151; bi-carb. of lime, 101.931; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of baryta, 0.726 gr.; bi-carb. of iron, 2.038 gr.; sulphate of potassium, 2.158 gr.; phosphate of soda, a trace; alumina, 0.365 gr.; silica, 3.213 gr. Total, 557.155 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 317.432 cubic inches. Temperature, 45 deg. F.

Ellis Spring, on the Ballston road, near the Geyser Spring. It has long been known, but is little used.

Empire Spring, was brought into notice in 1846, when it was tubed by W. & H. S. Robinson, then owners. It has been bottled since 1848, and is owned by the same company as Congress Spring. Analysis, by Prof. E. Farnum: Chloride of sodium, 269.696 gr.; bi-carbonate of lime, 141.824 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 41.994 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 30.949 gr.; hydroxide of soda, 12 gr.; bi-carbonate of iron, a trace. Total solid contents in one gallon, 496.352 gr. Specific gravity, 1.039. Gaseous contents: Carbonic acid gas, 315 inches; atmospheric air, 5 inches.

Eureka Spring, a mile and a half above the village. The waters are bottled for market.

Excelsior Spring, in a valley a mile north east of the village. Tubing 56 feet deep. It is bottled, and also supplied in casks.

Geyser, or Spouting Spring, a mile and a half below the village, on the Ballston road, and near the railroad. It was discovered in February, 1870, from indications under a bolt factory, and reached by drilling 140 feet into the rock, of which 30 feet were slate, and 60 bedrock limestone, the boring being 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. If it is tubed 85 feet, with a two-inch block tin pipe, and throws a jet 25 feet. Temperature, 46 deg. Analysis, by Prof. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 562.030 gr.; chloride of potassium, 24.634 gr.; bromide of sodium, 2.212 gr.; iodide of sodium, 0.243 gr.; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carb. of lithium, 7.004 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 71.232 gr.; bi-carb. of magnesia, 149.343

gr.; bi-carb. of lime, 170.392 gr.; bi-carb. of strontia, 0.425 gr.; bi-carb. of baryta, 2.014 gr.; bi-carb. of iron, 0.979 gr.; sulphate of potassa, 0.318 gr.; phosphate of soda, bi-carb. of soda, and alumina, each a trace; silica, 0.665 gr.; organic matter, a trace. Total, 991.546 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 454.092 cubic inches.

A White Sulphur Spring, and another of properties not determined, occur in the vicinity of this spring.

Hamilton Spring, on Spring St., corner of Putnam. Analysis, by Dr. J. H. Steele: Chloride of sodium, 279.30 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 3.06 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 27.04 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 35.20 gr.; carbonate of lime, 92.40 gr.; carb. of iron, 5.39 gr. Total, 460.33 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 311 inches; atmospheric air, 4 inches, in a gallon.

Hathora Spring, on Spring St., just above Congress Hall. It was discovered and tubed in 1863. Analysis, by Prof. C. F. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 509.963 gr.; chloride of potassium, 9.597 gr.; bromide of sodium, 1.534 gr.; iodide of sodium, 1.196 gr.; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carbonate of lithium, 11.447 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 4.200 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 176.463 gr.; bi-carb. of lime, 170.646 gr.; bi-carb. of strontia, — gr.; bi-carb. of baryta, 1.737 gr.; bi-carb. of iron, 1.128 gr.; phosphate of soda, .006 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, a trace; alumina, .131; silica, 1.26; organic matter, a trace. Total, solid contents in a gallon, 883.403 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 375.747 inches.

High Rock Spring.—This Spring was known to the native Indians, who were acquainted with its medicinal properties. In August, 1777, Sir Wm. Johnson was brought hither to be relieved of sickness, and the success which followed the use of its water gave to this place its first notoriety. The Spring is named from a mound of calcareous tufa formed by deposits from its waters through a long period of time. The mound is 24 feet 4 inches around the base, and 3 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 4 tons. The waters when first known to the whites did not flow over the top, but found a passage about twenty inches below. The opening was 4 inches wide near the orifice, but wider down, and the well was about ten feet deep.

In 1863, this Spring was purchased by Messrs. Ainsworth and McCaffrey, who undertook to improve its condition by artificial means. Upon excavating around the base of the rock a few inches, it was found to have no solid connection with the formation below, and was readily raised entire. Around the cone an area of 400 feet was underlaid by two strata of tufa, the first two and the second three feet thick, separated by a stratum of muck. The first was covered by a deposit seven feet deep of muck and tufa, and in the muck between the two layers of tufa was found the trunk of a pine tree, 18 inches in diameter, its upper side worn smooth by the footsteps of ancient visitors, and the soil around showing marks of fire. The excavation was continued about 12 feet, a tubing was fitted to the rock, 32 feet below the surface, and the cone replaced. A connection was first made below, by which the latter might be drawn off for bottling. The water, greatly improved in quality, now flows over the top, as in some former time it must have done. On the 23d of August, 1866, a celebration of the completion of this enterprise was held, Chancellor Walworth presiding.

Its analysis, dated November, 1866, by Prof. C. F. Chandler, gives 469.458 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, and the following solid contents, to a gallon of water: Chloride of sodium, 380.127 gr.; chloride of potassium, 8.974; bromide of sodium, 0.231; iodide of sodium, 0.066; fluoride of calcium, a trace; sulphate of potassa, 1.608; bi-carb. of baryta, a trace; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of lime, 131.739; bi-carb. of magnesia, 54.924; bi-carb. of soda, 34.988; bi-carb. of iron, 1.478; phosphate of lime, a trace; alumina, 1.223; silica, 2.260. Total, 628.039 gr. As formerly analyzed by Dr. J. H. Steele, the solid contents of a gallon of the water were: Chloride of sodium, 189.10 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 2.5; bi-carb. of soda, 17.54; bi-carb. of

The bottling of the waters of Congress Spring was begun in 1826, and at present the business is carried on at the *Columbian, Congress, Empire, Excelsior, Eureka, Geyser, Hathorn, Highrock, Pavilion, Red, Seltzer, Star, and Washington Springs*. The work is kept up during the year, except for a few weeks during the fashionable season. At some springs 200 dozen of bottles are put up daily. Upon the partition of the Kayaderosseras patent, Feb. 22, 1771, lot 12 of the 16th allotment fell to the share of Rip VanDam, whose executors soon after sold to Isaac Low, Jacob Walton, and Anthony VanDam. The share of Low was sold after his attainder by the State, to Henry Livingston and brothers, and in 1793, there was another partition. Walton purchased VanDam's interest at that time. It appears from a copy of a letter of General Washington's before us, dated August 12, 1783, that he at that time had some intention of purchasing the Saratoga Springs.¹ The first permanent residence was made in 1773, by Dirk Scouton. Soon after George Arnold and Samuel Norton settled, and in 1783, Gen. Schuyler cut a road through from Fish Creek, and spent several weeks. In 1784, the first framed house was built. For a long time the fame of Ballston Spa, seven miles distant, quite overshadowed Saratoga, but for half a century the latter has been gaining in popularity, until its former rival now bears no comparison with it, and scarcely attracts any notice as a watering place.

STILLWATER—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Easton, (Washington co.,) was taken off in 1789, and Malta in 1802. It lies upon the Hudson, s. e. of the centre of the county. It is uneven in the s. and moderately hilly in the n. The highest point is about 250 feet above the Hudson. A range of clay bluffs 60 to 100 feet high borders upon intervale of the Hudson and Anthonyms Kil. The streams are generally small brooks flowing in deep gulleys worn in the drift deposits. The n. w. corner borders upon Saratoga Lake. The river intervals are alluvial. West of the river bluffs is a wide belt of heavy clay; and in the s. w. part is a sandy tract interspersed with swamps. Upon the lake shore is a sulphur spring. **Stillwater**, (p. o.,) incorporated April 17, 1816, is situated on the Hudson. It contains four churches, and manufactories of lumber, paper, straw board, woolens, hosiery, cotton, flour, and castings. **Mechanicville**, (p. o.,) incorporated July 16, 1859, and again May 14, 1870, and situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Anthonyms Kil, on the line of Half Moon, is a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. It contains 5 churches,

magnesia, 61.59; carb. of lime, 69.29; carb. of iron, 5.58; hydro-bromate of potassa, a trace.

Leland Spring, near the Washington Spring; but not developed.

Pavilion Spring, in the valley east of Broadway, between Lake Av. and Caroline St., was tubed in 1839, and again in 1869, when the excavation was carried down to the rock—about 52 feet. The analysis, according to Prof. Chandler, shows in one gallon the following: Chloride of sodium, 439.903 gr.; chloride of potassium, 7.660; bromide of sodium, 0.987; iodide of sodium, 0.071; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carb. of lithia, 9.486; bi-carb. of soda, 3.764; bi-carb. of magnesia, 76.267; bi-carb. of lime, 129.169; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of baryta, 0.875; bi-carb. of iron, 2.570; sulphate of potassa, 2.032; phosphate of soda, 0.007; bi-borate of soda, a trace; alumina, 0.329; silica, 3.155; organic matter, a trace. Total, 687.275 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 332.458 cubic inches.

Palmer Spring, on Philadelphia St., near Broadway. It is chiefly used for bottling, and is tonic and chalybeate. Analysis, by James R. Chilton: Chloride of sodium, 214 gr.; hydroxide of soda, 21 carb. of soda, 14.32; sulphate of soda, 1.68; carb. of magnesia, 51.60; carb. of lime, 68.8; phosphate of lime, 0.21; carb. of iron, 7; silica, 0.84; alumina, 0.56. Total, solid contents, 301.01 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 348.88 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 6.41 of inches.

Red Spring, on Spring Avenue, at junction of Geneva and Warren Streets, a few rods above the Empire Spring. Although long known, it was not until 1867 that it was retubed and renovated; a pavilion erected over it, and arrangements made for bottling its waters for market. As analyzed by Prof. John H. Appleton, of Brown University, it is found to contain in a gallon as follows: Bi-carb. of lithia, 0.242 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 15.327; bi-carb. of magnesia, 42.413; bi-carb. of lime, 101.256; chloride of sodium, 83.530; chloride of potassium, 6.587; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 2.100; silica, 3.255; phosphates, a trace. Total, 254.710 gr.

Seltzer Spring, about 150 feet from High Rock Spring. The tubing extends down 34 feet to the rock, through which the water issues in a crevise 5 by 12 inches, accompanied by gas. Analysis, by Prof. C. F. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 134.291 gr.; chloride of potassium, 1.335; bromide of sodium, 0.630; iodide of sodium, 0.031; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carbonate of lithia, 0.393; bi-carb. of magnesia,

46.339; bi-carb. of lime, 89.369; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of baryta, a trace; bi-carb. of iron, 1.702; sulphate of potassa, 0.557; bi-borate of soda, a trace; phosphate of soda, a trace; alumina, 0.374; silica, 2.561. Total, 302.017 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 324.09 cubic inches. Temperature, 50 deg. F. The composition and medicinal properties of this Spring are claimed to be closely similar with those of the Nassau Spring, of Germany.

Star Spring, on Willow Walk, near the end of Circular St. The Spring has long been known, but by tubing in 1862, has been much improved. Analysis, by Prof. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 378.962 gr.; chloride of potassium, 9.229; bromide of sodium, 0.365; iodide of sodium, 20.000; sulphate of potassa, 5.406; bi-carb. of lime, 124.459; bi-carb. of magnesia, 61.912; bi-carb. of soda, 12.662; bi-carb. of iron, 1.213; silica, 1.203; phosphate of lime, a trace. Total solid contents in a gallon, 615.635 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 407.55 cubic inches.

Ty Spring, adjoining the Excelsior, and not yet developed. Discovered in 1814.

United States Spring.—This Spring was found while retubing the Pavilion Spring. It is separately tubed, and is reputed tonic, but more gentle in its operation than its neighbor.

Washington Spring, on the grounds of the Clarendon Hotel, South Broadway; sometimes called the "Champagne Spring." It was first tubed in 1806, and again in 1850-59. As analyzed by Dr. J. H. Steele, many years since, it was found to contain: Chloride of sodium, 291.59 gr.; hydroxide of soda, 2.75; bi-carb. of soda, 16.50; bi-carb. of magnesia, 40.92; carb. of lime, 92.60; carb. of iron, 3.25; silica, 1.50. Total, 439.12 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 262.5 inches; atmospheric air, 6.8 inches.

White Sulphur Spring, a few rods from the Eureka Spring, about a mile and a half above the village. Bathing-houses are erected for using this water.

In another letter, dated Nov. 25, 1783, addressed as had been the former, to Gov. George Clinton, he says: "I am sorry we have been disappointed in our expectation of the mineral spring at Saratoga, and of the purchase of that part of the Oriskany Tract upon which Fort Schuyler stands." They became joint owners of 6,000 acres adjoining the latter, which Gen. W. says they "had obtained amazingly cheap."

a newspaper office,¹ and an extensive linen thread manufactory. **Bemis Heights**, (p. o.,) on the Champlain Canal, near the Hudson, and **Ketchums Corners**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. This town was included in the Saratoga Patent of 1684; and settlement was commenced about 1750.² The first church, (Cong.,) was established in 1763. There are 8 churches in town.

WATERFORD³—was formed from Half Moon, April 17, 1816. It lies at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk River, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its area is about 7 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly an upland, 50 to 100 feet above the river. The Mohawk is bordered by an almost perpendicular range of slate bluffs, and the Hudson Valley by a range of clay bluffs. Some 40,000 tons of moulding sand are sent off by canal from this town annually. The falls in the Mohawk furnish a valuable water-power. **Waterford**,⁴ (p. o.,) incorporated April 6, 1801, situated on the Champlain Canal, near the confluence of the Hudson⁵ and Mohawk Rivers, is a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. It contains six churches, a newspaper office,⁶ a bank, and several manufacturing establishments.⁷ Settlement was commenced by the Dutch at a very early day. The census report seven churches in town.

WILTON—was formed from Northumberland, April 20, 1818. It lies a little n. e. of the centre of the co. The Palmertown Mts., with their steep, rocky slopes and broken, forest covered summits, extend across the n. w. corner. The centre and s. w. are gently undulating, or broken by low ridges. The principal streams are Snook Kil and Bog Meadow and Cold Brooks. A heavy growth of white and yellow pine originally covered the plains, but little woodland now remains. Near Emersons Corners is a spring of acidulous and carbonated water, and in the s. part of the town is a sulphur spring. **Wilton**, (p. o.,) in the n. part and **South Wilton**, (p. o.,) in the s. part of the town, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1774 or '75, by Rowland Perry and his sons Samuel, John, Benjamin, Absalom, Roswell, Artemas, Rowland, and Joseph, from Dutchess co.⁸ Near the mill pond on Snook Kil are traces of Indian occupation; pestles, broken pottery, and flint arrow heads have been found in abundance. The census reports four churches in town.⁹

¹ *Mechanicsville Star*, weekly; B. D. Annes & Co., editors and publishers. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$2. Established in 1871. Printed at the office of the Ballston Journal.

² Among the first settlers were John Thompson, George Palmer, — Benjamin, Dirck Swart, — Ensign, — Burlinghame, and — Abel. The first gristmill was built by George Palmer, before the Revolution.

³ The Indians called the country around the mouth of the Mohawk "Nach-te-nack." This town was formerly known as Half Moon Point; and the semi-circular tract between the Hudson and the Mohawk was called Half Moon. Its present name originated from the fact that at the village of Waterford a ford crossed to Haver Island.

⁴ In 1784 the site of the village was purchased by Col. Jacobus Van Schoon, — Middlebrook, Ezra Hieckock, Judge White, and several others, most of whom were from Conn.; and Flores Bancker was employed to lay it out into village lots. July 11, 1841, a destructive fire occurred, which destroyed 130 buildings.

⁵ A bridge across the Hudson at this place was built in 1804, at a cost of \$50,000. The present structure, known as the "Union Bridge," was built in 1812, '13, and '14, at a cost of \$20,000.

⁶ *Waterford Sentinel*, weekly; Wm. T. Baker, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1853.

⁷ This town has manufactories of steam engines, lathes, stoves and other castings, brushes, stocks and dies, steam fire engines and fire apparatus, straw board, soap and candles, flour, and segars.

⁸ John Stiles, Ebenezer King, John Laing, Peter Johnson, and James and Wm. McGregor settled in town in 1775; and John Boyce, Robert Milligan, John Kendrick, and Enoch M. Place, in 1784. John Laing built the first sawmill in 1784-'85, and Wm. McGregor the first gristmill, soon after the war. Stephen King kept the first inn, and — Ostrom the first store.

⁹ Baptist, M. E., Prot. Methodist, and Union.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, March 7, 1809. It is centrally distant 20 mi. from Albany, and contains 221 sq. mi. The greater part lies between Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek,—one town only lying n. of the Mohawk. The surface is a valley and an upland, generally much broken by ridges and isolated hills, 200 to 350 feet above the river. The highlands are the northern continuation of the Helderberg and Schoharie Mts. The underlying rock is generally Hudson River shales, which crop out in the valleys and the bottoms of the ravines. In portions of Glenville and Duanesburgh this rock is underlaid by birdseye limestone, from which are obtained both lime and stone for building. The greater part

of the surface is covered with a thick deposit of drift, consisting principally of clay in the w. part and sand in the e., the former productive but the latter of little value for tillage. The valley of the Mohawk is a deep, rich alluvium, and extensively devoted to the cultivation of broomcorn.¹

The principal streams are Mohawk River, Schoharie Creek, and Normans Kil. Their valleys are generally bordered by the steep slopes, rising to a height of about 300 feet. Many of the smaller streams have worn deep gulleys in the loose drift deposits, giving to the surface a very broken character. These small streams are mostly dry in summer.² The valleys are best adapted to tillage and the hills to pasturage. Manufactures are chiefly limited to the city of Schenectady. In Glenville are several broom factories.

The county seat is located at Schenectady city. The courthouse and clerk's office are both situated on Union street; the former contains the courtroom, jail, and sheriff's, and the latter the clerk's and surrogate's offices, and has been recently enlarged to 60 by 36 feet, two stories high, and will contain the supervisors' room and Supreme Court library. The lower story will be fire proof, and the work will cost about \$15,000. The poorhouse is a mile e. of Schenectady, on a farm of 112 acres. It is of brick, 3 stories including the basement, 75 by 32 feet. A lunatic asylum of brick, 2 stories, 32 by 60 feet, is nearly new, and the whole premises are reported in good condition, and together worth \$25,000. Particular credit is given by the Board, for the excellent provisions made in this co. for the insane.

The great flat upon the Mohawk w. of "Fort Orange," and where the city of Schenectady now stands, was bought of the natives in July, 1661, in the name of Arent Van Culer,³ and settlement was commenced in the spring of 1662. It was under the charge of 5 com'rs until Nov. 1, 1684, when Gov. Dongan granted a patent confirming previous rights and extending the territory.⁴ On the night between the 8th and 9th of Feb. 1690, O. S., the settlement—then consisting of about 80 houses—was surprised by a party of about 300 French and Indians, and nearly every house was burned. Sixty-three persons were killed, and 27 were carried to Canada as prisoners. The night was intensely cold, and the nearest place of refuge was Albany, to which a few escaped after much suffering.⁵ In 1748 there was another hostile Indian incursion. In 1702 R. Schermerhorn became sole trustee; and in 1705 a new patent was issued, conferring certain township privileges. On the 23d of Oct. 1765, the place was created a borough, with the rights and immunities incident to these corporations.⁶ From 1726 to

¹ Nearly half of the entire broomcorn crop of the State is raised within this co. A considerable portion of the broomcorn land is annually overflowed, rendering it continually fertile; and many tracts have produced this crop for many years.

² The fine alluvial flats near Schenectady, extending 3 miles w. on the s. side of the river, were called by the first settlers *The Boweland*. A tract 2 miles in extent, n. of the river, was called the *Maaheyck*; and a tract on both sides, 4 miles w. of the city, was known as the *Woestina*. A region immediately about Schenectady was called *Oron-wyck-wurrie-pahe*; the hills were known as the *Van-tu-puch-aberry*; and those on the sides of the river at Hoffmans Ferry were called *Tou-ar-e-aune*. The streams of Woestina Ferry were *Verf Kil*, *Zantze Kil*, and *Righelbrugh Kil*.

³ The grantors were 4 Mohawk chiefs, named Cantinquo Sonareetsie, and Aiadane. This grant was confirmed the next year, and the tract was surveyed in 1664. The inhabitants of Fort Orange, wishing to monopolize the Indian

trade, presented to the settlers, before the land was received from the surveyor a written pledge to abstain from trading with the Indians. A remonstrance against this injustice was signed by the following early settlers, viz: A. Van Curler, Philip Hendriksen, Sander Lenderseken, Glen, Simon Volckerse Veeder, Pieter Soegemakelyk Teunis Cornelissen, Marte Cornelise, Willem Teller, Bastiaen De Winter for Catalyn, widow of Arent Andries Bratt, Pieter Jacobse Borsboom, Pieter Danielse Van Olinda, Jan Barentse Wemp, and Jacques Cornelise. Their resistance occasioned several years delay in the survey of the lands.

⁴ Wm. Teller, Ryer Schermerhorn, Sweert Teunissen, Jan Van Eps, and Myndert Wemp were appointed trustees under this grant. The tract embraced the present city, and the towns of Glenville, Rotterdam, and parts of Niskayuna and Princeton.

⁵ *Colden's Five Nations*, 3d ed., I p. 120.

⁶ This and West Chester were the only boroughs in the colony.

the Revolution the borough of Schenectady sent a representative to the General Assembly. During the war it was fortified and garrisoned at the public expense, and many families from the upper Mohawk sought protection here from the incursions of the tories and Indians. For several years after 1779 a large number of friendly Oneida and Tuscarora families, driven from their homes by the hostile tribes, were supported in this vicinity at the expense of the General Government. At the return of peace the settlement shared in the general prosperity. A new impulse was given to business by the improvements effected by the Western Inland Navigation Co., which enabled larger boats to make longer voyages. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal the Mohawk navigation was entirely superseded. For several years after the completion of the R. R. from Albany in 1831, large quantities of merchandise were sent here to be shipped on the canal, saving the delay of the circuitous route and numerous locks on the canal between Schenectady and Troy. In 1832, a R. R. was built to Saratoga, in 1835 to Utica, and in 1843, to Troy. The Athens Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. was opened in 1866, and a broad gauge R. R. connecting with the Alb. & Susq. R. R. in Duanesburgh, is built and about to be opened. It crosses under the "Central" R. R., about a mile south of the city, and will have its depot a short distance from the old depot. There is also a r. r. under construction across the city, to connect this road with a new iron bridge recently built, some two miles below, to connect with a branch of the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. leased by the Del. & Hud. Canal Co. These connections, when made, will give a through route from the Lackawanna Coal region to Saratoga and northward, and will shorten the r. r. between Schenectady and Saratoga about a mile. Surveys have also been made for a r. r. from Schenectady northward into or through the great northern wilderness, but there is no prospect of its construction at the present time.

In the late war Cos. A and E, 18th Vols., and a Co. in the 13th Vols., were enlisted under the first call under the orders issued July 7, 1862. Volunteers enlisted in Schenectady co. were organized at Delhi or Schoharie, which were the rendezvous of the 14th Senatorial District. The 14th Regiment was formed at the former, and the 134th at the latter place. Parts of the 18th, 91st and 192d Infantry, and of the 2d Veteran Cavalry were raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Schenectady) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Duanesburgh.....	3,222	3,099	3,042	406	238	389	249	440	278	416	252	433	296	469	303
Glenaville.....	3,192	3,033	2,973	336	349	299	370	349	396	355	344	354	392	319	342
Niskayuna.....	769	845	1,105	47	102	71	81	95	89	122	95	113	126	104	103
Princetown....	996	931	846	145	65	123	92	143	80	139	71	135	97	111	86
Rotterdam....	2,221	2,299	2,355	256	196	243	234	262	252	321	234	323	281	266	302
Schuyler (city)*	9,579	10,635	11,926	961	994	976	1,636	995	1,213	1,087	1,002	1,093	1,176	1,103	1,303
Total.....	20,002	20,888	21,347	2,154	1,994	1,977	2,052	2,284	2,303	2,469	1,998	2,456	2,358	2,342	2,441

* The population of Schenectady City was distributed among the several wards, in 1870, as follows: First ward, 1,482; Second ward, 1,515; Third ward, 2,753; Fourth ward, 2,931; Fifth ward, 2,345.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859..	122,309	\$4,977,719	\$5,717,992	\$5,695,711	\$5,602,756	\$31,649 76	\$18,993 03	\$4,202 09	\$9,804 88	1.14
1860..	122,575	4,941,021	805,794	5,746,815	5,602,756	33,240 67	10,522 66	4,202 09	17,275 25	1.16
1861..	122,575	4,941,021	805,794	5,746,815	5,602,756	33,240 67	10,522 66	4,202 09	17,508 71	1.17
1862..	122,575	4,941,021	805,794	5,746,815	5,602,756	33,240 67	10,522 66	5,345 24	24,507 97	1.09
1863..	123,903	4,804,290	780,563	5,566,853	5,305,794	46,501 34	26,069 12	5,479 35	31,049 62	1.49
1864..	123,933	4,804,290	780,563	5,566,853	5,305,794	46,501 34	26,069 12	5,835 43	35,012 53	1.46
1865..	119,959	4,942,111	905,503	5,717,619	5,602,000	156,299 34	31,552 04	4,431 06	23,116 36	3.65
1866..	122,597	4,731,334	617,648	5,346,482	5,736,482	85,970 99	36,609 96	4,317 36	27,763 07	2.69
1867..	116,987	4,712,014	610,809	5,304,823	5,025,624	73,517 21	31,162 78	7,282 03	30,992 71	2.56
1868..	116,937	4,742,014	616,809	5,303,823	5,089,823	73,517 24	31,163 78	7,361 03	26,794 17	2.36
1869..	None ret.	4,666,779	550,901	5,217,060	5,304,377	80,343 55	37,914 92	6,630 47	23,206 65	2.79
1870..	.....	4,666,779	550,301	5,217,060	5,550,301	80,323 55	37,914 92	6,937 88	33,732 96	2.86

DUANESBURCH—named from Hon. James Duane, was erected as a township, by patent, March 13, 1765, and it was first recognized as a town March 22, 1788. It lies in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface consists of an upland, broken by the narrow valleys and gulleys of small streams. Schoharie Creek forms a portion of its w. boundary, and Normans Kil flows through the s. part. The hills that border upon these streams are steep, and in some places rocky. The other principal streams are Corrys Brook, Chuctenunda Creek, and Bozen Kil. Maria Pond and Featherstonhaugh Lake, are 2 small bodies of water in the n. e. part, about 250 feet above the canal. The town is well adapted to dairying. The Alb. & Susq. R. R. extends through the southern border of the town, and a broad gauge branch is under construction from this road to Schenectady city. **Duaneburgh, Quaker Street, Mariaville,² and Bramans Corners,** are p. offices and small villages. **Eatons Corners,** is a hamlet. Large tracts in this town were purchased by different parties between 1736 and 1770,³ but no active measures of settlement were taken till about the time of its organization in 1765. During that year Duane, who had become an extensive proprietor, contracted with 20 Germans from Penn., of whom 16 came on and made a permanent settlement.⁴ The first church, (Christ's Ch., Prot. E.) was formed Aug. 3. 1795, and the church edifice was erected by Judge Duane. Rev. David Belden was the first rector.

CLEVILLE—named from Sander Leendertse Glen, first patentee, was formed from Schenectady, April 14, 1820. It lies n. of the Mohawk, and its central and west parts are broken by hills rising 300 feet or more above the river. The Crabbs Kil, Chaugh-ta-noonda, Aalplaats, and Jan Wemp's Creeks and Verf Kil, are its principal streams. Along the level intervalle of the Mohawk, the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and the Saratoga branch of the Rens. & Sar. R. R. are built. A r. r. bridge across the Mohawk is 727 feet long, of 10 spans, of iron, with double track. The R. & S. R. R. have another iron bridge under construction a mile below this. There are also 2 road bridges across the Mohawk. **Glenville**, (p. o.) has 2 churches and about 20 houses. **Scotia**, (p. o.) a little above Schenectady, has about 300 inhabitants. **Reeseville**, is a suburb of the latter, **High Mills**, is a small manufacturing place in the n. e. corner. **Hoffmans Ferry**, (p. o.) is a hamlet and sta. on the "Central" R. R. **West Glenville**, and **East Glenville**, are p. offices. Settlement begun in 1665, in which year the country around Scotia was granted. Van Slyck's Island was granted Nov. 13, 1662, to Jaques Cornelise and Jan Barentse Wemp. About 1790, Harmanus Vedder established a ferry in the w. part, which in 1835, was bought by John Hoffman.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlan, is 125,000. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres Improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	76,939	23,692	100,631
1855	93,449	31,684	125,133
1860	98,170	21,702	119,652
1865	94,055	26,597	120,592

² Named from a daughter of James Duane.

³ Among the purchasers were Thos. Freeman in 1730, Timothy Bagley, in 1737, A. P. and William Cosby, in 1739, Walter Butler, in 1739, and Jonathan Brewer, in 1770. Wm. North, an officer of the Revolution, married a daughter of Duane and resided several years in this town.

⁴ The tract embraced about 60,000 acres, and the lands were rented at the rate of \$15 per 100 acres, in long leases. The agents of Sir Wm. Johnson excited a prejudice against these lands which retarded their settlement.

NISKAYUNA—was formed from Watervliet, (Albany co.,) March 7, 1809. A part of Schenectady was annexed in 1853. It lies upon the Mohawk, in the e. part of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep bluffs upon the river valley. The intervals are very rich and productive. A strip of land about 1 mi. wide, extending back from the summits of the bluffs, has a hard, clay soil, and a considerable portion of it is swampy and unfit for cultivation. Further s. the soil is sandy. **Niskayuna**, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. e. corner. **Niskayuna Centre**, is a sta. on the Troy branch of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. The first settlements were made about 1640.² The canal crosses the Mohawk into this town upon a magnificent stone aqueduct.

PRINCETOWN—named from John Prince, of Schenectady, then in Assembly, was formed from Schenectady, March 20, 1798. It lies a little w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of a broken upland, gently descending toward the s. e. The streams are Normans Kil in the s. and Platte Kil in the centre, and Zantee Kil in the w. The town is best adapted to grazing. **Princetown**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Ryners Corners**, is a (p. o.) The town was chiefly conveyed to Geo. Ingoldsby and Aaron Bradt, in 1737. Wm. Corry afterward became owner, and formed a settlement, which was long known as "*Corry-bush*." The town was thinly settled at the time of the Revolution. The Princetown academy, a Pres. institution, was opened here on an extensive scale, in 1853, and was discontinued in 1856. There are a Presb. and a Ref. Prot. D. church in town.

ROTTERDAM—was formed from Schenectady, April 14, 1820. A part of the city was annexed in 1853, and a part added to the city in 1865. It lies near the centre of the co., upon the s. bank of the Mohawk. The surface consists of a broken, hilly region in the n. w., a level interval extending from the centre toward the s., and a high plane in the e. This alluvial flat was called by the Dutch the "*Bouwlandt*," and is very fertile. The hills are sandy and unproductive. **Rotterdam**, and **Mohawkville**, are hamlets. **Van Vechten**, is a p. o. in the north corner. This town was settled at about the same time as the city.



the country is located here.⁴ The city has 2 banks, a savings bank, an insurance company, 2 daily, 3 weekly, and a monthly journal,⁵ 14 churches, several benevolent institutions,⁶ a State arsenal,⁷ &c., and is the seat of Union College.⁸ The city is divided into 5 wards, and

¹ Said to be a corruption of Nis-ti-gi-o-ne, or Co-nis-ti-gue, by which it is known on the old maps. The name is said to signify "extensive corn flats." The term was also applied to portions of Watervliet and Half Moon. Upon the advent of the whites this place was occupied by a tribe of Indians known as the "*Conistigione*"—*Barber & Howe's Hist. Coll. N. Y.*, p. 508.

² Among the early settlers were Clutes, Vedders, Van Vrankens, Groot, Tymescus, Pearcees, Cregier and Van Beekhouvens.

³ Named from an Indian word signifying "beyond the pines."

⁴ The r. r. bridge shops have made over 90 iron bridges for the "Central" R. R. Besides this and the locomotive works, there are extensive agricultural implement works, several machine shops and foundries, 2 carriage factories, planing mills, grain elevators, a shawl factory, 2 breweries a vice and spring factory, 2 door and blind factories, several broom factories, and many other mechanic shops. The locomotive works turn out seventy-five locomotives annually.

⁵ The *Schenectady Daily Union*, (Repub.), daily; (Sundays excepted;) Charles Stanford, prop. Size, 23 by 32. Terms, \$6.00. Begun in 1865.

Schenectady Weekly Union, from the same press.

Schenectady Evening Star, (Dem.) daily; (Sundays excepted;) J. J. Marlett, ed. and prop. Size, 25 by 36. Terms, \$6.00. Begun in 1855.

The Schenectady Reflector, (Dem.) weekly; From office of the Star. Size, 25 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Begun in 1835.

The Weekly Gazette, James H. Wiseman. Begun May 13, 1869, by Walter N. Thayer. Size, 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.00.

The Locomotive Fireman's Monthly Journal, medium, 8 vo., in covers; 24 pages to a number. Terms, \$1.00.

⁶ *Home for the Friendless*, incorp. Nov. 4, 1860; located on Green st., and designed as a home for the aged, and temporary shelter for women and girls out of employment. Supported by private subscriptions, and property valued at \$4,500. It is under a board of lady managers.

Ladies Benevolent Society; founded in 1810; re-organized in 1868, and incorp. Dec. 30, 1868. Designed to assist the poor, and discourage pauperism and vagrancy. 300 persons relieved during past year.

⁷ This building is of brick, 75 by 100 feet, 2 stories, with a mansard roof, and cost \$40,0000. It stands on the east side of the city.

⁸ Union College was incorp. by the Regents, Feb. 25, 1795, and was named thus because various religious sects united in the effort. The college received several gifts from the State, and was largely aided by several lotteries. Up to

the various acts relating to it were consolidated April 21, 1862. Its government is in the hands of a mayor and common council, consisting of 3 aldermen from each ward. The police are, by act of April 15, 1870, under a police com'r, elected for 2 years, having previously been enbraced in the capitol police district. The public schools are under 10 com'rs, (2 from each ward,) elected biennially. A board of water com'rs was created by act of May 9, 1867, and they intend to supply the city from the Mohawk by the Holley plan. Just east of the city is *Vale Cemetery*, a quiet and well kept burial place, in which in 1850, a monument was erected to 57 Revolutionary soldiers buried there. On the plains e. of the city is a tract of 30 acres enclosed and kept by the supervisors for fair and parade grounds.¹ The river is crossed by an old covered toll bridge, built in 1808, and by an iron r. r. bridge 727 ft. long; and a mile below, is a modern road bridge, and another r. r. bridge of iron, recently constructed, 450 feet long. The canal is crossed obliquely by the "Central" R. R. on an iron double track bridge, of 162 feet span.

Settlement was begun at Schenectady in 1662, with restrictions against Indian trade. The town was enclosed by a stockade, but on the 9th of Feb. 1690, O. S. they were surprised by French and Indians, and the few who escaped massacre fled in mid-winter to Albany. The town recovered but slowly from this disaster. A new fort was built in 1700, and rebuilt in 1735 and 1780. The early church records perished in the attack of 1690, in which the Rev. Peter Tesschenmaecker, the first teacher and pastor, was killed. The growth of the city has within a few years been stimulated by manufactures and the completion of railroads, the operation of which has drawn together an industrious and thriving population.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.



This county was formed from Albany and Otsego, April 6, 1795.² A small part of Greene was annexed in 1836. It is an interior co., lying s. e. of the centre of the State, is centrally distant 35 mi. from Albany, and contains 675 sq. mi. Its surface is an upland, broken by mountains in the s. and by hills in the centre and n. A northerly branch of the Catskill Mts. lies along the s. border, the highest summits of which are 3,000 ft. above tide. From them irregular spurs extend northward, occupying the greater part of the co. Many of the summits along the e. and w. borders are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys and about 2,000 ft. above tide. In the n. the hills are generally rounded and are

arable to their summits; but in the centre and s. the declivities are steep and in many places precipitous. The high ridge along the e. border, and extending into Albany co., is known as the Helderbergh Mt.

The hills derive their general features from the rocks that underlie them. The extreme n. part of the co. is terraced like the limestone region further w. Toward the s. the hills become more steep; and in the shaly region they are broken by deep, irregular ravines. In

1822, it had received \$331,615.13. In 1853, the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who for about sixty years served as President, conveyed by a trust deed a large amount of property to the trustees for the benefit of the college. The first college edifice of note, was built in the city; but in 1812, a tract e. of the city was bought, and two large college edifices were completed in 1815. The old building long known as "West College," was sold to the city, and is now used for the city schools. The college has a valuable library, extensive cabinets, and fine facilities for instruction in engineering, analytical chemistry, &c. An astronomical observatory was incorp. April 18, 1868, with the design of locating on the college grounds, and a State loan of \$60,-

000 was provided for, but the project was defeated for the time, and is not now under consideration. The college has 16 professors.

¹ The cost of improvement was \$10,000 to the county, and \$1,500 to the Co. Ag. Soc. The land belongs to the city.

² Schoharie is said to signify "drift wood." At a place 1-2 mi. above Middleburgh Bridge the Lime Kil and Little Schoharie flow into Schoharie Creek from opposite sides; and here drift wood is said to have accumulated in large quantities, forming a natural bridge.—Brown's *History of Schoharie*.

many places the hills bordering upon the streams are 1,000 ft. high and in places very steep. Schoharie Creek flows n. e. through the co., a little e. of the centre. It receives as tributaries Foxes Creek, Stony Brook, Little Schoharie Creek, Keyzers, Platter, and Manor Kils from the e., and Cripplebush, Cobles, Line, Panther, West, and Mine Kils from the w. West and Punch Kils are tributaries of Cobles Kil. Charlotte River, a branch of the Susquehanna, takes its rise in the w. part, and Catskill Creek in the s. e. part, having its source in a marsh called the Vlaie, Utsyanthia, (distinguished in early records as a land mark,) and Summit Lake. Two small ponds are the only bodies of water in the co. The former is 1,900 ft. and the latter 2,150 ft. above tide.

The rocks in the co., commencing upon the n. border and appearing successively toward the s., are those belonging to the Hudson River, Clinton, Onondaga salt, Helderbergh series, Hamilton, Portage and Chemung groups. The limestones are cavernous; and the minerals which they afford are particularly interesting to mineralogists.¹ Drift is scattered over the county to a limited extent.

The soils are principally derived from the disintegration of the underlying rocks. In the n. the soil is a productive, clay loam, and in the centre and s. it is a clay and sandy loam, the latter predominating upon the s. hills. The alluvial flats along Schoharie Creek are usually fertile.

The co. is eminently an agricultural region. Spring grains are largely produced. Hops are cultivated in the w. part, and broomcorn upon the Schoharie Flats. Dairying is the principal business in the s. part, and in 1869, 10 cheese factories were reported in the co. The Schoharie Valley Stock Grower's Association was incorporated April 12, 1860. But little manufacturing is done, except such as is customary in an agricultural region.

The county seat is located at the village of Schoharie. The courthouse is built of blue limestone, located near the centre of the village.² The jail is a stone building, situated in rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is a small, fireproof building, upon the courthouse lot, nearly in front. The poorhouse is a brick building, two stories high above basement, 110 by 30 feet; on a farm of 112 acres, near Middleburgh, and is altogether inadequate for the wants of the county.

The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. extends across the county through Esperance, Schoharie, Cobleskill, and Richmondville, having three rails for six feet and four ft. 8½ inch gauge cars. The Schoharie Valley R. R. extends from Central Bridge to Schoharie courthouse, from which the Middleburgh and Schoharie R. R. continues the connections up the Valley to Middleburgh. The Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany R. R., extends from near Cobleskill, n. w., through Seward and Sharon. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. will pass through or near the extreme s. border of the county, and a road s. e. from Central Bridge has been proposed.

The first white settlement was made by a colony of German Palatinates, in 1711. These people had previously settled at East and West Camp, on the Hudson. Their number is estimated at 600 to 700. They settled in seven clusters, or villages, each under a leader or head man, from whom the dorf, or village, was usually named.³ The Dutch soon after began a settlement at "Vroomansland," on the w. side of the creek, 2 or 3 mi. above the German settlement. The Palatinates at first did not secure a patent for the lands they occupied, and a short time after their settlement Nicholas Bayard appeared as agent of the Government and offered to give deeds; but he was assailed by a mob and was obliged to flee. Upon reaching Schenectady he sent back word that for an ear of corn each he would give a clear

¹ Among the more interesting are stalactites of pure white, translucent and solid, sulphate of barytes, calcite, satin spar, tufa, agaric mineral, bog ore, black oxide of manganese, sulphate and carbonate of strontia, fluor spar, calstombarite, carbonate of iron, and arragonite. The co. affords an unusual variety of fossils peculiar to the respective geological formations.

² By an act passed in 1870, (Chap. 595) the moneys in the hands of R. R. Comiss, of Schoharie, arising from the sale of the railroad stocks of that town, were made applicable to the erection of a new court house in the village of Schoharie.

³ Six of these leaders were Conrad Weiser, Hartman Winteker, John Hendrick Kniskern, Elms Garlock, Johannes George Smith, and William Fox; and John Lawyer, who came soon after, is supposed to have been the seventh. "Weisers Dorf" occupied the present site of Middleburgh Village, and had some 40 dwellings, like the

others, built rudely of logs and earth and covered with bark and grass. "Hartmanns Dorf" was 2 mi. below, and had 65 dwellings. "Bruas Dorf," or "Brauen Dorf," or "Fountain Town," was near the courthouse. "Smith's Dorf" was a mi. farther n. "Foxes Dorf" was still farther down, about a mi. from Smiths. "Garlocks Dorf" was 2 mi. below; and "Kniskerns Dorf" 2 or 3 mi. still farther n. Among these early settlers besides those above named, were families named Keyser, Bouck, Richard, Richtmeyer, Warner, Wever, Zimmer, Mattice, Zeh, Bellinger, Boist, Schoolcraft, Crysler, Casselman, Newkirk, Earhart, Brown Settle, Merckley, Snyder, Ball, Widmann, Dolz, Mann, Sternberg, Stubraeh, Enders, Sidney, Beigh, and Houek. Within a week after their arrival, Gottlieb Mattoke, Elizabeth Lawyer, Wilhelmus Bouck, and Johannes Earhart were born. The first wheat was sown by Sternberg, in 1773; and the first skipple planted like corn yielded 33 fold.

title to the lands occupied by each; but this offer was rejected. He returned to Albany and sold the tract to five persons at that place.¹ A sheriff, named Adams, was sent to arrest some of the trespassers; but no sooner was his business known than he was assailed. For a considerable time after this outrage none of the German settlers dared visit Albany; but after a time they ventured to do so, and were at once arrested and thrown into jail. They were at length released on making a written acknowledgment of the outrage they had perpetrated. The settlers at length sent an embassy, consisting of Conrad Weiser, — Casselman, and another, to England to petition the king for redress. The ship that took them out carried also a statement of the outrages, and the ambassadors were at once imprisoned; but after a time they were set at liberty and permitted to return. Weiser was so chagrined at the result of the controversy that soon after, with about sixty families, he emigrated to Tulpchotcon, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Other families removed to German Flats and others to Stone Arabia. Peter Vrooman, with several Dutch families,² permanently located upon his patent in 1727. The German and Dutch races long remained distinct. The Dutch were generally wealthier than the more hardy and laborious Germans, and preferred to contract marriages with those of their own class in the older Dutch settlements. They often kept slaves, while the Germans seldom had further assistance than such as their own households, of both sexes, might afford. The Germans, by intermarriage, became a "family of cousins;" and they were united by many ties of common interest. Industry and frugality gradually brought them to a level, and long acquaintance has almost entirely obliterated these hereditary distinctions. Upon the approach of the revolution, a part of the people espoused the cause of the British; but the majority were ardent patriots. A Council of Safety was organized in 1774, of which Johannes Ball was chairman. During the war several conflicts took place within the limits of the co., and the people were continually exposed to the attacks of small scalping parties of the Indians.

At the close of the war a large number of families removed to Canada, and their property was confiscated. Several tories and Indians who had been active during the war returned at its close and were waylaid and shot. Others, warned by these examples, fled the country. Since that period little of especial interest has occurred in the history of the county. In 1845 and '46, in common with the surrounding regions, this county partook largely in the anti-rent excitement, though no actual violence took place within its limits.³

In the late war, the 139th Regiment of N. Y. Vols. was organized at Schoharie, in the summer of 1862. This was one of the regiments raised in the 14th Senatorial District, under the orders issued July 7, 1862. Parts of the 134th Vol. Infantry, and of the 3d Cavalry, were enlisted in this county.

¹ The purchasers were Myndert Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh, Robert Livingston, Jr., John Schuyler, and Henry Wiehman. They received a patent Nov. 8, 1714, for 10,000 acres, which was designed to include the flats from "Vroomansland" to Montgomery co. line; but on being surveyed by Lewis Morris, Jr., and Andris Coeyman, it was found that the flats on Fox Creek and at the mouth of the Cobles Kill were not included, and these lands were secured by the surveyors. In a short time Morris and Coeyman joined interest with the five proprietors, and the company became known as the "Seven Partners." Final suits for partition and settlement were adjusted in 1719, '25, '26, '28, and '29.

² Among these were families named Swartz, Ecker, Hagedorn, Feek, and Becker. Lawrence Schoolcraft made the first cider in the Schoharie settlements; — Brown, in 1752, was the first wagonmaker. John

Mattice Junk taught the first German school at the Camps, about 1730. Dutch schools were taught at "Vroomansland" at an early period; and about 1760, English was first taught in schools in this region. John Ecker was the first blacksmith. The settlers of the valley resorted to Schenectady to mill, or used stamp mortars, until many years after, when a mill was built on Mill Creek, near Fox Creek, by Simon Laraway. Bolting cloths were first used in this co. about 1750. John Lawyer was the first merchant among the Germans.

³ In this county George Clark had then considerable tracts, leased for 3 lives at a rent of 6 pence sterling per acre. Scott's Patent of 56,000 acres was then chiefly owned by the heirs of John Livingston, and leased for 2 lives at a rent of \$14 per 100 acres. The Blenheim Patent was also in part leased.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Blenheim.....	1,367	1,199	1,437	126	167	169	176	113	162	124	166	117	169	106	170
Broome.....	2,182	1,969	1,634	229	250	182	252	223	142	245	203	263	208	213	188
Carlisle.....	1,760	1,599	1,730	229	326	130	365	179	247	175	239	130	234	167	221
Cobleskill.....	2,357	2,439	2,047	104	215	117	241	189	399	192	422	254	428	214	451
Conewango.....	1,478	1,359	1,314	133	166	95	196	100	202	111	206	128	195	119	151
Esperance.....	1,409	1,303	1,276	103	136	167	139	193	129	199	109	205	125	219	123
Fulton.....	2,944	2,980	2,700	206	306	114	299	117	470	163	460	174	437	153	422
Gilboa.....	2,541	2,305	2,227	332	405	253	237	237	269	291	216	239	235	244	227
Jefferson.....	1,716	1,718	1,712	242	149	192	157	250	155	244	150	244	161	227	163
Middleburgh.....	3,259	3,267	3,180	262	435	157	430	217	495	223	451	241	487	205	463
Richmondville.....	2,023	3,272	2,368	176	261	119	316	132	359	196	348	236	337	190	333
Schoharie.....	3,090	3,155	3,207	186	450	162	439	183	469	190	493	230	512	233	506
Seward.....	1,943	1,692	1,765	161	248	121	307	154	306	140	311	146	303	129	268
Sharon.....	2,754	2,601	2,647	265	345	227	396	237	402	277	356	274	374	212	331
Summit.....	1,924	1,618	1,631	167	223	121	279	154	269	153	273	149	258	121	266
Wright.....	1,717	1,589	1,525	193	221	163	217	153	331	165	239	158	222	154	242
Total.....	34,469	33,353	33,370	3,279	4,213	2,457	4,685	2,896	4,793	3,092	4,642	3,298	4,729	2,906	4,530

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SCHUYLER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	372,410	\$5,470,646	\$947,753	\$6,426,399	.....	\$14,392 70	\$6,955 58	\$5,513 01	\$12,866 32	0.60
1860..	373,688	5,453,082	689,410	6,342,492	\$6,650,681	11,398 43	11,299 58	5,138 01	21,122 93	0.71
1861..	373,304	5,305,784	681,685	6,147,541	6,850,681	13,369 24	10,924 68	5,138 01	21,408 39	0.74
1862..	374,174	5,186,626	933,170	6,119,809	7,055,559	15,391 68	11,925 06	5,291 67	26,222 23	0.86
1863..	373,686	5,268,711	859,405	6,128,116	7,146,713	28,962 11	6,696 46	5,360 03	30,373 53	1.00
1864..	374,462	5,213,023	929,607	6,177,318	7,159,405	533,790 46	16,184 55	5,369 56	32,217 28	8.21
1865..	374,462	5,213,023	925,607	6,177,318	6,342,051	533,790 46	16,184 55	4,756 54	24,013 27	9.14
1866..	374,723	5,129,206	743,245	5,872,451	6,197,570	123,836 36	22,569 06	4,643 19	29,825 80	2.92
1867..	374,906	4,058,617	740,125	5,508,712	6,172,451	95,467 67	24,074 59	7,715 56	39,195 07	2.70
1868..	375,407	4,799,299	747,779	5,447,078	5,996,742	78,840 83	28,193 22	7,498 43	27,294 29	2.36
1869..	375,061	4,654,969	638,852	5,293,821	5,947,078	76,724 44	57,840 49	7,433 85	26,018 47	2.83
1870..	375,061	4,654,969	638,852	5,293,821	5,293,821	76,724 44	57,840 49	6,617 28	31,930 79	3.27

BLENHEIM—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797. Jefferson was taken off in 1803, and a part of Gilboa in 1848. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Schoharie Creek flows n. through the e. part, receiving West Kill and several smaller streams from the w. A wide alluvial flat extends along its course. The streams generally are bordered by steep hills rising to a height of 300 to 500 ft. **Patchin Hollow**,² (North Blenheim p. o.) upon Schoharie Creek, is a small village. The first settlements were made by Dutch and Palatinates, before 1761; but the settlers were driven out during the Revolution. The present race of settlers came mostly from New England soon after the close of the war. Rev. Stephen Fenn was the first preacher.

BROOME—named from John Broome, then Lieutenant Governor—was formed March

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 397,200. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming hands in this county, as follows:

Years.	Approved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	205,415	105,444	311,499
1855	221,903	132,146	350,051
1860	265,405	103,403	369,608
1865	253,606	100,490	354,096

² Hendrick Mattice, the pioneer, built a mill on West

Kil, at Patchin Hollow. He became a loyalist and went to Canada. Henry Effner, Lambert Sternberg, Wm. Freece, Isaac Smith, Banks Morehouse, George Martin, and Henry Hager, were early settlers. Freegit Patchin settled in 1799, built the second mill, and gave name to the village. Gen. Patchin had been taken prisoner by the Indians, and suffered extremely at their hands. The first inn was kept by H. Effner; the first store, by Tobias Cuyler, in 1803; and the first tannery was built in 1823, by Jones & Lathrop. Jacob Sutherland, afterward Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, resided several years at North Blenheim.

17, 1797, as "Bristol." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Conesville was taken off in 1836, a part of Gilboa in 1848, and parts of Middleburgh were annexed Feb. 9, and Oct. 5, 1849. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest summits are 350 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Catskill Creek takes its rise in the n. part, and several branches of Schoharie Creek drain the n. and w. portions. Scott's patent of 37,840 acres, granted Jan. 2, 1770, and a part of Isaac Le Roy's patent, are within the limits of this town. **Liv-ing-tonville**, (p. o.,) is a small village s. e. of the centre. Its boundaries were defined by act of April 27, 1868.¹ **Franklin-ton**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains a church and about 100 inhabitants. **Smithton**, is a hamlet near the s. line.

CARLISLE—was formed from Cobleskill and Sharon, March 31, 1807, embracing portions of New Dorlach, Becker, Livingston's, Van Rensselaer's, Machin's, and the Stone Heap Patents.² It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface consists principally of an immense ridge lying between the valleys of the Mohawk and Cobles Kil, the summit of which is 800 to 1,200 ft. above the former stream. This ridge descends to the n. by a series of terraces formed by the different geological strata, and on the s. by gradual slopes following the general dip of the rocks. The streams are small brooks. Hops are extensively cultivated. Several caves are found in the limestone regions in various parts of the town. The principal of these are known as Young's and Selkirk's caves. Fibrous sulphate of barytes, fibrous carbonate of lime, and aragonite are found near Grovenors Corners. **Argus-ville**,³ (p. o.,) is a small village in the n. w. corner, upon the line of Sharon. **Carlisle**, (p. o.,) upon the Western Turnpike, in the n. part, was formerly the seat of a seminary.⁴ **Grovenors Corners**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, contains a church and a dozen houses. The first settlement was made in the s. w. part, about 1760.⁵ The first church was formed by Dr. Simon Hosack, of Johnston, in 1803 or 1804.

COBLESKILL⁶—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797. The line of Sharon was changed March 15, 1799. A part of Carlisle was taken off in 1807, a part of Summit in 1819, and Richmondville in 1845. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Cobles Kil, which extends e. and w. through the centre. The highest points, on the n. and s. borders, are 600 to 900 ft. above the valley. **Cobleskil**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, is a thriving village with considerable manufactures, a bank, a newspaper office,⁷ and 1,030 inhabitants. Incorp. April 8, 1868. **Cobleskill Centre**, is a small village. **Lawyersville**,⁸ (p. o.,) in the n. w. corner, **East Cobleskill**,⁹ (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, and **Barnerville**, (p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. **Howes Cave**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., and noted for its extensive cave.¹⁰ Extensive lime kilns and quarries have been established near. The first settlement was made about 1750.¹¹ The first land grants were made about 1730. During the Revolution the people mostly espoused the cause of the colonists, and in consequence were subjected to constant incursions from the Indians. A regular engagement took place between a company of militia and a large Indian force under Brant, May 31, 1788. The Americans were defeated, and about one-half their number were killed.¹² Howe's Cave, near the e. line, is a place of considerable interest.

¹ Daniel Shays, the leader of insurrection in Mass., settled in this town after the dispersion of his forces. David Williams, one of the captors of Andre, removed to this village from South Salem, in 1805, bought a farm of Gen. Shays, and resided upon it until his death, Aug. 2, 1831. He left a widow, 4 sons and 3 daughters. Derrick Van Dyck settled before the Revolution. John Robbins, — Guillemin, a half breed; Allen Leet, Joshua and Asa Bushnell, Geo. and Hezekiah Watson, Ebenezer Wickham, Geo. Burtwick, Timothy Kelsey, Joseph Gillett, and Ezra Chapman, settled previous to 1796. The first known birth was that of Francis Kelsey, in April, 1794; and the first death, that of Ezra Chapman, Aug. 1794. Griswold, Carden & Wells began the erection of a sawmill in 1794, and gristmill the next season.

² A conical elevation near the s. line, early known as O-water-source, is one of the highest points in the co., and may be seen from Hamilton co., 50 mi. s.

³ Named from the Albany Argus, at the time the principal paper taken in town. Formerly known as "Molicks Mills."

⁴ The Carlisle Seminary was built by a stock company in 1853, at a cost of \$24,000. It was opened in Nov. 1853, and closed in March, 1855.

⁵ Andrew Loucks, Coenradt Engle, Philip Hooker, and Peter Young were among the first that located in town. The late Judge Brown, author of a small local history,

settled at an early period. John C. McNeill, Wm. Caldwell, John Sweetman, Aaron Howard, Teunis Van Camp, Mathias Cass, and Lodowick Primer, were also early settlers.

⁶ Named from — Cobel, who built a mill near Central Bridge at an early period. Cobles Kil was called by the Indians Ots-ga-ra-geen.

⁷ Cobleskill Index, weekly: Wm. H. Weeks, ed. and pub. Size, 25 by 37. Terms, \$4.50. Estab. in 1865.

⁸ Named from Lawrence Lawyer, said to have been the first settler in town.

⁹ Locally known as "Punchkill."

¹⁰ This cave was discovered in May, 1842, by Lester Howe, the owner. Its entrance is about 50 ft. above Cobles Kil. Many highly interesting stalactitic concretions—some of great size—have been found in this locality.

¹¹ Among the early settlers were families named Shafer, Bouch, Keyser, Warner, Fremyre, Borst, and Brown,—mostly from Schoharie. Capt. James Dana, an early settler, distinguished himself in the battle of Bunker Hill. John Redington, another soldier of much service, also lived in this town.—Simm's Schoharie, p. 619. A sawmill, built before the war by Christian Brown, was not destroyed by the Indians, as it was coveted by a tory, who expected to receive it after it was confiscated by the British.

¹² The American force of 45 men, under the command of

CONESVILLE—named from Rev. Jonathan Cone, was formed from Broome and Durham, (Greene co.), March 3, 1836. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is generally a hilly upland, mountainous along the e. border. The highest summits are 1,600 to 2,000 ft. above the valleys. Schoharie Creek forms a small portion of the w. boundary; and Manor Kil flows w. through near the centre. Upon the latter stream, near its mouth, is a cascade of 60 ft. The valleys of these streams are bordered by high and often nearly precipitous hills. **Strykersville**, (West Conesville p. o.,) upon Manor Kil near its mouth, and **Stone Bridge**, (Conesville p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. **Manor Kil**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Ury Richtmeyer, in 1764.¹

ESPERANCE²—was formed from Schoharie, April 4, 1846. A small portion was re-annexed to Schoharie in 1850. It is the e. town on the n. border of the co. Its surface consists of two ridges, extending e. and w. across the town, separated by the valley of Schoharie Creek. The highest parts are 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. **Esperance**, (p. o.,) upon the e. line, was incorp. April 21, 1832. It is finely situated in the valley of Schoharie Creek, about a mile from the Alb. & Susq. R. R. **Sloansville**,³ (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches, and several mills. The bounds of this village were defined by act of March 28, 1767. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, about 1711.⁴

FULTON—was formed from Middleburgh, April 15, 1828. It is the central town in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. Schoharie Creek⁵ flows n. though the e. part, receiving Panther Creek from the w. The highest summits are 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The hills next to the creek are conical and often precipitous; but further w. they assume a rounded form and are bounded by more gradual slopes. This town embraces the whole of several patents and parts of others, the principal of which are Michael Byrne's; of 18,000 acres, granted Dec. 14, 1767; John Butlers, of about 8,000 acres; Wm. Bouck's Patent, of 1,250 acres, e. of the creek, granted May 8, 1755, and another, on the w., of about the same size; Edward Clark's, of 100 acres; Vrooman's Land, granted to Adam Vrooman, Aug. 26, 1714; Wm. Wood's Patent, of 2,000 acres, July 13, 1770; Hendrick Hager's, 900 acres, Dec. 1, 1768; part of John Butler's, of 100 acres, and of Isaac Levy's tract of 4,333 acres, surveyed in July, 1770. **Brakabeen**,⁶ (p. o.,) upon Schoharie Creek, in the s. part, **Fultonham**, (p. o.,) near the e. line, and **West Fulton**, (p. o.,) and **Watsonville**, are small villages, and **Petersburgh**, a hamlet, in the n. part. The first settlements were made by Dutch and Palatinates, about 1711.⁷ The upper fort of the Schoharie during the Revolution was situated upon the present site of Fultonham.

CILBOA—was formed from Blenheim and Broome, March 16, 1848. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, broken by deep

Capt. Brown and Patrick, were drawn into an ambuscade. Upon the retreat, 5 of the soldiers threw themselves into a house, which was surrounded by the Indians and burned, the soldiers perishing in the flames. The delay occasioned by the resistance made at this house gave the remainder of the fugitives and the inhabitants time to escape. The whole number of Americans killed was 22; and it is supposed that the Indians lost about an equal number. Fort Du Bois, a strong blockhouse, stood in this town during the war.

¹ Mr. R. was joint owner of several patents with John Disc and others; and the name is still common in town. During the Revolution the settlers fled for safety to the upper fort. Peter Richtmeyer was twice taken prisoner by the Indians under the tory Jones. After the war, Philip Krinkle, Conrad Potrie, John Shew, Barent Stryker, Stephen Seaville, James Allerton, and Hubbard and Judd Loring, the last two from Conn., came into town. The first death was that of Ury Richtmeyer, Aug. 14, 1769. Thomas Canfield taught a school in 1794. Peter Richtmeyer kept the first inn, in 1764. Barent Stryker built the first mill above the falls of Manor Kil.

² The town was named from the village. The site of the latter was bought by Gen. Wm. North in 1800, laid out into lots, and named by him from a French word signifying *Hope*.

³ Named from John R. Sloan, an early settler. Many years since, near this place, by the side of a path leading to Fort Hunter, was a stone heap thrown up by the Indians, who, from a superstition among them, never failed to add a stone to the pile whenever they passed it. The Rev. Gideon Hawley, who passed it in 1753, relates (*I Mass. Coll. IV*) that this heap had been accumulating for ages, and that his native guide could give no other reason for the observance than that his father practised it and enjoined it upon him. He did not like to talk about it; and the mis-

sionary believed that the custom was a religious offering to the unknown God. Others state that a tradition fixes this as the spot where a murder was committed. The heap gave name to the "Stone Heap Patent," granted to John Bowen and others Sept. 15, 1750. The heap was 4 rods long, 1 or 2 wide, and 10 to 15 ft. high, and consisted of small, flat stones. The covetous owner, many years since, built the material into a stone wall; and no trace of this curious monument of Indian superstition now remains. Curious stone heaps have been noticed in other sections of the State. The path that led by this pile was that taken by Sir John Johnson and his army from Schoharie to the Mohawk in Oct. 1770.—*Stunn's Schoharie*, p. 132.

⁴ One of the first settlements was made at "*Kwaskera's Dorf*," opposite the mouth of Cobles Kil. The place was named from John Peter Kneiskern, a prominent settler. The Stuhraerts, Enderas, Sidney, Bergs, and Houcks were also pioneer families. Henry and George Houck built the first gristmill. This town comprises the whole of Jacob Henry Ten Eyck's patent, surveyed Aug. 1761; and a part of the Schoharie Patent, and a part of Sawyer & Zimmerman's Second Allotment. The Stone Heap Patent lies partly in this town.

⁵ This stream is called by the Indians Ken-ha-na ga-ra. Upon its course, in a ravine 200 feet deep worn in the Hamilton shales, is a fine cascade, known as "Bouck's Falls."

⁶ A German name for the rushes which grew upon the banks of the creek at this place.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Peter, son of Adam Vrooman, the patentee; Cornelius and Bartholomew Vrooman, Nicholas Fecck, Adam Brown, Dennis Vrooman, Michael Brown,—Kriesler, Frere Becker, and Stephen Young, on the w.; and William Bouck, the patentee, with his sons Johannes F., Christian, and William, Nicholas York, and Henry Hager, on the e.

avines. Schoharie Creek¹ flows n. through the centre, receiving Platter Kil from the e. and Mine Kil from the w. The streams are bordered by steep hillsides rising to a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above tide. **Cilboa**, (p. o.) upon Schoharie Creek, is a place of considerable business. **South Cilboa**, (p. o.) in the w. part, contains a church and 25 dwellings. **West Cilboa**, in the n. w. part, is a hamlet. **Mackies Corners**, (Broome Centre p. o.,) in the e. part, contains a church and 20 dwellings. Settlement was commenced in 1764, by Matthew and Jacob Duse.² The first preacher was Rev. Joel Peebles, settled in 1808.

JEFFERSON—was formed from Blenheim, Feb. 12, 1803. A part of Summit was taken off in 1819. It is on the s. line of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is a hilly upland, the principal summits being about 1,000 ft. above the valleys, and 2,000 feet above tide. Mine Hill, in the extreme s. part, is estimated to be 3,500 ft. above tide. A high ridge extending n. e. and s. w. through near the centre forms the watershed between Delaware and Mohawk Rivers. Utsyantha Lake is a small sheet of water on the s. line. It is 1,800 feet above tide, and is often mentioned in old documents, and was an angle in the bounds of Albany co. in colonial times. It is the source of the w. branch of the Delaware. **Jefferson**, (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 25 houses. **Morseville**, in the n. part is a p. o. **South Jefferson**, is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlements were made in different parts of the town, in 1794.³ The first preacher was Rev. Stephen Fenn.⁴

MIDDLEBURCH—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797, as “Middletown.” Its name was changed in 1801. A part was re-annexed to Schoharie March 26, 1798. Fulton was taken off in 1828, and parts were annexed to Broome in 1849. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Schoharie Creek, which extends n. and s. through the town. The highest summits are 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. Schoharie Creek receives Little Schoharie Creek from the e. and Line Kil from the w. The hills bordering upon the streams are usually steep and in many places precipitous. Hops and broomcorn are extensively cultivated. A r. r. has been extended up the valley to Middleburgh, with stations at Borsts and Middleburgh. The sale of an armory at Middleburgh was authorized May 1, 1865. **Middleburgh**, (p. o.,) upon Schoharie Creek, contains 4 churches, a private seminary, a paper mill, 2 foundries, and 863 inhabitants. **Hunters Land**, (p. o.,) near the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and about 125 inhabitants. **Mill Valley**, on the line of Fulton, contains a tannery. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, in 1711. This town comprises parts of Schoharie Patent, Lawyer’s & Zimmers’s 1st Allotment, Thos. Eckerson’s, Becker & Eckerson’s, Thos. & Cornelius Eckerson’s, Clark’s, Depeyster’s, Vrooman’s, John Butler’s, Bouck’s, Lawrence Lawyer’s, Nicholas Mattice’s, and the Vlaie Patents. The middle fort of Schoharie stood a little below the present site of Middleburgh Village during the Revolution. There are 7 churches in town; (1 Ref., 1 M. E., 1 Luth., 1 Prot. Epis., 1 True Dutch.)

RICHMONDVILLE—was formed from Cobleskill, April 11, 1845. It lies upon the w. border of the co., a little s. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the valley of Cobles Kil, which extends e. and w. through the centre. The highest summits are 500 to 300 ft. above the valley. **Richmondville**,⁵ (p. o.,) near the centre, contains three churches, a newspaper office,⁶ several small manufactories, and

¹ A fall in the creek at the village was called by the Indians De-was-e-go.

² These two settlers joined the British and fled to Canada during the Revolution. Among the early settlers after the war were Richard Stanley, Joseph Desilva, Benoni Frazer, Cornelius Lane, John Breaster, Isaac Van Fort, Daniel Conover, and Jacob Homer, all from New England. Rufus Voorhees kept the first inn, in 1765; John Duse built the first mills, in 1764; and Jonah Soper the first tannery, in 1800. This town embraces a part of the Blenheim Patent, with parts of grants to Ury Richtmeyer, David Buflington, (July, 1770,) and — Scott, with a portion of the “State Lands.” The last named tracts comprised the lands escheated to the State by failure of title, and the confiscated estates of Tories.

³ Amos and Caleb Northrop settled in the e. part; Sam'l and Noah Judson, near Utsyantha Lake; Henry Shelmurdine and James McKenzie, on West Kil; Stephen Marvin, Erastus Judd, and Aaron Jones, near the village. These

were mostly from New England. The first marriage was that of Marvin Judd and Lois Gibbs, Aug. 1809; and the first death, that of Elsie Judd, in June, 1799. Heman Hickok taught the first school, in 1799. Canfield Coe kept the first inn, in 1794; and Rodman Lewis the first store, in 1800. Stephen Judd built the first sawmill, in 1796; and Heman Hickok the first gristmill, in 1799. Eli Jones built the first tannery, in 1810.

⁴ There are 7 churches in this town: 4 Methodist Ep., 1 Presb., and 2 Bap.

⁵ Richmondville Union Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute was built by a joint stock company in 1852, at a cost of \$24,000, including grounds, buildings, and furniture. It was burned Dec. 13, 1853, and was immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$34,000, but was again burned June 30, 1854.

⁶ *Schoharie County Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. T. Leslie Mutter, editor and publisher. Size, 22 by 32 inches. Terms, \$1.25. Established in 1870.

30 inhabitants. **Warnerville**, (p. o.,) upon Cobles Kil, at the mouth of West Kil, contains two churches, a seminary,¹ 2 tanneries, and 60 dwellings. **West Richmondville**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made before the Revolution, by George Warner and his two sons Nicholas, George, and Daniel, from Schoharie.²

SCHOHARIE—was formed as a district March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Sharon, Cobleskill, Middleburgh, and Blenheim were taken off in 1797, and Esperance and Wright in 1846. A part of Middleburgh was re-annexed in 1798, and a part of Esperance in 1850. It lies in the n. e. part of the co., its n. e. corner bordering on Schenectady co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, and their summits are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys.³ Schoharie Creek flows n. through near the centre, receiving Foxes Creek from the e. and Cobles Kil from the w. In the limestone region in this town are numerous caverns.⁴ Hops and broomcorn are largely cultivated. **Schoharie**, (p. o.,) the county seat, is situated upon Schoharie Creek, s. of the centre of the town. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 3 churches, the Schoharie Academy, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ an arsenal, and a bank. Pop. 1,200. The village was organized under an act of April 25, 1867. **Central Bridge**, (p. o.,) at the mouth of Cobles Kil, is a growing place, and the point of junction of the Schoharie Valley R. R. **Barton Hill**, is a p. o., near the n. e. corner. The first settlement was made in 1711, by a colony of German Palatinates, who had previously located upon the Hudson. This town includes parts of the Schoharie, Morris & Coeyman's, Lawyer & Bergh's, and the 2d Allotment of Lawyer & Zimmer's Patents. The first church, (German,) was established soon after the first settlement.⁶ Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer was the first clergyman.

SEWARD—named in honor of Gov. Seward, was formed from Sharon, Feb. 11, 1840. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. West Kil, the principal stream, flows s. e. through the centre. **Hyndsville**, (p. o.,) upon West Kil, in the s. part, contains a sawmill, gristmill, tannery, and 143 inhabitants. **Seward Valley**,⁷ (Seward p. o.,) in the n. w. part, and **Cardnerville**, (p. o.,) are small villages. **Clove**, is a hamlet. The first settlements were made in the n. part of the town, by a colony of Germans, in 1754.⁸ Their settlement was known as "New Dorlach."

SHARON—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797, as "Dorlach." Its name was changed March 17, 1797. Seward was taken off in 1840. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The highest summits, in the s. w. corner, are about 500 ft. above the valleys. West Kil, flowing s. through the w. part, is the principal stream. In the underlying limestone are numerous caves. Hops are largely produced. **Sharon Springs**, (p. o.,) a little n. w. of the centre, is celebrated for its sulphur and chalybeate springs.⁹ It contains 10 large hotels and 14 boarding houses, for visitors to the

¹ Warnerville Seminary was built in 1851, at a cost of about \$25,000, grounds and furniture being \$3,000 additional. It is now a private female seminary known as "Dean College."

² Geo. Mann, John and Henry Shafer, Andrew Michael, Elijah Hadsell, John Lick, and John Dingman, settled soon after the Revolution. The first school (German) was taught by — Skinsky. The first inn was kept by — Bohall; the first store by Geo. Skillman; the first sawmill was built by a company of settlers; and the first gristmill by David Lawyer, on Cobles Kil. The town is comprised in the Skinner and portions of the Franklin, John F. Bouck and B. Glazier Patents. Bouck's Patent, of 3,600 acres, was granted March 19, 1753, and Glazier's, of 3,000 acres July 21, 1772.

³ The grade of the Alb. & Susq. R. R., upon the n. line of this town, is 559 ft. above tide.

⁴ Ball's Cave, otherwise called Gebhard's Cave, 4 mi. e. of the courthouse, was first explored in Sept. 1831. Its entrance is funnel-shaped, 70 ft. deep, in a forest. It descends about 100 ft. below the surface. A stream of water, with small cascades, flows through it. About 1853, it was purchased by W. H. Knoepfel, of N. Y., with the design of making it a popular place of resort. When first explored, it abounded in magnificent stalactites, of the purest white, translucent and fibrous.

⁵ *Schoharie Republican*, (Dem.) weekly. A. A. Hunt, editor and publisher. Size, 29 by 42 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1819.

⁶ *Schoharie Union*, (Rep.) weekly. C. C. Knomer, editor and publisher. Size, 26 by 40 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1838.

⁷ A lot of 14 acres in Huntersfield, was conveyed Jan. 3, 1737, by Johannes Sheffer, Hendrick Conradt and Johannes Ingold, to Jonas Le Roy and Peter Speis, for the support of the Middleburgh and Schoharie high and low Dutch churches. By an act of Feb. 3, 1739, the two congregations were empowered to divide and mutually release this lot.

⁸ Locally known as "Neeleys Hollow."

⁹ The first settlers were Sebastian France, Michael Merckley, Henry Hinds, and Ernest Fretz. Among the other early settlers were Caleb Crospt, Wm. Ernest Spornhyer, and Conrad Brown, who located near the Lath church; and Wm. Ripsomah, Henry France, Henry Hanes, Gerominus Crysler, and John, Peter, and Martin, sons of Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer, the first Schoharie pastor. The first German school was taught by — Plaugher; the first inn was kept by Thos. Almy; the first store by Wm. E. Spornhyer. Wm. Hynds built the first sawmill, and Henry Hanes the first gristmill. The first birth was that of a son of — France.

¹⁰ These springs are visited by great numbers in summer. The waters upon analysis, are found to contain the sulphates of magnesia and lime, the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, hyposulphurets of calcium and sodium, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

The waters flowing over vegetable substances incrust them with white and translucent sulphur. In the neighborhood is a chalybeate spring. The vicinity derives interest from caves containing stalactites and beautiful crystals of sulphate of lime. A quarter of a mile below the spring is a fine cascade. A copious spring of common water gushes from the rocks a short distance above, in volume sufficient to turn a mill.

springs, of whom 2,500 might be accommodated. There is also a plane factory, 2 saw mills and a gristmill. Pop. 520. **Rockville**, upon the turnpike, about a quarter of a mi. above the springs, contains a church and 30 dwellings. **Sharon Centre**, (p. o.,) **Sharon Hill**, (Sharon p. o.,) in the s. e. part, and **Leesville**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, are small villages. **Engellville**, (p. o.,) near the w. line, and **Beekmans Corners**, near the s. line, are hamlets. Col. Calvin Rich, from New England, is said to have been the first settler.¹ July 9, 1781, the tory Doxtader, with a party of 300 Indians, made a descent upon Currytown, Montgomery co.; and on his return, with his plunder and prisoners, he was overtaken by an American force, under Col. Willett. An engagement ensued, in which about 40 Indians were killed, and the remainder fled. The battle ground is about 2 mi. e. of Sharon Springs. There are 8 churches in this town; 2 Luth., 1 Bap., 1 Prot. Ep., 1 R. C., 1 Presb., 1 Calv. and 1 Meth. Ep.

SUMMIT—was formed from Jefferson and Cobleskill, April 13, 1819. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., lying principally on the w. border. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The central ridge forms a portion of the watershed between Susquehanna and Mohawk Rivers, the highest summits being 2,000 to 2,300 ft. above tide. Charlotte River, the principal stream, flows s. w. through the w. part. **Summit**, (p. o.,) upon the ridge, near the centre, contains 2 churches. It is 2,200 ft. above tide. **Charlottesville**, (p. o.,) upon Charlotte River, in the s. w. part, is the seat of the New York Conference Seminary. **Lutheranville**, is in the n. w. part, and **Eminence**, (p. o.,) on the line of Blenheim. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Frederick Prosper, from Dutchess county.²

WRICKT—named in honor of Gov. Silas Wright, was formed from Schoharie, April 4, 1846. It is the n. town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. The highest summits, along the s. line, are 600 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The principal stream is Foxes Creek, flowing n. w. through the centre. **Callupville**, (p. o.,) is near the centre, **Shutters Corners**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, and **Waldenville**, near the e. line. The town comprises the whole of several patents and parts of several others, principally granted from 1760 to 1770. The first settlement was made by Jacob Zimmer, near Gallupville, several years prior to the Revolution.³ A stone house built by Johannes Becker, an early settler, was used as a fort during the war.⁴

¹ Calvin Pike, William Vanderwerker, Conrad Fritche, Abraham and John Merences, John Malick, and Peter Courment, were early settlers, and were obliged to flee to Schoharie or Fort Hunter for safety during the war. Wm. Beekman kept the first store; John Huff built the first sawmill; Omeo Lagrange the first gristmill; John Huff the first clothing works, and Frederick & Crouck the first tannery. The town comprises a part of Frederick & Young's Patent of 20,000 acres, granted Sept. 25, 1761; a tract granted to Bradt & Livingston, of 8,000 acres; a part of John D. Gross' Tract; a tract granted to Johannes Lawyer, jr., Jacob Boist, and others, of 7,000 acres, Aug. 14, 1761; and a small part of the New Dorlach Patent. The first owners of New Dorlach Patent were Michael, Johannes, Johannes Jost, and Jacob B. Boist, Johan Braun, Wm. Bauch, Michael Heltzinger, Henrick Hanes, Johannes Shafter, Johannes and Jacob Lawyer, Christian Zeh, Mathias Baumann, Lambert Sternberg, Barent Keyser, and Peter Nicholas Sommer. The patent provided that any differences that might arise were to be settled by arbitration.

² Clement Davis, Samuel Allen, Martin Van Buren, Morris Kill, Robert and Abraham Van Dusen, A. M. Frydenburgh, Joseph L. Barnet, Amos Baldwin, Jonathan Hughes, Baltus Prosper, and James Brown were early settlers. The first birth was that of — Frydenburgh, and the first marriage that of Clement Davis and Lovina Allen, in 1797. Daniel Harris taught the first school, in 1798. Benj. Rider kept the first inn, James Burns the first store, and — Van Buren the first sawmill. The town comprises a part of Straasburgh, Charlotte River, Stephen Skinner, and Walter Franklin Patents.

³ Among the early settlers were Johannes Becker, — Shaffer, Frederick Denning, John Narhold, Frederick Beller, Christopher Shoefelt, and John Hilsley. Jacob Zimmer kept the first inn, John and Henry Beck the first store, Jacob Zimmer built the first gristmill, and Zimmer, Becker & Shaffer the first sawmill.

⁴ On the morning of July 26, 1782, a band of tories and Indians appeared in the valley of Foxes Creek, murdered several persons, took some prisoners, and attempted to dislodge the inmates of the stone house, but failed.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.



This county, named from Gen. Phillip Schuyler, of Albany, was formed from Steuben, Chemung, and Tompkins, April 17, 1854. It lies upon both sides of the s. extremity of Seneca Lake; is centrally distant 160 mi. from Albany, and contains 352 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly an undulating and hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the deep valley of Seneca Lake and its inlet. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 feet above Seneca Lake, and 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide. A bluff 100 to 300 feet high extends along the shores of the lake, too steep for profitable cultivation; but farther inland the hills are bordered by long and gradual slopes and are generally arable to their very summits. The extreme

s. part of the co. assumes a more hilly and broken character. Catharine Creek, flowing into the head of Seneca Lake, is the principal stream. Its course is through a deep, narrow, and winding valley bordered by steep hillsides 400 to 600 feet high. Upon it are numerous falls, affording abundance of water-power, and near its mouth is a marshy region of considerable extent, known as Catharine marsh. Meads Creek, a tributary of Chemung River, drains the s. w. corner, and Cayuta Creek the s. e. corner. The other streams are small creeks and brooks, mostly discharging their waters into Seneca Lake. A few streams take their rise along the n. e. border and flow into Cayuga Lake. Little and Mud Lakes, two smaller sheets of water along the w. border, discharge their waters through Mud Creek into Conhocton River. Cayuta Lake is a fine sheet of water, in the e. part of the co. Hector Falls, upon a small stream flowing into Seneca Lake from the e., is one of the finest cascades in the State. The Watkins and Havana glens are noted for their wild and picturesque scenery, and are annually visited by great numbers. The rocks of this co. mostly belong to the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former occupying the n. and the latter the s. part of the co. In the deep valley along the shore of the Seneca Lake, in the extreme n. part of the co., are found outcrops of Genesee slate. The only good building stone in the co. is the thin-bedded sandstone separating the thick beds of shale. In many places these rocks are covered deeply with drift deposits. The soil upon the highlands is clayey and gravelly, principally derived from the disintegration of the shales; and in many places this is underlaid by hardpan. In the valleys the soil is gravelly loam intermixed with alluvium.

Agriculture forms the leading and almost the sole occupation of the people. Spring grains are extensively grown, and stock and wool growing and dairying are largely carried on. The climate and soil are both better adapted to pasturage than to tillage. Fruit is becoming an important article of culture, and all kinds adapted to the climate succeed well. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on at Watkins and Havana, and there are extensive Canal trans-shipments here, employing many laborers and much capital.

In 1854, Commissioners appointed to locate the county buildings, fixed upon Havana as the county seat. The action of the Commissioners was resisted by the Board of Supervisors, and by them the county seat was located at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake. A courthouse was erected at each village; subsequently the courts decided against the action of the Commissioners, and, April 13, 1857, an act was passed by the legislature confirming the location of the county seat at Havana. At their annual meetings in the fall of 1857 and 1858, the Board of Supervisors passed resolutions changing the location to Watkins, and by an act of April 24, 1867, the county seat of this county was permanently fixed at Watkins, upon condition that suitable buildings should be provided without expense to the co. The site was to be approved by a Board of Commissioners, and the structures were to be as good as those at Havana, and the latter were to be sold upon the transfer of the county courts and offices to Watkins. The Supervisors were allowed to permit the use of parts of the old to be used in the new buildings. The premises were to be ready for use by Oct. 1, 1869, and the transfer was accordingly made, thus terminating a long and spirited controversy between the two villages.

There is no poorhouse in this county, but the county supports its poor in the adjoining co. poorhouses.

The Chemung Canal extends from the head of Seneca Lake through the valley of Catharine Creek, and unites with the Chemung at Elmira, with a branch also to Corning. It is enlarged so that the large boats of the Erie Canal can ascend as far as Havana. The Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R. extends from Elmira along the w. shore of Seneca Lake to Canandaigua. It is leased by the Northern Central Railway of Pa., which by using the "Central" R. R. track runs its trains to Rochester. Between Watkins and Elmira it has a third rail for 6 ft. and 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge cars. The line of the Sodus Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R. will pass through the w. border of this county.

In 1779, Sullivan's army marched through the defiles along Catharine Creek, closely pursuing the Indians, who were flying from the fatal battle of "Newtown," (now Elmira). So great was the terror of the Indians that they neglected to defend the passes, and the American army marched unmolested through the only place where successful resistance was practicable. Upon the conclusion of peace, many of the soldiers belonging to the army returned to this region and located upon land which had been first brought to their notice in this campaign. The first settlements in the co. were made on Catharine Creek, near the present site of Havana, in 1788, and on the shores of Seneca Lake, in 1790. The town of Hector belonged to the Military Tract; the towns of Catharine, Dix, and Reading, to the Watkins and Flint Purchase; and Tyrone and Orange, to the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

In the late war, volunteers enlisted in this county under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Elmira, where the 107th, 141st, and 161st Regiments were, for in this year parts of the 23d, 89th, and 107th N. Y. Vols. were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Catharine.....	3,688	1,622	1,629	258	99	235	114	238	122	237	125	301	113	259	136
Cayuta.....	708	636	641	59	106	46	112	50	120	58	127	59	130	62	126
Dix.....	2,908	3,432	5,455	346	303	325	319	398	206	423	380	488	442	408	563
Hector.....	5,623	5,049	4,905	319	442	760	420	629	459	843	443	842	524	778	468
Montour.....	5,265	1,354	655	263	139	221	152	230	170	261	172	239	169	241	152
Orange.....	2,364	2,094	1,960	284	230	228	253	256	244	215	267	247	271	191	259
Reading.....	1,453	1,602	1,751	216	140	200	124	236	143	232	138	239	156	217	180
Tyrone.....	2,096	2,073	1,993	276	239	271	215	203	246	302	232	302	242	269	212
Total.....	10,840	18,441	18,939	2,551	1,703	2,294	1,709	2,570	1,890	2,576	1,884	2,767	2,047	2,505	2,118

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SCHUYLER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of taxation \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	200,551	\$4,278,648	\$332,431	\$4,261,478	.....	\$9,907 28	\$10,176 65	\$3,210 54	\$7,491 27	0.72
1860..	200,551	4,378,648	332,431	4,711,079	\$4,200,723	9,907 28	10,176 65	3,210 54	13,196 90	0.65
1861..	200,597	4,062,468	346,250	4,408,718	4,280,723	10,493 15	14,659 72	3,210 54	13,377 26	0.96
1862..	201,699	4,015,299	420,271	4,435,570	5,507,289	11,670 67	8,580 99	4,130 47	22,029 16	0.84
1863..	201,256	3,953,735	424,723	4,376,450	5,507,263	15,698 32	14,102 71	4,130 47	23,405 98	1.04
1864..	200,933	3,970,300	556,240	4,526,540	6,424,723	58,529 31	50,140 80	4,818 55	28,911 25	2.22
1865..	200,933	3,970,300	556,240	4,526,540	4,951,143	58,529 31	50,140 80	3,713 36	19,371 34	2.60
1866..	200,695	3,671,443	633,495	4,306,933	4,893,395	51,093 04	62,371 39	3,670 05	21,549 46	2.87
1867..	196,819	3,430,493	473,994	3,904,487	4,706,938	51,517 77	51,621 58	5,813 67	29,369 06	2.99
1868..	197,503	3,266,326	333,612	3,599,933	4,404,407	39,950 24	68,759 77	5,505 61	20,040 44	3.05
1869..	197,597	3,194,515	317,750	5,312,263	3,799,933	34,415 33	70,330 65	4,749 92	16,624 73	3.32
1870..	198,515	3,099,395	368,881	3,468,276	3,784,076	26,691 69	33,903 47	4,730 09	22,552 97	2.30

¹ The area of villages is not included in this column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1855	134,336	63,000	197,336
1860	147,234	55,239	202,473
1865	139,154	54,755	101,909

CATHARINE—was named from Catharine Montour, a French woman who married an Indian, and exerted great influence among them. The town was formed from “*Newtown*,” (now Elmira, Chemung co.,) March 15, 1798. Catlin and Veteran (Chemung co.) were taken off in 1823, and Montour in 1860. A part of Newfield (Tompkins co.) was annexed June 4, 1853, and a part was added to Cayuta, April 17, 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the co. e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Cayuta Lake lies in the n. e. part; and its outlet, Cayuta Creek, flows s. into the Susquehanna. **Catharine**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, has 2 churches and 40 dwellings.

Alpine, (p. o.,) on the s. e. border, is partly in this town. **Lawrence**, (p. o.,) is in the n. part, and **Odessa**, (p. o.,) on the line of Montour, is a small village. The first settlement in town was made at Havana, in 1788, by Silas Wolcott and —— Wilson.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. P. Bowers, by a Presbyterian minister, in 1794.

CAYUTA—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811. Parts of Catharine and Erin (Chemung co.) were annexed in 1854. The town was transferred from Tioga to Tompkins co. March 22, 1822. It is the s. e. corner town in the co., and its surface is a hilly upland. Cayuta Creek flows s. e. through the town, in a narrow valley bordered by steep hillsides 300 to 600 feet high. **Cayuta**, (p. o.,) contains about 20 dwellings. **Alpine**, (p. o.,) on the n. line of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made in the valley of the Cayuta, near West Cayuta, in 1801, by Capt. Gabriel Ogden, Rev. David Janes and Jos. Thomas,—the first two from Tioga co., and the last from Athens, Penn.² The first religious services were held by Rev. Mr. Janes, (Bap.,) at his own house, in 1802.

DIX—named from the Hon. John A. Dix—was formed from Catlin, (Chemung co.,) April 17, 1835. Parts of Reading and Hector were annexed April 28, 1869. In consideration of the latter, Dix agreed to pay to Hector, the cost of a new bridge over the Seneca Inlet. It lies on the w. side of Catharine Creek, and extends from the head of Seneca Lake to the s. bounds of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, the summits rising 400 to 700 feet above the lake. Catharine Creek, and smaller streams, drain its surface. A little s. w. from the head of the lake, a deep glen extends several miles in length, bordered by perpendicular rocks 200 to 300 feet high. A small stream that flows through it has several pretty cascades. This glen has been rendered accessible to visitors, and from 30,000 to 50,000 visit the place annually. **Watkins**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, at the head of Seneca Lake, was incorp. as “*Jefferson*,” April 11, 1842; its name was changed April 18, 1852, and the various acts relating to it were consolidated April 3, 1861. The corporation includes a part of the town of Reading. Besides the courthouse, clerk's office, and jail, it has a sanitarium, 2 newspaper offices,³ 2 national banks, (cap. \$125,000,) several manufactories, and extensive coal transhipment works. It is an important r. r. station, and 2 steamers ply between this place and Geneva throughout the year. It has 5 churches,⁴ and 2,639 inhabitants. **Beaver Dams**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, has 2 churches, several manufactories, and about 30 dwellings. **Townsend**, (p. o.,) near the w. line, has 2 churches, several mills, and 40 dwellings. **Crawford Settlement**, (Moreland p. o.,) near the s. line, has 2 churches and thirty dwellings. Settlement was begun near the head of the lake and along the valley of Catharine Creek, about 1800.⁵

HECTOR—was formed from Ovid, (Seneca co.,) March 30, 1802. A part was annexed to Dix, April 20, 1869, and a part to Reading by the same act. It is the s. w. corner township of the Military Tract and the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling up-

¹ Geo. Mills, Wm. McClure, Phineas Bowers, John King, and two families by the name of Stevens, settled in the valley at and near Havana, in 1789-90. Anthony Broderick kept the first school in a house owned by Phineas Bowers, in 1792-93. Silas Wolcott kept the first inn, soon after his settlement, and Isaac Baldwin and George Mills the first store, in 1805, at Havana. Phineas Bowers erected the first grist and sawmills, at or near the village.

² Hermon White, Benj. Chambers, and Jeremiah Taylor settled in the same vicinity in 1803; Moses Brown, Langstaff Compton, and others in 1804. The first birth was that of Rosetta, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, in Jan'y. 1804; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Edwards and Sarah Ogden, in 1804; and the first death, that of Jos. Thomas, in July, 1802. Robert Lockerby taught the first school, in a house belonging to Elder Janes, in the winter of 1805. Capt. Gabriel Ogden kept the first inn, at West Cayuta, in 1805, and Jesse White the first store, in 1806. John White erected the first sawmill, on the e. branch of the Cayuta,

in 1816, and John Ennis the first gristmill, 2 miles below West Cayuta, in 1817.

³ *Watkins Express*, (Rep.,) weekly, Levi M. Gano, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1834. *Schuyler County Democrat*, (Dem.,) M. H. Baldwin, ed. and publisher. Size 28 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1861.

⁴ Presb., Meth. Episc., Bap., Prot. Episc., and R. C. The Presb. church cost \$50,000.

⁵ Judge John Dow settled at the head of Seneca Lake in 1789-90, and in 1793 settled in Reading. Geo. Mills, David Culver, and John and Wm. Watkins were also among the early settlers. The first settlers at the village of Townsend were Claudius Townsend, Consider B. Evans, Jonas Blower, and Dada Benson, in 1823; Ebenezer Perry was the first settler at Beaver Dams. At this place two dams were built across Port Creek by beavers; one of the dams still remains. A swamp, formed by the lower dam, is an alluvial deposit 400 feet deep, from which lime is made.

land, its highest summits being 500 to 700 ft. above Seneca Lake. The bluffs bordering upon the lake are 100 to 300 ft. high, and nearly perpendicular. It is drained by a large number of small creeks flowing into Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Hector Falls, upon a small creek in the s. w. part of the town, is a cascade made by the stream flowing down the bluff which borders upon the lake. **Perry City**, (p. o.) upon the e. line of the town, contains a Friends' meeting house and about 150 inhabitants; **Mecklenburgh**, (p. o.) situated about 2 mi. s. w. of Perry City, is a flourishing village. **Reynoldsville**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, contains a church and about 125 inhabitants; **Bennetsburgh**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains a church and several mills, &c.; **Burdett**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, contains 3 churches, a woolen factory, agricultural implement factory, iron foundry, gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and 400 inhabitants; **Peach Orchard**, (Hector p. o.) in the n. w. part, contains 3 churches and 40 dwellings; **Polkville**, (Logan p. o.) is a small village n. w. of the centre. **Smiths Valley**, is a p. o. **Searsburgh**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches and 10 dwellings. **North Hector**, and **Cayutaville**, are p. offices; and **Steamburgh**, (Seneca p. o.) is a hamlet. John Livingston and Wm. Wickham settled in 1791, in the n. w. part of the town, on the bank of the lake.¹

MONTOUR—was formed from Catharine, (including its western part,) March 3, 1860. It lies along the deep valley of Catharine Creek and the line of the Chemung Canal, and N. C. Railway. **Havana**, (p. o.) was incorp. May 13, 1836, and its charter was revised April 11, 1868; it was for some years the county seat. It has 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices,² several flouring mills and manufactures, and a considerable amount of business. Pop. 1,273. It is at the head of the canal enlargement on the Chemung Canal, and was intended to be the site of "People's College." It was incorp. April 12, 1853, and fine buildings were erected in 1857. By an act of May 14, 1863, the income and revenue granted by Congress, July 2, 1862, in aid of colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, were offered to the People's College at Havana, but with conditions as to endowment and preparation which the trustees of the latter were unable to meet. It was finally, by act of April 27, 1863, granted to the Cornell University, but not without still offering the opportunity to the People's College, of meeting the conditions within three months, which they failed to do. Upon the project being abandoned, it was for a time proposed to found a Masonic Asylum or Seminary, but it is now understood to be in course of organization as a Baptist Seminary.

ORANGE—was formed Feb. 20, 1836, on the division of "Jersey," which lost its existence at that time, being formed into Orange and Bradford. It had been formed from Wayne, Steuben co., Feb. 12, 1813. In 1842, a small part of Hornby was annexed, and in 1854, a small part of Bradford. It lies in the s. w. corner of the co., being bounded e. by the pre-emption line. It contains 32,000 acres, and its surface is a rolling and hilly upland broken by irregular valleys. **Monterey**, (Orange p. o.) has 3 churches, a gristmill, 2 inns, and 3 stores. **Sugar Hill**, **East Orange**, and **Pine Creek**, are post-offices. Settlement was begun in 1799, by Abraham Rozenback and Samuel Scomp, n. e. of Monterey.³

READING—was formed from "Frederickstown," (now Wayne, Steuben co.,) Feb. 17, 1806. A part was annexed to Dix and a part of Hector added to this town April 20, 1869. It lies upon the w. bank of Seneca Lake, and is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland 400 to 500 ft. above the lake. The bluffs upon the shore are very steep and in many places precipitous. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil is mostly a clay loam. **Reading Centre**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches and 27 dwellings; **Irelandville**, (Reading p. o.) contains 14 dwellings. **North Reading**, is a p. o. The Northern Railway of Pa., extends through this town, but with no station. A

¹ Reuben Smith and his sons, Reuben, Jabez, Sam'l, Harvey, Caleb, and Chauncey W., from Canaan, Conn., settled on Military Lots 20 and 21, in 1794; Richard Ely and Grover Smith, a little n. of Peach Orchard, and Daniel Everts, s. of the same place, in 1795, all from Salisbury, Conn. The first child born was Polly Everts; the first marriage, that of Stephen Pratt and Betsy Livingston; and the first death, that of Wm. Wickham. The first school was taught at Peach Orchard, by John Livingston. Wm. Wickham kept the first inn, near Peach Orchard, and John B. Seeley the first store, at Hector Falls. The first gristmill and carding machine were put in operation at the same place, by Samuel B. Seeley.

² *Havana Journal*, (Rep.,) weekly. A. G. Ball, editor and publisher. Size 23 by 41. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1849.

Havana Enterprise, (Neutral,) semi-monthly. M. N. Weed, editor and prop. Size — by 22. Terms 25cts.

³ Henry Switzer settled in Swizer Hill in 1820. Asa Nash was the first settler in Monterey in 1811. Abner and Thos. Hurd, and Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, were early settlers in the n. e. part of the town. Chapman, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. De Witt, Andrew Foot, Dan'l Curtiss, and Jedediah Miller settled on Meads Creek in 1811. Elisia Switzer was the first child born. The first school was taught by Dan'l McDougall, in 1819, near Monterey.

settlement was begun at Reading Centre, by Judge John Dow, in 1798.¹ There are two churches in this town; Bap. and Meth. Ep.

Coal Point has grown up as a small village within a few years, it being the coal station of the "Morris Run Coal Co." and "Bloss Coal Co." It is 1½ mi. N. from Watkins. A malthouse, brewery, hotel, foundry, and some of the finest buildings in Watkins, are included in the town of Reading.

TYRONE—was formed from Wayne, Steuben co., April 16, 1822. It is the n. w. cor. town in the co. Its surface is an elevated upland divided into several ridges by the valleys and streams. Its principal stream is flowing s. w. Little Lake, upon the w. border, is 3 mi. long and about 1 wide; and Mud Lake, in the s. w. corner, is 2 mi. long and about 3 quarters mi. wide. These lakes lie in deep valleys, and are bordered by nearly precipitous hills which rise 300 to 400 ft. above them. **Tyrene**, (p. o.) a little east of Mud Lake, contains one church, 1 gristmill, 3 sawmills, 4 tanneries, cidermill, several manafactories, and 210 inhabitants; **Weston**, (p. o.) 4 mi. n. w. of Tyrone, contains 2 churches and 177 inhabitants; **Altay**, (p. o.) a little e. of the centre, contains a church, tannery, 2 sawmills, a steam flouting mill, and 144 inhabitants; **Wayne**, (p o.) in the n. w. corner of the town, at the head of Little Lake, has 3 churches, a hotel, store, and 2 groceries. A small part of the vilage lies in Steuben county. Pop. 165. **Pine Grove**, (p. o.) contains a church and six houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Gen. Wm. Kernan, on a tract of 4,000 acres, purchased by Thomas O'Conner.² The first church edifice, (Union,) was erected by the Presb. and Bap.; Rev. Joseph Crawford, (Presb.,) and Rev. Van Rensselaer Wall (Bap.,) were the first preachers.³

SENECA COUNTY.

THIS county was formed from Cayuga, March 29, 1804. A part of Tompkins was taken off in 1817, and a part of Wayne in 1823. It lies w. of the centre of the State, centrally distant 156 mi. from Albany, and contains 420 sq. mi. It occupies the greater part of the land which lies between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and extends several mi. n. of Seneca Lake Outlet. A high ridge enters the co. from Tompkins and occupies nearly one-fourth of its surface. The summit of the extreme s. portion of this ridge in this county is 700 to 800 feet above Seneca Lake, 1,100 to 1,250 feet above tide. Toward the n. it gradually declines to the level of Seneca Lake. The ridge is bordered in some places by steep declivities, and in others by gradual slopes, and in the s. part of the co. generally terminates in high bluffs on the shores of the lakes. At the foot of Seneca Lake the bluffs, on an average, are about 20 feet high; but toward the s. they gradually rise to an elevation of 100 to 150 feet. At the foot of Cayuga Lake the shore is low and shelving; but in Romulus a bluff shore commences, which gradually increases in height until on the s. border of the county it attains an elevation of 150 to 200 feet. From the summits of the bluff to the central summit of the ridge the land generally rises in gradual slopes, broken in a few places by sharp

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¹ David Culver settled near Reading Centre, in 1800, and Alexander Huston, near Irelandville, in 1802. The first marriage was that of Elisha Culver and Susan Driven; and the first birth that of Minor Culver. The first school was taught by Ira Parker, at the Centre. David Culver kept the first inn, n. of the Centre, and David Culver, Jr., the first store, at the same place. Eliadie Parker erected the first sawmill.

² Mr. O'Connor was among the early settlers, and resided for a time in a log house on the shore of Little Lake. He was accompanied by a son and daughter,—the former of whom is Hon. Charles O'Connor, the eminent New York

lawyer. Abraham Fleet, sr., from New Jersey, and Capt. John Seabring, were among the first settlers near Tyrone Village, in 1800; Thaddeus Gersham, and Abraham Bent, settled about 1801. Simon Fleet was the first child born in town. The first school was taught at Tyrone Village, by Hugh Jameson; the first inn was kept by Capt. Williams, and the first store by Thos. O'Connor, near the n. w. corner of the town. The first mill and factory were erected at Tyrone Village by Ralph Oddyke.

³ There are now 7 churches; 3 Bap., 2 Presb. and 3 M. E.



declivities of a terrace-like formation. From Ovid toward the n. the land abruptly descends about 200 feet, and then by gradual slopes to the level of Seneca River. The region immediately n. of Seneca Lake Outlet, and w. of the Cayuga Lake Outlet, is level, and some of it is marshy. In the n. w. corner of the co. is a great number of alluvial ridges, composed principally of gravel. These ridges extend in a n. and s. direction, and 30 to 50 feet high. Their declivities are generally very abrupt toward the n., e., and w., but more gradual toward the s.

The geological formation of the county is very simple. The rocks overlie each other in parallel layers slightly dipping toward the s. The lowest rocks that crop out in the co. are those of the Onondaga salt group, including both the red shales and gypsum. They are found along Seneca River, where the gypsum is extensively quarried. Next above these are heavy, compact masses of the corniferous limestone, occupying a belt of country 2 to 3 miles wide s. of Seneca River. The intermediate waterlime and Onondaga limestone strata are developed in this county only in very thin and scarcely noticeable layers. The corniferous limestone furnishes a building stone of great excellence and is extensively quarried. Next in order come the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, occupying a broad belt through the co. and extending nearly to the summits of the ridges; the Tully limestone, a layer of only a few feet in thickness, but valuable from lime manufactured from it; and the Genesee slate, a dark, shaly rock which crowns the summits of the southern hills. These rocks throughout the co. are covered with a deep deposit of drift, consisting of clay, and gravel, and hardpan, and crop out only along the shores of the lake, the narrow ravines of the streams, and the steep declivities of the ridges. In the n. w. corner of the co. this drift is arranged in ridges with narrow valleys scooped out between them.

The principal stream is Seneca River, forming the outlet of Seneca Lake. It has a course of about 14 mi. between the two lakes, and in that distance falls 60 feet. The falls are principally at Waterloo and Seneca Falls, furnishing an excellent water-power at the latter place. From Cayuga Lake, Seneca River flows n. e. through a marshy region and forms a portion of the e. boundary of the co. Clyde River, a tributary of the Seneca, flows through a portion of the marshy region in the n. e. corner. The other streams are all small brooks and creeks, and for the most part are rapid torrents flowing in deep gulfs worn in the shaly rocks. They are frequently interrupted by waterfalls, are nearly dry in summer, and are subject to severe freshets.

Seneca Lake, the w. border of which forms the greater part of the west boundary of the co., is 35 mi. long and 1 to 4 mi. broad. It is 216 feet above Lake Ontario, and 447 feet above tide. It occupies a deep valley between the hills, and it varies in depth from 300 to 630 feet. Its shores are generally bold, and from their summits the land slopes upward to a height of 200 to 700 feet above its surface, furnishing some of the most quiet and beautiful scenery in the State. This lake is seldom frozen over, and steamboats run upon it throughout the year. Cayuga Lake occupies a parallel valley on the e. border of the co., and is 38 miles long and 1 to 3½ miles wide. It is 60 feet below Seneca, and its greatest depth is 346 feet. It freezes only towards the outlet where the water is shallow. A large extent of land, immediately adjoining and lying along the course of its outlet, is swampy (forming the tract known as the "Montezuma Marshes"). Further s. the shores are bluff and the country is of the same general character as that bordering upon Seneca Lake.

The soil is generally of a very excellent quality. The sandy and gravelly loam of the drift deposits are well adapted to either grain raising, or grazing and dairying. The lower portions of the ridges are enriched by the disintegration of the rocks above, making the soil very productive. The lowlands bordering upon Seneca River are clayey and in many places mixed with disintegrated gypsum and limestone. North of the river have been found extensive marl deposits of great agricultural value. North of the foot of Seneca Lake is a sandy region once considered worthless; but upon trial the soil has been found susceptible of being made productive at little expense. The marshy regions w. of Cayuga Outlet are covered with thick deposits of marl and muck. Measures have been instituted to drain these marshes; if successful a new and exceedingly fertile region will be added to the productive lands of the State.

The co. is a half-shire, the co. seats being located respectively at Ovid and Waterloo.⁴ The courthouse and clerk's office at Ovid are brick buildings, situated in the e. part of the village. The combined courthouse and jail at Waterloo is a brick building, situated near the railroad, fronting the public square, in the w. part of the village. The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 126½ acres, 4 miles s. e. of Waterloo, Fayette, and is of stone, 2½ stories, with a wing 1½ stories; the former 75 by 40, and the latter 20 by 20 feet, substantially built and well kept. The farm and premises are valued at \$20,000. A separate building, 20 by 30, of stone, 2 stories high, is devoted—the lower story to the insane, and the upper to a school.

The Cayuga and Seneca Canal crosses the northern part of the co., and the main line of the Erie Canal, the extreme n. e. corner, and both have been enlarged. The Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends through the towns of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. The "Geneva & Ithaca Railroad" has been projected to run diagonally across the co., and one or more routes of a railroad from Great Sodus Bay southward through this co., have been proposed, but none of these have been built. The latter is known as the "Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay Railroad," and is under construction. A street railroad from Seneca Falls to Waterloo has been proposed, but is not built.

The lands in this co. were first brought to the notice of the whites by the expedition of Gen. Sullivan, which passed along the banks of Seneca Lake in 1779. Small pieces of land at that time had been cleared and were under cultivation. Many of Sullivan's soldiers, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the lands, after the war settled in various parts of the co. The first settler, Job Smith, who located at Seneca Falls in 1787, and the second, Andrew Dunlap, who located at Ovid in 1789, came in by way of Chemung River. The third settler, Lawrence Van Cleef, who settled at Seneca Falls in 1789, came in by way of Oneida Lake and Seneca River. After 1790, settlement progressed rapidly, and the most fertile lands were speedily occupied. In 1791, the State Road, known as the "Geneva Road," was built from Whitestown to Geneva; and this soon became the great highway for immigration. This co. formed the extreme w. portion of the Military Tract; and many of the early settlers were old soldiers who had drawn their portion of public land here in the military townships of Romulus, Ovid and Junius.

In the late war volunteers enlisted in this county under orders dated July 7, 1862; were to be organized at Geneva, when the 126th and 148th regiments New York Volunteers, were formed in this year. Parts of the 33d, 50th, (engineers), 160th and 194th infantry, 8th cavalry, and 1st veteran cavalry, were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Covert.....	2,410	2,261	2,240	299	231	243	232	278	261	252	280	240	307	212	263
Fayette.....	3,742	3,509	3,364	336	414	263	436	310	406	300	421	322	473	299	440
Junius.....	1,316	1,442	1,429	196	131	151	135	153	155	165	145	171	152	100	132
Lodi.....	2,067	1,892	1,824	217	249	208	229	245	243	247	228	259	216	229	200
Ovid.....	2,538	2,362	2,405	283	256	245	253	270	276	303	234	299	258	284	247
Romulus.....	2,176	1,973	2,233	196	260	149	227	179	225	180	215	187	235	163	243
Seneca Falls..	5,960	6,490	6,861	676	619	956	573	542	713	637	707	621	739	633	721
Tyre.....	1,437	1,348	1,280	193	159	157	143	160	155	166	157	152	158	113	155
Varick.....	1,994	1,833	1,741	207	222	178	204	210	217	180	209	193	220	190	205
Waterloo.....	4,594	4,523	4,470	423	448	262	456	354	516	332	298	256	531	333	539
Total.....	28,138	27,655	27,828	3,025	2,990	2,330	2,893	2,703	3,249	2,767	3,114	2,800	3,290	2,616	3,145

⁴ The county seat was located at Ovid upon the erection of the co. in 1804. The courthouse was built in 1806. While a part of Onondaga co. in 1790, courts were held at the barn of Andrew Dunlap. In 1817, upon the erection of Tompkins co., the co. seat was removed to Waterloo; but

in 1822 the co. was divided into two jury districts, and the courts have since then been held alternately at Ovid and Waterloo. By an arrangement sanctioned by custom, the principal county officers are alternately elected from the northern and southern parts of the county.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SENECA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.)

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate equalized valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ of valuation in cents.
1859..	197,614	\$8,974,903	\$1,680,725	\$10,655,713	\$10,655,713	\$9,332 49	\$22,135 34	\$5,957 16	\$13,666 71	0.43
1860..	197,614	9,166,495	1,645,919	10,912,413	\$8,159,547	10,011 62	16,512 73	8,119 66	25,158 60	0.73
1861..	197,614	9,118,609	1,593,807	10,717,496	8,152,547	9,501 96	19,541 53	6,119 66	25,391 54	0.75
1862..	197,614	8,901,937	1,541,503	10,523,640	10,075,074	9,001 02	17,493 69	8,156 30	43,500 30	0.72
1863..	197,614	9,337,658	1,459,563	10,796,626	10,523,440	45,217 05	34,372 36	7,892 58	44,724 22	1.21
1864..	197,614	9,121,164	1,503,965	10,714,229	10,459,568	235,350 65	63,108 30	7,844 67	47,068 66	3.62
1865..	197,614	9,198,638	1,584,367	10,783,255	10,302,676	168,650 59	28,935 93	7,727 04	40,309 22	2.38
1866..	197,614	9,129,741	1,617,401	10,747,142	10,247,730	122,357 39	37,672 52	7,678 30	49,265 07	2.12
1867..	197,614	9,001,084	1,612,165	10,613,219	11,247,142	99,261 21	40,650 77	14,058 93	71,410 35	2.00
1868..	197,614	9,043,768	1,461,214	10,504,924	10,538,249	62,729 87	37,634 23	13,172 81	47,949 05	1.53
1869..	197,614	9,253,017	1,422,221	10,685,736	10,004,982	66,665 74	40,237 86	12,506 23	43,771 80	1.62
1870..	197,614	9,145,299	1,493,273	10,628,572	9,685,738	29,343 63	38,366 10	12,107 17	50,238 61	1.43

COVERT—was formed from Ovid, April 7, 1817. Lodi was taken off in 1826. It lies upon the w. shore of Cayuga Lake, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is an upland descending from its w. border and terminating in a steep and almost precipitous bluff upon the shore of the lake. This bluff rises 100 to 200 feet above the water, and the summit of the slope is about 400 feet higher. The town is watered by Trumansburg Creek and many smaller streams, flowing into Cayuga Lake. These streams have worn ravines in the slate and shales to the depth of 20 to 40 feet, the sides being nearly precipitous. In summer they are nearly dry. The whole surface is arable, except the steep declivities of the lake bluffs. **Farmer Village**, (p. o.), in the n. part, contains 3 churches, foundry, and machine shop. Pop. about 500. **Covert**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part, **Halls Corners**, near the centre, and **Kellys Corners**, in the n. w. are hamlets. **Port Deposit**, (Trumansburg Landing p. o.) is a steamboat landing near the s. e. corner. The first settler was Philip Tremaine, who located at Goodwins Point, before 1793.² The first religious services were held at the house of Mr. King, by Elder Thomas; the first church (Bap.) was organized in 1805.³

FAYETTE—was formed from Romulus, as "Washington," March 14, 1800. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Junius was taken off in 1803. It lies on the s. bank of Seneca River, and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface is rolling and inclined toward the n. From Seneca Lake the land beautifully slopes upward, forming some of the most delightful situations for residences in the co. Upon Cayuga Lake the shores are lower and in some places are marshy. The highest point in town is about 200 feet above Seneca Lake. The streams are mostly small brooks flowing with rapid currents, and at few places furnishing limited water power. In some parts the corniferous limestone is extensively quarried, both for lime and for building purposes. Near Canoga Village is an immense spring in a basin 14 feet in diameter, and from it flows sufficient water to form a large and valuable water power. The spring also emits nitrogen gas. **Canoga**, (p. o.) in the n. e. part, on Cayuga Lake, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 197 inhabitants. It is connected by ferry with Union Springs, Cayuga co. **South Waterloo**, a suburb of Waterloo, formerly Seanyas, forming the first ward of the village of Waterloo, on the s. bank of Seneca River, contains 1 church and about 600 inhabitants. **Bearytown**, (Fayette p. o.) on the line of Vanick, is partly in this town. **West Fayette**, in the s. w. corner, and **Rose Hill**, in the w. part, are p. offices. The first settlement was made by James Ben-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 197,550. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	127,937	39,541	167,478
1855	151,950	45,937	197,387
1860	150,357	33,631	183,988
1865	162,322	41,220	203,542

40

² Among the other early settlers were Nathaniel, Benjamin, and Bassler King, from Dutchess co., in 1793; Jonathan Woodworth and sons, Nehemiah, Charles, and Oliver, and daughter Deborah, from Norwich, Conn.; Miner and Joseph Thomas, in 1794; and Turtellus King, in 1795.

³ This was the first church formed in the co. There are 5 churches: 2 Bap., Meth., Episc., Reformed, Univ., and R. C.—the two former occupying the same edifice.

nett, from Penn., who located upon the shore of Cayuga Lake, in 1789.¹ Red Jackot, the Seneca chief and orator, was born near Canoga Spring. There are 8 churches in town.²

JUNIUS—was formed from “Washington,” (now Fayette,) Feb. 12, 1803; Wolcott (Wayne co.) was taken off in 1807, Galen, (Wayne co.) in 1812, and Seneca Falls, Tyro, and Waterloo, in 1829. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. In this town are numerous small, isolated gravel and clay ridges 30 to 75 ft. high, all extending in a general n. and s. direction. The numerous small streams that drain the town flow n. into Clyde River. Among the narrow valleys in the e. part is a limited amount of swamp land, which has been mostly drained.

Dublin, (Junius p. o.,) n. w. of the centre, contains 1 church and about 25 dwellings. **West Junius**, is a p. o., near the s. w. corner. **Thorntons Corners**, is a hamlet. The first settlements were made by Thos. Bedell, and Jesse, Sam'l, and David Southwick, about 1795.³ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1811; three years after it was changed to a Presb. There are also 2 M. E. churches and a society of Friends in town.

Lodi—was formed from Covert, Jan. 27, 1826. It borders upon Seneca Lake, and is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly inclined toward the w. and n., a small portion only lying e. of the summit. The bluff bordering upon Seneca Lake is 150 to 250 ft. above the surface of the water; and the highest part of the central ridge is 500 ft. higher and about 1,200 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Mill Creek, flowing n. w. through near the centre, and Sheldrake Creek, in the n. w. corner. Mill Creek separates the highlands into two district ridges, the declivities being very abrupt. Upon this stream are several fine cascades. Lodi Falls, where the creek leaps down the precipitous bluff which borders upon the lake, are 125 ft. high. The water has worn a deep and irregular channel in the shale rocks one mi. back from the face of the bluff. **Lodi**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, is a small village. **Townsendville**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, and **Lodi Centre**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Lodi Landing**, is on Seneca Lake, at the mouth of Mill Creek. The first settlement was made by Geo. Faussett, from Penn., who settled in the s. w. part in 1789.⁴

OVID—was formed March 6, 1794. Hector, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1802, and Covert in 1817. It lies s. of the centre of the co., and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface consists of an arable ridge, 600 ft. above Seneca Lake and about 1,100 ft. above tide, descending from w. of the centre toward the lakes. The bluffs upon the lakes are 20 to 50 ft. high, and nearly perpendicular. A great number of small streams flow into both Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, the principal of which are Sheldrake, Osborn, Groves, and Barnum Creeks on the e. and Sixteen Falls Creek on the w. These streams have all worn deep, ragged ravines in the yielding shales. They are frequently interrupted by cascades, and in the summer are nearly dry. **Ovid**, (p. o.,) near the n. line is incorp. under an act of May 7, 1868, and contains a courthouse, county clerk's office, 4 churches, an academy, a printing office,⁵ a steam mill, and axe factory, and 724 inhabitants. **Ovid Landing**, is just over the town line in Romulus. **Sheldrake Point**, (Sheldrake p. o.,) a steamboat landing upon Cayuga Lake, contains a church, steam sawmill, boat yard, and 168 inhabitants. **Ovid Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 20 houses. **Kidders Ferry**, (p. o.,) near the s. e. corner, and **Scotts Corners**, near the centre, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in May, 1789, by Andrew Dunlap, from Penn., who located on Lot 8, in the n. w. part of the town.⁶ The first religious services were held at the house of Abraham Covert, in 1794. The first settled preacher, (Ref. Prot. D.,) was John Lindley, in 1800. There are now in town 7 churches; 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Ref. Bap., and R. C.

¹ Samuel Bear settled at *Schoyes*, now South Waterloo, about 1795. Wm. Watkins kept the first inn, at South Waterloo, and Samuel Bear built the first grist and sawmill, at the same place.

² Two Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Lutheran, 2 German Reformed.

³ Among the other early settlers were families named Sherman, Chapman, Brownwell, Fisk, Moore, French, Maynard, Thorn, and Hart, mostly from New England. The first death was that of Mrs. Submit Southwick, wife of Samuel Southwick, in 1802. Joseph Moody kept the first store, at Dublin. He was an Irishman, and hence the name of the village.

⁴ Mr. Faussett brought in his family in 1799. Jas. Jackson, from Pennsylvania, settled in the s. w. part in 1799; Silas Halsey, from Long Island, near Lodi, in 1792. The next year his sons and sons-in-law and their families, numbering 10 persons, came in. The first child born was a daughter of Geo. Faussett. Peter Smith kept the first inn, and Silas Halsey built the first gristmill, in 1794.

⁵ *Ovid Bee*, weekly. Corydon Fairchild, editor and pub-

bisher. Size, 23 by 35 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1838.

⁶ The first settlers, mostly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, followed the trail of Sullivan's army and located in the w. part of the town. Among them was Wm. Dunlap and Joseph Wilson, from Pennsylvania, Peter Smith, from New Jersey, and Henry Wharton, in 1789; Abraham Covert and his son Abraham A., from New Jersey, in 1790; Elijah Kinne, from Putchess co., and John Seely, from Saratoga co., in 1792; Nicholas and Richard Huff, Peter Hughes, Abraham De Mott and his son James, in 1793; and William and Robert Dunlap and Dennis Covert in 1794. In the summer of 1795, Jonas C. Baldwin settled on Lot 11, where he remained until 1801, when he sold out and removed to Baldwinsville. The first child born was David, son of Andrew Dunlap, Feb. 2, 1793; and the first death was that of George Dunlap, brother of Andrew, Sept. 24, 1791. A triple marriage in 1793, was the first in town. The parties were Joseph Wilson and Anna Wyck-

The *Willard Asylum, for the Insane*, (Willard p. o.) established by act of April 8, 1865, is located on the banks of the Seneca Lake, in the town of Ovid, where buildings had been begun for a State Agricultural College. It is intended chiefly as an asylum for the incurable, and it receives the insane that had been formerly supported at County Alms Houses.¹ It was opened Oct. 30, 1869, and before the end of the year 142 chronic pauper insane had been received. On the 6th of Dec. 1870, it had 348 patients, and was soon to receive 40 more. These include the chronic cases from the State Asylum at Utica, and those from 42 different counties. The "Agricultural College Building," had, at date of report, been fitted up for 90 female patients and could receive 200 to 250.

There had been expended at Ovid for the Asylum, up to Dec. 15, 1870, for construction, etc., \$497,272.73, besides cost of maintenance.

ROMULUS—was formed March 5, 1794. Fayette was taken off in 1800, and Varick in 1830. It lies s. of the centre of the co., and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly and has a general northerly inclination. The high bluff from Ovid extends into the s. border of the town, where it drops down abruptly about 200 ft. The land slopes from the centre downward to the e. and w. The streams are small and generally flow in deep channels. The surface is smooth, except along the courses of the streams, and is nearly all arable. **Romulus**, (p. o.), on the line of Varick, contains a church, steam sawmill, female seminary, and 36 dwellings. **Hayts Corners**, in the s. e., contains 20 dwellings. **Romulus Centre**, is a p. o.; **Kendala**, is a p. o. in the western part of the town; **Jacacks Landing**, is a station upon Cayuga Lake; and **Pontius Landing, Sacketts Landing**, and **Ovid Landing**, (Willard p. o.) are stations upon Seneca Lake. The first settlement was made by David Wisner, in 1789. There is but one church (Bap.) in town.

SENECA FALLS—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies upon the w. bank of Cayuga Lake, n. of the centre of the co. The surface is nearly flat, and it is elevated 30 to 50 ft. above Cayuga Lake. The shores of the lake are low and shelving, and the n. portion is swampy. Seneca River flows e. and n. through the centre of the town, its valley dividing the town into two distinct parts. The river flows over a series of ledges into a deep chasm apparently worn by its waters. Just e. and s. w. of the village are extensive gypsum quarries. **Seneca Falls**, (p. o.) upon Seneca River, near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 22, 1831. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and the Seneca Canal. The total fall is 51 feet, and furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is largely improved. It contains 6 churches, the Seneca Falls Academy, a union school,² 2 newspaper offices,³ 2 national banks, cap. \$160,000, extensive manufactories of steam fire engines, pumps, machinery, iron, and woolen goods, and yeast, and a great variety of other articles. The *Seneca Falls Institute* was incorp. May 2, 1864, for the maintenance of a reading room, library, &c. Pop. 5,890. **West Cayuga**, or "Bridgeport," is a hamlet on Cayuga Lake, (opposite to East Cayuga,) and the terminus of the old Cayuga Bridge, which was taken down some years ago. A ferry plies across Cayuga Lake at this point. The "Kingdom" is a hamlet on the Turnpike road, two miles west of Seneca Falls village. The first settlement was made by Job Smith, from Ulster co., upon the present site of the village in 1787; he left in 1793. The first permanent settler was Lawrence Van Clef, in 1789.⁴ The first religious

off; Abraham A. Covert and Catherine Covert; and Enoch Stewart and Jane Covert. They were obliged to cross Seneca Lake to find a Justice authorized to perform the ceremony. Benj. Munger taught the first school, in 1795; John McMath kept the first store, in 1797, and the first inn, in 1800; and B. Boardman erected the first mill, in 1793, on Lot 2.

¹ Named in honor of Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany, whose statistical researches called public attention to the economy and expediency of making this provision for the insane poor. The college building, one mile east from the lake, is a branch of the asylum. The principal buildings are on a bluff near the east shore of Seneca Lake, 16 miles south of Geneva, from which place the communication is by steamboat. Up to 1869 inclusive, \$411,000 had been appropriated for buildings, &c. A farm of over 500 acres is connected with the Asylum, and it is expected that some useful agricultural and mechanical labor may be obtained from the inmates, who, although deemed incurable, are orderly and inclined to labor, and will be encouraged to do so under proper supervision. Cases of over one year's standing are deemed fit subjects for this institution. The farm and college property cost \$36,800.

² The schools of Districts 1, 2, 3, and 8, were consolidated April 16, 1867, under one Board of Education.

³ *Seneca Falls Review*, (Dem.) weekly. Henry Stowell, editor and publisher. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1855.

Seneca County Courier, (Rep.) weekly. Simeon Holton, editor; Pew & Holton, publs. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1837.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were James Bennett, Col. John Harris, and — Parker. The first child born was a daughter of Lawrence Van Clef, Nov. 29, 1799; the first marriage, that of — Ely and Pamela Parkhurst, in 1796; and the first death, that of Mrs. Job Smith, in 1792. The first school was taught by — Leonard, in 1797. Lawrence Van Clef kept the first inn, in 1794; and Col. William Mynderse kept the first store, in 1795, and built the first saw and grist mill, about the same time. In 1794, Robert Trout, Nicholas Gouverneur, Stephen N. Bayard, and Elkanah Watson, under the title of the Bayard Company, bought of the State 100 acres of land on the s. side of the river, embracing the greater part of the water power upon that side. In 1799 they purchased 250 acres on the s. side, and in 1809, 650 acres more on the same side,

services were held by M. E. missionaries, about 1797; and the first regular minister was Rev. Matthew Stewart, (Presb.) in 1804.¹

TYRE—was formed from Junius, March 25, 1829. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. The e. half is a swamp, being the s. termination of the Montezuma marshes. The w. half is occupied by peculiar drift ridges similar to those already described in Junius. These ridges are 30 to 50 feet high, and generally have very steep declivities upon all sides except the s. One of the longest of these, in the w. part of the town, extends nearly two-thirds of the distance from the s. line to the n. Its summit is nearly level, and the road which is located upon it appears as though built upon an artificial embankment. **Tyre City**, (Tyre p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Cruso**, is a p. o. on the n. line, and **Magees Corners**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner. The first settlement was made by Ezekiel Crane, from N. J., who came in 1794.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1805. Elder Dan Ralph was the first preacher.

VARICK—was formed from Romulus, Feb. 6, 1830. It extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake, across the centre of the co. Its surface is slightly inclined toward the n. The slopes of the ridges are so gradual that nearly every part is arable. The streams are all small. Near the centre of the town is a cranberry swamp, occupying about 800 acres. **Bearytown**, (Fayette p. o.,) upon the line of Fayette, in the n. e. part, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, stave factory, and 128 inhabitants, of whom 51 are in this town. **Romulus**, (p. o.,) lies on the s. border. **East Varick**, (p. o.,) is a landing upon Cayuga Lake. **Dey's Landing**, is a landing upon Seneca Lake. **McDuffee Town**, is a hamlet in the s. e. corner. **Varick**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by James McKnight, in 1789.³ There are 3 churches in town: 1 Presb., and 2 M. E.

WATERLOO—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies on the n. bank of Seneca River, n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is almost one unbroken flat. A marsh extends e. and w. through the town s. of the centre, and another occupies the n. e. corner. The bed of Seneca River, on the s. boundary, is almost level with the general surface. **Waterloo**, (p. o.,) is partly in Fayette. It was incorp. April 9, 1824, and is now org. under an act of April 10, 1865. It is on the Seneca River and canal, and the Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. The river affords a limited waterpower. It is the half shire town, the clerks office alternating with Ovid every 3 years. It has 2 banks, a union school, newspaper office,⁴ 7 churches, (Meth., Presb., Bap., Episc., Disciples, Reformed, and R. C.,) and has extensive manufactories of shawls, rectified spirits, hop yeast, flour, malt, lumber, agricultural implements, castings and machinery, tile, &c. Pop. 4,006. This place was formerly called "Scoys," and the village was founded by Elisha Williams of Hudson, who bought a large tract at this place. Settlement in the town was first begun by John Green, from R. I., in 1789.⁵

the two purchases embracing all the water power upon that side of the river. In 1810 they bought 450 acres more on the s. side, completing the purchase of the water power. In 1735 the company sold a one-fifth interest in their purchase to Col. Mynderse, and constituted him their agent. In 1735 the Upper Red Mills were erected under his direction; and in 1807 the Lower Red Mills were erected. The company refused to sell their land, neglected to improve the immense water power that they owned, and in 1825 broke down, and the property was sold for about one-fifth of its cost. In 1829-30 the manufacturing interests of the place began to increase. About that time a paper mill was erected by Chauncey Marshall, G. V. Sackett, and Ansel Bascom; a cotton factory, by Judge Sackett; a machine shop, by McClary & Halliday; and a clock factory, by Marshall & Adams. Until the locks were built, in 1835, the most important business of the place was that of transporting goods and boats around the rapids. The "dress reform" movement was commenced in this town by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who adopted the dress known as the Bloomer Dress, in 1849.

¹ The census reports 7 churches in town; Bap., Meth., Ep., Wes., Meth., Prot. Episc., Presb., Reformed, and Roman Catholic.

² Asher Halsey, from N. J., came in 1793. Among the

other early settlers were Stephen Crane, Peter and Ezra Degarmo, Robert Gould, Thos. Suison, Lewis Wimms, and Thos. W. Roosevelt. The first child born was Dan'l Crane; the first marriage, that of James Cook and Betsey Woodworth; and the first death, that of Ezekiel Crane. Nancy Osman taught the first school, in 1804. Stephen Crane kept the first inn, in 1809; Nicholas Traver built the first sawmill, in 1807; and Noah Davis the first gristmill, in 1811.

³ The first child born was a son of James McKnight, in 1790.

⁴ *Waterloo Observer*, (Dem.) weekly. N. Hyatt, Editor and Prop.; size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Jabez Gorham, from Ballston, (Saratoga co.,) who located upon the present site of the village. Salmon Disbrow, from Saratoga co., came in about the same time. The first child born was John Smith, in 1803; the first marriage, that of John Smith and Miriam Gorham, in 1799; and the first deaths, those of John Gregory and James Hull, two Revolutionary soldiers, who drew lots in this town, settled upon them, and both died about 1808. Jabez Gorham taught the first school, in 1810; Jabez Gorham kept the first inn, about 1793; Charles Swift, the first store, in 1815; and James Bear built the first mill, in 1794.

STEUBEN COUNTY.



THIS county, named in honor of Baron Steuben, was formed from Ontario, March 18, 1796. The 7th Range of Townships was annexed to Allegany co. in 1808, the part in the fork of Keuka, or Crooked Lake to Ontario co. in 1814, a part of Dansville to Livingston co. in 1822, and a part to Schuyler co. in 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the State, considerably w. of the centre, is centrally distant 188 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,425 sq. mi. Its surface mostly consists of ridges and high, rolling uplands, forming the northern continuation of the Alleghany Mts. The watershed between Lake Ontario and Susquehanna River extends from Allegany co. eastward across the n. part of the co. The deep valley of Keuka Lake

breaks the continuity of the highlands and extends 17 mi s. w. from the head of the lake, connecting with the Conhocton Valley at Bath, and forming one of the numerous natural passes between the southern valleys and the basin of Lake Ontario. The highlands occupying the s. w. corner of the co. also form a portion of the watershed, being drained by branches of Canisteo River on the e. and of Genesee River on the w. The highest summits in the co. are about 2,500 feet above tide.¹

The upland region has nearly a uniform elevation, with a slight inclination toward the n., and is intersected by numerous deep valleys, the principal of which are those of Canisteo and Conhocton Rivers, extending nearly n. w. and s. e. through the co. From these valleys numerous others diverge and branch off into countless deep, crooked ravines, intersecting the plateau in every direction. The hills that border upon these valleys are usually steep and 300 to 600 ft. high.

Conhocton River flows s. e. through near the centre of the co. In high water it was once navigable for arks 14 mi. above Bath. It receives from the s. w. Neils, Bennetts, Campbells, Stockton, Michigan, and Stephens Creeks, and from the n. e. Twelve Mile, Ten Mile, Five Mile, (or Kanona,) Mud,² and Meads Creeks. Canisteo River flows through a valley s. w. of the Conhocton and nearly parallel to it. In freshets it rises from 6 to 8 ft., and is then navigable for boats and arks about 40 mi. Its chief tributaries are Canacadia, Crosby, Purdy, Bennetts, Col. Bills, and Tuscarora Creeks, all from the s. w. Tioga River in Penn., flows n. through a deep, wild mountain valley, and unites with the Canisteo at Erwin, and with the Conhocton at Painted Post, from the latter place the combined stream taking the name of Chemung River. Canaseraga Creek, flowing n., drains the s. w. corner of the co.; and several small streams rising in the s. w. corner form branches of Genesee River. Keuka or Crooked Lake lies along the n. e. border, in a deep valley nearly surrounded by steep hills 500 to 800 ft. high. Little Lake lies in a shallow valley along the e. border of the town of Wayne. It discharges its waters s. into Mud Lake, and through Mud Creek into Cohocton River. Loon Lake, in Wayland, lies in a valley which is the southern continuation of the valley of Hemlock Lake in Livingston co. Still further s., in the same valley, is Mud Lake, a small sheet of water, the outlet of which flows s. and empties into the Conhocton.

The shales and sandstones of the Portage group outcrop in all the deep ravines in the n. part of the co., and in the w. bank of Keuka Lake. Elsewhere, the Chemung group composes most of the surface rocks. Near the State Line the highest hills are capped with a coarse, silicious conglomerate, which forms the floor of the coal measures. A feeble brine spring is found at Lagrange, and sulphur springs in Campbell, Jasper, and Urbana. The soil in general is composed of detritus of the adjacent rocks, and is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Upon the intervals along the larger streams the soil is a fertile alluvium. The extensive flats upon the Chemung are among the finest agricultural lands in the State. Agri-

¹ The following elevations have been determined, principally by actual surveys: Keuka Lake, 713 feet; Corning, 925; Village of Bath, 1,090; Hornellsville, 1,150; Arkport, 1,194; summit between Mud Lake and Bath, 1,579; summit between Bath and Arkport, 1,830; summit between Arkport and Angelica, 2,052; Troupsburgh Hills, 2,500.

² Mud Creek is the outlet of Mud Lake, in Schuyler co.

At the first settlement of the co. this stream was navigable, and arks were floated from Mud Lake down the creek and the Cohocton to the Susquehanna, and thence to the Baltimore market. Since the clearing of the forests, this stream has entirely failed for purposes of navigation, and now, in summer, it is almost dry.

culture forms the chief occupation of the people. Grain is largely produced on the alluvial lands, and stock is extensively raised on the uplands. Stock and wool growing and dairying are the principal branches of agriculture pursued. In 1869, 5 cheese factories were reported in this co., using the milk of 1,850 cows. The dairy interests at present prevail in the south part, and sheep raising in the n.; the latter declining since 1863, and the former taking its place. Lumbering is still extensively carried on,—though it is gradually decreasing. The manufactures are principally confined to leather, flour, lumber, and articles of wood.

The co. is divided into the northern and southern Jury Districts, the co. buildings being respectively situated at Bath and Corning. The courthouse at Bath is a commodious brick building, erected in place of the former one burnt in 1861, at a cost of \$15,000. The jail is built of wood s. of the courthouse. The co. clerk's office is permanently located at Bath. The courthouse at Corning is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1853-54, at a cost of \$14,000. The jail at Corning was erected at the same time. The courts are held alternately at Bath and Corning. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 200 acres about 2 mi. n. e. of Bath village. It was built in 1834, and is of brick, 2 stories, 40 by 80 feet, with several wooden outbuildings, one of which is used for children and aged females, and another as a schoolroom. Adjoining the latter is a washhouse, of which the second story is occupied by male paupers. There is also a lunatic asylum of brick, 2 stories, 40 by 50 feet, built in 1855.

The Erie Railway crosses the co., following the valley of the Chemung and Canisteo, to Hornellsville, where it leaves the valley to cross over into the valley of the Genesee. The Rochester Division of this road extends from Corning up the valley of the Cohocton, and near the n. border of the co. reaches the dividing summit, from whence it descends to the Genesee at Avon. The Buffalo Division commencing at Hornellsville, follows up the valley of the Canisteo, and soon passes into Alleghany co. The Blossburg and Corning R. R., mainly a coal road, is leased by the Fall Brook Coal Co., and extends 41 miles southward, to Blossburgh. About 15½ miles of it are in this State.

The Geneva and Southern R. R. is designed to form a Junction with the Rochester Division of the Erie, at Blood's Corners, in Cohocton. The Sodus Bay, Corning, and N. Y. R. R. is projected to run from Sodus Bay, nearly due south, joining the Rochester Division of the Erie at Lavona. The project of making a more direct route from the Erie Railway through the southern part of the co. has been proposed, but nothing done towards its construction. There is a proposition for connecting Dansville and Burns by a r. r., which will cross the extreme n. w. corner of this county. The Chemung Canal extends to Corning, near the s. e. corner of the co., and several towns in the n. e. corner have the advantage of the Crooked Lake Canal in reaching market. The Canisteo from Arkport, and the Cohocton from above Bath, were formerly navigated down to and through the Susquehanna to tide waters, and timber is still to some extent, still sent thus to market.

Steuben co. was all included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. It was sold by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris, who conveyed it to Sir William Pultney and others, in London. The territory was surveyed into townships and lots by Wm. Bull, for the Pultney estate, in 1792-93. Sales were made by townships, at 18 and 20 cents per acre. The first settlements were made in 1787-90, by immigrants from Wyoming, Penn., who located upon Chemung River, in the s. e. part of the co. These early settlers were originally from Conn. About 1790, settlements commenced in the w. part, adjoining Yates co. In 1792-93, Capt Chas. Williamson, agent of the Pultney estate, commenced a settlement at Bath. He was accompanied by a large number of Scotch and German immigrants; and under his energetic and liberal policy the settlement progressed with great rapidity. The greater part of the early settlers came by way of Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. Subsequently large numbers came from Eastern New York, New England, and New Jersey. The co. was divided by the Court of General Sessions, in 1796, into 6 towns, viz: Bath, Canisteo, Dansville, Fredericton, Middletown, and Painted Post, comprising the territory now forming 31 towns of this co. and parts of Allegany, Yates, Livingston, and Schuyler cos. In 1790 the population was 168; in 1800 it was 1,788; in 1855, 62,965; in 1860, 66,690; in 1865, 66,192; and in 1870, 67,716. In extent of territory and in agricultural wealth it now ranks among the first cos. in the State.

In the late war volunteers enlisted in this county, under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Elmira, in this Senatorial District, where the 107th and 141st Regiments were

formed in this year. Portions of the 23d and 34th, a large part of the 86th and parts of the 109th, 161st, 179th, 188th and 189th Vol. Infantry; of the 6th, 10th, and 22d Cavalry, and of the 1st and 14th Artillery were also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860,		1862,		1864,		1866,		1868,		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Addison.....	1,715	1,819	2,218	178	162	156	158	191	179	200	215	226	262	222	279
Avoca.....	1,885	1,953	1,740	204	154	241	162	293	163	272	151	274	173	242	195
Bath.....	5,129	6,247	6,236	625	325	716	444	622	534	736	563	790	621	699	614
Bradford.....	1,211	1,163	1,080	142	149	121	136	107	137	127	130	125	136	105	134
Cameron.....	1,569	1,439	1,334	217	92	181	94	217	87	191	89	213	93	166	91
Campbell.....	1,622	1,794	1,969	235	99	203	110	276	104	264	93	253	120	215	104
Canisteo.....	2,357	2,136	2,435	316	148	282	120	326	152	233	140	329	196	300	269
Caton.....	1,550	1,543	1,544	239	58	189	77	268	60	276	62	259	91	195	58
Coletown.....	2,535	2,614	2,710	350	195	220	225	329	215	329	217	338	243	304	247
Corning.....	6,003	6,724	6,502	634	426	462	405	576	612	632	521	657	620	611	709
Davies.....	2,187	1,980	1,961	198	243	151	240	183	201	162	242	189	269	144	223
Ewin.....	1,359	1,982	1,977	161	145	193	110	233	159	221	171	244	202	211	168
Freemont.....	1,117	1,011	1,119	140	120	119	120	137	133	145	121	148	137	128	111
Greenwood.....	1,306	1,163	1,394	171	95	134	110	144	112	166	93	165	148	146	119
Hartsville.....	1,154	995	993	157	81	123	96	135	73	113	63	129	64	112	75
Horaby.....	1,291	1,193	1,202	176	99	179	76	179	94	461	109	139	131	148	98
Hornellsville.....	4,230	5,338	5,637	412	363	256	411	468	527	516	504	615	597	543	456
Howard.....	2,746	2,373	2,122	325	180	236	272	345	191	306	162	339	187	248	195
Jasper.....	1,850	1,678	1,693	242	91	267	97	260	97	262	82	291	92	236	73
Lindley.....	886	940	1,251	127	49	116	34	124	62	141	56	148	73	418	89
Prattsburgh.....	2,799	2,600	2,479	306	265	281	306	295	320	233	303	298	323	262	323
Pultney.....	1,470	1,307	1,399	172	125	211	193	192	174	200	144	227	148	192	157
Rathbone.....	1,381	1,464	1,357	202	90	137	99	176	99	154	94	163	126	110	120
Savona.....	1,394	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston.....	1,100	1,176	1,215	156	59	145	71	179	82	189	79	208	81	172	76
Troupsburgh.....	2,096	2,106	2,281	304	125	239	172	277	151	284	127	297	168	259	149
Tuscarora.....	1,566	1,523	1,528	205	65	177	70	197	78	203	63	231	90	173	92
Urbana.....	1,993	1,711	2,062	240	199	216	190	231	202	272	184	257	259	200	260
Wayland.....	2,809	2,621	2,553	272	248	180	266	216	297	12	67	214	336	191	327
Wayne.....	944	814	891	111	36	103	64	109	78	203	267	123	91	110	77
West Union.....	1,392	1,302	1,264	123	105	117	111	137	101	111	106	115	130	86	110
Wheeler.....	1,376	1,297	1,330	168	126	152	133	158	141	137	156	150	175	139	181
Woodhull.....	2,207	2,130	.....	314	114	162	96	323	111	307	114	347	143	290	130
Total.....	66,690	66,192	67,717	9,250	5,023	7,020	5,353	6,123	5,804	3,021	5,507	8,575	6,551	7,290	6,522

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN STEUBEN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.)

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.	\$35,000	\$12,595,521	\$2,325,634	\$14,922,167	.....	\$20,269 87	\$33,131 03	\$10,493 79	\$24,485 53	0.59
1860.	835,000	12,477,149	2,325,465	14,692,791	\$13,994,732	26,501 70	34,080 00	10,493 80	43,141 18	0.82
1861.	835,000	12,126,697	2,253,921	14,360,618	13,994,732	34,189 54	33,548 22	10,493 80	72,744 16	0.87
1862.	835,000	12,126,697	2,253,921	14,360,618	13,992,122	34,189 54	33,540 22	9,669 09	51,728 49	0.99
1863.	835,000	11,555,688	1,627,372	13,163,060	12,919,912	32,529 57	34,553 17	9,689 93	54,909 63	1.02
1864.	835,000	11,902,483	1,846,036	13,748,519	12,427,372	299,891 99	43,984 19	9,320 53	55,923 17	1.29
1865.	835,000	11,902,483	1,846,036	13,748,519	13,478,372	299,891 99	43,948 19	10,108 71	52,733 74	1.02
1866.	835,000	12,257,161	1,584,049	13,841,210	13,606,932	406,561 11	54,670 00	10,205 24	65,483 60	4.53
1867.	835,000	11,965,564	1,590,051	13,553,613	13,871,210	252,150 34	66,368 59	17,301 51	87,891 69	3.06
1868.	835,000	12,568,719	1,573,736	14,142,455	14,055,615	176,290 73	55,301 24	17,568 52	63,953 07	3.23
1869.	835,000	12,191,365	1,546,822	13,738,127	13,692,455	87,916 96	58,805 00	17,365 57	60,779 49	1.62
1870.	835,000	12,218,239	1,503,663	13,721,902	13,738,127	85,450 13	58,588 94	17,172 66	62,604 69	1.77

ADDISON—named from the author of "Spectator," was formed as "Middletown," in March, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Troupsburgh was taken off

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	336,981	339,415	675,396
1855	361,450	430,250	799,700
1860	395,175	320,293	725,468
1865	426,839	340,032	769,871

in 1808, Cameron in 1822, a part of Woodhull in 1828, and a part of Rathbone in 1856. Tuscarora was taken off in 1860. It lies near the s. border of the co., just e. of the centre. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, broken by the valley of the Canisteo and its branches. The principal valley is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides 300 to 400 feet high. The principal streams are Canisteo River, and the Tuscarora, and Goodhue Creeks. Goodhue Lake, covering an area of about 500 acres, lies in the n. w. corner of the town. **Addison**, (p. o.) situated on Canisteo River, contains 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office,¹ several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 1,300. There is an iron bridge over the Canisteo at this place, built in 1876, at Patterson, N. J. The first settlement was made by Samuel Rice, in 1791.² The first church, (M. E.) was organized in 1827, at East Hill.

AVOCA—probably named from Moore's "Sweet Vale of Avoca," was formed from Bath, Conhocton, Howard, and Wheeler, April 12, 1843. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mostly a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of the Conhocton. The delivities of the hills are steep, and their summits are about 400 feet above the river. The streams are Conhocton River and its tributaries, Twelve Mile and Ten Mile Creeks from the n., and Bennetts and Neils Creeks from the s. w. The valley of the river is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. **Avoca**, (p. o.) situated in the valley of the Conhocton, is a station on the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway. It contains 3 churches, (Meth., Lutheran, and Bap.,) an iron foundry, and a lumber and flouring mill. Pop. 492. **Neil Creek**, (p. o.) is in the w. part, **Wallace**, (p. o.) a station on the same r. r. has a large steam sawmill, &c., and about 20 houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Michael Buchanan.³

BATH—named from Lady Bath, only child of Sir Wm. Pultney, was formed March 18, 1796. Pultney was taken off in 1808, a part of Howard and Conhocton in 1812, a part of Wheeler in 1820, Urbana in 1822, a part of Avoca in 1843, and a part of Cohocton in 1852. A part of Urbana was annexed April 26, 1839. It lies a little n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. The Conhocton Valley, extending s. e. through the centre, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The s. half is a hilly upland, and the n. half consists of a series of wide valleys broken by several steep and isolated hills. The streams are Conhocton River and its tributaries, Five Mile and Mud Creeks from the n., and Campbells and Stockton's Creeks from the s. Pleasant Valley extends over the Keuka Lake, n. e. from Bath. **Bath**, (p. o.) became a village in 1816, was more fully chartered June 20, 1851, and this act has been since amended. It is on the n. bank of the Conhocton,⁴ is pleasantly located, well laid out in the midst of a fine agricultural region, enjoys an extensive trade, and has considerable manufactures.⁵ It has a national, a state, and 2 private banks, the co. clerk's office, one of the co. court houses and jails, 2 newspapers,⁶ 6 churches, (Epis., Presb., Meth., Bap., R. C., and Af. Meth.,) a Library Association, a large public school,⁷ and a Female Orphan Asylum.⁸ Pop. 2,300. **Kanona**, (p. o.) n. w. of Bath, a station on the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, contains 2 churches and 190 inhabitants; and **Savona**,

¹ *Addison Advertiser*, (Rep.) weekly. Johnson & Roberts, editors and publishers. Size, 27 by 41 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1833.

² Among the first settlers were Eliza Gilbert, Samuel and Reuben Sears, John and Isaac Martin, Wm. Wombough, Wm. R. Jones, Israel Chauncy, Jesse Rowley, Amos Carr, and Amos Towsley. The first birth was that of Stephen Rice; the first marriage, that of Brown Gillespie and Miss Gilbert; and the first death, that of James Martin. Wm. Wombough built the first sawmill, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1806. The first store was kept by Samuel Smith, and the first inn by Reuben Sears.

³ James Moore, Joel Collier, Asa Phillips, James McWhorter, Finley McClure, Daniel McKenzie, Abraham Towner, Jonathan Tilton, James Babcock, John Donahue, Richard and John Van Buskirk, Eleazar Tucker, — Moody, Henry and Allen Smith, James Davis, and Samuel W. Burnham, were among the first settlers. Michael Buchanan 2d, was born in 1809; Michael Buchanan died in 1841; and James McWhorter and widow Buchanan were married in 1812. Eleazar Tucker built the first sawmill, and Jonathan Tilton the first gristmill, in 1825. Joel Collier kept the first inn, in 1808, and Alonzo Simmons the first store, in 1830.

⁴ An iron bridge of two spans, built in 1870, by village tax for about \$9,000.

⁵ A carriage factory, foundry and machine shop, sash and blind factory, furniture factory, 2 steam sawmills, a gristmill, and a large shoe factory.

⁶ *Steuben Farmer's Advocate*, (Dem.) weekly. A. L. Underhill, proprietor. Size, 23 by 44 inches. Terms, \$4.50.

⁷ *The Steuben Courier*, (Rep.) weekly. Hull & Barnes, publisher. Size, 27 by 49 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

⁸ The "Pleasant Valley Fruit and Wine Reporter," is printed here, and published monthly at Hammondsport; 8 pages, Size, 34 by 32 inches. Terms, \$1. A. L. Underhill, conducting editor; Dr. E. Van Curen, T. M. Younglove, and Mrs. B. Bennett, assistant editors. Devoted to the interests of grape culture and wine manufacture.

⁷ About 1867, Adam Havertling gave a site, and at his death, about \$8,000, for an endowment to the public school, which from this has been named the "Havertling School." The building (district No. 5) cost about \$30,000.

⁸ The Davenport Female Orphans' Asylum, at Bath, was incorporated April 15, 1863, and founded by the late Ira Davenport, who erected the main buildings at a cost of \$50,000, and left \$25,000 for another, besides giving 60 acres of land and \$125,000 as an endowment. His brother Charles, gave \$10,000 for building, and \$20,000 additional for endowment. The main building was erected in 1864, and has since been enlarged. It will accommodate 75 inmates. Preference is given to orphan girls from Steuben; next, Allegany, and next, other localities. About 45 are now supported. The income largely exceeds the expenditures.

⁹ The town of "Savona" was formed from Bath, Dec. 13, 1859, by the Supervisors, and again consolidated with it, April 8, 1862, by an act of the Legislature.

(p. o.,) is a small village on the R. R. s. e. of Bath, with 2 churches and about 300 inhabitants. **Sonora**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and 25 houses. The first settlement was made at Bath Village, in 1793, by Charles Williamson, land agent for the Pultney estate, with 15 families, mostly Scotch and Germans.¹ The first settled minister was Rev. John Niles, who moved to the town in 1807.

BRADFORD—named from Gen. Bradford, was formed from “*Jersey*,” (now Orange, Schuyler co.,) April 20, 1836. A part was annexed to Orange, April 17, 1854. It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Mud Creek. Mud Lake, near the e. border, in Schuyler co., is 1,100 feet above tide, and the summits of the hills are about 600 feet above the lake. **Bradford**, (p. o.,) on the outlet of Mud Lake, in the n. e. part of the town, contains 1 church and a gristmill. **South Bradford**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and 30 houses. The first settlement was made in 1793, by Frederick Bartles and John Hervey, from New Jersey.² Rev. E. Sanford was the first preacher in town; and Rev. Mr. Lazelle, (Bap.) who settled in town in 1816, was the first settled minister. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

CAMERON—named from Dugald Cameron, agent of the Pultney estate, was formed from Addison, April 16, 1822. Thurston was taken off in 1844, and a part of Rathbone in 1856. It lies a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Canisteo River, which flows s. e. through near the centre of the town. **Cameron**, (p. o.,) on the Canisteo, is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains 2 churches and 161 inhabitants; **West Cameron**, contains 1 church and 20 houses. **North Cameron, Cameron Mills**, (p. o.,) is on the s. line, and **South Cameron**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Richard Hadley, Phones Green, Samuel Baker, and Ira Pratt.³ Rev. Ira Bronson (M. E.) was the first settled preacher.

CAMPBELL—named from a family of early settlers, was formed from Hornby, April 15, 1831. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of high, broken ridges, separated by the valleys of the streams. The declivities of the hills are generally steep and their summits are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. The streams are Cohocton River, flowing s. e. through the w. part of the town, and its tributaries Wolf Run, McNutt Run, Meads Creek, Dry Run, and Stephens and Michigan Creeks. The valley of the River is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. **Campbelltown**, (p. o.,) on the Cohocton, is a sta. on the Rochester Div. of the E. R. R., with several lumber and other mills. **Meads Creek**, is a p. o., **Curtis**, is a sta. on the same r. r. Settlement was commenced in 1800.⁴ The first church, (Presb.) was organized in 1831; Rev. B. B. Smith was the first settled pastor. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

CANISTEO—named from the river, was formed in March, 1796. A part of Troupsburgh was taken off in 1808, Hornellsville in 1820, and parts of Greenwood and Jasper in 1827. A part was annexed to Troupsburgh in 1818. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Canisteo River flows eastward through the n. part of the town. Its valley is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides 400 feet high. From the s. the river receives Bennetts and Col. Bills Creeks, which also flow through deep valleys bordered by steep hills. **Canisteo**, (p. o.,) on Bennetts Creek, in the w. part of the town, is s. of the r. r. with a large shoe factory, planing mill, gristmill, foundry, &c. **Crosbyville**, (Adrian Sta. and p. o.,) is a small village with a church and 30 houses. **Centre Canisteo, Swale**,

¹ Dugal and Charles Cameron, Thos. Metcalf, Hector McKenzie, Andrew Smith, Geo. McClure, James McDonald, Henry McElvee, James Reese, Robert Campbell, and William Dunn, settled in the town in 1793; and William Kersey, John Wilson, George D. Cooper, Daniel McKenzie, and Gustavus and Brown Gillespie soon after. Charles Williamson Dunn, born in 1795, was the first male child born in town. The first saw and grist mills were built in 1793, by Charles Williamson; and the first inn was kept the same year, by John Metcalf.

² Among the first settlers were John Hemiup, Samuel S. Camp, Abram Rosenberg, Henry Switzer, John Schrimmer, Thomas Rolls, Michael Scott, Daniel Bartholomew, Henry Axtelle, Ezekiel Sackett, and —— Smith. The first birth was that of a daughter of John Hervey, in 1799; and the first death, that of Mrs. Thos. Rolls, in August, 1803.

Frederick Bartles built the first saw and grist mill, about 1795; and Frederick and Charles Bartles opened the first store, about 1800, and the first inn, in 1806. The first school was taught by —— Smith, in 1810.

³ Joseph Butler, John Sauter, and John Hollet, were early settlers. The first gristmill was built by Samuel Baker; the first inn was kept by John Hollet, and the first store by Andrew G. Erwin.

⁴ The first settlers were Samuel Calkins, Elias Williams, Joseph Wolcott, Rev. Robert Campbell, and his son Archibald. The first birth was that of Bradford Campbell; the first marriage, that of Asa Milliken and Rachael Campbell; and the first death, that of Frederick Stewart, in 1806. Campbell & Stephens built the first sawmill, and Campbell & Knox the first gristmill. Robert Campbell kept the first inn, and Frederick Stewart the first store.

and **Bennettsville Creek**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1789, by Uriah Stephens, sen. from Conn.¹

CATON—was formed from “*Painted Post*,” (now Corning,) as “*Wormly*,” March 28, 1839, and its name was changed April 3, 1840. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland. The streams are small brooks, flowing northward. **Caton**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, containing 2 churches—Meth. Ep., and Bap., a few shops and 31 houses. A small business is still done at lumbering, but it is mostly a farming town. A temporary settlement was made in town in 1814, by Joseph and Charles Wolcott; but the first permanent settlement was made in 1819, by Isaac Rowley, from Bradford co., Penn.²

COHOCTON—was formed from Bath and Dansville, June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Wayland in 1848. It lies on the n. border of the county. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, divided by the Conhocton which flows through a fine valley. It is drained by this stream and its tributaries. **Liberty**, (Cohocton p. o.,) on the Conhocton, is a station on the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, and has 2 churches, and 350 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable business. **North Cohocton**, (p. o.,) contains one church and 200 inhabitants. A Union free school has lately been established. **Bloods Depot**, is a station on the railroad, one mile from North Cohocton,³ with 100 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1796, by Richard Hooker and Joseph Bivin,⁴ Rev. Elisha Brownson, (Bap.,) the first settled minister, removed to the town in 1811.

CORNING—named from the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, was formed, as “*Painted Post*,”⁵ March 18, 1796. Its name was changed March 31, 1852. Erwin and Hornby were taken off in 1826, and “*Wormly*,” (now Caton,) in 1839. A part was annexed to Erwin in 1856. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The wide valley of Chemung River, extending n. w. and s. e. through the centre of the town, and several lateral valleys, divide the uplands into rounded hills and narrow ridges. Its streams are Borden, Post, Narrows, Clump Foot, and Winfield Creeks, tributaries of Chemung River. **Corning**, (p. o.,) incorp. Sept. 6, 1848, is situated on the s. bank of Chemung River, in the w. part of the town. It is a half-shire of the co. The Chemung Canal, the Blossburg and Corning R. R., and the “Rochester Division” here unite with the Erie Railway, making it an important railroad point. The Sodus Bay, Corning and New York Railroad will, when built, greatly increase its importance. It has 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices,⁶ a large flint glass factory,⁷ 2 sash door and blind factories, 2 foundries and machine shops, an oil refinery, a paper bag factory, 2 breweries, a gristmill, carriage factory, railroad repair shops, seven churches, (R. C., Presb., Episc., Bap., Meth., Free Bap., and Af. Meth.,) a free academy, the “Corning Institute,” an incorp. academy, St. Mary’s R. C. Academy, under Sisters of Mercy, a State Arsenal, and according to the last census, 4,018 inhabitants. It is the seat of a large coal and lumber business; the coal tonnage on the C. R. R. being about 800,000 tons a year. A covered bridge connects Corning with **Knoxville**,⁸ a suburb on the north side, with one Meth. E. Chapel. Population 785. **Gibson**, (p. o.,) on the n. bank, one mi. e. of Corning, has 372 inhabitants. **Centreville**, is a small village. Settlement was begun near Corning Village in 1788, by Frederick Calkins and Benjamin Eaton.⁹

¹ Col. John Stevens, Benj. Crosby, Arthur Erwin, Solomon Bennett, Joel Thomas, Uriah Stevens, jr., Jedediah Stephens, Wm. Baker, James Hadley, Joshua Stephens, W. S. Thomas, Isaac and Israel Joes, and Asa Downs, were among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Oliver Stephens; the first marriage, that of Richard Crosby and Hannah Baker; and the first death, that of Henry Stephens. Solomon Bennett built the first gristmill and kept the first store; and Jedediah Stephens kept the first inn.

² Stephen and Simeon Hurd settled in the town in 1821; Solomon Tarbox in 1822; and E. P. Babcock, Edward Robbins, and Henry Miner, in 1823. The first birth was that of Shepard Hurd; the first marriage, that of Oliver Woodworth and Elizabeth Hurd; and the first death, that of a child of John Rose. Bennett Breece built the first gristmill; Samuel Wormly kept the first inn, and W. D. Gilbert the first store, and Edward Robbins taught the first school.

³ Named from Frederick Blood. This place is the proposed s. terminus of the Geneva & Southern Railroad. A line of stages runs to Naples, in connection with steamers on Canandaigua Lake.

⁴ James and Anna Woodward settled in the town not long after; Joseph Chamberlain, in 1805; and Samuel Chamberlain, Capt. Jonas Cleland, Joseph Shattuck, Horace Fowler, and — Eddy, in 1806. Job Tripp, James Reynolds, Aaron Dewey, Timothy Sherman, James

Barnard, Saml. Rhoades, Jesse Atwood, Isaac Morehouse, and Charles Burlington, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Jos. Bivin and Sarah Hooker, in 1793; and the first birth, that of Bethia Bivin, their child, in 1800. The first death was that of Richard Hooker, Feb. 10, 1801. Jonas Cleland built the first saw and grist mills, in 1803; and Jos. Shattuck kept the first inn, in 1809. Sophia Trumbull taught the first school, in 1810.

⁵ *Corning Journal*, (Rep.) weekly. Geo. W. Bradt & T. S. Wolfe, proprietors. Size, 30 by 44 inches. Terms, \$2.00.

Corning Democrat, (Dem.) weekly. Frank B. Brown, publisher. Size, 26 by 42 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

⁶ The Corning Flint Glass Company Incorporated. Capital, \$127,000.

⁷ Named from Judge John Knox, of this town.

⁸ Benj. and Peleg Gorton, jr., Ephraim Patterson and his sons, Ichabod and Stephen, Bradford Eggleston, J. Wolcott, Elias, William, and Henry McCormick, Hezekiah Thuber, Jonathan Cook, Samuel Colgrave, and Eli and Elizad Mead, settled in the town in 1790-91-92; Jonathan and Warren Rowley, in 1794; James Turner and Caleb Wolcott, in 1795; George McCullock and Benj. Patterson, in 1796; and Nehemiah Hubbard, in 1793. The first birth was that of James Calkins, Nov. 24, 1790; the first marriage, that of Benj. Gorton and Rachel Wolcott, in 1794; and the first death, that of Ichabod Patterson, in August, 1794. Ichabod Patterson built the first sawmill, and

DANSVILLE—was named from Daniel P. Faulkner, an early and spirited citizen, known as "Capt. Dan." It was formed in March, 1796. Parts of Cohocton and Howard were taken off in 1812, a part of Wayland in 1848, and of Fremont in 1854. A part was annexed to Sparta in 1822, and a part of Cohocton was re-annexed April 26, 1834. It is the n. town upon the w. border of the co. The surface is mostly an upland, divided into ridges by the narrow valleys of small streams. The declivities of the hills are steep and their summits are 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. The streams are head branches of Canaseraga Creek, flowing n., and of Canisteo River flowing s. **Rogersville**, (South Dansville p. o.) contains 2 churches, and a female seminary. **Burns**, a station on the Buffalo Div. of the E. R. is a small village. **Dotys Corner**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Isaac Sterling and Samuel Gibson.¹

ERWIN—named from Col. Arthur Erwin, former owner, was formed from "Painted Post," Jan. 27, 1826. Lindley was taken off in 1837, and a part of Corning was annexed in 1856. It lies w. of Corning, in the s. e. part of the co. Its surface is about equally divided between high, rolling uplands and the low valleys of streams. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Tioga and Canisteo Rivers unite in the s. e. part of the town, and Tioga and Cohocton Rivers in the n. e., forming the Chemung River. The valleys of these streams are 1 to 2 mi. wide. The lumber trade is still extensively pursued. **Painted Post**, (p. o.) situated at the junction of Conhocton and Tioga Rivers, is a station on the Erie Railway, where the Rochester Div. leaves it. It contains 2 churches, a fine union school, a State bank, a newspaper office,² an iron foundry and machine shop, a tannery, and a flouring mill; w. of this is an extensive lumber mill. **Coopers Plains**, (p. o.) is a station on the Rochester Div. of E. R., and contains 1 church. Pop. 300. Wm. Harris, an Indian trader, settled at Painted Post, in 1787.³ The census reports 4 churches.⁴

FREMONT—named in honor of John C. Fremont, was formed from Hornellsville, Dansville, Wayland, and Howard, Nov. 17, 1854. A part was annexed to Wayland in 1860. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, forming a part of the dividing ridge between Canisteo and Conhocton Rivers. Its streams are small brooks. **Fremont Centre**, (Stephens Mills p. o.) and **Haskinville**, (p. o.) are hamlets; and **Big Creek**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1812, by Job B. Rathbun, Amos Baldwin, and Sylvester Buck.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Ford, in 1814. There is but 1 church (M. E.) in town.

GREENWOOD—was formed from Troupsburgh and Canisteo, Jan. 24 1827. West Union was taken off in 1845, and a part of Jasper was annexed in 1848. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland. Bennetts Creek flows northerly through the e. part of the town, in a valley 400 to 600 feet below the summits of the hills. **Greenwood**, (p. o.) on Bennetts Creek, contains 1 church, a rake factory, a cheese factory, and 100 inhabitants; and **Rough and Ready**, (p. o.) has about a dozen houses. **West Greenwood**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1820, by Christian Cobey and John H. Ezra, and Phineas Stephens.⁶ There are 4 church organizations in town; Presb., Univ., R. C., and Meth. Episc., with but two meeting houses.

HARTSVILLE—was formed from Hornellsville, Feb. 7, 1844. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by several deep valleys. Purdy Creek flows e. through the n. part, and the valley of Bennetts Creek extends along

James Henderson the first gristmill, both in 1793; Benj. Eaton kept the first store, in 1791, and Benj. Patterson the first inn, in 1793. The first school was taught by Samuel Colgrave, in 1793.

¹ Among the first settlers were James, John, and Major Jones, Frederick Fry, Wm. Ganong, Thos. and Nathaniel Brayton, Thosdale Haskin, Thomas and John Root, Joshua Healey, Charles Oliver, Joseph Phelps, Eliza Robinson, Wm. C. Rogers, and Jesse Bridgeman. Root, Fuller built the first sawmill, in 1820, and Handy Miller the first gristmill, in 1825. Isaac Sterling kept the first inn, in 1806. The first school was taught by James Jones, in 1811.

² *Painted Post Times*, (Rep.) weekly, \$8. H. Ferenbaugh, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ David Fuller, Eli Mead, and — Van Nye settled in the town in 1791-92; and Samuel Frank, and Arthur Erwin, Capt. Howell Bull, and John E. Evans, in 1800-01-02. Sam'l Erwin built the first sawmill, in 1820, and the first gristmill, in 1823, and David Fuller kept the first inn, in 1823. The first school was taught by John E. Evans, in 1812.

⁴ 2 Bap., Presb., and Methodist Ep.

⁵ John A. Buck, Joel Everett, and Daniel Atherton settled in the town in 1813-14; — Taylor and Francis Drake, in 1815; and Solomon and Levi Gates, Robert Kilburg, Dan'l Upson, Samuel Sharp, Nehemiah Luther, Lemuel Harding, Stephen Holden, and Edward Markham, in 1816. The first marriage was that of John A. Buck and Rebecca Baldwin, Aug. 21, 1815; the first birth, that of Charles E. Buck, Nov. 12, 1816; and the first death, that of Mrs. Amos Baldwin, Dec. 21, 1815. Daniel Upson built the first sawmill, in 1816, and the first gristmill, in 1819. The first school was taught by Lydia Everett, in 1819.

⁶ Eleazar Woodward, John J. Hoyt, H. Carr, and Lewis Ordway settled in town in 1822. The first birth was that of Charles C. Stephens; the first marriage, that of Hiram Putnam and Lucinda Stephens; and the first death, that of Ezra Cobey. The first gristmill was built by Col. John Stephens; and the first inn and store were kept by Levi Davis. Sarah Carr taught the first school.

the e. border. These creeks are bordered by steep hillsides 400 to 600 feet high. **Hartsville Centre**, (Purdy Creek p. o.,) on Purdy Creek, near the centre of the town, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Benjamin Brookins.¹ There is no church in town.

HORNBY—named from John Hornby, an English landholder—was formed from “Painted Post,” (now Corning,) Jan. 27, 1826. Campbell was taken off in 1831, and a part was annexed to Orange (Schuyler co.) April 11, 1842. It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co., and its surface is mostly a high, rolling upland. The streams are Dry Run in the n. w., and Post and Borden Creeks in the s., all flowing in deep, narrow valleys. **Hornby Forks**, (Hornby p. o.,) contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1814, by Asa and Uriah Nash, from Otsego county.²

HORNELLSVILLE—named from Hon. Geo. Hornell, former proprietor—was formed from Canisteo, April 1, 1820. Hartsville was taken off in 1844, and a part of Fremont in 1854. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. The surface is mostly a rolling upland, divided into two nearly equal parts by the Canisteo Valley. This valley is 1 to 2 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hills 400 to 500 ft. high. Canacadea and Crosby Creeks, flowing through the deep valleys from the w., are tributaries of the Canisteo. The soil is generally a clayey and gravelly loam. **Hornellsville**, (p. o.,) situated at the junction of Canisteo River and Canacadea Creek, is organized under an act of April 9, 1867, and is an important station on the Erie Railway. Being the dividing point of the Susquehanna and Western Divisions and the points of junction of the Buffalo Division, it has become a place of great importance. It has an immense amount of side branches, ample engine houses, repair shops, and other railroad structures, &c., and it has from necessity become the home of a great number of railroad employees. It has a National and a private bank, 2 newspaper offices,³ a spirited and enterprising Library Association,⁴ 5 churches, (Meth., Bap., Presb., Episc., and R. C.,) a furniture, and a sash and blind factory, &c., and 4,552 inhabitants. **Arkport**, (p. o.,) is a small lumber village and R. R. station near the co. line. **Almond**, is also on the co. line. Settlement was begun in this town in 1792.⁵

HOWARD—was formed from Bath and Dansville, June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Fremont in 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland, forming a part of the dividing ridge between Cohocton and Canisteo Rivers. The streams are all small. In the n. e. part are 2 small ponds. **Howard**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, Presb., Bap., and 167 inhabitants. **Towlesville**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **Buena Vista**, (p. o.,) and **Coffs Mills**, (p. o.,) are hamlets, and **South Howard**, is a post-office. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Abraham Johnson.⁶

JASPER—named from Sergeant Jasper, of Fort Moultrie fame, was formed from Troupsburgh and Canisteo, Jan. 24, 1827, and a part was annexed to Greenwood in 1848. It is situ-

¹ Joseph Purdy settled in the town in 1810; —— Blake in 1815; Thomas Williams, —— Satterlee, Joshua Davis, and —— Neff, in 1818; Wm. D. Burdick and Perry Porter in 1819; Daniel P. Carpenter, Frost Powell, Joseph Thompson, John and Robert G. Martin, and —— Hudson in 1822; and Casper Van Buskirk and Wm. Ellison in 1823. The first birth was that of Sarah A. Carpenter; the first marriage, that of Robt. G. Martin and Mary a Gleason; and the first death, that of an infant child of Ebenezer Mather—all in 1823. Daniel P. Carpenter opened the first store, in 1825, and built the first sawmill, in 1827; and Henry Friesbeck kept the first tavern, in 1839. The first school was taught by Miss Z. A. Purdy, in 1826.

² Jesse Platt, John Robbins, and Edward Stubbs settled in the town in 1815; John St. John, Amasa Staunton, James S. and Hiram Gardner, Chester Knowlton, and Aden Palmer, in 1815-16; Benj. Gardner, Isaac Goodell, Aaron Harwood and John Sayer in 1823. The first birth was that of George Stanton; the first marriage, that of John Bidder and Miss Pratt, in 1816; and the first death, that of John Stanton. Ezra Shaw kept the first inn; Hon. A. B. Dickinson, the first store; and —— La Favre built the first mill. James C. Leach taught the first school.

³ *Canisteo Valley Times*, (Repub.,) Thacher & Tuttle, prop. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00.

⁴ *The Hornellsville Tribune*, (Dem.,) T. Greenhow & Son, prop. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$1.50.

⁵ Formed under the general act, 3 years since. It maintains a popular and a scientific course of lectures. The library, in April, 1871, had 3,710 vols., and was rapidly in-

creasing. It has about 35 stock members, who pay \$1,500, and 300 annual members at \$100 each, and it receives the excise moneys of the town, under a special act, amounting to about \$1,500 a year. Its rooms are opened every weekday evening, and it has a small cabinet, and historical collection. There are few places in the State that can boast of a more refined, attractive or efficient institution of this kind, and it is to be hoped that the example will stimulate others to emulation.

⁶ Elias Stephens and Geo. Hornell settled in the town in 1736; Elijah Stephens in 1751; Christopher Hurlbut and Nathan Cory in 1755; John and Hugh Carney in 1756; Reuben Crosby in 1757; and James Jones in 1800. The first birth was that of Wm. Stephens, in Dec. 1792; the first marriage, that of Reuben Crosby and Jenny McQueen, in 1799; and the first death that of a child of Judge Hornell. Judge Hornell built the first saw and grist mills, and kept the first store and inn. The first school was taught by Abigail Hurlbut, in 1794.

⁷ Reuben and Abraham Smith, Abel Bullard, Jacob and Thos. Bennett, Charles McConnell, Simeon McMurtie, and Thos. Bennett, Charles McConnell, Simeon McMurtie, and Joel Bullard, Benj. Bennett, Ephraim Rumsey, Wm. Allen, Daniel N. Bennett, Jonas and Seth Rice, and Nathan Cory, in 1810-11; and Simeon Bacon, Wm. Goff, Israel Baldwin, and Rufus Halsey, in 1812. Archibald Bullard, was born in 1809, and Mrs. Rowley died the same year,—the first birth and death in town. Henry Kennedy built the first sawmill, in 1809; James Vaughn, the first gristmill, in 1810; and Benj. Bennett kept the first inn, in 1816.

ated near the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being nearly 2,000 feet above tide. The streams are small brooks. **Jasper Four Corners**, (Jasper p. o.,) contains 3 churches—M. E., Bap., and Presb.; a steam sawmill, etc. Pop. 200. **Jasper Five Corners**, contains 15 houses. **West Jasper**, and **North Jasper**, are p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1807, by Nicholas Brotzman, Ebenezer Spence, and William Wooley.¹ The first church, (Presb.,) was organized in 1827; and the Rev. George Howell was the first preacher. There are six churches in town; M. E., Bap., Presb., Wesleyan Meth., Christian, and Union Meth.

LINDLEY—named from Col. Eleazar Lindley, was formed from Erwin, May 12, 1837. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Tioga River, which extends centrally through the town. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley. The valley is about 1 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides. Lumbering is now giving place to farming and the town is found adapted to grazing. **Lindleytown**, (p. o.,) is a village of some 150 inhabitants, on the Blossburg and Corning R. R. There is a large tannery near the centre of the town. **Erwin Centre**, (p. o.,) is a station on the n. border, with an extensive flouring mill, steam saw-mill, etc. Settlement was begun in 1790, by Col. Eleazar Lindley, the original proprietor of the town, who settled on Tioga Flats.²

PRATTSBURCH—named from an early settler, was formed from Pultney, April 12, 1813, and a part of Wheeler was taken off in 1820. It is centrally situated upon the north border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of several small streams flowing in a general southwest direction. The principal streams are Five Mile, Ten Mile, and Twelve Mile Creeks. The valley at Plattsburgh Village is 1,400 feet above tide, and the hills are 300 to 400 feet higher. **Prattsburgh**, (p. o.,) was incorp. Dec. 7, 1848. It contains a union school, 2 churches, newspaper office,³ and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 639. **Rikers Hollow**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. There are 3 flouring mills and 1 tannery in town. The first settler was Jared Pratt, who came in 1801, and for 2½ years was the only inhabitant.⁴ The first religious services were held at the house of Jared Pratt, by Rev. John Niles, in the fall of 1803. There are eight churches in town; 3 Bap., 2 M. E., 1 Wesleyan Meth., 1 Presb., and 1 Christian.

PULTNEY—named from Sir Wm. Pultney—was formed from Bath, Feb. 12, 1808. Prattsburgh was taken off in 1813, and a part of Urbana in 1848. It lies upon the w. shore of Keuka Lake, and is the n. e. corner town of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, 700 to 900 ft. above the level of the lake. The declivities along the lake shore are broken by numerous narrow ravines formed by small streams. **Harmonyville**, (Pultney p. o.,) and **Bluffport**, (South Pultney p. o.,) are small villages. **Culicksville**, a landing on the lake, has a storehouse and 10 houses. Settlement commenced in 1802.⁵ Rev. Ephraim Eggleston, the first settled preacher, removed to the town in 1805.

RATHBONE—named from Gen. Ransom Rathbone, a settler—was formed from Addison, Cameron, and Woodhull, March 28, 1756. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of a high, rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Canisteo River and a branch of Tuscarora Creek. The upland is 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. Naked and precipitous ledges of rock crop out on the hillsides along the valleys. **Rath-**

¹ Adam Brotzman and Andrew Craig were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Sally Brotzman; and the first marriage, that of Samuel Gray and Polly Simpson. Nicholas Brotzman was the first keeper. Amanda Smith taught the first school.

² Col. Lindley served with the Jersey Blues during the Revolutionary War. In his migration to his new home he was accompanied by his two sons Samuel and Eleazar, his son-in-law, Ezekiel Mulford and John Seelye, and a man named David Cook. The first child born was Eliza Mulford, Aug. 10, 1792; the first marriage, that of David Cook, Jr., and Elizabeth Cady; and the first death, that of Col. Eleazar Lindley, in June, 1794. Joseph Miller taught the first school, near the Pennsylvania line, in 1793; the widow of Col. Lindley kept the first inn, on the w. bank of the river; and John P. Ryers, the first store. The first sawmill was erected by Col. Lindley.

³ *Prattsburgh Advertiser*; weekly. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1867.

⁴ Rev. John Niles, David Buell, Sam'l. Tuthill, and Capt. Joel Pratt came into town in 1803; William P. Curtis, Pomery Hull, and Salisbury Burton, in 1804; Noah Niles, Cyril Ward, Aaron Bull, Enoch Niles, Harmon Fowler,

Rufus Blodgett, and Stephen Hall, in 1805. They were all originally from New England. The first child born was Marlette Pratt, in 1802; the first death, a daughter of Wm. P. Curtis, drowned, in 1801; and the first marriage, that of Isaac Pardee and Patty Waldo, in 1806. The first school was taught in a church by Horace Bell, in 1806-07; the first inn was kept by Aaron Bull, the same year; the first mill was erected on Five Mile Creek, by Robert Porter. Capt. Joel Pratt was a large proprietor of the town, and the first settlement was conducted wholly under his encouragement and leadership.

⁵ The first settlers were Samuel Miller, John Van Camp, G. F. Fitzsimmons, and John Block; James and George Simms, Henry Hoffman, Abraham Bennett, and Shadrach Norris settled in the town in 1805; and Samuel and Nath'l Wallis, John Ells, Wm. White, James Daily, Erastus Glass, Harmon Emmons, and Seth Pierce in 1806. The first marriage was that of Christopher Tomer and Jane Miller, in 1809; and the first death, that of a child of James Daily, in 1806. Melchior Waggoner built the first sawmill, in 1810, and the first gristmill, in 1814. Shadrach Norris kept the first inn, 1807; and Augustus Tyler, the first store, in 1805. The first school was taught by Polly Wentworth, in 1806.

boneville, (p. o.) on Canisteo River, is a station on the Eric Railway, and contains one church, a flouring mill, and 40 houses. **West Addison**, (p. o.) and **Cameron Mills**, (p. o.), are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1793-95.¹

THURSTON—named from Wm. R. Thurston—was formed from Cameron, Feb. 28, 1844. It is an interior town, lying just s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a high, broken upland, forming a portion of the dividing ridge between Cohocton and Canisteo Rivers. The summits of the hills are 500 to 600 feet above the river valleys. The streams are Stockings Creek, in the n. w., and Otter Creek, flowing in deep, narrow ravines bordered by steep hillsides. **Merchantville**, (p. o.) in the e. part has a population of 130; **Bonny Hill**, in the n. w. part, **Risingville**, (p. o.) in the w., **Thurston**, (p. o.) in the n., and **South Thurston**, are small places. Wm. Smith, Luke Bonny, and Anderson Carpenter, were settlers at Bonny Hill in 1813.² There are 3 M. E., and 1 Chris. ch. in town.

TROUPSBURGH—named from Robert Troup, general agent of the Pultney estate—was formed from “*Middletown*” (now Addison) and Canisteo, Feb. 12, 1808. Parts of Greenwood and Jasper were taken off in 1827, and a part of Woodhull in 1828. A part of Canisteo was annexed April 4, 1818. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of small streams. The highest summits are 2,500 ft. above tide and are the highest points in the co. Troups Creek, flowing s., is the principal stream. **Troupsburgh**, (p. o.) on Troup Creek, near the centre of the town, has 100 inhabitants. **South Troupsburgh**, **East Troupsburgh**, **West Troupsburgh**, and **Young Hickory**, are p. offices and small villages. The pioneer settler was Samuel B. Rice, from Conn., who located e. of the centre of the town in 1805.³ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed at the house of Samuel Cady, by Rev. Parker Buell, first preacher.

TUSCARORA—was formed from Addison, Dec. 13, 1859, including township No. 1, 3d Range of the Phelps and Gorham Tract. It lies on the s. line of the co. on Tuscarora Creek, and is a broken upland, with a general inclination to the n. and e. **South Addison**, (p. o.) **Addison Hill**, (p. o.) and **Tuscarora Centre**, are small villages.

URBANA—was form from Bath, April 17, 1822. A part was annexed to Bath, in 1839, a part of Wheeler was annexed in 1839, and a part of Pultney, in 1848. It lies at the head of Keuka or Crooked Lake, n. e. of the centre of the co., and is divided by Pleasant Valley, which is a continuation of the lake, into two series of highlands, rising 800 to 1,000 feet above it. Cold Spring Creek rises in this valley and flows into the lake. This town has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the grape, and the cultivation of the vine, and manufacture of wine, have of late years grown into an important business. **Hammondspoint**, (p. o.) named from Lazarus Hammond, its first settler, is located at the head of the lake, and has 4 churches, (Meth., Presb., Episc., and R. C.) a foundry, a packing and grape-box factory,⁴ and 602 inhabitants. It is the headquarters of the grape and wine interests of this part of the State. Vine culture began as a business in 1854, and now there are from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of grapes in Pleasant Valley and around Keuka Lake. The average yield is 3,000 pounds per acre. Two wine companies, in 1870, had 425 acres, and pressed 1,049 tons of grapes for wine. Both still and sparkling wines are made. Large quantities of grapes are sold as fruit, and the business is steadily increasing. The grapes are mostly sent by steamer to Penn Yan, and thence by R. R. to market. **North Urbana**, (p. o.) in the n. e. part, **Cold Spring**, in Pleasant Valley, and **Mount**

¹ James Hadley and Wm. Benham were the first settlers. Among the early settlers were Isaac and Jonathan Tracy, Martin Young, Wm. Morey, Moses Powers, Zephaniah Townsend, Thos. Maybury, and Saml. Colgrave. Isaac Tracy built the first sawmill, in 1806; Lemanuel Benham kept the first inn, in 1804, and Gen. Rathbone the first store in 1842.

² Amos Dickinson settled in 1814; and Joseph Fluent at Bonny Hill in 1817. The first settlers at Aldrich settlement were William Jack, Samuel Fisk, and Thomas Aldrich, in 1823. The first child born was Irene Smith, in 1813; the first marriage, that of Joseph Fluent and Fanny Dickinson, in 1818; and the first death, that of Anderson Carpenter, killed by the falling of a tree, in 1817. The first school was taught at Bonny Hill, by Caroline Vinan, in 1818; the first store was kept by Harlow Sears, at Merchantville. No tavern was ever kept in the town, and no license was ever granted to sell liquor.

³ Peter Young and Peter Dalson, from Addison, settled near Mr. Rice, in 1806; Lieut. Reynolds and Jonathan Rogers settled at the same place in 1809, Geo. Martin in 1810, and James Works in 1811. The first child born was Polly Young; the first marriage, that of Zebulon Tubbs and Sarah Rice; and the first death, that of Jeremiah Martin. Abner Thomas taught the first school, a little e. of Troupsburgh Village; Lieut. Reynolds kept the first inn, 4 miles from the Centre; and Ichabod C. Leahy the first store, two mi. from the Centre. Geo. Martin erected the first grist-mill, at Troupsburgh Village.

⁴ The sale of grape boxes from 20,000 in 1863, has increased to 350,000 in 1870, every year showing a great and rapid increase.

The Fruit and Wine Reporter is a monthly paper devoted to the interests expressed in the title. 8 pages. Size, 21 by 32. Terms, \$1. Edited by A. L. Underwood, and printed at Bath.

Washington, in the s. e. part, are small villages. Samuel Barkers, a native of Conn. came hither from Penn. in 1793.¹

WAYLAND—named in honor of Rev. Francis Wayland, of R. I., was formed from Cohocton and Dansville, April 12, 1848. A part of Fremont was taken off in 1854, and a part annexed in 1860. It is the most western town upon the n. border of the county. Its surface is an upland, rolling in the n. and moderately hilly in the s. It forms a portion of the watershed between Susquehanna River and Lake Ontario; and its highest summits are 1,600 to 1,800 feet above tide. The streams are small creeks and brooks. Loon and Mud Lakes are situated in a valley in the s. part of the town, and their waters flow in opposite directions. The outlet of the former is subterranean for half a mile; and where it comes to the surface it is in sufficient volume to form a valuable mill stream. **Wayland Depot**, (p. o.) in the n. e. part of the town, contains 40 dwellings. It is a station on the Rochester Division of the Erie R. R., has 2 churches; Meth., and Christian, and about 200 dwellings, a tannery, planing-mill, 2 sawmills, etc. **Patchins Mills**, is a small village, near the centre, with a tannery. **Perkinsville**, (p. o.) has 2 churches, a gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 50 houses. Settlement began about 1806-7. Thos. Bowles, and John H. Miller, being the first settlers.²

WAYNE—named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne—was formed, as “*Frederickstown*,” March 18, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Reading, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1806, Orange, Schuyler co., in 1813, and Barrington, Yates co., and Tyrone, Schuyler co., in 1822. A part was annexed to Tyrone, April 17, 1854. It is situated upon Keuka Lake, on the e. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, 400 to 600 feet high, descending abruptly to the lake. Little Lake is a beautiful sheet of water lying along the east border. The Sodus Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R. is projected through this town. **Wayne**,³ (p. o.) on the line of Tyrone, Schuyler co., is a small village. **Wayne Four Corners**, is a p. o. **North Urbana**, (p. o.) is on the w. line. **Keuka**, is a small place on the lake shore. The first settlement was made in 1791, by Zephaniah Hoff, Henry Mapes, Widow Jennings, and Solomon Wixson.⁴ Rev. Ephraim Sanford, (Bap.,) was one of the first settlers, and for many years the only clergymen in town.

WEST UNION—was formed from Greenwood, April 25, 1845. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 2,000 to 2,400 feet above tide. Bennetts Creek is the principal stream. Lumbering was formerly an important business, but has now become secondary to dairying. **Rexville**, (p. o.) is a thriving village, with 2 churches, a mill, &c. **Wileysville**, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. part. **West Union**, is a p. o. The first settler was Abraham V. Olmsted, who located at Rexville in 1822.⁵ The first church (M. E.) was formed at Rexville in 1831. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

WHEELER—named from Capt. Silas Wheeler, first settler—was formed from Bath and Prattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Urbana in 1839. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Five Mile and Ten Mile Creeks and of several small lateral streams. **Mitchellville**, (p. o.,) and **Wheeler Centre**, (Wheeler p. o.,) are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1799, by Capt. Silas Wheeler, from Albany co.⁶ Rev. Ephraim Eggleston (Bap.) conducted the first religious services, in 1802. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

¹ Capt. Amos Stone, Wm. and Ephraim Aulls, Capt. John and James Strether, Eli Read, Wm. Barney, and Nathan Daniels were also early settlers. Gen. Geo. McClure built the first gristmill, at Cold Spring. The first child born was Samuel Baker, Jr., the first marriage, that of Jonathan Barney and Polly Aulls, in 1794; and the first death, that of John Phillips, in Sept. of the same year. Eliphatha Norris taught the first school, in 1795, at Pleasant Valley; Caleb Chapman kept the first inn, at N. Urbana; Henry A. Townsend the first store, at Cold Spring, in 1815; John Shethler built the first sawmill, in Pleasant Valley, in 1795.

² Among the early settlers were Adam Zimmerman, David Brown, — Kaizer, Stephen Hicks, Thos. Begole, Solomon, James, and Eliza Brownson, Isaac, Willie, Willie, Walter and Dr. Warren Patchin, Dennis Hess, Benj. Perkins, and Samuel Draper. The first sawmill was built by Benj. Perkins; and the first gristmill, by Pugdall Cameron and Abijah Fowler, in 1816. Saml. Taggart kept the first inn, in 1827; and James L. Monier, the first store, in 1830. The first school was taught by Thos. Wilbur, in 1811.

³ Locally known as “Wayne Hotel.”

⁴ Enos Joseph and James Silsbee, Abraham Hendricks, Joshua Smith, John Holdridge, Elijah Reynolds, and Ephraim Tyler were among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Elizabeth Wixson, Nov. 8, 1793; and the first marriage, that of Ephraim Sanford, Jr., and Julia Hoff. Jas. Silsbee kept the first store, and Enos Silsbee the first inn. The first school was taught by Nathaniel Frisbie in 1797.

⁵ The late settlement of this town was owing to the fact that a large share of the land was owned in England and by heirs under age. Among the first settlers were Fred. Hunter, Wm. Burger, and Wm. Bray, from Delaware co., who came in 1823 and located near Rexville. John Wiley, Wm. Fisher, and Benjamin Wilks settled at Wileysville in 1839. Uriah Stevens taught the first school; Chas. Rexford kept the first inn, and Walter B. Olmsted the first store at Rexville. John Wiley built the first saw and grist mill, in 1849-50.

⁶ Nathan Rose, Wm. Holmes, and Turner Gardner settled in town in 1799; Col. Jonathan Barney and Thomas Aulls in 1800; Philip Murphy in 1802; and Otto F. Marshall, and others, named Bear, Ferval, and Rife, in 1803. William,

WOODHULL—named from Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, of the Revolution—was formed from Troupsburgh and Addison, Feb. 18, 1828. A part of Rathbone was taken off in 1856. It lies on the State line, and is a hilly upland, drained by Tuscarora Creek. It is well adapted to dairying, and has some excellent dairy farms. **Woodhull**, (p. o.,) has 2 churches, a printing office,¹ a steam flouring mill with sawmill attached, a cabinet shop, with planing, turning, &c., using steam; a wool carding and cloth dressing establishment, a foundry and plow factory, 2 carriage shops, &c., an academy and 392 inhabitants. **Hedgesville**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. n. of Woodhull, has a church, steam flour and sawmill, and 100 inhabitants. **East Woodhull**, is a p. o. Settlement was begun in 1805, by Stephen Dolson, Daniel Johnson, Patrick Breakhill, Bethuel Tubbs, and Samuel B. Rice.² It has 3 churches; Meth., Bap., and Union.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.



THIS county was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It occupies the e. part of Long Island, embracing about two-thirds of its area, and includes several smaller islands off the e. and n. coasts. It is centrally distant 138 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,200 square mi. The e. extremity of the island is divided by Great and Little Peconic and Gardners Bays into two narrow, unequal branches, between which are Gardners, Shelter, and Robins Islands. A chain of islands extends from the n. branch nearly to the Conn. shore. A beach composed of alluvial sand and shingle, broken only by occasional inlets, skirts the s. shore of the island, enclosing several large, irregular bays, the principal of which are Great South, East, Shinnecock, and Mecox Bays. "This great beach is a line of Spits and Islands. One of the islands is about 25 mi. long, with a breadth of a few hundred yards. They are all narrow and long; and when above the reach of the surf they are covered by a labyrinth of hillocks of drifted sand, imitating almost all the variety of form which snow drifts present after a storm."

The action of the waves and winds is gradually extending this beach. Off the s. coast the sea is shallow, and sandbars at a considerable distance from the beach approach so near the surface as to break the waves into a surf. The traveler along the beach is seldom out of sight of a wreck, and life-boat stations, and apparatus for their use are located at about 30 different points along the s. shore of the island. There are 15 wreck masters appointed by law in this co., whose duty it is to afford all possible aid and protection, and private interests have provided means for affording prompt assistance in cases of vessels in distress. An irregular range of hills extends e. and w. through the co., a little n. of the centre. A second range, commencing in Brookhaven, extends into the s. branch of the island, terminating at Canoe Place and reappearing farther e. as the Shinnecock Hills. Along the n. border of the co. the surface is somewhat broken, but in the s. it is very level. In the n. part are several fresh water lakes, and a few in the central and w. parts, the principal of which is Lake Ronkonkoma, on the w. border of Brookhaven. The principal streams are Peconic River in the e., and the Conetquot in the central part. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam, moderately fertile along the coasts; but in some parts the surface consists of almost sterile plains or barren sandhills. The

son of Jonathan Barney, was born Nov. 1, 1801, and died Dec. 1, 1802,—the first birth and death in town. Hon. Grattan H. Wheeler was a party to the first marriage. Capt. Wheeler built the first sawmill in 1802; and Geo. W. Taylor the first gristmill, in 1803-04. John Beals kept the first inn, in 1820; and Cornelius Younglove, the first store, in 1835. The first school was taught by Uriel Chapin.

¹ *Woodhull News*, weekly; J. D. Adams, editor and prop. Terms, \$100. Size, 16 by 22. Estab. in 1870.

² Caleb Smith settled in the town in 1803. The first birth was that of Polly Smith; the first marriage, that of Levi Rice and Cynthia Tribs; and the first death, that of Benj. Tubbs. Caleb Smith built the first gristmill in 1805; Ichabod C. Leach kept the first store, and Josiah Tubbs the first inn. The first school was taught by Abner Thomas.

interior of the island, from near the foot of the hills to within one or two mi. of South Bay, is occupied by the "brush plains," which are sparsely inhabited and hardly susceptible of cultivation. The woodland on the barren region in the middle of this co. has repeatedly suffered from disastrous fires in dry seasons. By an act passed May 2, 1863, any person kindling fires on his own land and suffering them to extend beyond, is deemed to have done so negligently, and is liable to all damages, unless he can show beyond doubt that there was no negligence on his part, and that the fires spread beyond his own control. No fires may be set before 4 p. m., and then only with sufficient help and implements at hand to prevent spreading. Disastrous running fires occurred in 1844, 1845, and 1862, sweeping everything before them. The timber, however, grows rapidly, and a few years is sufficient to produce a new crop. Along the coast are extensive salt marshes. No native rock is found within this co.; and the whole island, except a few rocks near Hellgate, appears to belong to the drift formation or to have been formed as a strand of the sea. The waters of the sea are slowly encroaching upon the land of the e. and n. parts.

The various branches of agriculture form the leading industrial pursuits, and corn, potatoes, turnips, wheat, and culinary vegetables are raised with great advantage, but not without heavy expenditures for manures. The light sandy soils, with suitable management, becomes highly productive. The smaller fruits are cultivated to a larger extent on the north shore. Immense numbers of the fish known as "Moss Bunkers," (*Alosa Menhaden*), are caught in seines for manure, and are used as a top dressing, or rotted with sea weed, earth and other articles. The presence of this fertilizer can be detected at a great distance by the odor. Guano, ashes, and other fertilizers are purchased in large quantities for use in this county. The manufacture of fish-guano and oil from fish, is carried on at several places in the east part of the co. Salt was formerly made from sea water at Sag Harbor. Ship building and brick making have also been important industries. Whaling was first conducted in open boats from the shore, until it became necessary to send ships upon long voyages to distant seas. The primitive whale boat may still be seen along the shore, at a few places, mounted bottom upward, upon a low staging, with harpoon, lines and oars in readiness to launch at short notice, and occasional opportunities occur for pursuing the whale, as in primitive times.

Companies for Fishing Purposes, in the salt waters of Suffolk co. for taking fish not used for food, may be formed under act of April 11, 1868.

Oysters and clams abound in the bays and seas around the island, and the taking of these for market, supports many persons along the shore. An act of April 15, 1870, forbids the taking of shell fish in South Bay by a dredge or drag, and the taking of oysters, clams, &c., from any public or private bed, in these waters, between sunset and sunrise is forbidden. Spau or seed oysters may not be taken between June 15th, and Sept. 15th, under a heavy penalty.

The Long Island R. R. extends centrally through the co. from Hunters Point to Greenport, with a branch from Hicksville to Northport, and another from Manor to Sag Harbor. The former branch is designed to connect with the Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R., and it is probable that it will be ultimately extended further eastward. It is also proposed to extend it southward to Manor. The South Side R. R. of L. I. extends from Brooklyn to Patchogue, and will also probably be continued further eastward. These railroads, by opening easy communication with the city, have rendered this county desirable for summer residence. Many hotels and large boarding houses have been established, and the summer population in these, and in private families, is greatly increased every year, the growing demand for summer homes being met by still larger accommodations.

The county seat is located at Riverhead. The courthouse is a fine two story brick building, situated near the depot, and contains the usual county offices, and accommodations for the sheriff's family. The jail, situated in rear of the courthouse, is a two story stone octagonal building. The county clerk's office is a fireproof brick building.

There are town poorhouses in most of the towns of Suffolk co., but none for the co. They are about, however, to abandon this system, and are now building a county house at Yaphank Station, on a farm of 200 acres. It is to be done in July, 1871.

Long Island was originally occupied by several distinct tribes of Indians. These were the "Canarsees," occupying Kings co. and a part of Jamaica; the "Rockaways," the country about Rockaway and parts of Jamaica and Newtown; the Mattinecocks," the w. side of the

island, from Flushing to the e. line of Huntington; the "Nessequogs," the country from the e. line of Huntington to Stony Brook; the "Setaukets," that form Stony Brook to Wading River; the "Cochogues," all the n. branch of the island e. of Wading River; the "Merecokes" and "Mureapeques," the country upon the s. side of the islands w. of Suffolk co.; the "Leentogues," the country from the w. line of the co. to the e. part of Islip; the "Patchogues," from the e. line of Islip to the w. part of Southampton; the "Shinnecocks," the country around Canoe Plase, and thence e. to Easthampton; the "Montauks," that are now included in the town of Easthampton; and the "Manhassets," occupying Shelter Island. Of all these tribes there now remain but few individuals in Islip and Brookhaven, about 175 at Shimnecock, and 12 persons on Montauk Point. They have lost all knowledge of their language, using only the English, and are intelligent and civilized. They have intermarried to a considerable extent with negroes, and are probably of more than half African blood.

The earliest settlement within the co. was made in 1639, on Gardners Island, under title derived from James Farret, agent of the Earl of Stirling, to whom a grant of the whole of Long Island had been made by the Plymouth Company. Southold and Southampton were settled in 1640, Easthampton in 1648, Shelter Island in 1652, Huntington in 1653, Brookhaven in 1655, and Smithtown in 1668, by English immigrants from New England. These settlers were strongly imbued with Puritan doctrines and zealously devoted to their strict observance. They naturally sought alliance with the adjacent New England colonies, to whom they were warmly attached, and with whom they were closely united until they were brought under the government of New York. Among the first measures taken by the colonists was the establishment of religious worship and schools, which in most of the towns date from the first or second year of settlement. These were commonly supported by tax, often levied in kind, and sometimes coupled with privileges and grants that are still recognized.

The patents granted by the New York governors created corporations, with municipal powers and privileges which were liberal for that period. These have never been changed, and are still valid. The rights were of two classes,—one belonging to all who might gain a residence and citizenship within the town, and the other pertaining only to the persons named in the patents and their heirs at law. During the revolution many of the inhabitants of the county espoused the cause of the colonists; but after the battle of Long Island the British ascendancy was complete, and few opportunities occurred for assisting in the popular movement. Several bold and successful incursions were made by partisan corps; but the armed occupation of the island was at no time interrupted. During the latter part of the war of 1812, an English fleet was stationed off the eastern coast; but few depredations were committed. The history of the co. from that day to the present is only the record of the industrial pursuits of a thriving people. No distinct military organization was formed in this co. during the late war, the men who enlisted being scattered through the various regiments as opportunity or inducements favored.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brookhaven..	9,923	10,159	10,159	741	937	536	826	935	905	808	904	801	977	789	864
E. Hampton..	2,267	2,311	2,351	224	200	178	179	220	223	214	180	217	205	212	139
Huntington ..	8,924	7,809	10,704	606	721	611	764	640	942	771	848	807	1,068	857	1,008
Islip.....	3,845	4,243	4,597	279	260	237	250	826	819	331	233	430	323	377	333
Riverhead...	3,044	3,226	3,461	346	239	333	253	307	303	371	290	402	329	423	346
Shelter Island..	506	570	686	60	17	30	26	55	29	43	32	63	37	64	47
Smithtown...	2,130	2,085	2,136	131	167	110	168	169	177	130	151	155	210	682	507
Southampton..	9,803	6,194	6,135	637	502	509	438	751	409	730	418	765	472	159	142
Southold	5,633	6,272	6,715	602	476	571	476	744	571	660	496	728	606	671	630
Total.....	43,275	42,869	46,924	3,756	3,519	3,329	3,379	4,327	4,038	4,083	3,572	4,528	4,227	4,234	4,066

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SUFFOLK COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	407,091	\$8,734,041	\$2,212,059	\$10,996,094	\$19,303,33	\$4,398 43	\$9,787 89	\$22,836 39	0.51	
1860..	423,889	8,851,074	2,119,525	10,970,599	\$12,056,506	20,297 54	16,455 89	37,165 73	0.69	
1861..	418,967	8,854,957	2,067,275	10,922,232	\$12,050,506	20,791 38	13,652 79	39,037 89	0.66	
1862..	415,699	8,851,007	2,116,630	10,947,687	\$12,050,506	22,192 93	13,684 60	34,411 73	0.69	
1863..	415,532	8,670,730	2,136,575	10,807,365	\$8,452,186	19,059 98	16,210 96	6,339 14	25,921 90	0.93
1864..	417,889	8,779,534	2,307,425	11,086,159	\$8,536,573	170,712 14	19,402 17	6,402 43	38,414 59	2.75
1865..	426,313	8,861,616	2,143,835	11,069,151	9,077,986	195,360 93	16,513 73	6,303 50	35,517 60	2.80
1866..	427,573	8,926,369	2,117,070	11,045,159	9,608,451	33,978 58	69,886 67	7,206 34	46,240 67	1.61
1867..	429,267	9,069,558	2,122,325	11,191,863	10,045,159	40,503 61	64,716 92	12,556 45	63,706 76	1.88
1868..	431,446	9,176,637	2,057,125	11,273,812	16,611,883	101,231 66	18,319 94	13,302 35	48,420 59	1.70
1869..	430,462	9,385,257	2,016,700	11,431,957	11,123,312	94,011 67	18,161 77	13,904 76	48,666 68	1.58
1870..	421,445	9,583,132	2,152,950	11,746,082	11,431,957	93,977 02	27,000 00	14,239 95	69,738 30	1.87

BROOKHAVEN—was patented by Gov. Nicoll, March 13, 1666, with the powers then commonly given to a township, and this was confirmed in 1686 by Gov. Dongan. It was org. as a town March 7, 1788. It extends across the whole breadth of Long Island, near the centre of the co., having about 20 miles of coast on the Sound, and 30 on South Bay. The beach to the south of the Bay, extends along the whole ocean front. Patchogue and Bellport Bays, are parts of the Great South Bay. Old Man's Harbor, Port Jefferson, Conscience, Setauket, and Flaxport Bays, are on the n. shore. The necks or capes, are Crane Neck, Old Field Point, Little Neck, Dyer's Neck, Mount Misery, and Rocky Point. A lower range of hills extends through the town near the n. border, but otherwise it is generally level. The Peconic, Connecticut, and several smaller streams drain its surface, and there are several deep ponds of pure water without visible outlets. Along these streams and on the shore at Mastic and Fire Place Necks, as well as on the beach of South Bay, salt meadows occur.

Port Jefferson, (p. o.), on a bay of this name on the n. shore, has a good harbor, and has 3 churches, a printing office,² limited manufactures and some ship building. Pop. about 1,500. **Setauket**, (p. o.), on a bay of the same name, has 3 churches, 4 ship yards, a mill, &c. Pop. about 1,200. **Stony Brook**, (p. o.) near the line of Smithtown, has 2 churches, and about 700 inhabitants. **Mount Sinai**, (p. o.) on Old Man's Harbor, has 2 churches. Pop. 350. **Millers Place**, (p. o.) **Rocky Point**, and **Woodville**, are hamlets on the n. coast. **Patchogue**, (p. o.) on a bay of this name, is the present terminus of the S. S. R. R. It has 4 churches, a union school, and manufactories of twine paper, cotton ropes and flour. Pop. about 3,000. **Bellport**, (p. o.) on the w. side of the bay of this name, has a church, academy, and some shipbuilding. **Blue Point**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, is a hamlet, **Fire Place**, (p. o.) on Bellport Bay, has a church, and some 50 houses. **Centre Moriches**, (p. o.) **West Moriches**, (Moriches p. o.) **East Moriches**, (p. o.) and **Setauket**, are small villages, the first with 3 churches. **Yaphank**, (p. o.) a sta. on the L. I. R. R. has 3 churches and 50 houses, the new county poorhouse, and 2 mills. **South Haven**, (p. o.) has a church and 20 houses, and is situated on Connecticut River, so called. **Mastic**, (p. o.) is a hamlet on a stream of this name. **Middle Island**, (p. o.) has 2 churches and 2 schools;³ **Selden**, (p. o.) **New Village**, (Lake Grove p. o.) and **Coram**, (p. o.) have each one church, and they are hamlets in the central part. **Manor**, (Manorville p. o.) is a point on the L. I. R. R., where the Sag Harbor branch joins the main line. **Waverly**, (Holtsville p. o.) **Wampmissic**, (p. o.) and **Medford**, are hamlets and r. r. stations. **Fire**

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 626,000. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
1850	143,612	210,292	353,903
1855	163,819	260,571	424,390
1860	149,182	215,972	364,254
1865	148,661	230,537	379,218

²Independent Press, (Dem.) weekly, Harvey Markham, ed. and pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50. Begun at Stony Brook in August, 1865. Removed to this place in 1868.

³Brookhaven Echo, weekly, J. B. Slade, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870. Printed at Riverhead, and published at Middle Island.

Island, (p. o.) is a place of seaside resort, with large hotel, &c., in front of Islip, and connected with Babylon by stage and steamboat. **Ronkonkoma**, (p. o.) is at the lake of this name near the line of Islip. Its station is named **Lakeland**. The U. S. have a lighthouse at Oldfield Point on the Sound, built in 1823, and rebuilt in 1855, and one on the e. side of Fire Island inlet on the Atlantic, built in 1826, and rebuilt in 1858. It is 166 feet above the sea, has a first order lens apparatus, revolves once in a minute, and is visible 19 miles. Settlement was begun in this town in 1655 by a colony from near Boston, the lands being bought of the Setauket Indians and confirmed by those of Montauk.¹ The settlement was received under Connecticut in 1661. A tract between Islip and Bellport on the s. side was bought by John Winthrop in 1666, and confirmed in 1680. Col. Wm. Smith, bought Little Neck, Oct. 22, 1686, and a large tract on the Connecticut River, so called, extending northward to the centre of the co., in 1691. A tract of 3,731 acres is still assessed to one of his descendants in this town. Fort St. George, a British Port on South Bay, was surprised and taken Nov. 21, 1780, by a party under Maj. Tallmadge, from Ct. Gen Woodhull, Pres. of the 2d and 3d Congress, Gen. Wm. Floyd one of the "Signers," Col. Richard Floyd and Maj. Wm. H. Smith were residents, and Maj. Benj. Tallmadge were natives of this town. There are now 33 churches in town: 9 Presb., 5 Cong., 3 Prot. Ep., 10 Meth. Ep., 1 Meth. Prot., 3 Bap., and 2 Af. Meth.

EAST HAMPTON—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, March 13, 1666,² and confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Dec. 9, 1686. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies at the e. extremity of Long Island, s. of Gardners Bay and Long Island Sound, and includes Gardners Island. The e. part consists of a narrow peninsula, to which the name, Montauk, is applied. Upon the n. coast are several large bays, some of them nearly landlocked. The principal of these are Northwest, Three Mile, Acabonac, and Napeague Harbors, and Fort Pond Bay. In the central and w. parts the surface is mostly level or gently undulating; but along the coast upon the s. is a belt of low, shifting sand ridges; and the e. part is broken by low, irregular hills, some of which attain an elevation of 100 ft. above the sea. Near the coast in the s. part of the town and upon the peninsula are several fresh water ponds. The principal of these are Great, Fort, Oyster, Hook, and Georgica Ponds. Upon the main portion of the peninsula of Montauk the soil is fertile, but its neck is a sandy waste. Stock raising forms the leading occupation; and to that pursuit Gardners Island contains 3,300 acres, and Montauk Point are exclusively devoted. A tract of about 9,000 acres, embracing the entire e. portion of the town, is devoted wholly to pasture. It is owned by a company, incorp. as tenants in common, whose affairs are managed by a board of 7 trustees elected annually. Twelve trustees are chosen annually, to whom are committed the management of the town commons, the meadow beaches, and the waters within the bays, the privileges of which are enjoyed by all citizens. A town poorhouse is located on a small farm about 2 mi. w. of East Hampton Village. A lighthouse was built on Cedar Island at the entrance of Sag Harbor, in 1839, and refitted in 1855. Another was erected on Gardners Island in 1855. The lighthouse, on Montauk Point, was first erected in 1795, and refitted in 1860. It is 97 feet high, 172 feet above the sea, has a flashing light and first order lens apparatus. **East Hampton**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, a mile from the beach, is a small quiet village, with strong marks of antiquity, and pleasant historical associations. Clinton Academy was founded at this place in 1784, and on a memorial from this institution, the law establishing the Regents of the University, was passed.

Amaganset, (p. o.) a scattered village about 2 mi. e. of East Hampton, contains one church. Pop. 300. **Springs**, (p. o.) near Acabonac Harbor, and **Wainscott**, in the s. w. corner of the town, are hamlets. **Sag Harbor**, (p. o.) is partly in this town. The first settlement in this town, and the first English settlement in the State, was made on Gardners Island in 1639, by Lyon Gardner.³ Settlement in the west part of the town was com-

¹ The family names of these settlers were Woodhull, Hawkins, Whitehaire, Jenner, Perring, Gibb, Satterly, Biggs, Tooker, Rogers, Fancy, Longbotham, Lane, Floyd, Muney, Seward, Wade, Sayler, Smith, Avery, Dayton, Davis, Thomas, Baylis, Thompson, Ward, Roe, Budd, Brooks, Williams, Woolley, Akerley, Combs, Waring, Mapes, Thorp, Elwaine, Brewster, Poole, Sharpe, Burnet, Helme, Garlick, Moget, Pierce, and Ware. Many of these names are still common on the island. By a vote of the inhabitants, taken July 13, 1657, the trustees of the town were directed to establish a school, and Francis Williamson was employed as a teacher, at a salary of £30 per annum. The first mill was erected at Stony Brook, in 1690.—*Thompson's History Long Island*, 2d ed., I, 408.

² The trustees named in the patent were John Mulford, Thos. Baker, Thos. Chatfield, Jeremiah Concklyn, Stephen Hedges, Thos Osborne, Sr., and John Osborne.—*Patents*, I, 81. See, Office.

³ This island was purchased from Jas. Farrett, agent of the Earl of Stirling, March 10, 1639. Elizabeth Gardner—born upon the island, Sept. 14, 1641—was the first child of English parents born within the present limits of this State. The pirate, Kidd, visited the island in 1699, and buried a quantity of gold, silver, and jewels, which were afterward recovered, by commissioners sent from Boston for that purpose. A piece of cloth of gold presented by Capt. Kidd to Mrs. Gardner was in existence a few years since, and may be still preserved.

menced in 1648, upon lands purchased of the Montauk Indians, by a company of English families from Lynn, Mass.¹ The government of the colony was purely democratic. The people met in "General Court," and enacted laws, appointed civil and ministerial officers, and acted upon appeals from the decisions of their magistrates. Three magistrates, a recorder, a secretary, and a constable were annually elected. Lands were allotted to individuals, and could not be alienated without the approval of the General Court. In Dec. 1653, they adopted the laws of Conn.; and from 1657 to 1667 they were united with that colony. The inhabitants sided with the colonists in the disputes which led to the Revolution. In June, 1775, an "Association" favoring the measures of the Continental Congress was formed, and its articles were signed by every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms.² Rev. Thomas James, the first pastor in the town, settled in 1651.

HUNTINGTON—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, Nov. 30, 1666. The patent was renewed Aug. 2, 1688, and again Oct. 5, 1694. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788, at which time Eatons Neck and Crab Meadow were annexed. The w. line was established Feb. 17, 1787, and Lloyds Neck was set off to Oyster Bay in 1788. This is the town of the co. It extends across the island, and has 10 mi. of coast on Long Island Sound and 6 on Great South Bay. It also includes about half of Oak Island Beach, and Cedar and several smaller islands in Great South Bay. The n. shore is deeply indented by Huntington Bay, from which Lloyds Harbor extends to the w., Huntington Harbor to the s., and Northport Bay to the e. Centreport and Northport Harbors branch off upon the s. of the latter bay, and two smaller arms upon the n. w. Great, Little, and Eatons Necks, are peninsulas formed by these bays and harbors. Groups of low hills extends through the centre, and the surface 2 to 3 mi. from the sound is broken; but elsewhere it is comparatively level. The industrial pursuits are various; whaling, fishing, and taking oysters and clams are of some of the leading occupations. The planting of oysters in the waters of this town is regulated by an act of March 31, 1866. Shipbuilding and manufactures receive considerable attention. At the annual election 7 trustees are chosen, to whose care the management of the town property is committed. Most of the public lands were sold, (about 3,000 acres,) at \$5.40 per acre in 1853. The town poor-house is located near Huntington Village. A lighthouse was built upon the point of Eatons Neck in 1798, and refitted in 1858. It is 60 feet high, and 142 feet above the ground. **Huntington**, (p. o.,) near the head of Huntington Harbor, contains 6 churchs, a flourishing union school, a printing office³ and a limited number of manufacturing establishments. Population 2,433. It is 2½ mi. from the R. R. station of this name on the Northport Branch of the L. I. R. R. **Cold Spring**, (Cold Spring Harbor p. o.,) on the e. side of Cold Spring Harbor, has 3 churches, a small amount of ship building and manufactures of limited extent. Population 730. It was formerly noted as a whaling port, but the business has declined within a few years. At the beginning of 1870, 4 ships and a brig, amounting to 1,293 tons, were engaged in the business. **Northport**, (p. o.,) formerly "Great Cow Harbor," is a port and village on the e. side of Northport Harbor. Pop. 1,000. It is connected with Brooklyn by the branch of the L. I. R. R., and a further R. R. connection eastward, is in progress. **Centreport**, (p. o.,) and **Vernon Valley**, are small villages in the n. part. The former was formerly known as "Little Cow Harbor." **Babylon**, (p. o.,) near Great South Bay, is a favorite place of resort for fishing parties, and from its location on the south side railroad, is easy of access. It has a weekly paper.⁴ Population 1,225. **Amityville**, (postoffice,) (formerly "Sweet Hollow," and by the Indians named "Sunguams,") in the southwest part, is on the South Side Railroad. Population 500. **Deer Park**, postoffice, is a station on the L. I. R. R., and is a small village. **Melville**, in the w., and **Commack**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, are small villages; **West Hills**, and **Dix Hills**, (p. o.,) are small villages on the Smithtown turnpike. **Elwood**, is a p. o. Settlement

¹ This purchase was made by the Governors of Conn. and New Haven for the colonists, and was conveyed to them the following year. The tract embraced an area of about 30,000 acres; and the value of the articles given in exchange for it was £30 4s. 8d. The Indians reserved the right of fishing, hunting, and of taking shells for wampum upon the lands sold, and the right to the furs and tails of drift whales.

² John Chatfield, Col. Abram Gardiner, Burnet Miller, Rev. Samuel Buell, Thomas Wickham, and 245 others.—

Hedge's 200th Anniversary Address. In January, 1777, the enemy having armed occupation of the island, required the inhabitants to sign a counter declaration, as the condition of their remaining in quiet occupation of their houses. This declaration was signed by 150, of whom 117 had signed the former paper.—*MSS. State Library.*

³ *Suffolk Bulletin*, (Dem.,) weekly. Jesse L. Smith, ed. & pub. Size, 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1843.

⁴ *South Side Signal*, Henry Livingston, ed. and publisher. Size, 29 by 44. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1869.

begun in this town near the n. shore in 1653, by settlers from Sandwich, Mass.¹ In 1660 they were received under the government of Connecticut, and in 1663, deputies represented the place in the General Court at Hartford. After the surrender of the Dutch in 1664, the whole of Long Island was incorporated with the Government of New York.

ISLIP—was first recognized as a town by the Colonial Government, Nov. 25, 1710, and by the State Legislature, March 7, 1788. It lies w. of the centre of the co., and extends from the s. coast to the middle of the island; it has a coast of about 18 mi. on Great South Bay, and includes Cap Tree, Oak, and several other islands off the s. coast. Numerous narrow inlets from Great South Bay divide the coast into distinct “necks,” of which there are 35 within the limits of the town. The Connetquot River, and Sam-po-wans or Thompsons Brook, are the principal streams. The surface is level, except in the n. part, where it is hilly. The brush plains occupy all the central portion; and near the coast are extensive salt meadows. Upon a tract extending along the bay, and varying in width from one to three miles, the soil is fertile. This part of the town is thickly settled; but the remainder is very thinly inhabited. The L. I. R. R. passes through the n. part of this town, with stations at **Brentwood, North Islip, (Suffolk p. o.) Lakeland, (p. o.) and Holbrook, (p. o.)** The South Shore R. R. passes through the town at about a mile from the bay shore, with stations at **Bay Shore, (p. o., formerly Penataquit,) pop. 1,200. Islip, (p. o.,) Islip Centre, Oakdale Station, (p. o.,) Sayville, (p. o.,) pop. 1,200, and Club House, Bayport, Blue Point,** is a p. o. Islip and Bay Shore are noted resorts for hunting and fishing parties. Islip has 3 churches, and 900 habitants. Between these two villages are the grounds of the “Olympic Boat Club,” and 4 mi. e. of Islip p. o. are the grounds of the “South Side Club,” with a fine club house, 800 acres of ground, and one of the finest trout ponds in the country. Sayville, in the s. e. part, has about 1,200 inhabitants, 4 churches and a fine school house. A railroad station at Thompson’s has been discontinued, and that at Brentwood (formerly “Modern Times”) substituted. It is a mile e. of the old station, and quite a flourishing village.

The Patchoque Indians were formerly occupants of that part of the town e. of Connetquot River, and the Secatogues, or Secatokets, of the part w. of that stream. A large tract was bought in 1683 by Wm. Nicholl, and in 1703 Olof, Philip and Stephen Van Courtland, made another purchase. There are 15 churches in town; 5 Prot. Episc., 4 Meth. Ep., 1 R. C., 2 Presb., 2 Cong., and 1 Reformed.

The planting of oysters in the town of Islip, is regulated by an act passed March 31, 1866. The sum of \$5,000 was granted April 28, 1871, for improving the navigation of the tributaries of Great South Bay. Doxsces Creek, and Patchoque Creek being particularly mentioned as subjects of improvement.

RIVERHEAD—was formed from Southold, March 13, 1792. It lies upon the n. side of the island, between Brookhaven and Southold, and has 16½ mi. of coast upon Long Island Sound. Peconic River and Great Peconic Bay form the south boundary, and Wading River a part of the w. The surface in the s. part is level, but in the n. it is hilly. The shore is lined with high and precipitous bluffs of clay and hardpan. The n. and e. parts of the town are very fertile and highly cultivated. The town poorhouse is located on a farm of 45 acres. **Riverhead, (p. o.,)** an important station on the L. I. R. R., is situated on Peconic River at the head of boat navigation. It is the county seat, and contains the county buildings, 3 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office,² and several manufactories. Pop. 1,296; 1,144 in Riverhead, and 152 in Southampton. From Riverhead e. to the line of Southold, a distance of about 6 mi. upon the “South Road,” is a continuous settlement, which has received at different places the names of **Upper Aquebogue, (p. o.,) Old Aquebogue, and Franklinville.** Old Aquebogue, on Great Peconic Bay, is now known as **Jamesport, (p. o.,)** and station. Franklinville, and **Calverton, (p. o.,)** pop. 323, are stations on the L. I. R. R. **Northville, (Success p. o.,)** in the n. e. part has a church and 40 houses. **Roanoke, (p. o.; Bating Hollow, (p. o.,)** in the north part, is a

¹The names of some of the families residing in the town at the date of Nichols Patent were Titus, Wood, Brush, Green, Wickes, Jones, Rogers, Todd, Sondler, Skidmore, Chichester, Whitson, Bagly, Meggs, Malibow, Deering, Baldwin, Barnett, Ludlum, Adams, Smith, Houldsworth, Cranfield, Soper, French, Foster, Platt, Jarvis, Powell,

Cory, Leverich, Williams, Westcote, Lynch, Benedict, Conkling, Strickling, Tredwell, Porter, Wheeler, Seely, and Ketchum. The first school was established in 1657.

²*Riverhead Weekly News*—J. B. Slade, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1863.

scattered settlement, has 2 churches, and **Wading River**, (p. o.) on stream of the same name, 1 church and 30 houses. Settlement begun at Riverhead, in 1690, by John Grifing and others.

SHELTER ISLAND—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, May 31, 1666, to Constant and Nath'l Sylvester; but its government was united with that of Southold until 1730. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies between the two peninsulas which form the e. extremity of L. Island, and embraces an area of over 8,000 acres. The island is very irregular having upon all sides jutting headlands while branching bays penetrate into the interior. The principal of these inlets are Coecles, West Neck, and Deerings Harbors. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. Grain raising and sheep husbandry form the principal agricultural pursuits. Fish, guano and oil are manufactured from bony-fish caught in the neighboring waters. **Shelter Island**, is a p. o., centrally located. This island was the ancient residence of the Manhasett Indians. It was purchased for the Earl of Stirling by James Farrett, and was afterward sold to Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven. In 1651 it was purchased by Nathaniel and Constant Sylvester, Thos. Middleton, and Thos. Rowe. The first settlement was made in 1652. The first church edifice was built in 1743. A charter for a ferry from Greenport to this island was continued 10 years, by act of May 2, 1868.

SMITHTOWN—named from Richard Smith, former proprietor, was organized by patent, March 25, 1677, and recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies upon the n. side of the island, between Huntington and Brookhaven. Stony Brook and Nissequague Harbors, extending far inland, are separated by the Nissequague Neck. Nissequague River, emptying into the harbor of the same name, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The surface is considerably broken and hilly. The Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R. is under construction through this town from Northport to Port Jefferson, the town being bonded \$50,000 for its construction. A branch of St. Luke's Hospital of New York city, has been established in the northwest part of this town upon a large farm at **St. Johnland**, near the mouth of Smithtown harbor, a Prot. Ep. Church, a printing office established and other buildings erected in which useful labor may be performed by the aged, honest and industrious poor. There are, in all, some 15 buildings, and the number of inmates is about seventy-five. **The Branch**, (Smithtown Branch p. o.,) on Branch Brook, near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, (Meth. and Presb.,) and 35 houses; **Smithtown**, (p. o.,) on Nissequague River, 20 houses; and **Saint James**, (p. o.,) at the head of Stony Brook Harbor, 2 churches and 25 houses. A trotting course has been established near this village. **Fresh Pond**, is a p. o., in the n. w. part. **Hoppage**, (p. o.,) the line of Islip, and **Nissequaque**, on Nissequague Neck, are hamlets. A tract of land, including the principal part of this town, was in July, 1659, conveyed to Lyon Gardner as a free gift, by Wyandance, Sachem of the Montauk, for having restored his daughter taken captive by the Narragansetts; and in 1662 the grant was confirmed by the Nessequake tribe, by whom the lands were occupied. In 1663 the tract was sold to Richard Smith, and in 1665 the remaining part of the town was purchased of the Indians by him. Fort Slongo, in the n. w. part of the town, was erected by the British during the Revolution. It was captured by a body of Americans, under Col. Tallmadge, Oct. 3, 1781.

SOUTHAMPTON—was incorporated by patent, under Gov. Andros, Nov. 1, 1676,¹ confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Dec. 6, 1686, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the greater part of the s. branch of Eastern Long Island, and has 30 mi. of seacoast. Almost the entire s. shore is skirted by a beach which is united in a few places with the mainland, separating the enclosed waters into distinct bays, the principal of which are East, Quantue, Shinnecock, and Mecox Bays; minor bays, branching from these, divide the surrounding shores into numerous irregular "necks." The beach which separates the waters of these bays from the Atlantic is unbroken except by a single inlet into Shinnecock Bay. The outline of the n. coast is extremely tortuous; ragged and often nearly landlocked bays project inland, and irregular points of land jet out into the surrounding waters. A range of low hills extends along the n. border of the town, and the Shinnecock Hills occupy the cen-

¹ John Topping, John Howell, Thos. Halsey, Sr., Joseph Cook, Sam'l Clark, Rich. Post, and John Jennings, were Raynor, Edward Howell, John Jagger, John Foster, Francis named trustees in this patent. Francis Sayre, Joseph Fordham, Henry Pierson, John Cooper, Ellis

tral part; elsewhere the surface is level. Large tracts of meadow and pasture lands in different parts of the town are owned by 3 companies, who, in common elect annually a board of 12 trustees, to whose management the lands are committed.¹ Taking clams and oysters, and whaling, form an important part of the business. The town has a small poorhouse, a short distance E. of Bridgehampton. A lighthouse was built in 1857, on Pondquango beach, 150 feet high, and furnished with lens apparatus of the first order. **Sag Harbor**, (post office,) in the N. E. part, and on the line of East Hampton, was incorporated March, 12, 1819. The acts relating to it were consolidated April, 1861. The whale fishery was formerly an important business at this place, and employed more than twenty ships. The discovery of gold in California gave it a severe check by suddenly diverting the shipping then in use to speculative and unprofitable adventure, and the men then abroad often deserted to join the flock of emigrants that first hastened to the land of gold. The official reports of 1869, show that but 200 bbls. of whale oil and 2,930 lbs. of whalebone were received at that port during the year. On the 1st of January, 1870, there were 2 ships and 2 brigs with a tonnage of 757 tons, employed from this port. The decline of whale ships for the whole country, has been, from 581 vessels of 196,110 tons in 1849, to 218 ships of 73,137 tons in 1870. The village has a bank, a newspaper office,² several manufactories, and since the completion of a railroad, has taken a new impulse in its growth. It has since 1784 been a port of entry and a separate district of customs, and its positions gives it advantages for commerce. Pop. 1,723. **Southampton**, (p. o.,) near the seashore and midway between Shinnecock and Mecox Bays, is a pleasant and quiet village. Pop. 943. **Bridgeport**, (p. o.,) is in the E. part. Pop. 1,334. **Shinnecock**, is an Indian settlement of a remnant of the Shinnecock tribe. Pop. 97. **West Hampton**, (p. o.,) has 439 inhabitants: **Speonk**, (p. o.,) 174; **Quoque**, (p. o.,) 137; **Cood Ground**, (p. o.,) 504; **Flanders**, (p. o.,) 160; **East Setauket**, and **Water Mill**, are p. offices and small villages; **Atlanticville**, has a population of 170; **Eastport**, of 135; **Flanders**, of 160; **North Haven**, of 112; **Red Creek**, of 46. **Sagg**, **Scuttle Hole**, **Canoe Place**, and **Ketchabonec**, are hamlets; **Southampton Station**, is on the Sag Harbor Branch. A part of **Riverhead** (p. o.,) is in this town. Settlement was begun in this town in 1640, by a company of immigrants from Lynn, Mass.³ A grant of the land was obtained from James Farrett, agent of Lord Stirling, in April, and a conveyance from the Indians on the 13th of Dec., 1640. During the first 12 months 47 settlers arrived. In 1644 Southampton was received under the government of Conn., and until 1664 was represented in General Court at Hartford. Upon the Dutch invasion in 1673, the town again sought a union with Conn. It was received, and, together with Easthampton and Southold, was erected into a co. Upon the re-establishment of English power, in 1674, the town came under the government of New York. The first settlement at Sag Harbor was made in 1730, by a few fishermen.

SOUTHOLD.—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Andros, Oct. 30, 1676, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. Riverhead was taken off in 1792. It comprises the principal part of the northern peninsula of Eastern Long Island, and includes Robins Island in Great Peconic Bay, and Plum, Fishers, and several smaller islands in Long Island Sound. Orient is a peninsula upon the E.; and Great and Little Hog Necks are smaller peninsulas in the S. The S. shore is indented by several small, irregular bays; while the outline of the N. coast is unbroken except by 2 or 3 narrow inlets. The surface is elevated and level. The soil is a light, sandy loam, kept highly fertile by the use of manures. Plum Island, separated from the mainland by Plum Gut, contains about 800 acres. Fishers Island, about 8 mi. eastward, is 7 mi. long by 1½ wide and contains about 4,000 acres. Great and Little Gull Islands are

¹ These lands are portions of 3 tracts, severally known as the "Town Purchase," the "Quoque Purchase," and the "Topping Purchase," which are still held by the proprietors in common. The "Town Purchase" occupies the E. part of the town. It is divided into 154 shares, called "fifties," worth about \$10 each. These fifties are subdivided into sixteenths, and the shares are owned in every conceivable quantity, from 1-10th of a fifty to 10 fifties. The Quoque and Topping Purchases occupy the W. part of the town.

² *Corrector*, (Dem.) weekly. B. D. Sleight, ed. and pub. Size 21 by 34. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1822.

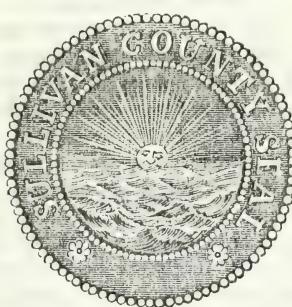
³ *Sag Harbor Express*, (Rep.) weekly. John H. Hunt, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 34. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1859.

Sag Harbor Password, weekly. George E. Latham, ed. and pub. Size 16 by 22. Terms \$1. Estab. in 1870.

³ These were Daniel and Josiah Howe, Thos. Goldsmith, John Oldfield, Samuel Dayton, Thomas Burnet, John and Edward Howell, Thomas and Job Sayre, Thomas Topping, John Woodruff, Henry and Abraham Pierson, Richard Post, Obadiah Rogers, John Fordham, Sam'l Osman, John Rose, James Herrick, Chris. Foster, Jos. Raynor, Ellis Cook, Edward Needham, Sam'l James, John Gosman, John Bishop, John White, Wm. Payne, John Jessup, Henry Walton, Wm. Barker, Allen Brace, Edmund Farrington, Isaac Hillman, John Cooper, George Woods, John Jagger, Richard Smith, Thomas Hildreth, John Hampton, Josl. Barnes, John Jennings, Benjamin Haynes, George Wells, William Odell, and John Lum.

between Plum and Fishers Islands. Agriculture forms the leading industrial pursuit; potatoes, corn, and wheat are the principal crops. Considerable attention is also given to ship-building and commerce. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on. Scattered tracts of lands and beaches, owned by an incorp. company, are intrusted to the management of 3 trustees, elected annually. These lands are represented by 110 shares, valued at \$15 each. The town has a poorfarm of 30 acres near Southold Village. Lighthouses are located on Horts Point, Little Gull Islands, and "The Dumplings,"—a group of rocks in Fishers Island Sound. **Greenport**, (p. o.,) on Greenport Harbor, was incorp. April 7, 1868. It is a port of considerable business, is the e. terminus of the L. I. R. R., and has adjacent several oil manufactories. It contains a bank, 6 churches, and 2 printing offices.¹ Pop. 1,819. **Southold**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, is a station on the L. I. R. R. It contains 4 churches, the Southold Academy, a savings' bank, and about 80 houses. **Cutchogue**, (p. o.,) containing 3 churches and nearly 100 houses, and **Mattituck**, (p. o.,) containing 2 churches and 40 houses, are stations on the L. I. R. R. **New Suffolk**, on Great Peconic Bay, contains 1 church and about 20 houses. **Franklinville**, is on the line of Riverhead. **Peconic**, (p. o.,) formerly West Southold and Hermitage, is a village of about 100 houses. **East Marion**, (p. o.,) near the w. side of Orient Harbor, contains a windmill, a tidemill, and 1 church; pop. 300. **Orient**, (p. o.,) on the e. side of the same harbor, contains 2 churches and 60 houses. The first settlement was made about 1640, by Rev. John Youngs and others, from New Haven.² The government of this colony, like that of several of the earlier New England settlements, was vested in the church members. None others were allowed to vote or to hold office; and the Mosaic code was adopted as their law. This exclusiveness was of short duration. All citizens were soon admitted to the right of suffrage; and in 1657 the Mosaic code was superseded by one better adapted to the circumstances of the people. Upon the union of New Haven with Conn., in 1662, Southold was united with the latter colony and was represented in General Court. In 1664 the town passed under the jurisdiction of New York. The first church was erected in 1641, in the village of Southfield. There are now 20 churches in town; 5 Presb., Meth. Episc. 5, Bap. 2, Cong. 4. Univ. 1, R. C. 2, Prot. Fpisc. 1.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.



THIS county was erected from Ulster, March 27, 1809, and was named in honor of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution. It contains an area of 1,082 square miles, and is centrally distant 85 miles from Albany. The surface is generally very hilly, and along the e. border mountainous. In the s. and w. it consists chiefly of ridges separated by narrow ravines; but in the middle and n. it assumes more the character of a rolling plateau. The highlands of this county may be considered as the s. slope of the Catskills; and near the n. borders of the co. they divide the waters that flow into Hudson and Delaware Rivers. From this elevated portion numerous ridges extend toward the Delaware, giving the county a general southerly inclination.

The Delaware cuts these ridges diagonally, its valley forming the only division between the Catskills and the mountains of Eastern Penn. The highest points in the county are the hills in the town of Rockland, which are estimated to be 2,100 to 2,400 feet above tide. Walnut Mt., in Liberty, has an elevation of 1,980 feet. The lowest summit of the Shawangunk Mt., between Bloomingburgh and Wurtzboro, is 1,271 feet above tide, and the highest summit is about 500 feet higher. This range of mountains at a distance presents a striking

¹ *Republican Watchman*, (Dem.) weekly. Henry A. Reeves ed. and pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.00. Established in 1826. *Suffolk Times*, (Repub.,) weekly. Wm. R. Duvall, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 34. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1857.

² Among these early settlers were Wm. Wells, Barnabas, Horton, Thos. Mapes, John Tuthill, and Matthias Corwin.

uniformity of outline, which is due to the evenness of stratification of the rock composing it. The lowest point in the county is upon the Delaware, at the mouth of the Mongaup, which has an elevation of 550 feet above tide. The county line on the Rondout is elevated 773 feet. With the exception of a small district on its e. border, through which flow the upper waters of Shawangunk Kil and Lackawack Creek, this county is drained by the Delaware and its branches, the largest of which are Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, Beaver Kil and Bashers Kil, and Callicoon, and Ten Mile Creeks. The Neversink flows entirely across the co., having for its tributaries Bashers Kil, Wyncoop Brook, Bush Kil, Cherry-meadow Brook, and several minor streams. Most of these are rapid, and afford a great amount of water power. In the valleys and forests of the county are about 100 small lakes, which form peculiar and often picturesque and highly beautiful features in its scenery. Most of these ponds and streams abound in fish, of which trout is the most common. Pickerel have been introduced into several of them.

The whole surface is underlaid by the Chemung group and the Shawangunk Conglomerate. Of these rocks the latter possesses an economical value for millstones, building stones, and the manufacture of glass. The soil is mostly a reddish loam mixed with gravel, and is generally stony; in the s. e. portion is found some clay. Grass is the staple production, and the hilly character of most of the county seems to adapt it to grazing rather than to tillage.

Until the opening of the Erie Railway, this co. was very secluded, and its products only reached market at heavy expense over mountain roads, or were floated down the Delaware to Philadelphia. Some 20 years since, numerous tanneries began to be established; but these, as well as the lumber mills, are declining in number and business with the disappearance of the forests, and dairying is coming to be the great industrial interest of the co. In 1853, there were about 40 tanneries, but their number has been much reduced. The Erie Railway passes through the Delaware Valley along the southwest border of the county, the lower half of the distance being in Penn., but connected by several bridges and ferries. The Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. extends 24 mi. n. at Port Jervis to the county seat, and its continuation northward has been proposed. The New York and Oswego Midland R. R. passes through the county and is under construction. It will open up a region hitherto secluded, and prove of immense local advantage. It has a branch to Ellenville, from Summitville. The Delaware and Hudson Canal crosses the s. e. corner of the county along the n. base of the Shawangunk Mt.

The co. seat is located at Monticello, in the town of Thompson. The co. buildings, consisting of a courthouse and jail, are substantial stone edifices, erected in 1844. The poorhouse in this county is near Monticello, of wood and nearly new. The front buildings are 2 stories each, 20 by 28 feet, of wood, connected by a central one of same dimensions $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, and a rear one, 3 stories, 60 by 26 feet. The insane department is a separate building twenty rods from the others, of wood, 2 stories, 20 by 40 feet. The premises are on a farm of 100 acres, valued with buildings at 10,400.

Quarries of blue stone have been opened in the vicinity of Pond Eddy, on the line of the Del & Hud. Canal, and the resources for supplying building and flagging stone of the finest quality in this co. are inexhaustable.

Traditions of mines, and traces of roads behind the mountains west of the Hudson settlements, and upon the upper waters of the Delaware, have, in the absence of definite records, thrown obscurity upon the early history of this county. European settlements had been formed in this region far back in the colonial period, but these were broken up by Indian hostilities in the Revolution. There is no evidence that any permanent Indian settlements of note existed in this co. within the historical period, although this whole region was often traversed by native hunters, and traces of their occupation at some time have been found in many places.

The part of this co. s. of the s. bounds of Callicoon and Bethel is comprised in the Neversink Patent, conveyed to Matthew Ling and others, Aug. 28, 1704; and the remainder of the co. in the great tract granted to Johannes Hardenbergh and others, April 20, 1708, and known as the "Hardenbergh Patent." The Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike (incorp. March 20, 1801) was opened across the co. in 1808, and gave the first impulse to its prosperity by making it accessible to settlers. This section continued to receive emigrants from New England and the older sections of the State until its growth was checked by the completion

of the Erie Canal to the Genesee country and the great lakes, by which emigration was diverted to the new and fertile lands of the West. Real estate in consequence declined materially in value, and many of the early settlers abandoned their locations and joined the westward current. In 1819 or '20 the Orange Branch Turnpike was made, from Montgomery, (Orange co.,) crossing the Shawangunk Mt. at Roses Gap, and extending across the barrens through Wakemans Settlement to the Neversink Falls, and thence to Liberty. The charter of this road was long since given up, but the route is maintained as a district road. Much of the Hardenbergh Patent was settled under leases, and this tenure while it operated to the prejudice of the country from the beginning, by discouraging improvement, at length led to the anti-rent difficulties which prevailed in this, in common with some of the neighboring counties. With this exception, no events have occurred within the county requiring particular notice.

In the late war, a part of the 56th Regiment was raised in this county, in 1861. The 143d Regiment N. Y. Vols. (one of the regiments raised in the summer of 1862, in the 9th Senatorial District,) was organized at Monticello. Portions of the 28th Infantry, the 25th Cavalry, and 15th Artillery, were from this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bethel.....	2,054	2,017	2,736	267	272	279	196	226	271	249	289	274	303	239	274
Cochecton.....	3,174	3,076	1,486	164	276	354	103	134	372	141	353	129	307	102	338
Cullicoon.....	2,751	2,702	2,763	180	391	458	99	136	470	151	470	177	549	91	167
Delaware.....	.....	1,993	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	290
Fallsburgh.....	3,393	3,271	3,206	409	245	295	327	404	291	334	257	420	242	470	193
Forrestburgh.....	911	662	915	56	129	83	55	50	100	71	113	68	118	70	157
Freemont.....	1,728	1,967	2,210	152	142	164	122	100	233	152	218	163	266	140	257
Hughland.....	993	925	958	70	96	102	51	67	403	75	63	84	105	59	90
Liberty.....	3,016	2,655	3,388	304	306	254	291	336	200	307	319	237	307	373	273
Lumberland.....	970	1,026	1,065	45	103	133	33	40	157	48	143	44	185	69	189
Mamakating.....	3,028	4,222	4,466	516	235	279	327	523	355	483	342	570	235	495	370
Neverlark.....	2,406	2,542	2,458	248	229	252	206	257	264	272	260	273	261	215	229
Rockland.....	1,616	3,709	1,946	134	128	137	148	180	149	177	152	195	151	195	174
Thompson.....	3,034	1,713	3,514	343	443	374	346	450	363	409	412	451	362	428	422
Tusten.....	371	974	1,028	55	115	119	44	56	127	53	103	78	137	52	107
Total.....	32,385	32,741	34,546	2,944	3,170	3,288	2,451	2,773	3,548	2,987	3,521	3,233	3,726	3,084	3,521

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of taxation \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	592,379	\$3,677,844	\$468,384	\$4,134,995	\$4,132,995	\$7,362 71	\$17,446 95	\$3,099 80	\$7,232 70	0.85
1860.....	592,379	3,677,844	468,384	4,134,995	4,132,995	7,362 71	17,446 95	3,099 74	12,743 41	0.48
1861.....	571,510	3,559,073	411,522	3,994,596	4,132,995	7,059 87	22,415 06	3,099 74	12,915 61	1.12
1862.....	570,620	3,509,343	414,325	3,925,243	4,757,745	13,427 04	12,036 76	3,568 31	19,630 98	1.01
1863.....	591,322	3,418,655	230,375	3,649,930	4,760,545	11,705 08	17,680 41	3,570 41	20,232 33	1.14
1864.....	615,191	3,532,577	261,163	3,776,182	4,630,375	11,592 93	19,163 93	3,472 78	20,836 69	4.74
1865.....	615,191	3,532,577	261,163	3,776,182	4,020,300	11,592 93	19,163 98	3,015 28	15,729 74	5.32
1866.....	604,705	3,290,199	239,772	3,519,971	3,894,971	116,129 63	96,698 91	2,921 23	18,744 55	6.02
1867.....	604,705	2,999,495	173,246	3,172,744	3,718,085	66,338 70	76,637 90	4,648 61	23,614 94	4.66
1868.....	604,705	2,937,694	209,909	3,147,683	3,372,744	66,013 06	65,000 00	4,215 93	15,346 01	4.46
1869.....	606,529	2,815,325	180,139	2,095,464	3,272,683	70,412 22	77,517 96	4,090 85	14,317 99	5.08
1870.....	606,529	2,816,534	154,219	2,969,753	2,995,464	65,913 03	48,545 99	3,744 33	18,011 19	4.55

1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 567,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1859.....	94,425	141,850	236,255
1865.....	125,489	494,830	620,319
1866.....	139,296	185,632	324,973
1867.....	156,676	343,620	500,296

BETHEL—was formed from Lumberland, March 27, 1809. Cochection was taken off in 1828. It lies upon the high ridges which form the watershed between Delaware and Mongaup Rivers, a little s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, and many of the declivities are steep and rocky. It is watered by a large number of small streams, mostly tributary to Mongaup River; and it has many small lakes, which form a beautiful and romantic feature of the landscape. White lake, near the centre,—named from its white sandy shores and bottom,—is noted for the beauty of its scenery. The other principal lakes are Birch Ridge Pond in the n. w., Horse Shoe and Pleasant Ponds in the n., Mallory Pond in the w., Indian Field Pond in the s., Big and Wells Ponds on the s. line, and Chestnut Ridge Pond and Black Lake and Lake Superior near the centre. The settlements are comparatively new, and the people are chiefly engaged in the raising of cattle, dairying, lumbering, and tanning. **Mongaup Valley**, (p. o.) contains 35 houses, and **Bethel**, 15. **Bushville**, and **White Lake**, are p. offices. John Fuller was the first settler in the "Fuller Settlement," in 1806-07.¹ The first preacher (Presb.) was the Rev. Mr. Green.

CALICOON²—was formed from Liberty, March 30, 1842. Fremont was taken off in 1851. It lies in the w. part of the co., about the sources of the n. branch of Callicoon Creek. It is watered by numerous streams flowing into the Delaware, the valleys being mostly narrow ravines, and the hills rising in steep declivities 200 to 600 feet above them. In the n. e. are Shandler and Sand Ponds, the latter affording a pure white sand, formerly used in making glass. The soil is mostly a sandy loam, and the hillsides and summits are generally capable of a good degree of cultivation. The settlement is recent, and the people are about equally engaged in lumbering, farming, and tanning. **Jeffersonville**, (p. o.) on the line of Delaware, has a population of 420 in this town, a newspaper office,³ and 3 churches: Meth., Presb., and R. C. **Youngsville**, (p. o.) **North Branch**, (p. o.), and **Callicoon Centre**, (Callicoon p. o.) are small villages, each having a M. E. Ch. The first has also a Presb. and the last a Reformed church. The first settlers were Wm. Wood and his sons, Gerritt, Edward, and David, who arrived in town May 19, 1814, and lived 15 years in the wilderness.⁴ Rev. Mr. McClary, pastor of the Asso. Ref. church of Bethel, was the first preacher.⁵

COCHECTON—was formed from Bethel, March 25, 1828. Delaware was taken off in 1868. It is situated upon the bank of the Delaware, in the w. part of the co. Ridges of hills, with narrow valleys between, cover the entire surface of the town. **Cochecton**, (p. o.) is a small village on the Erie Railway. **Fosterdale**, is a p. o. in the n. part, **Stevensburgh**, (Cochecton Centre p. o.) is in the s. part. Settlements were begun on the Delaware before the Revolution, but were broken up. The pioneer settler was N. Mitchell, who located near Cochecton Village.

DELAWARE—was formed from Cochecton, November 13, 1868. It lies upon the Delaware River near the n. w. corner of the co. and is watered chiefly by the Callicoon Creek and North Branch and their tributaries. The mouth of the Callicoon is 777 feet above tide. Pike Pond is near the s. e. corner. **Callicoon Depot**, (p. o.) is a small village, at the north of the creek. **Nobodys**, is a n. n. water station and hamlet. **Pike Pond**, (p. o.) is in the s. e. corner, **Beech Wood**, (p. o.) in the n. and **Rock Run**, in the n. w., are small places. **Falls Mills**, is a p. o. The town is a broken and mountainous upland with deep narrow valleys, and is best adapted to grazing.

FALLSBURCH—was formed from Thompson and Neversink, March 9, 1826. It derives its name from the falls in Neversink River at Fallsburgh Village. Its surface is hilly and rolling. It is drained by the Neversink and its branches. Sheldrake Pond, (named from the wild ducks that formerly frequented its waters,) Smith, Hill, and Brows Ponds in the w., and East Pond in the e., are the principal lakes. The people are chiefly engaged in dairying,

¹ G. and C. Hurd were the first settlers at the Hurd settlement; Adam and Eve Penberth near Bethel; and Potter and Mattison near White Lake. The first school at Mongaup was taught by G. P. Price, and at Bethel by Dr. Copeland. Gillespie & Hook kept the first store at White Lake, and J. K. Beaman built the first saw and gristmill, on White Lake outlet. The first birth was that of Catharine Fuller, in 1807, and the first death, that of a child of Stephen Northrup.

² The Dutch for "turkey" is *kalkoen*, from whence this name is probably derived.

³ Local Record, weekly. D. J. Boyce, pub. Size 24 by 35. Terms \$1.50. Begun May 15, 1868.

⁴ Edward was a cooper; the others were farmers. The first child born was John Wood. Jacob Quick built the first sawmill, and Samuel Young kept the first store, and built the first mill, at Youngsville. In 1833-34 settlers began to come in from Conn. and the n.; and in 1840 Germans began to settle in the town in considerable numbers. The latter class now form about one-third of the population.

⁵ The census reports 2 churches: Lutheran, Asso. Ger. Meth.

Lumbering and tanning, the latter upon a declining scale as materials become scarce.¹ The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. is being built through this town. **Woodbourne**, (p. o.,) **Neversink Falls**, (Fallsburgh p. o.,) **Hasbrouck**, (p. o.,) **Loch Sheldrake**, (p. o.,) **Sandburgh**, (p. o.,) **Clenwild**, and **Glenwood**, are small villages. **Centreville**, is a p. o. and station on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R. It is said that settlement was commenced in this town by Germans previous to the Revolution, but the settlers were driven off during that war. Soon after the peace three brothers by the name of Baker located in town and commenced the first permanent settlement.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was built at Hasbrouck.

FORESTBURCH—was formed from Thompson and Mamakating, May 2, 1837. It lies principally upon the high ridges between Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, and has a broken surface and an average elevation of 1,400 ft. above tide. In this town are several small lakes, the principal of which are Ruddicks Pond in the n. w., Beaver Pond in the s., and Panther Pond in the centre. The town still retains the character implied by its name. Mongaup Falls, on Mongaup River, 3 mi. above Forestburgh Village, are worthy of note. The river here falls into a chasm 70 ft. deep, and the banks below the falls are more than 100 ft. high. Dairying is becoming a leading process. Lumbering and tanning were formerly extensively followed, and still engage a portion of the industries of the town. The Monticello & Port Jervis R. R. passes through this town, with stations at Oakland, Hartwood, Gilmans, and Barnums. **Forestburgh**, (p. o.,) is a village of 200 inhabitants; **Oakland Valley**, (p. o.,) of 300; and **Hartwood**, (p. o.,) of 150. **Gilmans**, and **Barnums**, are r. r. stations. **Perkinsville**, is on the n. line. **Newfoundland**, is a station 5 mi. from Monticello. Settlement began in this town before the Revolution, and was recommenced on the Mongaup River in 1795. Zephaniah and Luther Drake were early settlers in the s. w. part, and Elisha Smith near Oakland. There is 1 church in Oakland, and one at Forestburgh.

FREMONT—was formed from Callicoon, Nov. 1, 1851, and named in honor of John C. Fremont. It lies in the extreme w. part of the co., upon the Delaware. Its surface is broken and hilly, the summits rising 600 to 1,000 feet above the valley, and 1,500 to 1,800 ft. above tide. Its waters are Basket and Hawkins Creeks, a great number of smaller streams, and numerous small lakes, the principal of which are Long Pond, Round and Basket Ponds in the n., Lox Pond in the e., and Trout Pond near the centre. A large amount of lumbering and tanning has hitherto been done in this town, but these are giving place to farming, and dairying is beginning to be established. **Fremont Centre**, (p. o.,) and **Obernburgh**, are small places. **Long Eddy**, (p. o.,) at the mouth of Basket Creek, is known on the r. r. as **Basket Station**. An elaborate charter for the village of **Douglas**, including parts of Fremont and Hancock (Delaware co.,) was granted April 19, 1867, and a dam in the Delaware was authorized to be built by the Long Eddy hydraulic and manufacturing company, by act of May 9, 1867. The time has elapsed within which it was to have been built. **Hankins**, (p. o.,) is a sta. on the Erie Railway. Settlement was begun at Long Eddy by Joseph Green; at Hankins, by John Hankins; at Long Pond, by Benj. Misner, and at Round Pond, by Zach. Ferdon.

HICHLAND—was formed from Lumberland, Dec. 17, 1853. It is an interior town, lying in the s. part of the co. It is named from the character of its surface, which consists of high ridges between Delaware and Mongaup Rivers, 600 to 1,000 feet above the canal at Barryville, and 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide, and the greater part of the town is still a wilderness. There are a great number of small lakes in town, the principal of which are Washington and Wells Ponds on the n. line, Mud and Hagan Ponds in the e., York Pond in the s. w., Washington Pond, used as a canal feeder, and Blind, Little, and Montgomery Ponds near the centre. **Barryville**, (p. o.,) is a canal village opposite Shohola Station in Pa., with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. **Lumberland**, and **Beaver Brook**, are p. offices and small villages. The first settler was John Barnes, who located at Narrow

¹ Thomas Rawson came in 1737 or '38; Thomas Grant located in 1739; Samuel Thaddeus, Obadiah Brown, and Jas. Hill settled a little n. of Fallsburgh; and James Nicoll, Peter Ferdon, and Mr. Brush on the site of the village. The first sawmill was built in 1800, and the first gristmill, in 1809, by Philo Ruggles. Matthew Seeley kept the first inn,

at Hasbrouck, and Robert Reading the first store, at Fallsburgh. In 1797, the nearest mill was at Napanoch, in Ulster co.; and for many years the nearest market was Newburgh. In 1786 or '87, an extraordinary and destructive flood occurred upon this valley.

Falls.¹ The battle of Neversink, in the Revolution, took place within the limits of this town.²

LIBERTY—was formed from Lumberland, March 13, 1807, and Callicoon and a part of Thompson were taken off in 1842. It lies a little n. of the centre of the co., upon the watershed between the Mongaup and Beaver Kil. Its surface is hills and broken. Walnut mountain, s. of Liberty, is about 2,000, and Libertyville, although surrounded by hills, 1,467 feet above tide. The principal sheets of water are Lillie Pond in the n., and Broadhead Pond near the centre. Dairying and stock raising are leading pursuits. **Liberty**, (p. o.), recently incorp., has 4 churches, (Presb., Meth., Bap., and R. C.,) the Liberty Normal Institute, founded by John D. Watkins, M. D., and has about 500 inhabitants.³ **Parksville**, (p. o.) 4 mi. w., and **Liberty Falls**, (p. o.) 3 mi. s., are hamlets. **Stevensville**, (p. o.) is a small village on the s. line. **Robertsonville**, (p. o.) is in the w. part. **Red Brick**, is a p. o. on the e. line. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. has about 10 miles of its line in this town. Young's Gap, the highest summit between the Neversink and Delaware 1½ mi. n. of Liberty village. Stephen Russell, from Conn., settled near Liberty in 1793 or 4.⁴ The Rev. Wm. Randall, (Bap.,) was the first preacher.

LUMBERLAND—was formed from Mainakating, March 16, 1798, embracing all the county west of Mongaup River and s. of the present n. lines of Liberty and Callicoon. From it were erected Liberty in 1807, Bethel in 1809, and Highland and Tusten in 1853. Its surface is rugged and broken, and much of it is yet a wilderness. The name of the town still suggests the original pursuit of the people; but now farming, and the quarrying of blue stone for flagging, coping, etc., is extensively followed. The supply is immense and quality excellent. A large number of small lakes, with their outlets, form the principal waters. The principal of these lakes are Lebanon Pond in the n., Round, Sand, and Hogais Ponds in the w., and Long Pond in the centre. Metauques Pond, in the e., lies about 2 mi. w. of the Mongaup, and 300 feet above it. On its outlet is a beautiful cascade. **Mongaup** and **Pond Eddy**, are small villages and post-offices. **South Lebanon**, is a small village. **Carpenters Basin**, is a boat building canal settlement. There is a fine suspension bridge 520 feet long, at Decker's dock, built in 1869-70, at a cost of \$20,000, and opened January 2, 1871. There is a M. E. church at Pond Eddy, another at Mongaup, and another at Lebanon. The Delaware and Hudson Canal extends through the town along the course of the river. It is supposed that settlement was commenced before the Revolution; but the names of the first settlers are not preserved.⁵ In the survey of the Minisink Patent by Charles Webb, in 1762, mention is made of "Reeve's Sawmill."⁶

MAMAKATING—said to have been named in honor of an Indian chief, was erected into a precinct by the General Assembly, Dec. 17, 1743, and embraced all the present territory of Sullivan county and a portion of Orange. It continued as a precinct until organized as a town, March 7, 1788. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Deerpark, Orange co., and Lumberland in 1798, Thompson in 1803, and a part of Forestburgh in 1837. It lies upon the highlands between Neversink and Shawangunk Creeks. Two parallel ridges, separated by the valley of Bashers Kil, extends through the town in a n. e. and s. w. direction. The eastern of these ridges is known as Shawangunk Mt. The declivities of this mountain are gentle upon the e., but abrupt and broken on the w. It attains an elevation of 1,100 feet above the summit level of the canal, and about 1,700 feet above tide. In the n. w.

¹ Among the others first settlers were John Carpenter, Wm. Seeley, N. Patterson, and Wm. Randall, at Beaver Brook; and Benj. Hayne, at Hansom Eddy. John Carpenter employed Nathaniel Wheeler to teach the first school, before the public schools were organized. G. Ferguson kept the first inn, in 1830; and Phineas Terry the first store, in 1823. N. Patterson built the first saw mill, on Beaver Brook.

² This battle took place on the n. side of Beaver Brook, on lot 17 of the 7th division of the Neversink Patent. The scene of the action is the top of a hill, 3 miles from Barryville, and half a mile n. w. from Dry Brook. In 1822 the bones of the slain were collected and interred beneath a monument at Goshen. An address was delivered on the occasion by Gen. Hathern, who had taken a leading part in the engagement.

³ The *Liberty Register*, is published at this place weekly, by W. T. Morgans. Size 23 by 35. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1871.

⁴ Among the other first settlers were Nathaniel Pinney, Josiah Whipple, and Nathan Stanton, who came from Pres-

ton, Conn., in 1795 and settled on lot 12; John Groton and Edward Swan, who settled on lot 3; Ebenezer Green on lot 4; Isaiah Whipple, on lot 10, of tract known as the 3,000 acre lot; and Stephen Benton, who located at Benton Hollow. Aviar Whipple taught the first school, at Blue Mountain Settlement; Roswell Russell kept the first inn; Stephen Russell the first store, and Chas. Broadhead built the first grist and saw mill, on the mountain, in 1797. The first child born was Sally Stanton, in 1797; the first marriage, that of David Rowland and Aviar Whipple, in 1797; and the first death, that of Sally Stanton, or a son of Wm. Abby, in 1798.

⁵ Among the early settlers since the Revolution were Jno. Showers and Joshua Knight, at Mongaup, S. Gardner and Ethanathan Corey, at Pond Eddy, P. Van Vauken, above Mongaup, and John Rinck and Wm. Ryerson, in other parts of the town. The first school was kept in a barn by Mr. Fairham; the first inn was kept by E. Corey, at Pond Eddy.

⁶ Mr. Webb lived at Otisville, Orange co., and died at an advanced age in 1814. E. Corey died in 1807, aged 86 years.

part of the town is a mountain of nearly equal elevation, known as Panther Hill. The principal streams are Shawangunk, Bashers, and Pine Kils, the last of which is the outlet of a small lake in the w. part of the town, known as Yankee Pond. The summit level of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 17 mi. long and 525 feet above tide, is constructed through the valley of Bashers Kil. Masten Pond, in the w. part, is used as a reservoir. The New York and O. Midland R. R. passes through the Shawangunk Mt. in this town by a tunnel 3,800 ft. long. It has stations at Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, and Summitville; and a branch from the latter place to Ellenville, Ulster co. A lead mine was worked in this town many years since, but has long been discontinued. **Bloomingburgh**, (p. o.) a station on the New York and O. M. R. R., and **Burlingham**, (p. o.) are in the s. e. part. **Wurtsboro**,¹ **Summitville**, and **Phillipsport**, (p. o.) are canal villages. **West Brookville**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Winterton**, is a station 3 m. from Bloomingburgh. The settlement of this town dates back into the colonial period, when it was on the western border of civilization, and exposed to the perils and hardships, incident to the frontiers. From the losses that were sustained from Indian hostilities, the town was favored in the State assessments, in the early years after the revolution.

NEVERSINK²—was formed from Rochester, (Ulster co.,) March 16, 1798. Rockland was taken off in 1809, and a part of Fallsburgh in 1826. The whole town is elevated, and the surface is very hilly and still partly covered with forests. It is watered by the Neversink and its branches, and by the Lackawack, or w. branches of the Rondout, which flows to the Hudson. Denman Hill, 3,300 ft., and Thunder Hill, 2,500 above tide, are the principal elevations; the latter received its name from the fact that one of the early settlers was frightened away from the place by loud thunder. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering, tanning,³ and dairying. **Grahamsville**,⁴ (p. o.) contains a population of 250. **Neversink Flats**, (Neversink p. o.) of 100, and **Claryville**, (p. o.) of 175. The first settlement was commenced on the Lackawack, 2 mi. below Grahamsville, by the Hornbecks, Clines, Clearwaters, and Lowes, who obtained an Indian title in 1743, and were driven off during the Revolution. Mr. Larrabee, on Thunder Hill, and Benj. Gillett, John Hall, and Wm. Parks, on the 1,000 acre lot, were the pioneer settlers after the war.⁵ There are 7 churches in this town: 1 Bap., 3 Meth., 2 Reformed, and 1 Friend's meeting house.

ROCKLAND—was formed from Neversink, March 29, 1809. It lies upon the head waters of the Popacton, or e. branch of the Delaware, in the extreme n. part of the co. It is a rough, wild region, very hilly, and largely covered with forests. Its principal streams are Beaver Kil and Willowemoc Creek. A chain of small lakes extends through the town, the principal of which are Upper Mongaup, and Hodge Ponds in the e., Big and North Ponds in the s. e., Shaw Pond in the s., Burnt Hill and Jenkins Ponds in the w., and Sand, Mud, and Knapp Ponds in the centre. Lumbering and tanning and dairying (the latter on the increase) are the principal pursuits of the people. **Westfield Flats**, (Rockland p. o.) and **Morriston**, (p. o.),⁶ are small villages. **Beaver Kil**, **Purvis**, and **Shin Creek**, are p. offices. Settlement was begun in 1789, by two families named Stewart and West, from Middletown, Conn.; they located near the middle of the Big Beaver Kil Flat.⁶ **Willowemoc**, is a p. o. **De Bruce**, (p. o.,) is in the e. part. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. is being constructed across the s. part of this town along the valley of the Little Beaver Kil and a branch to De Bruce has been authorized but not built.

THOMPSON—was formed from Mamakating, March 9, 1803, and named in honor of Wm. A. Thompson, first judge of the co. A part of Fallsburgh was taken off in 1826, and a

¹ Named from Maurice Wurts, grantee of a canal privilege in Pa.; afterward merged in the Del. & Hud. Canal. The village was incorp. Feb. 19, 1866, and had in 1870, 797 inhabitants.

² This name, first applied to the river, is said by some to be derived from the Indian *Ne-w-siuk*, or Mad River, and by others to be so named because the stream is less affected by drought than others.

³ About 30,000 sides of leather are manufactured each year. The supply of bark failing, all but one of the tanneries has been discontinued.

⁴ Named in honor of Lieut. Graham, who was killed in a skirmish with the Indians near the present site of the village.

⁵ The first child born was Elijah Parks. Christopher Parrow taught the first school; Mr. Larrabee kept the first inn, on Thunder Hill; Richard Childs kept the first store; and William Parks built the first gristmill, 3 miles

south-east of the Flats. There are no town records earlier than 1814.

⁶ Another account says the first settlers were Robert Cochran, Jehiel and Luther Stewart. In the following year, Peter Williams and Cornelius Cochran came in from Mass. Mr. Buscom settled 1 mile w. of Purvis p. o., and Thomas Nott and James Overton 1 mile s. of the same. The first child born was Susan Thorn; the first marriage was that of Ebenezer White and Clarissa Field; and the first death was that of Sylvanus Stewart. Sylvanus Buscom taught the first school, at Westfield Flats; Jehiel Stewart kept the first inn, Mr. Loveland the first store. The settlers are said to have obtained their first seed corn from the Indians on the Susquehanna Flats, and this stock has been continued to the present time. The lumber trade began in 1790.

part of Forestburgh in 1837. It lies principally upon the highlands between Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, and is less hilly than most of the towns of the co. The hills rise 100 to 300 ft. above Monticello. Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, with several small lakes and streams, constitute the waters of the town. Kiamesha, or "Clearwater," better known as Pleasant Pond, is a beautiful little lake near Monticello. The other principal ponds are Dutch in the n. e., Lords and Mud in the e., Wolf in the s. e., and Sackets (named from Ananias Sacket, an early settler) in the s. w. Dairying is becoming an important business as those of lumbering and tanning decline. **Monticello**,¹ (p. o.) the principal village, was incorp. April 20, 1830. Pop. 1,100. It is beautifully situated upon a ridge of highlands 1,387 ft. above tide, and is surrounded by hills. It is finely laid out, the main street being 1 mi. long and 8 rods wide, with flagged walks and ornamented with shade trees. It contains a court house, jail, co. clerk's and surrogate offices, and a banking house, all of stone, 4 churches, the Monticello academy, 7 hotels, 23 stores, 2 printing offices,² and an iron foundry, A. R. R. 24 mi. long connects it with Port Jervis. Population of Monticello 912. **Thompsonville**, (p. o.) and **Bridgeville**, (p. o.) each contain about 20 houses. **Cales** and **Glen Wild**, are p. offices. **Thompsons Station**, is a mi. from Thompsonville. The first settlers were Wm. A. Thompson, John Knapp, and Timothy Childs, at Thompsonville.³ Rev. Luke Davis (Baptist,) was the first preacher. There are 5 churches in town: 2 M. E., 1 Episc., 1 Germ., and 1 R. C.

TUSTEN—was formed from Lumberland, Dec. 17, 1853, and was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Tusten, who was killed in the battle of Minisink, in 1779. This town lies upon the n. bank of Delaware River. The w. and s. parts are very hilly, and the e. portions belong to the plateau of rolling lands which comprises the greater part of Tusten, Highland, and Lumberland. The average height of this region is about 750 feet above the Delaware, or 1,400 feet above tide. The principal streams are Ten Mile River and its branches: Half Moon and Mill Ponds in the e., and Mill, Davis, and Canfield Ponds in the centre, are the principal sheets of water. The people are generally engaged in farming and lumbering, and much the largest part of the town is still a forest. **Narrowsburgh**, (p. o.) derives its name from the fact that the Delaware is here compressed by two points of rock into a deep, narrow channel. Over this is a fine covered wooden bridge, with a single span of 184 feet. The place is known to lumbermen by the name of "Big Eddy." Below the narrows the river expands into a wide basin, which in time of a freshet exhibits a stirring scene. The Erie R. R. crosses into Penn. at **Delaware Bridge**, below Narrowsburgh. John Moore kept the first inn and store, and R. Moore built the first mill. The Baptist is the only church in town.

¹ Named by J. P. Jones, from the residence of Thos. Jefferson. The first settlement of this village was made in 1804, by Samuel F. and John P. Jones, from New Lebanon, Columbia co., who located at this place in anticipation of its becoming the county seat of a new county to be erected from Ulster. J. P. Jones erected the first house, in 1804, and opened the first store; Curtis Insley kept the first inn.

² Republican Watchman, (Dem.) weekly. Geo. M. Beebe,

ed. & pub. 3 pages. Size 30 by 43. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1820.

The Sullivan County Republican, (Repub.) weekly. John Waller, Jr., pub. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$2.00. Begun in 1844.

³ A. Sackett and Nathan Kinne were the first settlers in the w. part of the town, and John Wetherlow and John Simson on the Neversink. Asa Hall kept the first school at Bridgeville; Judge Thompson built the first mill and factory at Thompsonville.

TIOGA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1798; Broome in 1806; a part of Tompkins in 1822; and Chemung in 1836. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the State, centrally distant 135 mi. from Albany, and contains 542 sq. mi. Its surface is broken by a series of ridges extending northerly through the co. from the Penn. line and forming a northerly continuation of the Allegany Mts. The summits of these ridges have an elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 ft. above tide. The valley of the Susquehanna cuts them diagonally and numerous lateral valleys extend in a general n. and s. direction from the river.

These valleys vary in width from a few rods to a mile and

sometimes more, and are generally bordered by steep declivities which rise 250 to 400 ft. above them. The summits of the hills are generally broad and rolling, and in some places are broken and rocky.

The rocks of this co. belong to the Chemung group. The sandstone is quarried for flagging; and some of the red sandstone is sufficiently compact to make good building stone. Limestone, from which lime is manufactured, is found along the Penn. border. There are no other minerals of importance. The river valleys, and many of the hills adjoining, are covered deep with drift, consisting of sand, clay, and gravel. This deposit near Factoryville is 80 ft. thick, and a wide belt of it seems to extend northerly in an almost unbroken line from the latter place to Cayuga Lake. The principal streams are Susquehanna River, and Owego, Catatunk, Cayuta, Pipe, and Apalachin Creeks and their branches. These creeks have generally rapid currents, though few waterfalls; and they furnish all necessary water-power for local purposes. Their valleys are usually narrow and rocky in their upper courses, but toward the Susquehanna they expand into broad and beautiful level intervals. The valleys of the Susquehanna and several of its tributaries are celebrated for their beauty.

The soil along the valleys is a rich, deep, gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay and sand. The intervals along the Susquehanna are especially noted for their fertility. The uplands are gravelly and sandy and moderately fertile. Dairying has become an important business, although grain and fruit are cultivated easily and with profit. Considerable commercial interest has grown up in connection with the rail roads, and manufactures have also been established to a limited extent.

The co. seat is located at Owego, upon the Susquehanna. The jail, jailor's house, and barn, all of brick, were built in 1851, at a cost of about \$6,000. The jail contains 8 double cells. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, erected in 1858, at a cost of \$2,200. A new and elegant court house is under construction to replace the old wooden structure adjacent. It is of brick; will include the record offices of the co., and is to occupy the middle of the square formerly reserved for public use. The contract has been let for \$56,000.

The poor house buildings are on a farm of 60 acres, 3 mi. from Owego, and are of stone and wood. The main building, 2 stories, 36 by 90, is occupied by the keeper's family and female paupers and a few males, and a wooden building to the rear 18 by 34 ft. by the males only. An insane house of wood 34 by 50 and 1 story, has been built within a few years. The farm is valued at \$9,500.

The Erie Railway extends across the co. on the n. bank of the Susquehanna. The Ithaca and Athens R. R. on the w. border, the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. from Owego to Ithaca, and the Southern Central R. R. from Auburn to Owego, and thence down to the river to Pa., constitutes the finished R. R. routes in the co. The Chenango Canal Extension on the s. bank of the river is under construction, and is designed to extend from Binghamton to Athens, Pa., uniting the canal systems of N. Y. and Pa. The Utica, Horseheads and Elmira R. R., has been proposed across the n. w. cor. of the co., but is not under construction.

The first settlement in this co. was made upon the Susquehanna intervals, soon after the Revolution, by emigrants from the Wyoming Valley in Penn. These settlers originally came from Conn. and Mass., and left Wyoming in consequence of troubles growing out of the Indian hostilities and of controversies in regard to title. They located here before the Indian title to

the lands was extinguished. The greater part of the present territory was comprised in the Boston Ten Towns. The title of this tract, comprising 230,400 acres between Chenango River and Owego Creek, was vested in the State of Mass. in 1786, and in 1787 it was sold to a company of 60 persons, mostly residents of that State. The greater part of the proprietors immediately took possession of these lands; and thus it happened that the co. was filled up with a New England population while the fertile region of Western New York was yet an unbroken wilderness.

In the late war, the 89th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was in part raised in Tioga co., in the fall of 1861. Volunteers enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Binghamton, where the 109th and 37th Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Parts of the 23d, 26th, 69th and 179th Vol. Infantry, and 5th and 21st Cavalry were enlisted in this co. during the war.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barton.....	4,234	4,077	5,087	471	427	467	366	500	417	506	410	506	505	558	503
Beckshire.....	1,151	1,073	1,240	167	99	154	87	161	96	174	95	139	105	175	106
Candor.....	3,940	4,103	4,250	504	431	408	435	402	488	531	442	575	514	506	472
Newark Val.....	2,169	2,138	2,321	259	167	258	135	379	165	409	135	432	140	403	140
Nichols.....	1,932	1,773	1,663	308	156	263	152	268	160	283	119	297	152	261	150
Owego.....	8,935	8,865	9,442	1,123	826	979	625	1,237	924	1,270	366	1,403	1,030	1,250	1,040
Richford.....	1,404	1,293	1,435	211	91	174	90	201	110	193	116	226	117	169	123
Spencer.....	1,681	1,757	1,863	271	173	210	211	259	215	265	198	263	216	236	167
Tioga.....	3,202	3,094	3,272	347	373	276	422	301	439	379	406	330	443	292	398
Total.....	23,748	29,163	30,573	3,760	2,743	3,269	2,713	3,709	3,014	3,959	2,779	4,300	3,222	3,878	3,125

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN TIOGA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in census.
1852..	309,802	\$4,570,666	\$968,730	\$5,559,396	.....	\$12,902 65	\$13,155 86	\$4,461 23	\$10,409 56	0.74
1860..	301,890	4,559,675	873,407	5,433,162	\$5,848,310	13,140 02	10,290 37	4,366 24	16,632 31	0.78
1861..	309,890	4,559,675	873,407	5,433,162	\$5,810,318	13,140 02	10,290 37	4,363 74	16,182 24	0.79
1862..	310,950	4,094,188	942,397	6,036,385	\$5,235,346	19,084 58	22,802 49	5,464 01	29,141 38	1.05
1863..	309,614	4,261,890	901,575	5,163,474	5,942,397	18,420 03	13,232 43	5,266 80	29,505 19	0.96
1864..	310,505	4,257,302	1,033,624	5,341,436	5,901,576	15,236 62	95,754 96	5,176 18	31,057 09	3.15
1865..	310,941	4,279,228	748,269	5,027,497	5,881,903	52,710 07	61,206 79	4,411 43	23,012 05	2.40
1866..	209,452	4,262,934	1,070,298	5,333,232	5,737,497	48,500 59	25,132 16	4,303 14	27,614 71	1.84
1867..	313,532	4,493,110	1,105,777	5,603,895	5,953,230	39,923 65	45,354 31	7,291 54	37,041 02	1.81
1868..	307,949	5,000,101	1,006,431	5,590,448	5,853,496	40,293 30	67,514 90	7,317 37	26,632 24	2.42
1869..	306,757	4,745,707	768,622	5,531,529	5,790,448	60,479 09	78,876 96	7,238 06	25,332 21	2.97
1870..	309,732	4,769,077	711,925	5,501,002	5,534,529	54,424 67	23,703 70	6,918 16	33,278 13	2.23

BARTON—was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It lies w. of the Susquehanna, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is generally hilly. A small portion of level land lies along the s. border. The highlands on the w. rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta Creek, and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis Creek. Their summits are broad and

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 313,200. The area villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

YEAR.	Improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850 ..	119,246	101,111	221,357
1855 ..	154,494	130,424	284,919
1860 ..	167,614	102,361	270,175
1865 ..	176,623	100,000	261,703

rolling, and the highest points are 400 to 600 ft. above the river. The town is well adapted to dairying, and has an excellent reputation for its butter. **Waverly**, (p. o.,) on the Erie Railway, the Lehigh Valley, Southern Central, and Ithaca and Athens railroads, was incorp. in 1854 and 1863, and has 2,239 inhabitants. It has an academy, (which it is proposed to merge in a union school,) 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices,¹ 2 national banks, (cap. \$150,000,) a foundry, 3 tanneries, a woolen factory, &c., and a short distance from it a paper mill.

Factoryville, (p. o.,) on Shepards Creek, above Waverly, has a planing mill, gristmill, and Bap. church. Pop. 318. **Barton**, (p. o.,) near the E. line, is a small village with grist, saw, and planing mill. It has 2 stations; Erie and Southern Central. **North Barton**, and **Halsey Valley**, are p. offices and hamlets in the n. part. The first settlement was begun by Ebenezer Ellis, and Stephen Mills, who located near the mouth of Ellis Creek, in 1791.²

BERKSHIRE—was formed from Tioga, Feb. 12, 1808. Newark was taken off in 1823, and Richford in 1831. It lies upon the E. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a hilly and broken upland, with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 ft. above tide. A high hill, with steep declivities, lies east of the centre of the town. The streams are the East and West Branches of Owego Creek and their tributaries. The town is well adapted to dairying, (chiefly the making of butter.) There is one cheese factory in town. The Southern Central R. R. passes through the middle of this town. **Berkshire**, (p. o.) contains 3 churches, 4 stores, a tannery, and 45 houses. It is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. **East Berkshire**, and **Wilson Creek**, are p. offices. The pioneer settlers of the town were Dan'l Ball and Isaac Brown, who came in 1791.³

CANDOR—was formed from Spencer, Feb. 22, 1811. It is a large town, extending from the centre to the n. border of the co. Its surface consists of high, broad, rolling uplands, separated into ridges by the narrow valleys of streams flowing in a southerly direction. Their declivities are generally abrupt, and their summits are mostly covered with forests. Catatunk Creek flows through the centre of the town, and the West Branch of Owego Creek forms the E. boundary. A western branch of Catatunk Creek enters the town near the centre of its w. border and flows E., its valley completely dividing the western ridge into two parts. **Candor**, (p. o.,) on Catatunk Creek near the centre of the town, is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehannah R. R., and has a bank, 4 churches, a printing office,⁴ and several manufactories. **Candor Centre**, is a small village near the centre of the town. **Willseyville**, (p. o.,) is a r. r. sta. and village in the n. w. part. **South Candor**, on Catatunk Creek, near the s. part, and **Weltonville**, (p. o.,) at the mouth of Doolittle Creek, are small villages. **West Candor**, (p. o.,) is on the w. border. The first settlers were Thos. Hollister, Job Judd, — Luddington, and Jordan, who came from Conn. in 1793.⁵

NEWARK VALLEY⁶—was formed from Berkshire, as “*Westville*,” April 12, 1823. Its name was changed March 24, 1824. It lies upon the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly, upland region, with a mean elevation of about 1,200 ft. above tide. Its streams are the West Branch of Owego Creek, forming the w. boundary, and the East Branch, flowing s. w. through near the centre of the town. **Newark Valley**, (p. o.,) located in the valley of East Owego Creek, contains 3 churches, mills, a tannery, and sta. on the S. C. R. R. **Ketchumville**, (p. o.,) is in the n. E. corner of the town, 7 mi. n. E. of Newark Valley, contains a church, sawmill, and 26 dwellings. **West Newark**, is a p. o. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1791, by emigrants

¹ *Waverly Advocate*, (Rep.,) weekly. Polleys & Kinney, eds. and publs. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$1.50.

Waverly Enterprise, weekly. Frank T. Scudder, editor and prop. Size 29 by 33. Terms, \$1.00.

The Waverly and Athens Democrat, (Dem.,) weekly. D. P. Schultz, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1867.

² Among the other early settlers were — Aikens, Ezekiel Williams, John Hanna, Wm. Bensley, Luke Saunders, James Swartwood, Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hedges, Philip Crans, Justice Lyon, John Manhart, — Reed, and Silas Wolcott. A number of these were from the Wyoming Valley, and some of them from the adjoining towns of this co. George W. Buttson erected the first sawmill, at Barton Village.

³ Among the first settlers were Stephen and Samuel Ball, Peter Wilson, and Josiah Ball, from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1792-93. John Brown, Capt. Asa Leonard, Ebene Cook, Dan'l

Carpenter, Consider Lawrence, David Williams, Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, Abel, Azel, and Nathaniel Hovey, Jeremiah Campbell, and Sam'l Collins, all from Berkshire co., Mass., came in soon after. W. H. Moore kept the first inn, and store; David Williams erected the first mill; and Miss T. Moore taught the first school.

⁴ *Candor Free Press*, weekly. B. F. Graves, ed. and publisher. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1867. *Candor Bugle*, a school paper.

⁵ They were followed in 1794 by Joel and Elijah Smith, Israel Mead, and his son Israel—the former two from Conn., and the latter from Vt. Families named Collins, Sheldon, Marsh, Bates, and Ellis were also among the early settlers. The first inn was kept by Thomas Hollister; the first store by Philip Case; and the first gristmill was erected by Elijah Hart.

⁶ Changed from “*Newark*,” April 17, 1862.

from Berkshire co., Mass.¹ The first religious association (Cong.) was formed Nov. 17, 1803. The first settled minister was the Rev. Mr. Osborn, who was called Dec. 24, 1805, and accepted Jan. 11, 1806.

NICHOLS—was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It lies upon the s. bank of the Susquehanna, near the centre of the s. boundary of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep declivities upon the river, and broken by the narrow valleys of small streams. The summits of the hills are broad and 300 to 500 ft. above the river. **Nichols**, (p. o.) Pop. 281. **Hoopers Valley**, (p. o.) and **Canfields Corners**, are hamlets upon the Susquehanna. **East Nichols**, is a p. o. in the s. e. corner. The first settlement was made by Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, Stephen Mills, and James Cole, in 1787.² There are 3 churches in town: M. E., Union and Presb.

OWECO—was organized Feb. 16, 1791. Spencer was taken off in 1806. It is a large town, occupying the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, separated into two distinct parts by Susquehanna River and broken by the narrow valleys of small creeks. The summits of the ridges are broad and rolling, and 300 to 500 ft. above the river. The intervale along the river in some places is an unbroken flat more than a mile in width. Owego Creek, flowing through a broad and beautiful valley, forms the w. boundary of the town n. of the Susquehanna. The other streams are Nanticoke Creek, from the n., and Apalachin Creek, from the s., and a great number of smaller brooks and creeks. The declivities bordering upon these streams are generally steep. A well is described in Silliman's Journal, vol. 36, p. 104, in this town, 77 ft. deep, yet frozen 4 or 5 months in a year so as to be useless. Other deep wells freeze as soon as at the surface, from some peculiarity in the soil. **Owego**, (p. o.), the co seat, is on the n. bank of the Susquehanna, and was first incorp. April 4, 1827. It has 4 banks, 4 newspapers,³ a graded school, 7 churches, (Bap., Presb., Meth., R. C., Prot. Ep., Cong., and Af. Meth.,) a large foundry and machine shop, steam grist mill, planing mill, sawmill, 2 considerable shoe fac., several small silver spoon fac., a spoke fac., r. r. bridge shop, &c., and is the centre of a large amount of trade. Pop. in 1870, 4,756. A toll bridge 80 rods long, in 9 spans, joins it with the s. shore. On a high hill n. of the village is "Evergreen Cemetery." There is a tannery on the s. side, and 2 others up Owego Creek. Owego is the centre of an extensive trade, and the s. terminus of the Cayuga Div. of the Del. Lackawanna & W. R. R. to Ithaca. It is also a sta. on the Southern Central R. R., and an important one on the Erie Railway.⁴ **Apalachin**, (p. o.), on the s. bank, is a small village. Pop. 300. **Campville**, (p. o.) has a Meth. church, &c., and had until lately extensive cattle yards. **Flemmingville**, (p. o.), a sta. on the S. C. R. R. in the n. w. part. Pop. 91. **Gaskills Corners**, (p. o.) in the n. e.. **Willsboro**, on Nanticoke Creek, and **South Owego**, (p. o.) near the s. line are hamlets. Settlement was begun in 1786 by Amos Draper, an agent and Indian trader from the Wyoming Valley.⁵

RICHFORD—was formed from Berkhsire, as "Arlington," April 18, 1831. Its name was changed April 9, 1832. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by a few narrow valleys. It contains the highest land in the co., estimated to be 1,400 to 1,600 ft. above tide. Its streams are the head branches of Owego Creek. The Southern Central R. R. passes through the middle of this town. Leather and lumber are manufactured to some extent. **Richford**, (p. o.) s. of the centre of the town, contains a

¹ Among the settlers in 1791 were Elisha Wilson, Daniel Ball, Isaac and Abram Brown, from Stockbridge, Mass., most of them settling in the valley of Owego Creek. The first birth was that of Wm. Ball; David McMaster taught the first school in 1796-97; Enos Shlossen kept the first store and inn; and E. Wilson built the first mill.

² Among those who settled later were Judge Emmanuel Coryell, Isaiah Jones, —— Bass, and —— Emmons, in 1791; and about the same time, Caleb Wright, on the site of Nichols Village, and Stephen Dodd, a short distance below. In 1793, Jonathan Platt and his son Jonathan, Col. Richard Sackett, Lewis Brown, and Miles Forman, all from Westchester co., settled in the valley. Major John Smyth and his sons, John, Gilbert, and Nathan, from Monroe co., Pa., Benjamin Lounsbury, Ziba Evans, Jonathan Hunt, Richard Saries, Asahel Pritchard, Jonathan Pettis, Joseph and John Annibal, Joseph Morey, and Daniel Briggs, were also among the pioneer settlers. The first birth was that of Daniel Pierce, in 1797.

³ *Owego Times*, (Rep.) weekly. Wm. Smyth, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1853.

Owego Gazette, (Dem.) weekly. Hiram A. Beebe, editor

and publisher. Size 28 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1813.

Tioga County Record, weekly. C. H. Keeler, proprietor. Size 22 by 30. Terms \$1.50. Begin March 18, 1871.

Christian Tribune, (Religious,) monthly. John F. Seaman, publisher. 8 pages. Size 33 by 24. Terms 50 cents.

⁴ The trustees of Owego Village were empowered by Act of Jan. 20, 1871, to convey to the Supervisors the public park, or a part of it, for the site of a court-house, which has been done.

⁵ John McQuigg and Jas. McMaster, from New England, the original patentees of the half-township on which the village of Owego stands, settled there in 1788. A clearing was made and grain sown on an Indian improvement at Owego, in the season of 1786, by William McMaster, Wm. Taylor, Robert McMaster, John Nealey, and Wm. Wood, who entered the valley from the e. by way of Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna. The first birth was that of Selecta, daughter of Amos Draper, June 19, 1789; the first school was taught by —— Kelly, in 1792; the first store, and hotel were kept at Owego, by Wm. Bates.

church and about 70 dwellings. It is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. **West Richford**, is a hamlet. The first settlements, made at a later period than those in Berkshire, from which the town was taken, were since the commencement of the present century,¹ but the exact date could not be ascertained. There is a Presb. church in town.

SPENCER—Named from Ambrose Spencer, afterwards Chief Justice, was formed from Owego, Feb. 28, 1806. Candor, Caroline, Danby, and Newfield (the last three now in Tompkins co.) were taken off Feb. 22, 1811, and Cayuta, March 20, 1824. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is an upland, broken by the valleys of small streams. The n. w. portion forms the watershed between Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake. The ridges have a general n. and s. direction. Their declivities are generally steep and their summits broad and broken. Catatunk Creek, flowing e. breaks through these ridges at nearly right angles, forming a deep and narrow valley. **Spencer**, (p. o.) on Catatunk Creek, w. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, sawmill, and 300 inhabitants. **Spencer Springs**, (p. o.) is a summer resort, with mineral springs of sulphur and chalybeate waters, 2 hotels, etc. The first settlement was commenced in 1795, by Benj. Drake, and Joseph and John Barker.² There are 4 churches in town; Meth., Bap., and Cong. in the village, and 1 Union at North Spencer.

TIOGA—was formed from Union, (Broome co.,) March 14, 1800. Berkshire was taken off in 1808, a part of Union in 1810, and Barton and Nichols in 1824. It lies on the Susquehanna, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally upland, terminating in bluffs along the river intervalle. The streams are Catatunk and Pipe Creeks and numerous smaller creeks and brooks. **Tioga Centre**, (p. o.) at the mouth of Pipe Creek, contains 2 churches, several mills, and a large tannery. Population, 304. It is a station on the Erie Railway. **Smithsboro**, (p. o.) on the same railroad, contains 304 inhabitants. **Halsey Valley**, (p. o.) is a small village in the n. w. corner of the town, on the line of Barton. Population, 103. **Straits Corners**, is a p. o. on the n. border. **Jenksville**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, near the mouth of Catatunk Creek. **Catatunk**, (p. o.,) is in the n. e. part. The first settlement was made on Pipe Creek, in 1785, by Samuel and Wm. Ransom, — Primer, and Andrew Alden, from Wyoming, Penn. Col. David Pixley, from Massachusetts, and Abner Turner, from New Hampshire, made the first settlement on the river.³ There are 6 churches in town; 2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 6 Methodist.

¹ Among the early settlers were Evan Harris, Samuel Smith, Samuel Gleason, Nathaniel Johnson, — Stevens, Jeremiah Campbell, Beriah Wells, Caleb and Jesse Gleason, Ezekiel Rich, and Wm. Dunham; many of them from the adjoining town of Berkshire.

² Among the early settlers at Spencer Village were Joshua Ferris, Henry Miller, Edmund and Rodney Hobart, from Connecticut, Andrew Purdy, Thos. Mosher, frogs Westchester co., and George Fisher. The first birth was that of Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Drake; the first marriage, that of John B. Underwood and Polly Spaulding; and the first death, that of Prescott Hobart. The first school was taught by Joseph Barker, in his own house, at

Spencer village; the first inn was kept by Andrew Purdy; the first store by Samuel Doolittle; and the first gristmill was built by Benj. Drake.

³ Among the early settlers were Joel Farnham, Jeremiah White, Abel Stafford, Elizur, Wright, Samuel Giles, Hugh E. Fiddis; John Hill, from Massachusetts; William Taylor, from Saratoga co.; Nathaniel Carlton, Cornelius Taylor, Beriah Mundy, John Smith, James Schoonover, — Taylor, and — Hungerford, from Wyoming, Penn.; Daniel Mersereau, Staten Island; Francis Gragg, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Jesse, Ziba, and Amos Miller, Enos Canfield, Lodowick Light, — Lyon, and Ezra Smith, from Westchester co., N. Y.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Cayuga and Seneca, April 17, 1817. Three towns were annexed from Tioga, March 22, 1822, and a part of Schuyler co. was taken off in 1854. It lies around the head of Cayuga Lake, s. w. of the centre of the State, is centrally distant 141 mi. from Albany, and contains 506 sq. mi. Its surface consists principally of an upland, broken by a series of ridges extending n. and s. The watershed between Cayuga Lake and Tioughnioga River occupies the e. border of the co., and that between the same lake and Susquehanna River the s. border. The deep valley of Cayuga Lake, 800 feet below the summits of the ridges, separates the north portions of the county into two distinct parts. The e.

portion, declining toward the n., gradually loses its hilly character and spreads out into the beautifully rolling lands so common in Central N. Y. West of the lake the land does not lessen in height within the limits of the co.; but the rough, broken hills change into smooth ridges, with long, gradual slopes.

The soil in the n. part is generally a gravelly or clayey loam, formed by the drift deposits; and that in the south is a gravelly or silty loam, derived from disintegration. It is all best adapted to grazing. In the n. part the people are generally engaged in grain raising; wheat, corn, and oats, forming the staple production. In the s. towns the principal branches of agriculture pursued are stock raising and dairying. There are 7 cheese and butter factories in the county that work up the milk of 2,000 cows. Considerable manufacturing is carried on at Ithaca, Groton, and other places.

The county seat is located at the village of Ithaca. The courthouse is a brick edifice, built upon a fine lot near the centre of the village. The jail, contiguous to the courthouse, is a well built stone edifice, with ample accommodations for the health of the prisoners. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof building, fronting upon Tioga St. The poorhouse is in Ulysses, on a farm of 100 acres, valued at \$10,000, and is of wood—three stories with basement, 34 by 80 feet, with a wing. The premises are old, but have recently been remodelled and put in good condition.

Upon the shore of Cayuga Lake in the n. part are found the Hamilton shales, the lowest rock in the county. Next above them on the shore appear the Tully limestone, (used largely for lime,) Genesee slate, and Portage or Ithaca shales and sandstones. The summits of all the hills are formed of the rocks belonging to the Chemung group, usually covered deep with drift deposits. The streams have worn deep channels into the rocks, and waterfalls which once were at the face of the bluffs, have receded one or two miles, forming below deep, rocky chasms bordered by perpendicular walls. As the rocks are composed of strata of different degrees of hardness, the water has worn them irregularly—the soft and yielding shales generally forming a slope, while the hard and compact limestone retains its perpendicular forms.

The streams are Salmon, Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, and Taughannock Creeks and Cayuga Inlet and their branches, flowing into the lake, and several branches of Oswego Creek and other small streams, flowing s. The cascades upon these streams form one of the most peculiar and interesting features of the landscape, and the gulf scenery of this county is becoming every year more and more an object of interest to tourists. To accommodate visitors conveniences of access and passage have been made, so that the visit is relieved of much of the fatigue usually attending the exploration of such places. Upon Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile and Butternut Creeks, in the town of Ithaca, there are many fine cascades, and much romantic scenery.

The three s. towns of this co. were included in the Watkins and Flint's Purchase, and the remainder in the Military Tract. A public road was built from Oxford, on Chenango River, directly through to Ithaca, by Joseph Chaplin, in 1791-92-93, and this became the great highway for immigration in the s. part of the State for many years. As a consequence the co. immediately bordering upon the road was rapidly settled. The first immigrants were mostly from New England. At the place where Ithaca now stands were found cleared fields which had previously been cultivated by the Indians; and these lands were among the first

occupied in the co. The next settlements were made in Ulysses, on the w. bank of the lake, and along Chaplin's road in Dryden. The opening of the rich lands of the Genesee country to settlers diverted immigration from this region, and the co. for many years did not increase in population with the same rapidity as the regions further w. The growth of the co., however, has been gradual and continuous; and now in every element of real prosperity it is fully on an average with the other cos. in the State.

The Cayuga Division of the Del., Lackawana and Western R. R. extends from Ithaca to Owego, and thence by way of Binghamton (using the Erie track) into the State of Pennsylvania, to the coal regions and to New York and Philadelphia. A daily line of steamers on Cayuga Lake connect with the trains of the "Central" R. R. at Cayuga station, and the lake itself connects with the canal and other navigable improvements of the State. The Southern Central R. R. crosses Groton and Dryden on the e. border of the co. The Ithaca and Courtland R. R. crossing the latter at Freeville Junction, is opened through to Courtland. The Ithaca and Athens road is also just opened, and is designed mainly as a coal road. The Geneva and Ithaca R. R. is projected, and preliminary measures are in progress. The Penn. and Sodus Bay R. R. would probably cross the w. border of this co., and the N. Y. and Oswego Midland Company is projecting a branch of that road to run through the towns of Dryden and Lansing and thence to Auburn, with a branch on the old Murdock line to Ithaca. A road is also projected from Ithaca to Cayuga Bridge on the e. bank of Cayuga Lake.

Volunteers enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Binghamton, where the 109th and 137th Regiments N. Y. Vol. were formed. Parts of the 64th, 143d and 179th Vol. Infantry, and of the 15th Cavalry were also enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Caroline.....	2,345	2,257	2,175	352	211	334	168	349	204	364	205	306	205	291	180
Danby.....	2,261	2,140	2,126	346	274	332	138	340	159	335	142	342	162	265	140
Dryden.....	4,962	4,795	4,818	850	374	739	394	852	320	627	347	622	365	549	355
Enfield.....	1,919	1,693	1,699	256	224	222	197	263	206	241	220	268	213	204	201
Groton.....	3,534	3,401	3,512	634	197	559	191	591	226	592	247	618	262	531	238
Ithaca.....	6,843	7,264	10,107	676	660	713	676	637	839	920	818	920	889	1,035	915
Lansing.....	3,222	2,940	2,975	421	330	743	923	401	344	397	337	403	344	336	330
Newfield.....	2,984	2,700	2,602	371	343	335	317	362	339	336	354	353	341	242	322
Ulysses.....	3,339	3,506	3,272	434	313	424	307	456	323	434	292	447	337	422	321
Total.....	31,409	30,696	33,180	4,349	3,026	4,005	2,627	4,509	3,066	4,456	2,952	4,627	3,133	3,695	3,002

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	293,339	\$5,459,706	\$1,461,889	\$7,491,625	\$7,491,625	\$7,062 94	\$13,185 26	\$5,905 70	\$13,779 96	0.55
1860.....	292,897	5,958,392	1,406,451	7,364,833	\$7,874,265	11,928 25	14,690 70	5,905 70	24,278 98	0.72
1861.....	292,164	5,729,339	1,333,211	7,172,117	7,874,205	12,750 96	12,402 63	5,905 65	24,606 89	0.71
1862.....	292,501	5,710,652	1,316,115	7,105,069	8,715,841	12,991 63	14,417 74	6,536 89	34,963 89	0.79
1863.....	292,547	5,930,325	1,418,896	7,319,211	8,715,849	11,628 66	13,385 74	6,536 89	37,042 36	1.02
1864.....	293,323	5,929,795	1,603,434	7,542,404	8,918,866	217,926 10	16,370 88	6,688 16	40,134 99	3.15
1865.....	293,323	5,929,795	1,603,434	7,542,404	8,911,894	217,926 10	16,370 88	6,008 92	31,346 53	3.39
1866.....	292,151	5,860,603	1,534,264	7,395,858	7,874,647	95,120 39	18,431 66	5,905 98	37,896 73	2.00
1867.....	292,757	5,800,446	1,619,407	7,491,229	8,095,517	59,113 30	21,476 59	10,119 40	51,406 53	1.76
1868.....	229,276	5,832,366	1,433,506	7,265,975	8,091,299	38,853 19	20,071 65	10,114 12	36,914 43	1.30
1869.....	292,092	5,948,961	1,231,755	7,180,703	7,665,975	21,675 96	9,562 47	3,358 61	1,538 61	1.36
1870.....	290,870	5,909,528	1,367,633	7,293,761	7,680,703	56,848 49	17,542 06	9,600 88	46,192 69	1.69

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 371,400, (including a part now in Schuyler)

CAROLINE—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this co. March 22, 1822. A part was annexed to Danby in 1839. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is an upland, broken by a series of ridges extending n. w. and s. e. 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys, and 1,500 to 1,700 ft. above tide. The summits of the hills are usually rounded and rolling and their declivities steep. The streams are Owego Creek, forming the e. boundary, and Six Mile Creek and their branches. These streams flow in deep, narrow valleys bordered by steep hillsides. The Cayuga and Sus. R. R. passes through the w. part. **Caroline Centre**, (p. o.,) **Motts Corners**, (p. o.,) on Six Mile Creek, in the n. w. corner of the town, are villages. **Speedville**, (p. o.,) upon Boyer Creek, in the s. e. corner, is a small village. **Pugsleys Depot**, and **Caroline Depot**, (p. o.,) are stations on the D. L. & W. R. R. **Ransom Hollow**, (p. o.,) is on the e. line. **Caroline**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the n. e. corner. **Speedsville**, has a pop. of 153. **Slaterville**, (p. o.,) on the n. border, has in its vicinity several artesian wells, that appear to possess valuable medicinal properties. The water is charged with iron, supposed to come from an ore bed lately discovered, and about to be worked. In June, 1871, the teeth and some bones of a mastodon were found in a muck bed in this town. The first settlement in Caroline was begun by Capt. David Rich, who came from Vt. in 1795, and located near Willow Bridge; Widow Earsley with four sons and four daughters, from N. J., came in the next year; and for several years these were the only families in town.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at an early period; the first pastor was Rev. Garritt Mandeville. There are 10 churches in this town.

DANBY—named from a town in Conn.—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this co. March 22, 1822. Part of Caroline was annexed April 29, 1839, and a part was annexed to Dryden in 1856. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills extending n. and s. 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. Their summits are rounded and their declivities generally steep. The valleys are mere ravines. The principal streams are Cayuga Inlet, flowing n., and numerous small streams, the latter being tributaries either to this or to Owego Creek. **Danby**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, and **Beers Settlement**, (South Danby p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. **West Danby**, is a p. o., near the w. border. The first settlers were Jacob Yaple, Dr. Lewis Beers, Jabez Beers, and Joseph Judson, who located at Beers Settlement, in 1797.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1807; Rev. Daniel Loring was the first pastor.

DRYDEN—named from John Dryden, the English poet—was formed from Ulysses, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Danby was annexed in 1856. It is a large town, occupying the central portion of the e. border of the co. The surface of the n. half is rolling or moderately hilly, and that of the s. half hilly and broken. The e. border forms the watershed between Tioughnioga River and Cayuga Lake. The highest ridge, in the s. e. part, is 1,700 to 1,800 feet above tide. The principal stream is Fall Creek, flowing s. w. through near the centre of the town, on its course affording several millsites. Several small streams, tributaries to Owego Creek, take their rise in the s. part. Dryden Lake is a small sheet of water 1 mi. long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, lying in an elevated valley near the e. border and 1,500 ft. above tide. A mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, and iron, is situated 1 mi. w. of Dryden Village, and has a local notoriety for medicinal virtues. In the s. e. part are 2 swamps, each covering an area of several hundred acres. **Dryden**, (p. o.,) on the s. branch of Fall Creek, in the e. part of the town, is a flourishing inland village, with a weekly newspaper.³ It was incorp. April 6, 1865, and is a station on the S. C. R. R. Pop. 672. **Etna**, (p. o.,) on Fall Creek, near the centre, has a pop. of 230. **West Dryden**, (p. o.,) in

county.) The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acrea Improved.	Acrea unimproved.	Total.
1850	223,213	104,284	327,457
1855	205,617	84,964	290,581
1860	205,495	62,999	268,454
1865	206,514	71,247	277,731

¹ Among the other early settlers were Thomas Tracy and Samuel Yates, from Mass.; Joseph Chambers, Richard Bush, and Hartmore Earnest, from Ulster co., in 1798; Levi Slater, (formerly of Slaterville,) Charles and John Mulks,

John Cantine, (first settler at Motts Corners,) and Joseph Bishop, all from Ulster, and John Rounceville, from Mass., in 1801. The first child born was Harriet Rounceville. The first school was taught by John Robinson. Richard Bush kept the first inn, Isaac Miller the first store, and General Cantine built the first gristmill, in 1806.

² The first settlers of West. Danby were Wm. Hogg and Moses Barker. The first death was an infant son of Lewis Beardsley. Joseph Judson taught the first school, Dr. Beers kept the first inn and store, and Peter Yaple built the first gristmill.

³ *The Dryden Herald.*

the n. w. part. **Varna**, (p. o.) is on Fall Creek, near the w. border. **Malloryville**, **Freeville**, is the place of crossing of the S. C. and I. C. Railroads. **California**, is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1797, by Amos Sweet, on the present site, Dryden Village.¹ Joseph Chaplin built a road from Oxford, Chenango co., to Ithaca, passing through this town, in 1792-93-94.

ENFIELD—named from a town in Conn., was formed from Ulysses, March 16, 1821. It lies upon the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, and it has a mean elevation of 500 to 700 ft. above Cayuga Lake. The principal streams are Ten Mile Creek and the s. branch of Taughannock Creek. Upon the former, in the s. e. tract of the town, is one of the finest of the beautiful cascades so common in this co. It is in a deep gorge, and has a total fall of 230 ft. **Enfield Centre**, (p. o.) and **Enfield**, (p. o.), are small villages. **Enfield Falls**, is a hamlet. Among the first settlers were — Geltner, John Whitlock, Jas. Rumsey, Lewis Owen, and Isaac and John Beech.²

CROTON—named from a town in Conn., was formed from Locke, (Cayuga co.) as “Division,” April 7, 1817, and its name was changed March 13, 1818. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. From the valleys the land rises by long and gradual slopes to a height of 100 to 300 ft. The highest point in town is about 1,500 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Owasco Inlet and Fall Creek. Bear Swamp, in the e. part, contains an area of several hundred acres. **Croton**, (p. o.) on Owasco Inlet, near the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, a bank, the Croton Academy, a newspaper office,³ and several manufactories, as of mowers, agricultural implements, machinery, lumber, &c. It is a station on the S. C. R. R. Pop. 862. **McLean**, (p. o.) on Fall Creek, in the s. e. part, has 5 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 405, of whom 105 are in Dryden. **Peruville**, (p. o.) on the s. border, is a station on the S. C. R. R. **Croton City**, (p. o.) in the n. e. corner, and **West Croton**, (p. o.) in the n. w., are small villages. **Bensons Corners**, is a hamlet in the s. w. corner. Among the first settlers were Samuel Hogg, at West Croton; Ichabod Bowen, John Guthrie, and — Perrin, at Croton; and J. Williams, J. Houghtaling, and W. S. Clark, at East Croton.

ITHACA—was formed from Ulysses, March 16, 1821. It is the central town in the co., lying at the head of Cayuga Lake. A tract of land 2 mi. long and 1½ broad, low and nearly level, extends s. from the lake shore; and from this the valley of Cayuga Inlet opens to the s. w., and that of Six Mile Creek to the s. e. Ridges 400 to 700 feet high, with steep declivities, separate these valleys and surround the low land and the head of the lake. From the summits the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. A marsh ½ mi. wide borders immediately on the lake. The streams are Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, Buttermilk, and Ten Mile Creeks, and Cayuga Inlet. In their course from the uplands each of these streams plunges down the wall-like precipices which surround the lake, forming series of cascades which for beauty and variety are scarcely equaled elsewhere. **Ithaca**, (p. o.) s. of the head of Cayuga Lake, is the co. seat and a place of extensive business. It has 3 national banks, 6 printing offices,⁴ extensive manufactories,⁵ excellent r. r. facilities,⁶ a steamboat connection with all points on the lake, and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and an immense amount of coal business, it being the northern terminus of two important coal roads, and point where much coal is transhipped by

¹ The next settlers were Ezekiel Sandford, David Fort, and Ebenezer Chausen, who located at Willow Grove in 1798. A single yoke of oxen, at one load, brought these 3 families, consisting of 14 persons, and all their household goods, from the Chenango River. Capt. Geo. Robertson (sometimes called the “father of the town”) came in the same year, and settled on Lot 53. Among the other early settlers were Lyman Hurd, from Vt., Dr. Sheldren, Dr. Wolf, Irona Peat, Wm. Daley, Joel Hall, and James Wood. The first child born was Robert Robertson; and the first death that of the mother of Amos Sweet. Daniel Lasey taught the first school, in 1804. Amos Lewis kept the first inn. Joel Hull the first store, and Col. Hopkins, from Homer, built the first mill, in 1800.

² John Applegate kept the first inn, Samuel Ingerson the first store; and Wm. Ferris built the first mill.

³ *Croton Journal*, (Rep.) weekly. H. C. Marsh, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1866.

⁴ The following periodicals are printed here:

⁵ *Ithaca Journal*, (Rep.) weekly. John H. Selkreg, ed. and prop. Size 28 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1816.

⁶ *Weekly Ithacan*, A. Clapp, pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1871.

Ithaca Democrat, (Dem.) weekly. Spence & Williams, eds. and pub. Size 27 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1863.

The Daily Leader, daily, Sundays excepted. H. D. Cunningham, editor and publisher. Size 19 by 26. Terms \$7. Estab. in 1868.

Cornell Era, (Literary,) weekly. 12 pages; size of page, 9 by 12. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1869, and published by the Junior Class of Cornell University.

⁶ 4 iron foundries, 3 flouring mills, a paper mill, a clock factory, a hub, spoke, and bending establishment, 2 agricultural implement factories, a tannery, &c. There is a large amount of water power still unused.

⁶ The Cayuga Division of the D. L. & W. R. R. to Owego; the Ithaca and Athens R. R.; the Ithaca and Cortland R. R., and projected lines to Geneva, and northward along Cayuga Lake.

canal lines. It has a fine public library,¹ the gift of the Hon. Ezra Cornell and it is the seat of the Cornell University.² Population in 1870, reported at 8,462.

Ithaca was incorp. April 2, 1821, and the acts relating to the village were consolidated April 21, 1864. Provision was made by act of April 1, 1870, for supplying the village with water, but this has not been adopted. The first settlement was made by Jacob Yaple, Isaac Dumond, and Peter Hinepaw, who located on the present site of Ithaca Village, in 1789. The land that they occupied had previously been partially cultivated by the Indians.³ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1804-05, with seven members.

LANSING—named from Chancellor Lansing of Albany, was formed from Genoa, (Cayuga co.,) April 7, 1817. It lies upon the e. bank of Cayuga Lake, in the n. part of the co. The surface is principally a rolling upland, 500 ft. above the lake, bordered by steep declivities. Salmon Creek, the principal stream, flows s. through near the centre of the town. Its valley is narrow and bordered by steep hillsides. Swartz, Townly and Hedden Creeks, are its principal tributaries. **Ludlowville**, (p. o.,) on Salmon Creek, about 1 i. from its mouth, contains 3 churches, several factories, and 376 inhabitants. **Lansingville**, (p. o.,) on the ridge w. of Salmon Creek, in the n. part of the town, contains 1 church and 67 inhabitants. **North Lansing**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, **Lake Ridge**, (p. o.,) on the bluff above the lake, in the n. w. corner, and **Libertyville**, (South Lansing p. o,) are hamlets. **East Lansing**, is a p. o. The first settlement was begun in 1792, by emigrants from N. J.⁴ There are 8 churches in this town.

NEWFIELD—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) as “*Cayuta*,” Feb. 22, 1811. Its name was changed March 29, 1822, and a part was annexed to Catharines (Schuyler co.,) in 1853. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. The surface is high and hilly, the ridges being 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,500 to 1,700 ft. above tide. The streams are Cayuga Inlet and Ten Mile Creek and their branches. The valleys of these streams are usually narrow and bordered by hillsides. **Newfield**, (p. o.,) is in the n. e. part of the town. **Trumbulls Corners**, (p. o.,) on the n. border, and **Poney Hollow**, (p. o.,) in the s.

¹ The Cornell Library building is 63 by 104, and 3 stories high. The second and third stories are used for library, reading rooms, &c., and are finely fitted up. The building cost about \$100,000. It is a gift from Mr. Cornell to the town, and has a rental of about \$3,000 a year for its support. It has about 7,000 vols.

² This University was incorporated April 21, 1865, and was founded by the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of this place. The income from the sale of lands granted by Congress July 2, 1862, for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was applied to this institution, upon conditions that Mr. C. should give absolutely and without limitation the sum of \$500,000 to this college, and \$25,000 to Genesee College, at Lima, to establish there a professorship of Agricultural Chemistry; the latter was refunded to Mr. C. by act of March 26, 1867, and applied for the use of Cornell University. The lands granted to this State were 969,920 acres, or 6,837 pieces of 160 acres each.

At the time when Mr. C. undertook to sell this scrip, it was worth in western land offices 75 cents by the single piece, and could be bought in lots of 10 pieces at 60 cents per acre. He located 500,000 acres on carefully-selected white pine lands in Wisconsin, and farming lands in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, for which \$2.50 have been offered over all expenses, but declined as worth more. Of the scrip sold, 100,000 acres brought 90 cents; 180,000 acres \$1.00, and 100,000 acres 35 cents per acre. The \$350,000 received for the 300,000 acres has been invested by the Comptroller of the State for the benefit of Cornell University. Through Mr. Cornell's advice the college land scrip of several of the southern States was held by them at a time when it might have otherwise been sacrificed at the low prices that for a time prevailed.

The Cornell University has 21 resident professors, 11 assistant professors, 3 instructors, and 7 non-resident professors, and several lecturers, and in 1869 reported 413 students, of whom 62 were in the optional, and the remainder in the regular college courses. By its act of incorporation one student is admitted annually from each Assembly District of the State, free of tuition for a term of 4 years. Means are also provided for defraying the whole or a part of the college expenses by manual labor in shops or upon the farm.

The College Museum is large and valuable, comprising the Jewett collection of fossils, (costing \$10,000,) duplicates from the State Museum, the Silliman collection, &c. The Library contains 25,500 vols., including the Classical Library of Prof. Charles Anthon; the Bopp Library, relating to Oriental literature and linguistics; the Goldwin Smith Library, British Patent Office series, &c.

The farm comprises 200 acres, n. e. from the village, and with the farm buildings, valued at \$55,000. The Univers-

sity buildings at present consist of 2 four-story and basement stone buildings, each 50 by 164, worth \$136,000, and one two-story wooden building, 100 ft. front, with 2 wings, each 100 ft. Two other stone buildings are nearly finished; McGraw building, in the centre of the n. front, 200 by 60 feet, 4 stories, with a tower 120 ft., from which nearly the whole of the city can be seen. The building is of stone and iron, fire-proof, and is to contain the library, museum, lecture-room, &c., and its tower, 22 feet square, will contain the University bells. Cost about \$100,000, and given by Mr. John McGraw, of Ithaca. The other building, 100 by 40 feet, 3 stories, is for use in the mechanic arts, and will contain the press, machine shops, modeling and draughting rooms, lecture rooms, &c. It is the gift of Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and is estimated to cost \$50,000.

The college collections are valued at \$47,300; its models, \$13,332; its tools, machinery, live stock, printing presses, &c., \$23,512, and total premises and fixtures, \$350,752. Its other resources consist of the Ezra Cornell endowment, \$500,000; share in Cascadilla Place property, occupied by University, worth \$16,240; Cornell Endowment Fund in State Treasury, \$97,234.61; and College Land Scrip Fund, derived from Congressional Land Grant, and deposited in the state treasury, \$404,635.87. Its 500,000 acres of western lands will at proper time be sold, and added to the University funds. They are growing in value, and will in time bring an extensive endowment.

³ Among the other early settlers were families named McDowell, Davencourt, Bloom, King, Patchin, Star, Conrad Marke, Sayers, and Brink. The first child born was a daughter of John Dumond, Sept., 1793. The first death was that of Rachel Allen, in 1790. A man named Lightfoot brought a boat load of goods up the lake in 1792, and he continued a kind of itinerating trade for several years. David Quigg opened the first regular store; — Hartshorn kept the first inn; and Jacob Yaple built the first mill, in 1790. Dr. Frisbee was the first physician, and — Howe the first teacher. The first families were a month in getting from Kingston, Ulster co., to Owego, and 19 days from thence to their destination.

⁴ Among the early settlers were William Goodwin, Silas Ludlow, Abram Bloom, and families named Beardsley, Depuy, Miner, Allen, Atwater, and Bowker, who came in 1791; Samuel Gibbs and — Holmes, in 1792, and Abram Van Wagner, in 1793. The first marriage was that of Henry Bloom and Miss Goodwin; and the first death, that of the wife of Henry Bloom, in 1793. Wm. Boyse kept the first inn, at Libertyville. The first night of his stay in the house, a rattlesnake crept into the bed and slept with his children. — Tooker kept the first store; Silas Ludlow, of Ludlowville, built the first mill, in 1798.

w. part are small places. **North Newfield**, is 6 mi. from Ithaca. **South Newfield**, is a station on the Ithaca and Athens R. R. The first settler was — Thomas, who located at Poney Hollow.¹

ULYSES—was formed March 5, 1799. Dryden was taken off in 1803, and Ithaca and Enfield in 1821. It lies upon the w. bank of Cayuga Lake, on the n. border of the co. A range of bluffs 600 ft. high, with steep declivities, borders upon the lake; and from their summits the surface spreads out in an undulating upland. The only considerable stream is Taughanick (Taw-gan-ick) Creek, which crosses the town from the w. In its descent from the plateau to the lake this stream forms a series of cascades, the principal of which is known as Taughanick Falls. These falls have receded about 1 mi. from the shore of the lake, and have worn a deep gorge in the yielding shales, with banks 380 ft. high. The stream now falls in an unbroken sheet, over a limestone terrace 210 ft. in height. About 1 mi. farther up the gorge is another fall of 80 ft. **Trumansburgh**,² (p. o.) near the n. border of the town, is the second village in the co. in amount of business and population. It contains 4 churches, a bank, the Trumansburgh academy, a newspaper office,³ and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1,246. **Jacksonville**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, contains 1 church and 50 houses. **Waterburgh**, (p. o.) near the w. border, contains 1 church, mills, and 50 dwellings. **Halseyville**,⁴ is a hamlet. The first settlements were commenced by Samuel Weyburn, at the mouth of Taughanick Creek, and by Abner and Philip Tremaine, on the site of Trumansburgh, in 1792.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Jedediah Chapman, in 1803.

ULSTER COUNTY.



THIS county was formed Nov. 1, 1683,⁶ and included the county between the Hudson and the Delaware, bounded n. and s. by due e. and w. lines passing through the mouths of Sawyers and Murderers Creeks. A part of Delaware was taken off in 1797, a part of Greene in 1800, and Sullivan in 1809. A portion was annexed to Orange in 1798, and the town of Catskill was annexed from Albany co. the same year. It lies on the w. bank of the Hudson, centrally distant 68 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,204 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly a hilly and mountainous upland. The Catskill Mts. occupy the n. w. part; and the Shawangunk Mts. extend n. e. from the s. w. corner nearly through the co. The mountain region consists of irregular ridges and isolated peaks with rocky sides and summits too steep and rough for cultivation. The summits are 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above the Hudson. The remaining parts of the co. are generally broken and hilly. Esopus Creek flows in a tortuous course through the n. part and discharges its waters into the Hudson. It receives Platte Kill from the n. Rondout Creek enters the s. w. corner of the co. and flows n. e. along the w. declivity of the Shawangunk Mts. and enters the Hudson at Rondout. It receives as tributaries Sandburgh Creek in the s. w. part of the co., and Wall Kill near its mouth. The

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¹ Among the early settlers were S. Chambers, Elijah Moore, — Carter, and Daniel B. Swartwood. Jeremiah Hall kept the first inn, George Dudley the first store, and John Greene built the first mill.

² Name derived and corrupted from Tremaine, the first family of settlers.

³ Tompkins County Sentinel, weekly. Oscar M. Wilson, ed. and publisher. Size, 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1866.

⁴ Named from Nicoll Halsey, the first settler.

⁵ John McLallen, a young man, accompanied the Tremaines in the capacity of teamster. The first child born was Calvin Tremaine, in 1794; and the first marriage, that

of John McLallen and Mary King, Dec. 12, 1799. John McLallen kept the first inn, — Henshaw the first store, Abner Tremaine built the first mill, and Stephen Woodworth taught the first school, all at Trumansburgh.

⁶ In its charter it is said to "contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley, and Marbletown, Foxhall, and the New Paltz, and all villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitations on the w. side of the Hudson's River, from the Murderers Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyers Creek." It was named from the Irish title of the Duke of York. An Act was also passed in 1774, to run and mark the boundary of this and Orange counties from e. of the Shawangunk Mts. to the Delaware.

latter stream flows along the e. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. The remaining streams are small brooks and creeks.

The rocks of the co. are composed of the Portage and Chemung shales, in the e. part, and the Shawangunk grit or Oneida conglomerate, in the w. part. Drift deposits are found in nearly every part. Lead ore is found to some extent among the Shawangunk Mts.¹

At an early period the Esopus grit was largely quarried and manufactured into millstones.² Water-limestone of an excellent quality is found and largely quarried.³ The Ulster co. cement has an excellent reputation throughout the United States, and is used in immense quantities on works requiring solidity. It was used on Croton, Brooklyn, Cochituate, Albany, Washington, and other water-works, and is largely used in and around New York, Boston and Philadelphia, upon public and private buildings. The cement rocks are quarried usually on the hillsides, and these openings often extend in galleries under the overlying rock. The rock outcrops in a belt running n. e. and s. w., first appearing on the Hudson a few miles n. of Kingston Point, and extending 20 to 25 mi. to the town of Rochester, but is lost from view at the surface in several places between these points. In the section occupied by the Portage group of rocks are found extensive outcrops of thin bedded sandstone, yielding a fine quality of flagging, which is largely quarried and exported.⁴ The soil is generally a good quality of sandy and gravelly loam, in some places intermixed with clay. Most of the valleys are covered with a deep, rich alluvium.

Most of the land is best adapted to grazing. Dairying is extensively pursued, and spring grain is raised to some extent. Fruit growing is becoming an important branch of business. Ice is harvested at various points along the river in immense quantities, and the business is annually increasing. Manufactures of sole leather and lumber, are located in the western towns, and water-line in the eastern. The commerce, carried on by means of the river and canal, is large, and is constantly increasing.

The county seat is located at Kingston. The courthouse is a fine stone edifice, situated upon Wall St. The jail is a stone building in rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is in a fireproof one story building on the corner of Fair and Main Sts. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 153 acres, 3 mi. from New Paltz, and consists of a 2 story wooden structure, 120 by 24 feet, a keeper's house, 24 by 30; house for colored paupers, 22 by 32, and a building 20 by 70 feet. The condition of the premises, and especially of those assigned to the insane, are deplorable, and altogether disgraceful to the county. The Delaware and Hudson Canal extends from Rondout, on the Hudson, up Rondout and Sandburgh Creeks, through Kingston, Rosendale, Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing. It opens a direct communication between the coal mines of Penn. and the Hudson. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. was incorporated April 23, 1823, and the canal was finished in 1828. This company, besides the canal and immense coal mines in the n. e. part of Penn., has connecting lines of R. R. in that State, and in this State are lessees of the following railroads:

1. The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. and its Cherry Valley Branch.
2. The connected system of railroads in Schenectady, Saratoga, Albany, Rensselaer, and Washington counties of the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co.
3. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R.

The roads under construction from Minerva to Lanesboro, Pa., and from Duaneburg to Schenectady, are also understood to be built by, or for the use of this company. These R. R. connections have been established under powers given by an act passed May 9, 1867.

The report made at the beginning of 1870, shows the capital of the Del. & Hud. Canal Co.

¹ A mine was opened near Ellenville more than 40 years ago. It was never worked to profit, and is now abandoned. The Ulster mine, near Sullivan co. line, was opened in 1837. It is 600 or 700 feet above the valley. The galena in these mines is associated with blende, iron and copper pyrites, calcite, and quartz. There are indications and vague traditions that these mines were worked at a much earlier period, and yielded profits beyond computation.

² The millstones—then quarried about 10 miles from the river—had acquired celebrity, and were said to far exceed those from Culen, in Europe, formerly imported at £80 the pair, while Esopus stones did not cost a fourth part of that sum. Small millstones for family use are still made, but the business has lost much of its former importance. A finer quality of these grits, when calcined and crushed, furnishes the silex used in the glass manufacture at Ellenville.

³ Water-limestone was accidentally discovered on the line of the Erie Canal, by Canvass White, an engineer, in 1813. In 1820 he obtained a patent, and subsequently obtained judgment against one or more of the contractors for using it. The first waterline or cement made in Ulster co. was about the time the Del. & Hudson Canal was commenced. Its manufacture has now become a leading and profitable pursuit.

⁴ The stone is of a bluish gray color and slaty texture, and may be split into slabs of almost any manageable size, and from one to four inches in thickness. The rock is traversed by joints or seams, that divide very smoothly, and greatly facilitate the labor of quarrying. It is brought down to the river, and shipped in immense quantities at every landing in the co., and transported to New York and other places along the coast. The business employs a large number of hands.

is \$15,000,000; funded debt \$3,227,860. Dividend payable Feb. 1, \$750,000. The cost of the canal was reported at \$6,309,954.27; of railroad and equipment, \$3,221,712.49; opening mines and improvements, \$1,068,003.56; mine fixtures and equipments, \$221,167.04; telegraph lines, \$12,000; real estate, \$2,650,726.71; boats and barges, \$978,646.67; and tools and implements for canal department, etc., \$42,200.

A street R. R. connects the villages of Rondout and Kingston. The "Rondout and Oswego R. R." is opened across this county, extending through the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Olive, and Shandaken, with the prospect of completion at no distant day to important points northwest. The Ellenville Branch of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. extends from Summitville, in Sullivan county, to the village of Ellenville, affording a route of great convenience to the s. w. border of the co. The "Walkill Valley R. R.," a continuation of the "Montgomery and Erie R. R.," extends from Erie Railway connections in Orange co., down the Walkill Valley many miles, with an ultimate connection at Rondout, and points further north. The project of a railroad along the west shore of the Hudson has been brought up in various forms, but without positive determination as to definite location or construction. The privilege of bridging the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, noticed in our account of Dutchess co., implies railroad connections westward from that point across this county, but these are as yet quite indefinite.

The turnpikes and plankroads of other days, did good service in this co. as elsewhere, in opening and developing the country, but have nearly or quite passed away.

The Dutch established a trading post upon the present site of Rondout in 1614, and probably a few Dutch families settled in the immediate vicinity soon after. This early settlement was broken up by Indian hostilities, and a new one was commenced between 1630 and '40. This was again attacked by the Indians, and in 1855 was abandoned. Before 1660, settlers had again located at Kingston and vicinity. In 1660, a treaty had been concluded with the Indians; and the people were so unsuspecting of danger that they left open the gates to their fort both day and night. June 7, 1663, the Indians made an attack, in which 18 whites were killed, and 42 were carried away prisoners. The out settlements were all destroyed. A destructive war ensued, in which the Ulster Indians were nearly exterminated. During this war the valley of the Wall Kil was discovered, and soon after the peace of 1663, it was occupied by a colony of French Huguenots. The settlements gradually extended along the valleys of Esopus, Rondout, and Wall Kil Creeks and their tributaries. Besides the manorial grant of Fox Hall to Thomas Chambers, the English made township grants of Kingston, New Paltz, Marbletown, Rochester, Hurley, Shawangunk, and Marlborough. During the revolution the frontier settlements were exposed to Indian hostilities, and before the close of the war were all destroyed or abandoned. The river towns were taken by the British in 1777, and most of them were pillaged and burned. The Provincial Congress and State Legislature held several sessions at Kingston during the war and soon after. Since the revolution the co. has steadily progressed in wealth and population. The completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was a marked era in the history of the industry of the co.; and the commencement of the cement manufacture and stone quarrying, and the recent opening of railroads, have greatly added to its prosperity.

A regimental camp was formed at Kingston, Sept. 6, 1861, under the command of Col. George Watson Pratt, and the 80th N. Y. Vols. (20th N. Y. Militia) was formed there. This heroic officer was mortally wounded at the 2d battle of Bull Run. This regiment had served three months as militia before being organized as volunteers. Kingston was designated in G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for recruiting in the 10th Senatorial District, including Ulster and Greene counties. The 120th, and 156th Regiments were raised there. Some portion of the 192d Vols. was also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Denning.....	1,073	939	1,044	51	113	56	99	70	100	69	110	87	133	66	126
Esopus.....	4,734	4,746	4,559	401	336	373	379	450	401	435	336	403	435	374	
Gardiner.....	2,096	1,951	1,991	174	193	148	214	192	226	163	222	171	232	162	252
Hardenburgh.....	505	533	628	271	163	43	40	40	64	50	62	64	75	32	220
Horley.....	2,364	2,386	2,397	55	27	231	159	291	191	284	164	370	189	48	70
Kingston.....	16,640	17,296	11,429	1,223	1,420	920	1,440	1,294	1,807	1,309	1,024	1,696	2,439	1,663	2,520
Lloyd.....	2,489	2,567	2,658	279	369	208	246	231	258	300	265	301	303	299	262
Marietown.....	4,120	3,010	4,223	369	366	219	326	363	378	365	301	459	325	506	375
Marlborough.....	2,756	2,733	2,975	254	239	230	231	292	232	329	194	365	264	319	260
New Paltz.....	2,023	2,633	2,010	253	138	239	162	246	192	232	197	225	233	236	252
Olive.....	3,262	3,259	3,663	316	329	251	357	306	378	263	393	202	436	270	368
Plattekill.....	1,918	2,012	2,031	211	121	222	125	259	164	253	137	273	174	225	181
Rochester.....	4,589	5,305	4,086	240	426	201	468	239	171	256	440	321	475	296	405
Rosendale.....	2,826	2,364	3,625	266	209	190	222	239	258	237	295	272	372	324	433
Saugerties.....	9,537	9,424	10,455	882	749	724	876	835	998	908	746	1,031	966	799	947
Shandaken.....	2,430	2,719	2,751	175	221	155	270	192	310	220	307	230	273	295	323
Shawangunk.....	2,070	2,767	2,423	248	342	229	365	255	400	219	421	230	413	209	312
Wawarsing.....	8,311	8,335	8,151	841	569	632	619	826	737	658	759	625	723	743	718
Woodstock.....	1,858	1,624	2,022	207	143	200	147	215	157	219	137	234	151	221	175
Total.....	76,301	75,609	73,873	6,776	6,252	5,609	6,730	6,958	7,719	6,769	7,150	7,938	8,623	7,426	8,581

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ULSTER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on valuation in cents.
1859.	657,550	\$12,591,815	\$2,367,391	\$14,959,206	\$15,567,658	\$38,934 04	\$33,742 53	\$1,675 74	#27,243 41	0.78
1860.	657,550	12,591,815	3,367,391	14,959,206	15,567,658	38,934 04	33,742 53	1,675 74	48,000 23	0.67
1861.	689,713	11,422,183	2,430,903	14,253,086	15,567,658	36,267 74	50,939 94	1,675 74	48,648 93	0.95
1862.	665,743	11,466,597	2,467,161	13,951,759	14,334,436	71,293 05	50,175 90	1,125 62	59,337 70	1.29
1863.	669,321	11,299,430	2,469,499	13,747,922	14,460,649	53,393 20	45,620 53	1,162 29	63,252 96	1.16
1864.	668,069	11,306,233	2,469,744	14,655,977	14,969,490	56,736 06	45,413 31	1,242 12	67,452 70	3.91
1865.	663,069	11,306,233	3,261,744	14,655,977	14,436,139	56,726 69	45,413 31	1,027 10	56,491 40	3.09
1866.	659,571	10,920,773	3,463,921	14,304,094	14,652,561	69,379 22	250,096 95	10,989 42	70,515 45	2.60
1867.	666,966	10,966,473	3,266,324	14,117,740	14,784,094	71,160 52	253,240 50	18,490 12	93,873 99	2.95
1868.	658,931	10,859,659	2,706,089	13,507,947	14,767,789	107,994 91	259,299 76	18,459 74	67,193 46	3.06
1869.	662,766	10,859,402	2,466,953	13,350,355	14,467,147	213,967 67	162,553 83	18,644 68	63,296 40	3.30
1870.	661,914	10,788,112	2,364,616	13,152,728	13,356,355	210,636 99	19,810 88	16,697 94	80,321 39	3.75

DENNING—named from Wm. H. Denning, former owner of a large part of the town, was formed from Shandaken, March 6, 1849. A part of Hardenburgh was taken off in 1859. It lies in the N. W. part of the co., upon the border of Sullivan. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland. A spur of the Catskill Mts. extends through the town, with a mean elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 ft. Its streams are head branches of Rondout Creek and Neversink River. The valleys are narrow ravines bordered by steep and rocky hillsides. The settlements are chiefly confined to the valleys. **Denning**, is a p. o. near the centre. **Dewittsville**, and **Sundown**, are hamlets near the s. line. Its chief wealth consists in its heavy growth of hemlock and hard wood. Settlements were made at a comparatively recent period.²

ESOPUS—was formed from Kingston, April 5, 1811. A part was set off to Kingston,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 701,500. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1859	231,059	207,938	439,997
1865	240,641	370,269	610,834
1869	262,910	169,965	432,875
1875	453,605	326,639	780,333

² The first sawmill was built in 1827, and the first tannery in 1850, at Dewittsville, by DeWitt & Reynolds.

and a part of Hurley was annexed in 1818, and a part of New Paltz was annexed April 12, 1842. The name is of Indian origin, and was derived from a tribe of Indians that once inhabited this region. They were of the Algonquin stock, and were nearly all exterminated in the early wars. It lies upon the Hudson, and is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is rolling in the e. and moderately hilly in the w. A range of hills extend n. and s. through near the centre of the town, the highest peak being 1,632 ft. above tide. Hussey Hill, s. of Rondout, is 1,000 ft. high. Wall Kil forms the w. and n. boundaries, and Swarte Kil and Black Creek flow through the s. part. Fruit growing is becoming an important branch of business, and ice is harvested in the river for the New York market to a large extent. Cement is largely manufactured, and an extensive commerce is carried on by means of the river and Delaware & Hudson Canal. **Port Ewen**,¹ (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, s. of the mouth of Rondout Creek, is a village built up by the Penn. Coal Co. A part of the coal brought forward by the canal is here shipped upon barges for the N. Y. and Northern markets. Pop. 1,251. **Arnoldton**, upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part of the town, is a small manufacturing village. **South Rondout**, upon Rondout Creek, in the n. part, contains an extensive cement and lime factory, a brickyard, several boatyards, &c., and 405 inhabitants. **Dashville**, upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part, contains a cement factory. **Sleightsburg**, upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, has a boat yard. **Ellmores Cove**, (Esopus p. o.,) upon the Hudson, is a small village. **Heightsburgh**, is a village of 203 inhabitants. The river front of this town affords many beautiful sites for residences, and in the summer months many wealthy families from the city find a pleasant retreat here. **Amesville**, (Ulster Park p. o.,) and **Atkerton**, are hamlets. **Freeville**, in the n. part, is a small village. Settlements were made by the Dutch, soon after their first occupation of the co.² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) of which there is any record was formed in 1751.

CARDINER—named in honor of Addison Gardner, Lieut. Governor, was formed from Rochester, New Paltz, and Shawangunk, April 2, 1853. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. on the line of the Walkill Valley R. R. The surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the centre and w. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the w. border. The Wall Kil flows n. e. through near the centre and receives Shawangunk Kil from the s. w. Lumber and leather are manufactured to some extent. **Tuthilltown**, (Tuthill p. o.,) upon Shawangunk Kil, near its mouth, is a small village. **Libertyville**, (p. o.,) on the n. line, **Church Corners**, **Irelands Corners**, and **Jenkinstown**, are hamlets. **Bruynswick**, (p. o.,) is a small village on the s. line, partly in Shawangunk. The first settlement was made at an early period, by a colony of French Huguenots. The first church was formed in 1833. Rev. Wm. Brush was the first preacher.

HARDENBERCH—named from Johannes Hardenbergh, the patentee of a large tract in this and adjoining counties, was formed from Denning and Shandaken, April 15, 1859. It lies in the extreme w. corner of the co. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 2,000 ft. above tide. It occupies a portion of the watershed between the Hudson and Delaware. Beaver Kil, Mill Brook, and Dry Brook, take their rise in the town. **Dry Brook**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. **Hardenbergh**, and **Turnwood**, are p. offices.

HURLEY—was granted by patent Oct. 19, 1708,³ and named from Gov. Lovelace's family, who were Barons of Hurley. In early times, it was named "Hurley common." A part of the Hardenburgh patent was released by Margaret Livingston, and was annexed March 3, 1789; and a part of New Paltz was taken off in 1809, a part of Esopus in 1818, a part of Olive in 1823, a part of Rosendale in 1844, and a part of Woodstock in 1853. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, the highest summit being about 700 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows n. e. through the s. part. Along its course are extensive fertile flats. Stone quarrying is extensively carried on for building and

¹ Named from John Ewen, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The village was laid out in 1851; nearly all of the inhabitants are more or less interested in the coal trade.

² Johannes Louw was born in 1691; Baltus Terpening and Tryntje Van Vliet were married in 1692. These, so far as known, were the first birth and marriage in town. Wm. Hinman taught a school, at the Hook, in 1761. A mill was built on Black Creek prior to 1800. A cotton factory was built at Dashville, in 1823, and one at Arnoldton, in 1830.

³ The patentees of this tract were Cornelius Kool, Adrien Garretse, Matthew Ten Eyck, Jacobus Du Bois, Johanna Schepmoes, Roeloff Swartwout, Cornelius Lammerse, Peter Petersen, Lawrence Osterhout, and Janneke Newkirk. The successors of the original trustees afterward bought 300 acres for the benefit of the corporation. An Act of April 4, 1906, appointed John A. De Witt, Levi Johnston, and a third person, to be named by the freeholders, to sell these lands and make a partition among the owners.

flagging materials, which gives employment to a large number. **Hurley**, (p. o.) on Esopus Creek, contains a church and about 200 inhabitants; and **West Hurley**, (p. o.) in the n. part is a small village. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1680.¹ This town became the refuge of the inhabitants of Kingston when the latter place was taken by the British in 1777.

KINGSTON—received a charter from Gov. Stuyvesant, May 16, 1661, under the name of “Wiltwick.” It was incorp. by patent May 19, 1667, under its present name, and was reorganized as a town May 1, 1792. Fox Hall Patent was annexed March 12, 1787. Esopus and Saugerties were taken off in 1811; a part of Esopus was annexed in 1818, and a part was annexed to Saugerties in 1832. It lies upon the Hudson, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, the highest summit being Kuykuyt or Lookout Mt., about 600 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows n. e. through near the centre, receiving Saw Kil, from the w. as tributary. Rondout Creek forms the s. boundary. A large business in coal, ice, cement and stone, is carried on by the canal and river. **Kingston**, (p. o.) upon Rondout Creek, 2 mi. w. of the Hudson, was incorp. April 6, 1805. The several acts relating to this village were consolidated into one, April 8, 1861, and the village was enlarged April 23, 1867. It is connected with Rondout, by a Street Railroad. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Kingston academy, several private seminaries, 3 national banks, capital \$625,000, 1 savings bank, 4 newspaper offices,² and several manufactories. It is the centre of an extensive trade. Pop. 6,315. **Rondout**, (p. o.) upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, was incorp. April 4, 1849, and the various amendments were consolidated into one act, April 22, 1867. It contains 2 national banks, capital \$500,000, and 2 newspaper offices.³ The people are principally engaged in the coal trade; and a large number of steamers, barges and sailing vessels are constantly engaged in freighting coal, stone, and cement from this place. Pop. 2,658. There is a small Catholic Orphan Asylum in this village.⁴ **Eddyville**, upon Rondout Creek, 2½ mi. from its mouth, contains a cement factory and about 75 dwellings. It is the n. terminus of the D. & H. Canal. **Wilbur**, (p. o.) on the Rondout, below Eddyville, contains about 120 houses. It is the centre of an immense trade in flagging stones. **Fly Mountain**, is a p. o. **Dutch Settlement**, is a hamlet in the n. part. **Flat-bush**, contains a cement factory. The Dutch built a trading and military post here as early as 1614; but everything was swept away in the wars of 1644–45. Another settlement was commenced in 1652, and abandoned in 1655. The first permanent settlers came in soon after, but suffered much from Indian hostilities for several years. Feb. 19, 1777, the first State Convention adjourned from Fishkill to Kingston, and the first State Constitution was adopted there April 20, 1777, and having been hastily printed at Fishkill, was proclaimed by being read in front of the courthouse, in Kingston Village, on the morning of April 22. On the 9th of September following, the State Legislature convened here, but dispersed upon the approach of a British force under Sir Henry Clinton, on the 7th of Oct. At that time the public records having been but a little time before hastily removed to the back settlements, the place was burned by the enemy. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed May 30, 1658.

LLOYD—was formed from New Paltz, April 15, 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, terminating in a bluff upon the river; and the average height of the surface above tide is about 200 feet. Swarte Kil flows n. along its w. boundary and Black Brook n. through the centre. The bluffs along the river are principally occupied by fine country seats. **New Paltz Landing**, upon the river, is a small village connected with Poughkeepsie by a ferry. **Centreville**, (Lloyd

¹ Among the early settlers were families named Crispell, Du Bois, Cole, Newkirk, Schepmoes, Ten Eyck, Wynkoop, Elmendorf, Roosa, Constable, Louw, Delamater, and others—mostly from Holland and Belgium. In 1719 the following persons held the office of trustees of the corporation: Cornelius Kool, Adrien Garretste, Jacob Du Bois, Barnabas Swartwout, Jacob Rutse, Nicolaes Roosa, and Claes, Wyle. The first fun of which there is definite knowledge was kept about 1760, by Charles De Witt, at Hurley Village. Two gristmills were erected soon after the first settlement.

² *Ulster Gazette*, (Independent.) daily, Sunday, excepted, p. Harlow, ed. and pub. Size 21 by 30. Terms \$3.00 Estab. in 1870.

A weekly issue, 30 by 42 inches, is published at \$1.25.

Kingston Argus, (Dem.) weekly, H. G. Crouch, editor & pub. Size 28 by 45. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1832.

Kingston Journal, (Repub.) weekly, Romeyn & Son, eds. and publishers. Size, 31 by 48. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1840.

Kingston Press, (Rep.) weekly, Daniel Bradbury, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, #1.75. Estab. in 1853.

³ *Rondout Courier*, weekly, W. H. & J. C. Romeyn, eds. and publs. Size 24 by 43. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1843.

Rondout Freeman, weekly, Horatio Fowks, ed. and pub. Size 23 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1859.

⁴ St. Peter's German R. C. Association, organized in 1860, and incorporated April 29, 1863, is designed to aid orphan and destitute children. Property worth \$500. Supported by private donations.

p. o.,) is a hamlet. **Lewisburgh**, is a hamlet on the river s. of New Paltz Landing. **Highland**, is a p. o. on the bank of the Hudson. **Riverside**, is in the n. e. part. The date of first settlement in this town is quite ancient; but most of the details of the first years are lost. It was originally named "Paltz." The first church, M. E., was formed in 1787.

MARBLETOWN—was formed by patent, June 25, 1703.¹ It was first recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, and a part of Rosendale in 1844. It is near the geographical centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of the streams. Stone Ridge, near the centre, the highest summit, is about 400 feet above tide. Esopus Creek flows through the n. part, and Rondout Creek through the s. e. corner. The town affords valuable stone quarries, and being on the line of the canal, is well located for manufactures. The falls on the Rondout, are about 50 feet high, and afford a valuable water-power. **Stone Ridge**, (p. o.) s. e. of the centre, is a small village. **Kripplebush**, in the s. part, a church and about a dozen houses. **High Falls**, is a hamlet upon the canal. **Marbletown**, is a p. o. **Bruceville**, (High Falls p. o.,) is a small canal village on the line of Rosendale, in the s. e. corner. The first church, Ref. Prot. D., was formed in 1738.

MARLBOROUGH—was formed as a precinct, from Newburgh Precinct, March 12, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Plattekill was taken off in 1800. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. Marlborough Mt., a rocky ridge along the w. border, is about 1,000 ft. above the river. The streams are principally small brooks flowing directly into the Hudson. **Milton**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, in the n. part, is a small village on the Hudson, at the head of a deep, rocky gorge, and is connected with the east side of the river by a ferry. The present ferry co. was incorporated, June 2, 1868. Capital, \$25,000. **Marlborough**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains several manufactories. **Lattington**, is a hamlet in the w. part. The first church, Presb., was formed Jan. 1, 1764.

NEW PALTZ—was granted by Gov. Andros, Sept. 29, 1677.² Its bounds were enlarged April 1, 1775, and a part of Hurley was annexed Feb. 2, 1809. A part of Esopus was taken off in 1842, a part of Rosendale in 1844, Lloyd in 1845, and a part of Gardiner in 1853. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the w. border. Paltz Point, the highest summit, is 700 ft. above tide. Wall Kil flows n. e. through near the centre; it is bordered by wide, fertile flats, and through this the "Wallkil Valley R. R." extends. Hay is one of the principal products and exports. **New Paltz**, (p. o.,) upon Wall Kil, near the centre, contains the New Paltz Academy, 2 newspaper offices,³ a national bank of \$125,000 capital, and 425 inhabitants. **Butterville**, **Ohiosville**, (p. o.,) and **Springtown**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made by a colony of French Huguenots, a few years before the date of the patent. The oldest church record is in French, and bears date of 1683.

OLIVE—was formed from Shandaken, Marbletown, and Hurley, April 15, 1823. A part was annexed to Woodstock, and a part of Woodstock was annexed, in 1853. It is an interior town, lying a little n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mountainous in the

¹This patent was granted to Col. Henry Beekman, Capt. Thos. Gaston and Capt. Chas. Brodhead, in trust for the inhabitants. Trustees continued to be annually elected until 1802. The records of 1703 contain the names of the following petitioners for grants of land: Moses Du Puy, Thomas Vandemarke, Loordart Kool, Richard Wilson, Jerey Kettell, jr., Gysbert Roosa, William Nottingham, John Cock, sen., and Capt. Richard Brodhead.

²The patentees of this tract were Lewis Du Bois, Christian Deyo, Abraham Hasbroucq, Andries Le Feyre, Jean Brocq, Pierre Deyo, Lawrence Beverie, Anthony Crespel, Abraham Du Bois, Hugo Frere, Isaac Du Bois, and Simon Le Feyre. The tract was bounded "on the s. by the Rondout Creek, beginning from the high hills, called Magagonck; from thence s. e. near the great river, to a certain point called Jeaffrow's Hook, in the long reach named by the Indians Magnafraunis; thence s. w. along the river to an island in a crooked elbow in the beginning of the Long Reach called by the Indians, Raphoosten; west on the high hills to a place called Watrahoees, and Javarataque; and so along the said high hills to Moggunk aforesaid."

The parties in interest divided a part of the tract by parole agreement and held the rest in common, until by an agreement in writing, dated April 29, 1728, the surviving patentees and the heirs of those who had died, a kind of irregular corporation was created. Twelve men were elected annually to manage affairs.

This administration continued until 1734, their proceedings were recorded in a book, and no controversy arose among them. But the affairs were liable to litigation, and to prevent this, an Act was passed March 31, 1735, directing the Surveyor General to examine and authenticate their book, which was then to be deposited in the co. clerk's office. The transactions done under the "Twelve Men," were confirmed, and the record allowed to be used as evidence in courts.

³*New Paltz Independent* (Rep.) weekly. Ralph Le Feyre, editor; Cha's T. Johnson, publisher. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1868.

New Paltz Times, (Dem.) weekly. Charles J. Ackert, ed. and publisher. Size 26 by 33. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1869.

n. and w. and hilly in the s. and e.¹ A considerable portion of the mountainous region is too rough for profitable cultivation. Esopus Creek flows s. e. through the town, a little n. of the centre. The Rondout & Oswego R. R. crosses this town with stations at Brooks Crossing, Brodhead Bridge, W. Shokan, and Bricerville. There are 3 tanneries, a woolen factory, 4 gristmills, and 17 sawmills in this town. **Shokan**, (p. o.,) upon the creek, n. of the centre, has 2 churches, a large tannery, 3 stores, and 150 inhabitants. **Samsonville**, (p. o.,) named from Gen. Henry A. Samson, on the s. line, has a church, tannery, and about 120 inhabitants. **Olive**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, has a church and 100 inhabitants. **Olive City**, (Olive Bridge p. o.,) near the centre of the town, and **West Shokan**, a mile w. of Shokan, is a sta. on the R. & O. R. R. **Bricerville**, is a new village with about 100 inhabitants. Settlement was begun in the Esopus Valley, in 1740.²

PLATTEKILL³—was formed from Marlborough, March 21, 1800. A part of Shawangunk was annexed April 3, 1846, but was restored March 28, 1848. It lies upon the s. border of the co., near the s. e. corner. Its surface is broken by a series of ridges of an average elevation of 300 ft. above the valleys. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. **Plattekill**, (p. o.,) near the s. line, contains a church and 25 dwellings; **Clintondale**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, on the line of Lloyd, a church and about 40 dwellings; **Flint**, (New Hurley p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, on the line of Shawangunk, a church and 25 dwellings, and **Modena**, (p. o.,) near the n. w. corner, 25 dwellings. The first settlements were made about the commencement of the last century. The first church (Ref. Pro. D.) was formed in 1770; Rev. Stephen Goetschius was the first pastor. There are now 3 Methodist, 2 Friend's, 1 Reformed, and 1 Presb. churches in this town. The Plattekill Literary Association has a hall in which various religious denominations worship.

ROCHESTER—named in honor of the Earl of Rochester, was incorp. by patent June 25, 1703,⁴ and organized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Middletown (Delaware co.,) was taken off in 1789, Neversink (Sullivan co.) in 1798, Wawarsing in 1806, and a part of Gardiner in 1853. A part of Wawarsing was annexed March 21, 1823. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. Ranges of mountains extend along the e. and w. borders, and a rolling upland occupies the central portions. Rondout Creek flows n. e. through the s. part, and receives as tributaries Sander Kil, Peters Kil, and several other streams. Vernooy Creek flows s. through the w. part. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valley of Rondout Creek. Esopus millstones have been largely quarried in this town. An extensive cave near Kyserike has been explored about half a mile. **Alligerville**, and **Port Jackson**, are small villages upon the canal. **Accord**, and **Kyserike**, are p. offices. **Vernoy Falls**, is a hamlet in the n. corner, and **Yagerville**, another in the n. w. corner. **Vantine Hill**, and **Pine Bush**, are hamlets near the s. w. line. The first settlements were made about 1700, by the Dutch.⁵ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed soon after the first settlement.

ROSENDALE—was formed from Marbletown, New Paltz, and Hurley, April 26, 1844. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and broken upland, the highest summits being 200 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Rondout Creek flows n. e. through near the centre, and receives Koxing Kil from the s. and Kottie Kil from the n. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valley of the Rondout. The manufacture of cement has become one of the most important branches of business. **Rosendale**, (p. o.,) upon the creek and canal, contains 2 churches and about 500 inhabitants; **Lawrenceville**, 1 mi. w.; **Bruceville**, (High Falls p. o.,) upon the line of Marbletown, are small villages; **Creek Locks**, (p. o.,) a canal village, on the e. border, and **Whiteport**, in

¹ The towns of Olive, Rochester, and Denning, corner on a hill which is about 2,700 feet above tide. Shokan Point is about 3,100 feet high, and the average elevation of the lowlands is 1,000 feet above tide.

² George Middagh settled in 1740; Samuel Cox in 1742; William Nottingham in 1745—all near Olive Bridge; John Crispell in 1747, a little e. of Shokan; Hendrick Crispell, at Shokan, in 1660; John Coons, in 1755; and Thos. Bush in 1755, s. of Olive City. The first inn was kept at Olive Bridge, by Conrad Du Bois; and the first store, sawmill, and grist mill, by Lemuel Winchell, at Winchell's Falls. Three sons of Frederick Bush were carried off by the Indians in 1781. Two were killed, and the third returned.

The early history of this town is blended with that of Marbletown.

There are 6 churches in this town: 2 Ref., 2 Bap., and 2 M. E.

³ This is the Dutch name for "Flat Brook." It is pronounced *Plau-ke-kill*.

⁴ The first trustees under the patent were Col. Henry Beckman, Joachim Schoonmaker, and Moys Du Puy.

⁵ In 1703 the following persons resided in town: Van Geritse Decker, Lodewijk Hornbeck, Loondart Kool, sen., Anthony Houbreck, Wm. De La Montaigne, Teunis Oosterhout, Jan Cartwright, Gysbert Van Garde, Andries Davies, and David Du Bois. Teunis Oosterhout had a "corne mill" on Monbaceous Kil, in 1743.

the n. part. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1700. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed 1797; Rev. Thos. G. Smith was the first preacher.

SAUCERTIES—was formed from Kingston, April 5, 1811. An error in the boundary was corrected June 6, 1812, and a part of Kingston was annexed, April 2, 1832. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. The surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the centre and west. The hills upon the river, and extending 2 mi. back, are underlaid by limestone, from which quicklime and cement are manufactured. Further west are quarries of fine flagging stone. Platte Kil flows through the town in a tortuous course and forms the principal drainage. Kaaters Kil flows along the n. border. Quarrying is extensively carried on.¹

Saugerties, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Esopus Kil, was incorp. April 26, 1831, as "Ulster." Its name was changed April 10, 1855. Additional powers were given to the trustees of Saugerties, by act of April 11, 1870, for the improvement of streets, construction of tramways, etc. It contains 2 national banks, capital \$225,000, a newspaper office,² and several extensive manufactories, and 3,731 inhabitants. **Malden**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, 2 mi. n. of Saugerties, is the seat of an extensive stone trade. **Glasco**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, 3 mi. s. of Saugerties, is the seat of an extensive brick manufactory and stone trade. **West Camp**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, in the n. part; **Quarryville**, (p. o.,) in the n. part; **Unionville**, near the centre; **Clenerie**, upon the s. line; **Van Akens Mills**, near the centre, and **Ashbury**, are small villages. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, at an early period; but the largest immigration was that of the German Palatinates,³ a colony of whom located at West Camp, in 1710. The first church, (Lutheran,) was organized at West Camp 1711.

SHANDAKEN—was formed from Woodstock, April 9, 1804. A part was annexed from Neversink, Sullivan co., in 1809. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, Denning in 1849, and a part of Hardenburgh in 1859. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, broken by deep ravines. The declivities are steep and rocky, and a large share of the surface is too rough for profitable cultivation. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. extends through this town, affording direct communication to a region, which was formerly quite difficult of access. Lumbering and tanning are principal pursuits. **Shandaken**, (p. o.,) in the n. part. **Pine Hill**, (p. o.,) in the west part. **Phœnecia**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner. **Ladews Corners**, (The Corner p. o.,) and **Woodland**, (p. o.,) are small manufacturing villages. Settlement was made in this town before the revolution.⁴

SHAWANGUNK⁵—was formed as a precinct Dec. 17, 1743, and as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Gardiner was taken off in 1853, a part was annexed to Plattekill in 1846, and restored in 1848. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. The surface is a hilly upland. The Shawangunk Mts., extending along the w. border, are about 2,000 feet above tide. The Shawangunk River forms about one-half of the s. boundary, and flows n. w. through near the centre, receiving Dwaars Kil from the w. Wall Kil flows n. e. through the e. part, receiving Muddy Creek from the e. and Dwaars Kil from the w. **Shawangunk**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Wallkil Valley R. R., in the s. e. part of the town, and has a church, 4 stores, lumber yard, 2 coal yards, a large paper mill, (making printing paper from straw and using 5 tons daily,) several shops, and about 40 houses. **Calesville**, (p. o.,) on the Wallkil, has a church, gristmill, sawmill, axehandle factory, and a dozen houses. **Bruynswick**, (p. o.,) on the n. line, has a church, store, 2 wagon and 2 blacksmiths shops, and a dozen houses. **Dwaars Kill**, (p. o.,) near the centre, has a creamery, store,

¹ The Bigelow Blue Stone Company, the successors of E. & D. Bigelow & Co., have their general office at Malden, with extensive facilities for sawing, cutting, and polishing blue stone for building purposes. They have depots and quarries at Saugerties, Glasco, and Rondout, on the Hudson River; High Falls, Allegerville, and Ellenville, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal; West Hurley, Olive, and Shandaken, on the Rondout & Oswego R. R. They keep in employment about 3,500 men quarrying, and 35 vessels carrying the stone to market; delivering annually about 170,000 to 200,000 tons, valued at from \$1,350,000 to \$1,500,000.

² Telegraph, weekly. G. W. Elting, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1846.

³ Stephen Myers and brothers settled at a place called Churchland, just w. of Saugerties Village. Martin Snyder settled at the same place, and G. W. Dederick at West Camp. Aaron Newkirk and Felte Piero in the same vicinity, all in 1700. Dederick Marritesstock settled at Kaatsbaai in

1728. Peter Winne, Edward Woods, Myndert Mynderse, B. Barham, Jacobus Pearson, Myndert Schutt, Godfrey De-nolfen, and others, were early settlers. On the 13th of May, 1711, there were 14 inhabitants at "Eliabethtown," 111 at "Georgetown," and 321 at "New Village," in this town. The settlers afterward mostly removed to the valleys of the Schoharie and Mohawk.

⁴ John Longyear, Cornelius Furlough, Jacob Brink, Conrad Wisner, and Frederick Markle all settled before the war. — Witherspoon taught school at The Corner at an early period.

⁵ Pronounced Shawn gun, and said to mean "white rock." The kil or creek receives this name from large white rocks on the east face of the mountain, and from thence applied to the stream and the town. Another version is that it is named from the Shawan, a southeyn tribe, and gunk, a mountain, or The mountain that extends toward the south,

several shops, a sawmill, and felloe-bending mill. **Ulsterville**, (p. o.,) in the s. w., has a sawmill, a few shops, and 14 houses. **Walker Valley**, (p. o.,) in the extreme w. corner, has church, store, sawmill, wagon and blacksmith shop, and 18 houses. **New Hurley**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, on the line of Plattekill. The first settlement was made along the valley of Shawangunk River, by the Dutch, between 1680 and 1700.¹ New Fort is a locality where two Indian battles were fought in 1663. The first ch. (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed Oct. 10, 1753; Rev. V. Vrooman was the first pastor.²

WAWARSINC—was formed from Rochester, March 14, 1806. A part was re-annexed to Rochester in 1823. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, broken by several deep valleys. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the e. border; and spurs of the Catskills occupy the central and w. parts. The highest peaks are 2,000 to 3,000 feet above tide. The mountainous portions in the e. and n. w. corners are rocky and precipitous and too rough for cultivation. The s. w. portion is a hilly upland. Rondout Creek flows in a deep valley from the w. border s. e. to near the centre; thence it turns at nearly right angles and flows n. e. to the e. border. It receives from the s. Sandburgh Creek, a stream which drains the w. declivities of the Shawangunk Mts., Beer Creek, and the outlet of Cape Pond, which flows through near the centre and empties into Sandburgh Creek. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valleys of Rondout and Sandburgh Creeks, at the w. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. There are extensive manufactures in different parts of the town. **Ellenville**, (p. o.,) upon Sandburgh Creek, at the mouth of Beer Kil, was incorporated in Sept. 1858, and additional powers were granted May 5, 1868. It is an important canal village, and the terminus of a branch of the New York & Oswego Midland R. R. It has a National bank of \$250,000 capital, 2 newspaper offices,³ a seminary,⁴ and important manufactories. **Napanock**, (p. o.,) on the Rondout, above the mouth of the Sandburgh Creek, is a thriving village. **Homowack**, (p. o.,) is a canal village on the line of Sullivan co. **Kerhonkson**, (p. o.,) on the line of Rochester, and on the canal, has about 30 houses. **Lackawack**, (p. o.,) on the Rondout, in the west part, **Greenfield**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, **Port Benjamin**, on the canal, and **Port Nixon**, on the Rondout and canal in the n. e. part, are small villages. **Evansville**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. angle of the town, and **Dairyland**, is a p. o. The first settlements were made about the commencement of the last century, principally by the Dutch.⁵ During the Revolution the inhabitants were killed, captured, or driven off by the tories and Indians.⁶ The first ch. (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1745; Rev. J. Fryenmoet was the first preacher. **Wawarsing**, (p. o.,) is a small village.

WOODSTOCK—was formed April 11, 1787, from the settlements of Great and Little Shandaken, which had been attached to Hurley. A part of Middletown (Delaware co.), was taken off in 1789, Windham (Greene co.), in 1798, and Shandaken in 1804. A part of Olive was taken off, and parts of Olive and Hurley were annexed, Nov. 25, 1853. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, too rough for profitable cultivation. Several fine valleys extend through the town, separating the upland into several distinct ridges and peaks. Overlook Mt., in the n. e. corner, is 3,500 feet above tide. Near its summit is Shues Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water. The scenery

¹The Dutch applied the term Dwaar to streams that flowed sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another. This phenomenon is true of waters at the mouth only of the stream. Among the early settlers were Jacobus Bruyn, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Abram Schutte, Zachariah Hoffman, Benjamin Smedes, Jacob Decker, John Terwilliger, and Johanna Decker. Along Wall Kil, Robert Kain, Robert Graham, David Davis, Daniel Wintield, Hendrick Van Wegeu, and James Penneek, settled from 1710 to '30. A school was taught near Bruynswick p. o., between 1730 and '40. The first mill was probably at the junction of Wall and Dwaars Kils, one mile below Shawangunk Village.

²There are seven churches in town; 4 Reformed and 3 Meth. Episc.

³*Ellenville Journal*, weekly; Taylor & Haight, editors and publishers. Size, 23 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1849.

⁴*South Ulster Press*, weekly; T. F. Benedict & Bro., editors and publishers. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1870.

⁵By an act of April 22, 1697, S. A. Law Post, of Ellenville, was incorporated with succession by his executors or trustees to establish by his will an institution to be known

as the Ulster Female Seminary, with the usual powers and liabilities of such corporations.

⁶The first settlers were Abram Bevier, John Bevier, from New Paltz, in 1700; Egbert De Witt, William Nottingham, and Andries De Witt. An inn was kept by Johannes Bevier before the Revolution. The first store at Wawarsing was kept by Abram Vernooy; the first gristmill was built by Cornelius Vernooy.

⁶On the 12th of Aug. 1781, a large party of tories and Indians, under one Caldwell, appeared in this town. They had formed the design of falling upon Napanock, but being informed that that place was defended by a cannon, they came to Wawarsing before the inhabitants were up in the morning. At this place was a stone fort on the site of B. C. Horndbeck's house. Two men and a young woman discovered the enemy before they reached the fort, and the young woman succeeded in closing the door just in time to prevent it from being burst open by the savages. The latter, finding further attack dangerous, dispersed. For burning and plundering the out settlements, some 5 or 6 dwellings, barns, and a gristmill were burned, and on the next day the Indians withdrew, laden with spoils. Several lives were lost on both sides, and much property was destroyed.—*The Indians; or Narratives of Massacres and Depredations on the Frontiers of Wawarsing and Vicinity*, p. 21.

in this vicinity is among the finest in Eastern N. Y. Saw Kil and Beaver Kil are the principal streams. **Woodstock**, (p. o.) is a village of 50 dwellings, and contains a tannery, 4 hotels, various shops and stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Within a few years valuable quarries of flagging and building stone have been opened in this town. A fine hotel has been built on Mt. Overlook, one of the Catskill Mountains, within the last year, at a cost of about \$40,000. **Bearsville**, (p. o.) 2 miles w. of Woodstock. **Lake Hill**, (p. o.) near the centre, and **Mink Hollow**, in the n. part, are hamlets. The first settlement in this town was made just before the Revolution.¹ A Lutheran church was formed in 1806.²

WARREN COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Washington, March 12, 1813, and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, of the revolution. It lies s. and w. of Lake George, near the e. border of the State. It is centrally distant 65 miles from Albany, and contains 968 sq. mi. The surface is very broken and mountainous, less than one-half being susceptible of cultivation. The mountain ranges are continuations of the great mountain masses which culminate in Essex co. The characteristic features of Essex are somewhat softened and subdued in this co. The mountains are broader, less pointed, and generally less precipitous; the valleys are wider and more connected; and there are larger expanses of comparatively level land.

With all these modifications, however, a great part of the surface is quite broken, the ridges often rising thousands of feet above the valleys. These mountains, being principally composed of crystalline rocks, which strongly resist the action of the elements, have a steepness of declivity and sharpness of outline in marked contrast with the gradual slopes and beautifully rounded summits of the highlands of the slate and limestone regions. The soil formed by the exceedingly slow process of disintegration is either washed directly into the valleys, or in the course of ages it collects in thin layers upon the hillsides, giving support to a scanty vegetation. Three of the five mountain ranges n. of the Mohawk valley extend through this co. The Palmertown Range enters the extreme e. part of Queensbury from Washington co. French Mt., a spur of this range, at the s. e. extremity of Lake George, rises almost precipitously from the lake and attains an elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide. Another spur of this range forms the Luzerne Mts., which extend through the s. part of Luzerne and the e. part of Caldwell,—a n. branch extending n. and forming the whole series of high bluffs which border the w. shore of Lake George. The second or Kaya-derosceras Range extends n. e. through Stony Creek, Thurman, Chester, and Horicon, sending spurs both n. and s. Crane Mt., in the s. e. corner of Johnsburgh, the highest peak of this range, has an elevation of 3,000 ft. above the surrounding valleys. The third or Schroon Range occupies the central and northerly part of Johnsburgh and the n. w. angle of Chester. It consists of a great number of rocky peaks rising to a height of 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide; most of these have never yet been named. The rocks that compose these great mountain masses are principally gneiss. Granite, white crystalline, limestone, and serpentine, are found in considerable variety, the latter affording a beautiful verd antique marble, which has been wrought to some extent. These serpentines have an extraordinary sci-

¹ Philip Bonesteel, first innkeeper, settled in 1770; Edward Short, in 1776; Peter Short, in 1781; Jacobus Du Bois, Ephraim Van Keuren, Philip Shultzis, and Henry Shultzis, Sen., in 1783; Jno. Hutehens, in 1790; Wm. Elling, in 1796; Mathew Keip, in 1797; and Jacob Montrose at an early day.

Robert Livingston built the first sawmill, and J. Montrose the first gristmill. These settlements were much harassed by the Indians during the war.

² There are 7 churches in town; 3 M. E., Luth., Bap., Reformed, and Wesleyan.

entific interest, from their containing the fossil known as *Eozoon Canadense*, concerning which much discussion has been had, some geologists claiming it to be the earliest trace of organic life yet discovered.

A belt of white limestone extends along the course of the Kayaderosserns Mts., and from it a good quality of lime is manufactured. In the valleys and in the s. part of the co. are found layers of Potsdam sandstone, black marble of the Chazy limestone strata, Trenton limestone, and Utica slate. Many of these rocks are useful for building materials; and the limestone furnishes an abundance of excellent lime. At the foot of a granite ledge upon Crane Mt. is found a bed of porcelain clay. Graphite and magnetic iron ore have also been discovered, the latter in sufficient abundance for profitable mining. Peat abounds and has been explored to some extent.

The drainage of the co. is mostly through the Hudson River. This stream enters the co. from Essex, in two branches about 10 mi. apart, and these, after flowing through nearly parallel valleys for about 30 mi., unite in one stream. The e. branch is the outlet of Schroon Lake, and the w. forms the drainage of the Adirondack Mts. This river has a very rapid course; and upon it are several rapids and falls, two of which are worthy of especial note.¹ Lake George² is situated upon the e. border, and receives the drainage of the e. part of the co. It is 36 mi. long and 1 to 3 mi. wide. It is noted for its wild mountain scenery and interesting historical memories. It is becoming more and more, every year, a favorite resort of tourists, and ample hotel and boarding accommodations are provided.

The soil of this co. is mostly a thin, sandy loam. The level lands n. of Glens Falls are very sandy, and are known as "Pine Plains." The declivities of the mountains have a very thin soil, and usually a scanty vegetation. In the valleys is some clay mixed with the sand and disintegrated rock, forming a deep and excellent soil. Farming and the manufacture of lumber and leather form the leading pursuits. Farming is mostly confined to stock raising and dairying. Large quantities of logs are floated down the Hudson and manufactured into lumber, shingles, hoops, staves, and heading; at Glens Falls and other places. Black marble has been quarried at Glens Falls.

The county seat is located at Caldwell, at the head of Lake George. The poorhouse is in Warrensburg, on a farm of 180 acres, and is of stone 2 stories, 40 by 65 feet; built in 1862, and quite improperly arranged for its purpose. The insane are provided for in a wooden, one story out building, and the arrangements for their comfort are altogether inadequate.

The Glens Falls feeder, which supplies the summit level of the Champlain Canal is navigable 7 miles, with slackwater navigation 5 miles further on the river. Improvements have been made on the Hudson and other streams to render them navigable for logs. The Railroad owned by the Adirondack Company, enters from Saratoga co. and follows up the west branch of the Hudson River to The Glen, in Johnsburg. It is intended to continue this road n. w. to Ogdensburg, and n. e. to Lake Champlain. A r. r. down the w. shore of Lake Champlain, from Essex co. to Whitehall has been projected, but is not built. A branch of the Rens. & Sar. R. R., (leased to Del. & Hud. Canal Co.) extends from Fort Edward to Glens Falls, and a r. r. may at no distant day extend this to Lake George, but this is not under construction. This co. was the scene of some of the sanguinary battles between the French and English long before its agricultural settlement. In 1755, a provincial army of 5,000 men, under Sir. Wm. Johnson, designed to act against the French posts on Lake Champlain, was marched to Lake George. The news of Braddock's defeat was received before this army left Albany. Learning that the French had anticipated them, and had already fortified Ticonderoga, they encamped near the head of Lake George. About the 1st of Sept., Baron Dieskau, the French commander, with a force of 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadian militia, and 300 Indians, passed up South Bay and across the rocky peninsula, with a view of falling upon the rear of the English and of cutting off their supplies from Fort Lyman, (now Fort Edward.) On the 8th, a force of 1,000 troops under Col. Ephraim Williams, and of 200 Indians under King Hendrick, were sent out to meet them; but, falling into an ambuscade, the greater part

¹ The High Falls are situated just below the great east-er bend of the river in the s. w. corner of Luzerne. The water flows in a series of rapids for three-fourths of a mi., over a declining rocky bottom, and is then compressed into a narrow gorge, for 80 rods, at the bottom of which it shoots down a nearly perpendicular descent of 60 ft. The gneiss ledge over which it falls is convex in form, and the water is broken into perfect sheets of snow-white foam.

At Glens Falls the river flows over a shelving rock with a total descent of 50 feet. The fall is broken into three channels by natural piers of black limestone standing upon the brow of the precipice over which the water flows.

² Called by the Indians "Can-de-deri-ott, the tail of the lake." The name "Horicon" applied by some modern writers, is a pure invention of Fennimore Cooper, and was never used by the Indians.

of the troops and the two commanders were killed. The survivors fled, and were immediately followed by the French. The firing alarmed the camp, and a breastwork of logs were immediately thrown up, and 300 men, under Col. Cole, were despatched to cover the retreat of the flying fugitives of the first party.Flushed with victory, the French assailed the English camp with great fury, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, which resulted in the total defeat of the French. Col. Blanchard, who commanded at Fort Lyman, learning the result of the first engagement in the morning, sent a party of about 300 N. H. and N. Y. militia to the scene of the conflict. This party surprised the French camp, and, after dispersing the troops left to guard it, they hastened on to the English camp and arrived in season to assist materially in gaining the victory.

The remainder of the season was spent in erecting Fort Wm. Henry, on the site of the English camp. A projected attack upon Ticonderoga during the winter was prevented by the uncommon severity of the season. In the summer of 1756, a provincial force of 6,000 men assembled here, but too late to effect their purpose. On the 17th of March, 1757, the French attempted to surprise the fort, but were successful only in burning a few buildings and several vessels on the lake. Soon after, a party of 400 English, under Col. Parker, marched to attack Ticonderoga; but, falling into an ambuscade, only 72 escaped. Early in the summer of 1757, Montcalm, the French commander, made extensive preparations to capture Fort Wm. Henry. On the last day of July, Maj. Putnam discovered a large body of the enemy encamped on an island about 18 mi. down the lake. Gen. Webb, who had immediate command, upon being apprized of the matter, enjoined Putnam to keep the intelligence secret and to prepare to escort him (Webb) back to Fort Edward, leaving Col. Munro in command of Fort Wm. Henry. The enemy soon landed in force and proceeded to invest the fort. The garrison consisted of 2,500 men, and the attacking force amounted to nearly 9,000. Gen. Webb had a force of 4,000 regulars at Fort Edward, only 9 mi. distant, and the militia were rapidly collecting to afford further aid. Col. Munro sent pressing and repeated messages for relief; but Gen. Webb paid no attention to the request, and appeared totally indifferent to every thing but his own personal safety. At length, upon the ninth day of the siege, he allowed Gen. Johnson to march with a body of volunteers to the relief of the garrison; but before the party had proceeded 3 mi. they were recalled, and Gen. Webb sent a letter to Col. Munro advising him to surrender on the best terms he could obtain. This letter was intercepted and given to Col. Munro by Montcalm in person. Thus cut off from hope, and assured by Montcalm that the garrison should march out with the honors of war, with their arms, and one of the four cannon of the fort, with their baggage and baggage wagons, and an escort of 500 men to Fort Edward, he surrendered. The Indians soon began to pillage the baggage, and, not being checked, fell upon the sick and wounded, whom they killed and scalped. Excited by carnage, they next surrounded and attacked the disarmed and defenseless troops; and, although Montcalm was implored to furnish a guard, as promised, the massacre was allowed to proceed until a large number were killed or hurried away prisoners for more deliberate torture.

In the summer of 1758, an army of 7,000 regulars and 10,000 provincials, under Gen. Abercrombie, proceeded against Ticonderoga by way of Lake George. On the 5th of July, the army embarked on board of 900 bateaux and 135 boats, and passed down the lake with all the pomp and pageantry of war; and four days after they returned, panic stricken with a loss of nearly 2,000 in killed and wounded. Such of the latter as admitted of removal were sent to Fort Edward; and the main army lay inactive in camp at the head of the lake during the remainder of the season. In June, 1759, Maj. Gen. Amherst, with an army of 12,000 men, advanced to Lake George, and, while waiting to complete his arrangements, he commenced building Fort George, about half a mile E. from Fort Wm. Henry. As Gen. Amherst advanced to Ticonderoga, the French withdrew to Crown Point, and soon after to the Isle Aux-Noix. Quebec fell soon after, and the conquest of Canada was completed the following year, rendering the vast military works at Fort George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point of no further utility, and allowing the hardy pioneers of civilization to advance and occupy the fertile valleys which as provincial soldiers they had previously traversed.

During the first year of the late war, (1861,) parts of the 22d, 30th, 93d, and 96th Regiments were enlisted in this county. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, Volunteers enlisted in this county were to be organized at Plattsburgh, where the 118th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. were formed. Some members of the 2d Veteran Cavalry were also formed in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bolton.....	1,239	1,221	1,135	203	102	178	99	161	94	185	123	172	130		
Caldwell.....	1,074	1,079	1,011	123	127	93	124	88	159	100	130	106	128	100	167
Chester.....	2,411	2,274	2,329	371	221	232	247	273	274	268	219	302	260	293	262
Hague.....	703	684	637	67	86	53	55	54	74	72	41	71	87	63	98
Horicon.....	1,542	1,393	1,300	214	128	139	127	170	143	193	97	204	124	185	133
Johnsburgh.....	2,183	2,256	2,399	274	219	229	235	231	257	242	263	247	281	225	313
Luzerne.....	1,328	1,136	1,174	197	58	205	43	206	50	193	54	197	53	206	57
Queensbury.....	7,146	7,623	8,367	340	571	746	492	881	604	875	536	962	681	865	706
Stony Creek.....	960	935	1,127	140	89	113	87	127	99	127	111	122	138	114	158
Thurman.....	1,084	1,007	1,064	132	130	92	140	107	112	115	123	139	134	148	129
Warrensburgh.....	1,704	1,535	1,576	158	238	115	228	126	251	156	236	135	262	128	270
Total.....	21,434	21,128	22,391	2,719	1,970	2,194	1,910	2,411	2,152	2,522	1,944	2,669	2,291	2,490	2,423

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WARREN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of taxation in dollars per acre.
1859..	508,795	\$2,143,650	\$432,111	\$2,575,761	\$4,806,95	\$7,884.82	\$1,889.53	\$4,403.92	0.74	
1860..	496,929	2,151,073	423,000	2,574,073	\$2,519,380	\$5,763.93	\$1,502.56	\$1,889.53	7,763.09	1.11
1861..	493,929	2,151,073	423,000	2,574,073	2,519,380	\$5,763.93	\$1,502.56	\$1,889.54	7,873.06	1.11
1862..	493,929	2,151,073	423,000	2,574,073	2,143,459	\$5,763.93	\$1,502.56	1,607.59	\$5,523.84	1.32
1863..	492,896	2,038,407	495,700	2,534,657	2,143,459	10,393.91	10,394.59	1,607.59	9,109.70	1.49
1864..	492,653	2,016,512	670,666	2,697,118	2,196,157	22,125.44	22,621.49	1,647.11	9,682.71	11.67
1865..	492,652	2,016,512	670,666	2,667,118	2,351,312	22,135.44	22,621.49	1,763.48	9,199.51	10.39
1866..	534,421	2,909,517	507,043	2,476,660	2,314,713	65,307.21	9,132.69	1,736.03	11,139.56	3.77
1867..	506,359	2,014,016	515,235	2,529,251	2,476,560	35,234.93	14,900.57	3,095.70	15,726.16	2.70
1868..	504,259	2,149,317	456,155	2,605,472	2,729,251	43,110.61	8,434.93	3,411.56	12,418.12	2.47
1869..	509,327	2,170,369	492,906	2,653,298	2,730,472	27,008.07	17,266.29	3,413.09	13,945.82	2.18
1870..	509,832	2,192,602	475,581	2,668,263	2,793,295	22,321.75	15,000.54	3,491.62	10,755.58	2.04

BOLTON—was formed from Thurman, March 25, 1799. Hague was taken off in 1807, a part of Caldwell in 1810, and a part of Horicon in 1838. It lies E. of the centre of the co., between Schroon River and Lake George. The E. shore of the lake constitutes the east line, so that more than one-half of the lake is within the limits of this town. The surface is principally occupied by the high mountainous ridges which lie between the lake and Hudson River. There are 3 principal peaks belonging to this range within the limits of the town,—Tongue Mt., on the peninsula between the lake and North West Bay, 2,000 feet above tide; Pole Hill, in the N. part, 2,500 feet high, and Cat Head, in the centre, 1,500 to 1,800 ft. above tide. The mountains generally rise precipitously from the lake; but toward the W. the surface assumes the character of a high, rolling upland. High up among the hills are numerous little crystal lakes, the principal of which are Trout Lake, Marsh Pond, and Edgecomb Pond. Trout Lake is 1,000 feet above Lake George. Not more than one-half of the town is susceptible of cultivation.² There has been some thought of a railroad through this town, between Glens Falls and Ticonderoga, but nothing done. **Bolton**, (p. o.,) situated on Lake George,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 583,500. The area of villages is not included in this column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
1850	95,481	126,539	221,330
1855	111,203	331,311	442,514
1860	119,157	124,915	243,072
1865	135,521	215,121	353,645

² Within the limits of this town is the most beautiful scenery of the lake. Its channels are studded with a multitude of small islands, some of them consisting of barren, desolate rocks, while others are clothed with the richest verdure. Diamond Island, near the S. extremity, of the lake, derives its name from the beautiful quartz crystals that have been found upon it.

opposite Green Island,¹ is a small village. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1792, principally by New England people.² The improvements are confined mostly to the vicinity of Lake George. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1804; the Rev. — Armstrong was the first settled minister. There are 4 churches in town; Bab., M. E., Presb., and Prot. Episc.

CALDWELL—named from James Caldwell, of Albany, former owner—was formed from Queensbury, Bolton, and Thurman, March 2, 1810. It lies around the s. extremity of Lake George. A range of mountains occupies the extreme w. part. The central portion is a high, hilly region, descending abruptly to the lake. Prospect Hill, w. of the s. extremity of the lake, has an elevation of 2,000 feet above tide. South of this hill a low valley extends s. w., through Caldwell and Luzerne, to the valley of the Hudson near the mouth of Sacandaga River. This depression seems to be a continuation of the valleys of Lake George. A narrow strip of low land lies immediately upon the border of the lake. **Caldwell**, (p. o.,) the county seat, is situated near the head of Lake George. It contains 2 churches, 4 hotels, and about 70 dwellings. This place is the annual resort of great numbers of tourists and pleasure seekers. During the summer the steamer Minnehaha plies daily between Caldwell and the foot of the lake, and there are two small propellers for excursion parties. Fort William Henry and Fort George were situated near Caldwell, at the head of Lake George and Bloody Pond, in the s. part. Settlement commenced at the head of Lake George, soon after the conquest of Canada; but its progress was arrested by the Revolution. Soon after the close of the war, settlement was recommenced.³ There are 2 churches in town; Presb., and Prot. Episc.

CHESTER—was formed from Thurman, March 25, 1799. It lies upon the n. border of the co., between Hudson and Schroon Rivers. The surface is broken. The Kayaderosseras Mts. extend through the s. part, and the Schroon Range occupies the n. w. portion. A continuation of the valley of Schroon Lake, extending in a s. w. direction to the w. branch of the Hudson and separating the mountain ranges, contains a chain of small lakes. Loon Lake is the principal one in this valley; and s. of it, among the hills, is another sheet of water, called Friends Lake. Schroon Lake is about 1,000 feet above tide, and the hills that surround it are 500 to 800 feet above its surface. Near the n. border of the town, upon Stone Bridge Creek, is a natural bridge.⁴ The settlement of this town commenced toward the close of the last century.⁵ The first ch. (Bap.) was organized in 1796; and the Rev. Jehiel Fox was the first preacher. **Chestertown**, (p. o.,) is a thriving village with a bank and an academy.

Pottersville, (p. o.,) is a small village.

HACUE—was formed from Bolton, February 28, 1807, as “Rochester.” Its name was changed April 6, 1808, and a part of Horicon was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the shore of Lake George, in the n. e. corner of the co. The surface is very mountainous, not above one-fourth being susceptible of cultivation. The mountains along the lake generally descend abruptly to the very edge of the water. The narrow valleys of Trout and North West Bay Brooks form the line of separation between the two mountain ranges. Ash Grove Hill, upon the w. border, is 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide; and upon the shore of the lake, in the north-east corner, is another mountain peak of nearly the same elevation. Rogers Rock is on the lake shore, in the n. e. corner. It rises from the water’s edge at an angle of about 45° and attains an elevation of 300 feet.⁶ Sabbath-day Point is a headland projecting into the lake near the s. border. Iron ore has been found near Seventh Pond; and mines have been worked

¹ During the Revolution this island was fortified, and Gen. Burgoyne, when he advanced to the Hudson, left upon it a large amount of public property, guarded by two companies of the 47th Regiment, commanded by Captain Aubrey. After the partial success which attended the attempt upon Ticonderoga in 1777, Col. Warren and Brown on the 24th of Sept., made an attack upon this place with the gunboats they had captured. They were repulsed with loss, and retreated to the e. shore. The enemy being in pursuit, they burned their boats, crossed the mountains to Lake Champlain, and returned to Gen. Lincoln’s camp at Pawlet, Vt.

² Among the first settlers were James Ware, Joseph Tuttle, Rufus Randall, Benj. Pierce, David and Reuben Smith, Eleazer Goodman, Daniel Nims, Frederick Miller, — Boyd, — Wright, and Thomas McGee. The first birth was that of Lydia Ware; the first death, that of Mrs. John Pierce. Sally Boyd taught the first school.

³ Among the early settlers were Daniel Shaw, Benoni

Burleigh, — Tierce, Andrew Edmonds, Reed Wilbur, Obadiah Hunt, Thomas Norman, Luther Stebbins, Theophilus Carter, Eli Petty, John Simpson, Thaddeus Bradley, Elias Prosser, Nathan Burdick, Geo. Van Deusen, — Butler, and Christopher Potter. The first inn and gristmill were erected by Gen. Caldwell.

⁴ The stream, after falling into a basin, enters a passage in two branches under a natural arch 40 feet high and about 30 broad, and emerges in a single stream from under a precipice 54 feet high, 237 feet from its entrance.

⁵ The first settlers were Titus, Jabez, Levi, Gideon, Enos, Jonathan, Daniel, and Caleb Mead, — Benam, Isaac Bennett, John Haskins, Obadiah and Benj. Knapp, Noel Whightman, James Storck, — Steward, and D. and J. Pundersom. The first birth was that of a son of Caleb Mead; and the first death, that of Martin Whightman.

⁶ Named from Major Robert Rogers, a partisan ranger in the war of 1756-60.

to some extent, but they are now abandoned. The beauty of the lake and the solitary grandeur of the mountain scenery of this town render it a favorite resort for hunting and fishing parties and the lovers of the beautiful in nature.¹ **Hague**, (p. o.,) on McDonalds Bay, and **Wardboro**, are hamlets. The principal improvements are along the lake. The first settlement was made about 1796.² There is a union church in the town.

HORICON—was formed from Bolton and Hague, March 29, 1838. It lies upon the n. border of the co., east of Schroon Lake. The greater part of its surface is occupied by the two branches of the Kayaderosseras Mts., which are here divided by the valley of Brant Lake. In the n. and e. these ranges rise, in numerous sharp, rocky peaks, 1,600 to 2,000 ft. above tide; but in the s. and w. they sink into a hilly plateau region. About one-half of the surface is arable. Among the hills are great numbers of small lakes, laving with their crystal waters the base of the huge, rocky masses which tower above them. Brant Lake, the principal of them, is 10 mi. long and is everywhere surrounded by precipitous hills. A railroad has been proposed up the valley of Schroon River. **South Horicon**, (Horicon p. o.,) on Schroon River, has a M. E. church, a leather factory, a few shops, stores, etc., and 170 inhabitants. **Horicon Centre**, on the river, 2 mi. n. w. of the latter, has a carding mill, a few shops, and 60 inhabitants. **Mill Brook**, (p. o.,) on Schroon Lake, 7 mi. n. of Horicon Centre, has a leather factory, store, sawmill, Baptist church, and 100 inhabitants. **Bartonville**, at the foot of Brant Lake, 2 mi. n. of South Horicon, has 2 churches, (Bap. and Wes. Meth.,) a sawmill, gristmill, and about 50 inhabitants. Aaron Harris, Joseph Gregory, Bishop Carpenter, and Timothy Bennett were some of the earliest settlers.³ The first church, Methodist, was formed in 1820.

JOHNSBURGH—named from John Thurman, an early proprietor, was formed from Thurman, April 6, 1805. It lies upon the bank of the Hudson, and is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous. The Schroon Range occupies the n. and central parts; and a spur of the Kayaderosseras Range extends into the south. Crane Mt.,⁴ the highest peak of the latter, is about 3,500 feet above tide. The greater part of the town is too rough and broken for cultivation. The arable land is confined to the narrow valleys. Kaolin, serpentine iron ore, and other minerals are found. There are several tanneries in town. The Adirondack Co's. R. R. extends to The Glen, with prospects of extension northward. **Johnsburgh**, (p. o.,) on Mill Creek; **Nobles Corners**, on the same stream; **North Creek**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, at the mouth of North Creek, and **The Glen**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the town, are hamlets. The first settlement was made soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, by John Thurman.⁵ The first church, Bap., was organized in 1793.

LUZERNE—was formed from Queensbury, April 10, 1792, as "*Fairfield*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A strip of territory 1 mi. wide was set off to Queensbury, March 30, 1802. It lies upon the e. bank of Hudson River, in the s. extremity of the county. Two branches of the Luzerne Mts. extend through the town, respectively occupying the n. and s. portions. They are separated by the valley which extends s. w. from the s. end of Lake George. A chain of small lakes lie along its course; and in them two streams take rise, one of which flows to Lake George and the other to the Hudson. About one-half of the surface bordering upon the river is a high, hilly region, but arable. Kettle Bottom, in the s. part, and several peaks of the ridge which extends along the e. border, are 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide. **Luzerne**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Hudson, above its confluence with Sacandaga River. It has an extensive wooden ware factory, and other manufactures, and is near a r. r. depot on the opposite side of the Hudson. The first settlements were made about 1770, along the Hudson. Most of the early settlers occupied lands leased from Ebenezer Jessup, the patentee.

¹ On the 29th of July, 1856, the steamer John Jay, while on her way up the lake, was burned near Garfield. Six persons jumped overboard and were drowned; but the rest were rescued by boats from the shore.

² Among the first settlers were Abel Risng, Abner Briggs, Elijah Bailey, Samuel Cook, Ellis Denton, Samuel Patchin, John Holman, Isaac and Uriel Balcom, and Uri Waiste.

³ Howard Waters, Nathan, Benj., and James Hayes, Benjamin Hayes, 2d, John Robbins, James Frazier, and Benj. Wright were also early settlers. Hannah Reynolds taught the first school.

⁴ Seen from Warrensburgh, 11 miles distant, the moun-

tain presents a striking resemblance to the profile of the human face.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Robert Woddell, George Hodgson, John Wilkinson, Reuben and Calvin Washburn, and Samuel Somerville. The first birth was that of Polly Woddell; the first marriage, that of Calvin Washburn and Betsey Woddell; and the first death, that of Enoch Grover. The first mills were erected in 1739 or '90, by Mr. Thurman. He opened a store and built a distillery, and in 1795 he erected a woollen factory. This was soon after changed to a cotton factory; and as early as 1797 he erected calico printing works.

QUEENSBURY—was incorporated by patent as a township, May 20, 1761, and recognized as a town, March 13, 1786. This patent gave name to the town, and embraced 2,300 acres. Luzerne was taken off in 1792, and a part of Caldwell in 1810. A strip of territory 1 mi. wide was taken from Luzerne and added to this town in 1802. It lies between Lake George and the Hudson, and is the s. e. corner town of the co. The w. part is occupied by the Luzerne Mts., and the extreme n. part by French Mt., a high, rocky bluff which rises precipitously from the surface of Lake George to a height of 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. The central and s. parts are rolling, gradually declining toward the s. The fall in the Hudson at Glens Falls is about 50 ft. high, and affords valuable mill privileges. Below the fall is a small island, through which is a cave extending from one channel to the other. The manufacture of lumber is largely carried on. **Glens Falls**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 12, 1839, is situated on the Hudson, in the s. part, and enjoys fine facilities for water power, and direct canal and r. r. facilities. The village has an academy, 3 newspaper offices,¹ 2 national banks, (cap. \$258,400,) and several important manufactories. Pop. 4,500. A water works co. was incorp. May 10, 1871. Cap. \$100,000. **West Glens Falls**, on the Hudson, and **Queensbury**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, are small villages. **French Mountain**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The summit level of the Champlain Canal is fed through the Glens Falls navigable feeder with water taken from the Hudson above the falls. The settlement commenced in 1766; but its progress was very slow until after the close of the Revolution.² The first house of worship was erected by the Society of Friends, in 1786.

STONY CREEK—was formed from “Athol” Nov. 3, 1852. It lies upon the w. bank of Hudson River, and is the s. w. corner town of the co. Nearly the whole town is still a wilderness. Through the centre of the town extend mountain ranges, several peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 2,000 feet. The valleys of e. and w. Stony Creeks are narrow ravines, forming a natural pass between the valleys of the Hudson and Sacondaga. **Creek Centre**, (p. o.,) and **Stony Creek**, both upon Stony Creek, are hamlets. The first settlement was made about 1795.³ The first preacher was Jonathan Paul, a Christian Indian. The first church (Presb.) was formed about 1800.

THURMAN—named from John Thurman, a former proprietor, was formed April 10, 1792. Bolton and Chester were taken off in 1799, Johnsburgh in 1805, and a part of Caldwell in 1810. The town was divided into “Athol” and Warrensburgh, Feb. 12, 1813; and “Athol” was divided into Thurman and Stony Creek, Nov. 13, 1852. It lies upon the west bank of the Hudson, s. w. of the centre of the co. The west part is a high, broken upland, almost unknown, except to hunters. The east portion, along the Hudson, is a hilly plateau, with several peaks rising 1,000 feet above the valley. Among the hills are numerous small lakes. **Athol**, (p. o.,) and **Thurman**, (p. o.,) both in the e. part, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in the latter part of the last century.⁴

WARRENSBURGH—was formed from Thurman, Feb. 12, 1813. It lies between the two branches of the Hudson, near the centre of the co., and upon the ridges s. of the junction. The peninsular portion is a rolling plateau 600 to 1,000 feet above the river. The s. w. part is occupied by an immense mountain mass with several summits 2,400 to 3,000 feet above tide. Nearly two-thirds of the land in town is arable. **Warrensburgh**, (p. o.,) is on Schroon River, 3 mi. from its junction with the Hudson. Pop. 715. The first settlement was made a few years after the close of the Revolution.⁵ A M. E. church, the first in town, was organized in 1796; and the Rev. Henry Ryan was the first minister.

¹ *Glens Falls Messenger*, (Repub.,) weekly. Norman Cole, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 38. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1856.

Glens Falls Republican, (Dem.) weekly. H. M. Harris, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1843.

Warren County Times, weekly. A. L. Stoddard, editor; James H. Lansley, publisher. Size 30 by 43. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1869, and printed in Rutland, Vt.

Amateur Press, monthly. Finch & Burnham, eds. and publs. Size 10 by 16. Terms 25 cts. Begun in 1871.

² Among the first settlers were Abraham Wing, Reed Ferris, Asaph and Benjamin Putnam, Jeffrey Cooper, Ichabod Merritt, and Caleb Dowell. Immediately after the war, Benj. Wing, Nehemiah Seelice, Phineas Babcock, Wm. Roland, David Bennett, James Houghson, Silas Brown, and Jeremiah Briggs settled in town.

³ The first settlers were James Ferguson, James, Job, and Geo. Donald, William Riley, Wm. and Alex. Murray, Hugh McMiller, and John and James E. Cameron. The first birth was that of Anna Murray.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Thurston Kingston, Wm. Johnson, Zebadiah Burdick, Elisha Kendall, Oliver Brooks, Richardson Moore, Benjamin Wells, Amos Bowen, Abial Frost, and John King. The first marriage was that of Duncan McGuire and Miss Cameron; and the first death, that of John Reynolds.

⁵ Wm. Bond, Joseph Hutchinson, Wm. Lee, Josiah Woodward, —— Varnum, Richardson Thurman, and Wm. Johnson were some of the first settlers. The first death was that of Wm. Johnson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany as "*Charlotte Co.*," March 12, 1772, originally embracing all of the State north of the present county of Saratoga, and of a line extending from the mouth of Stony Creek, 510 chains east, thence south to Batten Kil, and up that stream to the west line of Princeton, and thence to "Cumberland county." Its west line was the w. line of Saratoga co. continued to the n. bounds of the State. It was named from the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of George III. Its name was changed April 2, 1784; Clinton co. was taken off in 1788; the east portion was ceded to Vermont in 1790; a strip along its south border was annexed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791, extending it to the

present north bounds of Rensselaer co.; and Warren county was taken off in 1813. It lies on the east border of the State, is centrally distant from Albany 45 miles, and contains an area of 850 sq. mi. The surface consists principally of a series of ridges extending n. e. and s. w., and the valleys between them. The remarkable depression which extends southerly from the south extremity of Lake Champlain divides these ridges into two distinct groups—the n. belonging to the Palmertown Mt. Range, and the s. constituting one of the connecting links between the highlands of Southern New York and those of Western Vermont. The south group is subdivided into three principal ranges, which are all related and of the same general character. The most southerly of these ranges is a northerly continuation of the Taghkanick Range of Rensselaer co., occupying the greater part of White Creek and the e. part of Jackson. The second—sometimes described as a continuation of the Petersburgh Mts. of Rensselaer—constitutes the highlands of Cambridge, Jackson, Salem, and the east part of Hebron and Granville. In Salem it spreads out like a fan between the streams. The third comprises the highlands of Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford, Granville, Hampton, and the n. part of Whitehall. It might with propriety be called Cossayuna Range, from the principal lake which it encloses. The declivities of these ranges are usually steep, and, except where broken by ledges, are arable to their summits. The highest summits are 1,000 to 1,200 feet above tide. These three ranges belong to one general group and are of the same geological formation. They are composed of slate, ledges of which crop out along their whole extent. Many of these ledges in Granville and Hebron are quarried, and furnish stone much valued for roofing, building, and ornamental purposes. Among the slate quarries are found numerous veins of injected quartz, varying from the thickness of paper to several inches. They often present cavities and surfaces beautifully studded with transparent crystals of quartz. The edges of the slate are sometimes bent and distorted by the quartz dikes, showing the extreme heat and the great force of the injected veins. The soil in this system of highlands consists chiefly of disintegrated slate, and is very fertile.

The second group of highlands, belonging to the Palmertown Mt. Range, occupy the towns of Fort Ann, Dresden, Putnam, and the e. part of Whitehall. They consist principally of gneiss, granite, sandstone, and impure limestone. Their sides are very precipitous and broken, and their summits are wild irregular masses of naked, barren rocks. The valleys between them are narrow and rocky, often bordered by precipices many hundred feet high. The soil of this region is cold and unproductive. A narrow valley extending s. w. from the s. extremity of South Bay divides the group into two ranges. Saddle Mt., overlooking South Bay and 1,000 ft. above tide, is the highest peak in the s. range; and Black Mt., 2,878 feet above tide, is the highest peak in the n. range. Diameter Rock, on the n. shore of South Bay, is 1,300 ft. above tide.¹

¹ The following table of elevations is mostly from Dr. Fitch's Survey of Washington co.:

	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>
Summit between Lake and Hudson River.....	459	
Eagle Bridge R. R. level, above Troy (S. M. Johnson)	401	
Sandy Hill Centre, green and street, (W. T. Baker.)	260	
Glen Falls Feeder, summit level,	" "	229
Champlain Canal, (Spafford.)	140	
Hudson River, Ft. Edward to Ft. Miller, "	110	
" above Saratoga Dam,	" "	92
Lake Champlain, (various authorities.)	36 to 93	
Lowest point on Hudson in Easton.....	75	

Black Mountain, in Dresden, the highest peak.....

2,878

459

Willard's Mountain, Easton.....

1,605

401

Bald Mt., Greenwich.....

912

260

Summit between Hudson and Champlain Valleys.....

491

229

Mt. Defiance, (Spafford's Gazetteer.).....

720

140

Pinnacle, North Granville.....

691

110

Batten Kil, Vt. Line, (Sargeant's Canal Survey.).....

502

92

The Hudson River forms the s. half of the w. border of the co. A rich interval, from half a mi. to a mi. in width, bordered by a series of clay bluffs 20 to 60 feet high, extends along its course. Most of the other streams of the co. are tributaries of the Hudson, and among them are the Hoosick, Batten Kil, Moses and Fort Edward Creeks, and many smaller streams. Wood Creek (called by the French *Riviere du Chicot*, or "River of Logs,") is a deep, sluggish stream, flowing into Lake Champlain and draining the valley, which here extends from the lake to the Hudson. The soil along the valley is mostly a hard, stiff clay. The Mettowee, or Pawlet, and the Poultney Rivers, from Vt., are tributaries of Wood Creek. In the co. are several other streams important as mill streams. The water power of the co. is quite extensive. There are dams across the Hudson at Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, and at many points along the Batten Kil, White Creek, Black Creek, and other streams. The Saratoga dam, where the Champlain Canal crosses the river from Saratoga co., is 1,390 feet long. Lake Champlain s. of Ticonderoga is scarcely more than a ship canal through a reedy marsh bordered by rocky cliffs. Lake George lies along the n. w. border of the co. Among the hills in the interior are several small lakes, the principal of which is Cossayuna Lake, in Argyle.

Agriculture is the leading pursuit, and embraces the cultivation of most kinds of spring grains, potatoes, flax, fruits, etc. Stock raising, dairying,¹ and wool growing, have received much attention. There are extensive and valuable slate quarries in the n. e. part, and manufactories in great variety, chiefly along the Hudson and Batten Kil.

The courts are held alternately at Sandy Hill and at Salem, and the clerk's office and poor-house are in Argyle. The latter is on a farm of 174 acres. It is a brick building, 2 stories high, 100 by 30 feet, and is reported as old and out of repair, but kept as well as circumstances allow. The insane are kept in a 3 story brick building, which is defective in arrangement and out of repair. The town of Argyle was allowed by act of May 5, 1868, to raise \$25,000, providing that the courthouse and jail should be located there, under a resolution of the supervisors, passed Feb. 20, 1868.

The navigable waters of Lake Champlain commence at Whitehall, and extend some twenty miles along the eastern border of the co. The first attempt to connect this lake with the Hudson was made by the "Northern Inland Navigation Co.," incorporated March 30, 1792. The surveys for this improvement were made by Mark I. Brunel, a young French refugee, who afterwards became most eminent in England as an engineer. This improvement only contemplated a cleaning out of the channel of Wood Creek, and a bateau navigation through to the Hudson. The idea of an independent canal was not entertained by the company.

The Champlain Canal crosses from Saratoga county below Fort Miller, connecting the tide waters of the Hudson with Lake Champlain. Plans for its enlargement on an extensive scale have, within a year or two, been proposed, and surveys made, but the proposed enlargement has not been authorized. It now admits boats drawing 5 feet of water.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. (leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.) has a line from Saratoga, entering the county at Fort Edward, and extending to Whitehall, and from thence to Rutland, Vt. A branch from this road runs to Fort Edward by way of Sandy Hill to Glens Falls. The Rutland and Washington Branch of this road passes through the eastern border, in the towns of Granville, Salem, Jackson, and White Creek, to Eagle Bridge, on the southern line of the county. A railroad has recently been built, from Greenwich, on the Batten Kil, to Johnsonville, on the Troy and Boston R. R., near the n. border of Rensselaer co. A part of the "Albany Northern R. R." formerly extended across the southern border of Cambridge to Eagle Bridge, but has been taken up. The Plattsburgh and Whitehall R. R., according to the original intention, was to have followed the w. margin of the lake, but more recently it has been decided to cross the lake at Ticonderoga, and connect with roads in Vermont.

The native Indian tribes had mostly disappeared from this county; when it began to be known to the whites, traces of their occupation, and evidences of former residence by a much greater population, were common. The shortest and best communication with the northern

		Feet.		Feet.
Fort Edward,	(R. R. Survey).	143	Lake Champlain,	88
Fort Ann,	"	121	State Line,	926
Constock's Landing,	"	144	¹ There were 7 cheese factories in this county in 1869, of which 4 used the milk of 1,330 cows.	
Whitehall Junction,	"	121		

lakes, and having but one or two easy portages, lay across, or along the border of the county, and this, from the earliest times, was the war path of hostile parties, and the route of travel upon all occasions, in passing directly from the Hudson to Canada. One of the routes lay from Fort Edward to and down Wood Creek, with a portage of from 6 to 10 miles, according as the depth of water was more or less in the Creek. Another lay from Fort Ann to the head of South Bay, and a third from Glens Falls to Lake George, and from thence by way of the portage around its outlet to Lake Champlain. Indian trails also led off towards the Connecticut River across this county, so distinct that they were sometimes marked on the early local maps. There were no permanent Indian settlements within the county when the whites first began occupation, but occasionally in the hunting season, a few Mohegans, probably with the consent of the Mohawks, would take up their residence for a short period. Being directly on the war path between hostile Indian tribes in Canada and the English Colonies, no settlement could be safely undertaken until more than a century after it first became known. Our space will not admit of an enumeration of the historical incidents attending the early expeditions across the county, concerning which but few facts have come down to us, or of the grander military enterprises of the French and Indian war. The advance of General Burgoyne's army in the summer and fall of 1777, across this county, and its final capture just over the border, were the great events of the revolution in this region, although at a later period the enemy made sudden inroads, and committed some damage.

In colonial times, forts were built at Fort Ann and Fort Edward, to secure the frontiers from hostile invasion, but no attempt at agricultural improvement was undertaken until after the peace of 1760.¹

Soon after the close of the revolution, the county was rapidly settled by emigrants from the New England States, and from Scotland and Ireland. During the troubles that led to the separation of Vermont from New York, the former for a time claimed to extend its boundaries over the whole of this county, and eastward over a considerable number of the Connecticut river towns of New Hampshire. These pretensions were acknowledged by a portion of the inhabitants and representatives from this county were admitted to seats in the Vermont Legislature. But Congress demanded an unconditional surrender of these claims as a condition precedent to the admission of Vermont into the Union, and they were soon afterwards, entirely abandoned. The boundary between this State and Vermont was defined by act of Oct. 7, 1790, by which New York surrendered all claims east of the present boundary of the co. The line was finally surveyed and marked in 1812. No event of general public interest afterwards occurred within the co. During the first year of the late war, parts of the

¹ As early as Sept. 3, 1696, Governor Fletcher made a grant of an immense tract of land within this county, described as "lying upon the east side of Hudson's River, between the northernmost bounds of Saratoga and the Rock Retsio, containing about seventy miles in length, and going back into the woods from the said Hudson's River twelve miles," to the Rev. Godfredus Delling, of Albany. This vast domain was to be held as an absolute grant, saving only an annual tribute of one raccoon skin. This, and other extravagant grants, were vacated by the General Assembly, May 12, 1699, and the dominie was suspended from the ministry for having deluded the Indians into the giving of such a grant. Years afterwards claims were asserted under this grant, but they were disallowed.

In 1737, Captain Laughlin Campbell, a Highlander, owning estates on the island of Isha, was induced to sell them, and undertake a settlement on the Hudson, where a grant of 30,000 acres was offered free, except expenses of survey. He collected a company of 33 Protestant families, comprising 42 adults and many children. He arrived with his company a year or two after, but the Governor refused to fulfill his engagement, demanded fees, which were refused, and a long series of difficulties and delays, prompted by the avarice of the Governor and other unprincipled parties, defeated for a time the founding of this settlement. Captain Campbell meanwhile, after seeking justice from the General Assembly in vain, memorialized the Board of Trade, but without success, and at length, having exhausted his means, he settled down on a farm in the Province. In 1745 he returned to Scotland to aid in suppressing a rebellion, and soon after coming back to his family he died. His colonists became scattered, and this excellent opportunity of establishing a race of hardy Scotchmen upon the frontiers was for the time lost.

Before the French war and the conquest of Canada, about 66,000 acres of land, including the whole southern border and much of the Hudson River front, had been granted, but no settlements were made. Among these grants were the Hoosick Patent, in Cambridge and White Creek, and an extensive tract in Rensselaer county. Above

this was the Wallomack Patent, of 12,000 acres, partly in White Creek and a part in Hoosick. The Schuyler Patent of 12,000 acres in Fort Edward, a patent to Bayard, and others, were also granted. The frontier settlements, at the peace of 1760, were at Hoosic, Schaghticoke, and Stillwater, and these had been ravaged by Indians in hostile incursions from Canada.

On the 11th of November, 1763, a patent was granted for 10,000 acres to ten of his descendants, embracing about a third of the present town of Greenwich. This success encouraged others of the company who had come over 25 years before to apply for land, and in 1764 a tract of 47,450 acres was granted, with township privileges, in the present town of Argyle. The grant specifies the amount of land that each individual was to receive upon the allotment, the quantity varying from 200 to 600 acres, to be divided and distributed by certain persons named.

In 1761, exploration, with the view of settlement, was made in Cambridge and Salem. Kingsbury was chartered, with township privileges, in 1762, with the same bounds as at present. Skeenesborough, at the head of Lake Champlain, was founded by Col. Philip Skene, formerly of the British army, who, with 24 others, on the 13th of March, 1765, obtained a patent, with township privileges. Upon the approach of the Revolution, Col. Skene sided with the mother country, and both himself and his son, Andrew P. Skene, were named in the act of attainder, and banishment passed Oct. 22, 1777. He established a forge and other improvements, owned a sloop upon the lake, and his business transactions were mostly with Canada. Many military grants were made within the county before the Revolution, including the "Provincial Patent" of 26,000 acres in the present town of Hartford, and the "Artillery Patent" of 24,000 acres in Fort Ann, which were given to officers of the New York Infantry and Artillery Regiments who had served in the war with Canada. Each officer received 1,000 acres irrespective of rank, but no settlement was made upon either until after the peace of 1783.

22d, 30th, 43d, 93d, and 96th Regiments were enlisted in this co. The 123d Regiment N. Y. Vols. one of the regiments raised under G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, in the 12th Senatorial District was organized at Salem. The other rendezvous in the District was in Troy, where the 169th was in part raised. Some members of the 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th Cavalry were also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Argyle.....	3,139	3,056	2,850	513	163	362	184	482	214	470	150	514	177	436	194
Cambridge....	2,419	2,453	2,589	362	168	296	155	359	157	331	158	352	212	337	196
Dresden.....	779	765	684	91	50	79	53	98	57	63	52	92	55	65	36
Easton.....	3,063	2,929	3,072	478	155	338	741	499	140	469	85	516	173	365	169
Fort Ann.....	3,127	3,155	3,329	429	276	324	237	305	290	350	274	389	327	348	344
Fort Edward....	3,544	3,997	5,125	362	332	301	343	371	447	394	398	462	560	497	557
Granville.....	3,474	3,670	4,003	493	270	389	226	405	259	378	218	503	301	403	315
Greenwich.....	3,941	3,959	4,031	622	242	513	250	608	237	602	204	679	205	563	330
Hampton.....	376	985	955	128	52	97	51	107	57	112	36	115	72	93	66
Hartford.....	2,046	2,088	1,980	331	136	295	129	338	134	336	114	343	117	293	124
Hebron.....	2,543	2,590	2,399	375	161	317	142	420	141	362	135	384	132	343	160
Jackson.....	1,863	1,757	1,665	250	145	210	130	228	142	210	72	247	127	218	109
Kingsbury....	3,471	3,751	4,277	422	315	350	302	461	338	477	317	500	340	496	406
Putnam.....	754	746	603	113	9	109	15	134	24	117	12	136	20	100	14
Salem.....	3,181	3,239	3,536	440	245	368	234	456	256	458	216	469	349	457	346
White Creek....	2,802	2,682	2,891	331	297	295	257	365	251	373	179	411	251	342	309
Witchall....	4,862	4,422	5,561	415	466	306	397	378	515	350	414	420	612	341	574
Total.....	45,904	46,244	49,569	6,173	3,402	5,031	3,243	6,236	3,659	5,972	3,035	6,632	4,111	5,707	4,249

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of taxation on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	494,612	\$12,476,566	\$3,316,209	\$16,192,775	\$15,331,105	\$21,152.48	\$22,265.06	\$11,498.33	\$26,829.44	0.50
1860..	497,646	12,899,516	3,303,477	16,191,987	15,331,105	19,574.91	22,383.98	11,498.33	47,270.91	0.72
1861..	493,587	12,076,110	3,206,438	16,030,949	15,331,105	14,639.69	28,141.65	11,498.33	47,909.70	0.67
1862..	499,073	12,911,673	3,246,465	16,158,138	16,451,774	12,962.86	20,197.67	12,323.63	65,727.00	0.68
1863..	498,201	12,301,556	3,126,559	15,938,115	16,503,401	32,641.02	73,407.89	12,377.55	70,139.48	1.14
1864..	495,334	12,957,809	3,597,582	16,555,394	16,526,559	363,160.94	20,694.24	12,399.92	74,394.92	2.85
1865..	499,557	12,468,957	3,281,677	16,170,634	16,307,065	257,546.69	20,213.29	12,230.30	63,801.39	2.17
1866..	499,557	12,888,957	3,281,677	16,170,634	16,922,305	257,546.69	20,213.29	11,941.73	76,626.09	2.31
1867..	496,624	13,122,551	3,364,529	16,487,080	14,744,743	155,504.14	30,006.48	10,430.93	93,629.12	2.02
1868..	494,067	11,897,695	3,340,313	15,238,008	14,987,080	112,229.22	38,095.03	10,733.75	68,191.24	1.58
1869..	493,166	11,906,632	3,208,464	15,115,096	15,030,003	93,875.85	45,345.30	10,797.51	65,791.29	1.49
1870..	493,085	11,780,029	3,059,667	14,639,996	15,215,096	70,384.48	44,519.68	10,018.87	91,485.64	1.48

ARCYLE—named in honor of the Duke of Argyle, was granted by patent, May 21, 1764, and formed as a town, March 23, 1786. Greenwich was taken off in 1803, and Fort Edward in 1818. It lies near the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling in the n. and w. and broken and hilly in the s. and e. The highlands are divided into broad ridges with abrupt declivities. In the n. part Tamerack Swamp covers several hundred acres. The principal stream is the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burri's Atlas, is 516,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
1860.....	299,403	102,242	402,045
1865.....	333,031	143,555	476,506
1870.....	345,048	98,026	443,076
1875.....	339,978	111,204	451,182

The following estimates are given by Dr. Asa Fitch, in his Agricultural Survey of the county, published in 1869-9. Acres.

Surface of Lake Champlain (within the county).....	6,400
" of Hudson River.....	1,560
Kingsbury Swamp.....	9,600
Aggregate amount covered by water or marshes.....	27,229
" " " by roads.....	8,200
unimproved private lands.....	169,052
lands in cultivation.....	310,760

Moses Kil (formerly Moss Kil) which flows in a s. w. direction through near the centre of the town. The other streams are small brooks, which flow into the Hudson, Batten Kil, and Wood Creek. Cossayuna Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 3 mi. long, situated in a narrow valley in the s. e. part of the town. It is said to signify "The Lake at Our Pines." It is everywhere surrounded by steep hill slopes, and contains several beautiful green islands. To the n. e. of this lake, high up among the hills, is Argyle Lake, a small sheet of water, half a mile in circumference. A mineral spring occurs 1 mi. n. w. from South Argyle. **Argyle**, (p. o.,) was incorp. March 27, 1838. It is the seat of the Argyle Academy. Pop. 351. **North Argyle**, and **South Argyle**, (p. offices) and **The Hook**, are small villages. Argyle was conveyed to 83 families in 1764, and in 1765 the first settlement was commenced. The family of John Allen, a tory living on Lot 25, was murdered by Indians belonging Burgoyne's army, July 26, 1777. The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1793; Rev. Geo. Mairs was the first preacher.

CAMBRIDGE—was incorp. by patent, July 21, 1761. It was formed as a town in Albany co. March 7, 1788, and annexed to Washington co. Feb. 7, 1791. White Creek and Jackson were taken off in 1815. The surface of the town is hilly in the n. and rolling in the s. The summits of the hills are 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The e. part embraces a portion of the valley of Owl Kil, which is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. Upon the w. of this valley are high undulating hills, the broad sweeps of which show alternate patches of green woodland and cultivated farms; and upon the e. rise the Taghkanick Mts., rough and broken, while the valley itself is very smooth and level. The other streams are Wampieack Creek, Whiteside Brook, and several other small brooks. Flax is extensively cultivated. **Cambridge**, (p. o.,) is a village of 1,530, of whom 563 are in this town, and 967 in the town of White Creek. It is the seat of a flourishing academy, and was incorp. as a village, April 6, 1866. **Fly Summit**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R. near the line of Easton. **South Cambridge**, (p. o.,) **Lees Station**, and **West Cambridge**, are stations on the same road. **Centre Cambridge**, (p. o.,) and **Buskirk's Bridge**, (p. o.,) are small villages, the latter being located in three towns: White Creek, Cambridge, and Hoosick. The Cambridge patent embraced 31,500 acres, and was nominally conveyed to 60 persons, most of whom resided in Hebron, Conn. The real owners were but 6 in number, and of these 3 only were mentioned in the charter, viz.: Isaac Sawyer and Edward Wells, of Conn., and Jacob Lansing, founder of Lansingburgh. The other three owners—Alex. Colden, Wm. Smith and Gols' Banyar—were connected with the Colonial Government. The town also included a portion of the Hoosick patent. The first settlers consisted of 30 families, who located in 1761, '62, and '63 and who each received 100 acres of land as a gift from the proprietors.¹ Phineas Whiteside,² from Penn., settled 8 mi. w. of the Colerain Colony, in 1766. The expedition against Bennington, under Baum, passed through the town Aug. 13, 1777; and the remnant of the fugitives returned on the night of the 16th. The first church (Asso. Presb.) was organized in 1789; Rev. Thos. Beverly was the first pastor. There are 5 churches: 3 Meth. Episc. and 2 Presbyterian.

DRESDEN—was formed from Putnam, as "*South Bay*," March 15, 1822; its present name was adopted April 17, 1822. It lies between Lake George and the s. extremity of Lake Champlain. Nearly its entire surface is covered by steep mountain ridges, several peaks of which are 1,500 ft. above the lake. The declivities of the mountains are steep, sometimes forming perpendicular precipices several hundred ft. high. Upon the side of Lake George the mountains rise abruptly from the very edge of the water; but upon the borders of Lake Cham-

¹ The patent was conditional to the settlement of thirty families within 3 years; and to meet this requirement the most inviting portion was surveyed, and 100 acres offered as a gift to each family that would remove thither. These lots lay in a double row, on both sides of Owl Kil, from below the "Checkered House" into the present town of Jackson. They embrace the several village precincts from Davis Corners to near Stephensons Corners. Among the settlers were James and Robert, sons of Ephraim Cowan, James and John Cowden, John McClung, Samuel Bell, Col. Blair, George Gilmore, George Duncan, David Harrow, William Clark, John Scott, and Thomas Morrison. A son of the last was the first child born of civilized parents in town. Hugh Kelso, a son of Col. Blair, was the first person who died in town. It is recorded that of these thirty families, (who were for a time the most thrifty in town,) all but two lost their property, and died in poverty, mainly from intemperance. They were mostly from Colerain, Conn.

² William Whiteside acquired the title to three lots of 400 acres each, of the finest land, and settled his sons John, Peter, Thomas, William, and James, upon large farms near him. These estates are mostly owned by his descendants at the present day. The remaining lands were mostly leased by the six proprietors at an annual rental of one shilling per acre; but they being generally willing to sell at a sum equal to the present worth of the perpetual rent, most of the settlers have gradually acquired the fee simple of their farms. The first inn was of logs, on the site of the "Checkered House," and kept by James Coveney. Philip Van Ness built the first sawmill and gristmill, on Gordon's Brook, near Buskirk's Bridge. This neighborhood was called by the Indians "Ty-o-shoke," and by them a field of 12 acres had been cleared there for corn. Other early settlers on the Hoosick Patent were Col. Lewis Van Wort and John Quackenbush.

plain is a narrow strip of arable land. The principle mountain peaks are Black Mountain, 2,879 ft. above tide, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and Diameter Precipice. Pike Brook and the head branches of Mill Brook take their rise in these mountains. Most of the surface in the interior is covered with forests or naked rocky peaks. The town was principally conveyed to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Colonial British army; and settlement was begun about 1784, by Joseph Phippeny, at the foot of South Bay. Ebenezer Chapman, — Boggs, and Daniel Ruff came soon after, and settled along the bay and lake. Lumbering has formed a prominent pursuit. In several localities iron and other ores have been noticed, but none worked to any extent. The town is without a p. o. A bridge was built, at the expense of the State, across South Bay, near its outlet, in 1856.

EASTON—was formed from Stillwater and Saratoga, March 3, 1789, while a part of Albany co., and so named from being the e. town in the Saratoga Patent. It was annexed to Washington co. Feb. 7, 1791. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson. A broad interval extends along the course of the river, which is succeeded by a plateau region, embracing the central and s. portions of the town. The e. part is broken by several lofty hills. The principal highlands are Willards Mt. and Harrington Hill. The streams are Hudson River, on the western, and Batten Kil,¹ forming the northern boundaries of the town; Kidney and Fly Creeks, and a few minor streams. Upon the e. borders of the town is an extensive Swamp known as "*The Fly*." The Di-on-on-dah-o-wa Falls,² upon Batten Kil, below Galesville, are 60 ft. high, and well worthy of note. Limestone of an excellent quality abounds in this town and manufactures receive considerable attention. **Easton Corners**, (North Easton p. o.) **Easton**, (p. o.) **South Easton**, (p. o.) and **Crandails Corners**, (p. o.) are small villages. **Bangall**, and **Beadleys Corners**, are neighborhoods. Parts of **Union Village**, and **Galesville**, (p. o.) formerly "Arkansaw," are in this town. The latter was named from John Gale, former owner of the village site. The Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R. passes across the n. e. corner of this town. The date of the first settlement is unknown, but it was probably several years after the Saratoga Patent was issued. In 1709, a fort or stockade was built on the hill top, one mi. s. of Galesville, and a few families settled under its shelter; but the dread of Indian hostilities prevented the settlement from spreading. On the 30th of Nov. 1745, the enemy made a descent upon the place, killed 30 persons, and took 60 prisoners, including a portion of the garrison, who were decoyed from the fort by the Indians feigning to be wounded. The remaining part of the garrison burned the fort and unfinished blockhouses and withdrew, leaving the frontier unprotected. Settlers did not return until 1760.³ At Schuylerville, near the northern end of the town, there is a bridge across the Hudson 800 ft. long. The first religious meeting (Quaker) was held in 1778. A Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in 1805; Rev. Philip Duryea was the first preacher.

FORT ANN—named from a small fort built during the reign of Queen Anne, was formed, as "*Westfield*," March 23, 1786, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Hartford was taken off in 1793, and Putnam in 1806. It lies s. of the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, and s. e. of Lake George. Its central and w. parts are occupied by the high and rocky peaks of the Palmertown Mts., here divided into three distinct ranges,—Palmertown Mt., in the w. part, Mt. Putnam in the centre, and Fort Ann Mts., in the e. The extreme e. edge of the town is occupied by uplands belonging to the Cossayuna Range. Diameter Rock and Buck Mt., on the line of Dresden, are the highest peaks, and are 1,300 to 2,500 ft. above tide. The valleys separating the ranges of the Palmertown Mts. are known as "*Furnace*" and "*Welch's Hollow*." The principal streams are Wood Creek, Halfway Creek, Furnace Hollow Creek, and Podunk Brook. The principal bodies of water are Orebed, Sly, Copeland, Hadlock, and Trout Ponds. Iron and woolen goods are manufactured to some extent. **Fort Ann**, (p. o.) has 639 inhabitants, and was incorporated as a village March 7, 1820. It is on the line of the Champlain Canal, and R. & S. R. R., on the eastern border of the town. **Criswold's Mills**, (p. o.) **West Fort Ann**, (p. o.) **South Bay**,

¹ Judge Benson, in his work upon the names of places, states that this stream was named from the Christian name of Bartholomew Van Hoogeboone, first settler above Stillwater. Bart. is the abbreviation of Bartholomew, and hence Barts Kil., or Batten Kil.

²Pronounced Di-on-on-dah-o-wa. On a map of Saratoga Patent published in 1789 it is written Di-on-on-de-ho-we.

³ Among the first settlers of about this period were Pat. Becker, Elijah Freeman, Thomas and Mishal Beadle, Wm. Thompson, Nathan Potter, John Swain, and Wm. Collin. Gerrit Lansing kept the first store, in 1794; and John Gale built the first mill, at Galesville, in 1810. The first wooden factory was built in the summer of 1846, by Gale, Rodgers & Reynolds.

Canes Falls, and **Comstocks Landing**, (p. o.) are small villages. Fort Ann was one of a chain of military works erected in 1709, to facilitate the extensive operations then in progress against Canada.¹ It stood upon the w. side of Wood Creek, about half a mile from the present village of Fort Ann, the Champlain Canal passing partly across the spot which is enclosed. It was built at the joint expense of England and the Colonies. Artillery Patent, covering the e. part of this town, was granted Oct. 24, 1764, to Jos. Walton and 23 other Provincial officers, in equal shares, irrespective of grade. Settlement was not generally begun until after the Revolution. An engagement occurred here, July 8, 1777, between the rear guard of the retreating American army under Col. Long, and the advanced guard of the British, under Col. Hill. The Americans were obliged to retreat in consequence of their ammunition giving out. They destroyed their works, and felled trees across the road and creek, obstructing the route to Fort Edward as much as possible. The removal of these obstructions caused a delay of several weeks, which finally proved fatal to the invading army. On the 10th of October, 1780, Major Christopher Carlton of the 29th regiment, with a force of 778 men, chiefly British regulars, appeared before the post at Fort Ann, then commanded by a garrison of 75 men under Capt. Adiel Sherwood, and demanded its surrender. He was but scantily supplied with ammunition and provisions, and being unwilling to exasperate the enemy by resistance he surrendered. The fort, which was only a block-house rudely built of logs, and enclosed by a stockade, was burned. Maurauding parties were sent out to the settlements in Kingsbury, Queensbury and Fort Edward, who plundered and burnt without restraint, whatever came in their way. The first church in town, (Bap.) was formed in 1789, and the first church edifice was built in 1810, 2 mi. e. of Dewey's Bridge.

FORT EDWARD—was formed from Argyle, April 10, 1818. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the co. A wide interval extends along the river, but toward the e. the surface rises to a height of 200 to 300 feet and spreads out into a beautifully undulating upland. The Hudson, Moses Kil and Dead Creek are the principal streams. The soil upon the river is a mixture of heavy clay and alluvium, but further e. it is a sandy or gravelly loam. **Fort Edward**, (p. o.) incorp. under the act of 1847, is finely situated on the Hudson. Pop. 3,492. The Washington Co. Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, one of the largest academic institutions in the State, is located here. The village has two national banks, capital, \$370,000; 2 newspaper offices,² and important manufactures. The Hudson River has a dam at this place, affording a valuable water power. A blast furnace at this place, owned by Mr. Griswold, of Troy, produces about 10,000 tons of pig iron annually. **Fort Miller**, (p. o.) is situated on the Hudson, about 7 mi. below Fort Edward. **Durkeetown**, is a hamlet. The first family that located in the town or county was that of Col. Lydius, son of Rev. John Lydius, who, having acquired the title to Delins' discarded patent, built a house, and engaged in trade with the Indians at what is now Fort Edward village. His daughter, Catherine, was born here, and was the first white child born in the co. His house was burnt in 1749 by the Indians, and his son taken prisoner. Fort Nicholson was built in 1709, but was soon after abandoned. As a part of the plan of military operations against Canada, about 600 men, under Gen. Lyman, were sent forward, in June, 1755, to build a fort where Fort Nicholson had formerly stood, at the great carrying place to Lake Champlain. It was named Fort Lyman; but a few years after, the name was changed to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of George II., and brother of George III. It stood on the bank of the river, north of the creek, and within the present village limits. It was four sided, with bastions on three angles, the fourth being protected by the river. Its ramparts of earth and timber, 16 feet high and 22 thick, were mounted with six cannon and enclosed several large buildings. Storehouses and barracks were built on Monroes Island, opposite. A band of savages attempted to surprise it in Aug. 1759, but were repulsed by Maj. Israel Putnam and his rangers. In the winter following,

¹ While this fort was in process of erection, a force of 1,500 French and Indians were sent to destroy it; but, learning that Col. Nicholson was posted here with a superior force, they returned. While the English were awaiting at this place the opening of a road, and the construction of batteaux on Lake Champlain, a fatal sickness broke out in the camp, and great numbers died as if poisoned. In October, Col. Nicholson returned with his crippled forces to Albany. Charlevoix states that this sickness was produced by the treachery of the Indians, who threw the skins

of their game into the swamp above the camp. It is more probable that it was a malignant dysentery caused by the malaria of the swamps and the extreme heat.

² *Fort Edward Gazette*, (Dem.) weekly. H. T. Blanchard, editor and publisher. Size 28 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1834.

Record, weekly, 3 pages. Size 30 by 43. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1869. D. M. Odell, ed.; Jas. H. Lansey, publisher. Printed in Rutland, Vt.

Putnam saved the fort from destruction by a characteristic exercise of cool intrepidity and daring. The fort accidentally took fire, and the flames spread with great rapidity in the immediate vicinity of the powder magazine. Putnam placed himself in the path of the flames, and fought desperately until the fire was subdued; and when he retired from his post his arms, face, and hands were entirely skinned, and the frail covering of the magazine was completely charred.

The murder of Jane McCrea took place July 27, 1777, near a spring, and beside a venerable pine tree a little east of the village. This tragedy was at once reported throughout the country, and aided greatly to weaken the influence of the British, while it aroused the patriots to more desperate efforts in resisting the invaders. The old pine tree died in 1849; and in 1853 it was cut down and made into canes and boxes as mementos of the event. The remains of Miss McC. are interred in the Union Cemetery. Fort Edward was a very important depot for arms and rendezvous for armies in the great expeditions against Canada; and it served as a vast hospital for the sick and wounded until 1760, when it was allowed to go to decay. During the Revolution it was again occupied by both British and Americans. Fort Miller is named from the fort built, about 1755, in the bend of the river opposite the village.¹ After the peace this town settled rapidly. Wm. Duer,² son-in-law to Lord Sterling, was the pioneer of Fort Miller, where he built a large house and sawmill.

GRANVILLE—was formed March 23, 1786. It is situated upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is undulating and hilly. The ridges generally slope gradually to their summits, which are elevated 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Quarries of excellent roofing slate have been opened in different parts of the town and quarried to a large extent. Wide intervals of excellent land extend along the course of Mettowee, or Pawlet, and Indian Rivers. A limited amount of manufactures is carried on in town. **Cranville**, (p. o.) **North Granville**, (p. o.) **Middle Granville**, (p. o.) **South Granville**, (p. o.) are villages. **West Granville Corners**, is a (p. o.) **Bakers Corners**, is a small village in the n. part. A newspaper is published at Granville.³ The land in this town is embraced in several grants made to about 30 captains and lieutenants who had served in the French war.⁴ Barnby Byrnes Patent, of 2,000 acres, in the s. e. corner, was sold to Kenneth McKennith, a merchant of New York, who again sold it to Donald Fisher, a tailor of that city. Fisher induced several relatives of his to remove from Scotland and settle upon his tract. In the Revolution he withdrew to Canada, and his lands were confiscated and sold; but, owing to some informality, the State afterward bought off his claim for \$12,000.⁵ The first carding machine used in the State was erected at Middle Granville, in 1808.⁶ The first church, Presb., was formed April 16, 1782; the first pastor, Rev. Oliver Hitchcock, was settled in 1786; and the church was erected in 1795.

GREENWICH—was formed from Argyle, March 3, 1803. It lies on the e. border of the co., in the n. angle formed by the junction of the Hudson and Batten Kil. Ranges of hills, 200 to 300 feet above the valleys, extend through the central and eastern parts of the town. Bald Mt., near Batten Kil, is the principal peak. The declivities of the hills are so gradual that the surface appears to be rolling rather than hilly. Upon Batten Kil are two considerable falls, one of which is 75 ft. in height. The other principal streams are the Cossayuna, Rogers, and Stony Creeks and Livingston Brook. Sossayuna Lake extends into the n. e. corner of the town. The town is more extensively engaged in manufactures than any

¹ The flat upon which this fort was erected is protected on three sides by the river and a narrow bay; it was further defended by strong palisade of timber covered with earth, and with a ditch in front. A blockhouse was built upon the bluff that overlooks the point; and within the fort storehouses were erected.

² He was the first State Senator from this co. Among the first settlers were Noah Payne, from Warren county, Conn., in 1766, Timothy Buel, and the Crocker families. Nath'l Gage was living at Fort Miller when these families arrived. The Durkee, Saunders, and Bell families settled in the upper part of the town. The first one of these consisted of a father and 5 sons, from R. I. These settlers first took out titles under Lydius, but finding them invalid, they bought of the Schuyler proprietors. There is no tradition of loss to the settlers from this cause, whence it is inferred that Col. Lydius refunded whatever he may have received. Hugh Monroe, (owner of Monroe's Island,) Patrick Smith, and Dr. James Smith, settled at Fort Edward about 1764. The house of Patrick Smith—still standing, 4 mi. s. of Canal Aqueduct—was the headquarters of Bur-

goyne and Gen. Schuyler at different times during the Revolution; and it was the co. courthouse.

³ *Granville Reporter*, weekly, J. A. Morris, ed. and pub. Size 30 by 43. Terms, \$1.75. Established in 1869.

⁴ These grants became known by the names of the patentees, as "Grant's North and South Patent," "Lake's Patent," "Hutchinson's Patent," "Kelley's Patent," "Dupper's Patent," &c.

⁵ Capt. Daniel Curtis, from New Lebanon, N. Y., came into town about 1790; Capt. Ebenezer Gould, from Killingly, Conn., Nath'l Spring, Asaph Cook, Tim. Allen, F. S. Hodge, Ebenezer Walker, and David Doane, settled before or about the time of the Revolution. —Baker kept an inn at North Granville, about 1790, and —Jenks kept a store as early as 1795. Nath'l Spring erected a gristmill at Granville, about 1797. A school was taught by Jas. Richards, in 1793, at South Granville.

⁶ It is said that this carding machine was obtained secretly from England, and for some time was worked in private.

other in the co., and has recently been connected with Johnsonville, on the Troy and Boston R. R. by a railroad. The Batten Kil affords a large amount of water-power at various points along the southern line of the town. **Greenwich**, (p. o.) on the line of Eaton, was formerly known as "Union Village." Its name was changed to the one now in use, April 13, 1867. It has a national bank, (cap. \$200,000,) a newspaper office,¹ and a considerable amount of manufactures. The first settlement in this village was made in 1781, by Job Whipple, and it was first called "Whipple City." It was incorp. March 29, 1809. The first cotton factory in the State was erected here in 1804, by Wm Mowry. **Bald Mountain**, (p. o.) is celebrated for its lime kilns, which produce large quantities of lime for the city markets. **East Greenwich**, (p. o.) **Centre Falls**, **North Greenwich**, (p. o.) **Calesville**, (p. o.) on the line of Easton, and **Battenville**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, are villages. **Lakeville**, (Lake p. o.,) is a hamlet. It is supposed that the first settlement was made by the Dutch, previous to the French War, a few families of them remaining at the time of the Revolution.² About 1733, a large number of Scotch emigrants had come over under the promise of grants of land from Government,—which promise was not fulfilled. Jan. 5, 1763, three of these emigrants—Duncan, George, and Jas. Campbell, sons of Laughlin Campbell—petitioned for 100,000 acres; and on the 11th of Nov. following a patent of 10,000 acres was issued to the 3 brothers, their 3 sisters, (Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace, and Lily Murray,) and 4 other persons. This grant embraced about one-third of the town of Greenwich. The first church, (Bap.) was organized in 1774; Rev. Leonard Bowers was the first preacher.

HAMPTON—was formed March 23, 1786. It lies upon the n. border of the co. near the northern end, and on the west side of Poultney River which separates it from Vermont. It is divided by a range of hills, into Hampton proper, and Low Hampton, and contains 13,-600 acres of land. The southern and central portions, are hilly and broken, excepting along Poultney River where it is alluvial. Low Hampton, embraces about a third of the town in the northern part, and is diversified by hills and dales. Potatoes are cultivated with great success, and grains and grass produced of excellent quality. The Poultney River is liable to floods, which have at times committed great damage. It affords opportunities for water-powers, but these are mostly improved. **Hampton Corners**, (Hampton p. o.,) contains a Meth. Ep. church, a R. C. chapel, 2 stores, a hotel, a cheese factory, (using the milk of 300 cows,) and about 30 dwellings. Near the village are about half a dozen slate quarries at which Welsh laborers are chiefly employed. **Low Hampton**, (p.o.) has 3 stores, a woolen factory. In the north part of the town is an extensive powder mill, for making gun and blasting powder. The greater part of this town was included in patents granted to Provincial officers. The n. part embraces about 2,060 acres of Skenes Little Patent, of 9,000 acres, granted July 8, 1771. The first settlement was made some little time before the Revolution.³ by Capt. Brooks, Col. Gideon Warren, and—Webster. The first church, (Prot. E.) was built at a very early date; Rev. Stephen Jewett, from N. J., was the first preacher.

HARTFORD—was formed from "Westfield," (now Fort Ann,) March 12, 1793. It lies near the centre of the co. The s. e. section is broken and hilly, and the centre and n. w. level or gently undulating. The summits of the highest hills are 500 to 700 ft. above the level of the Champlain Canal. The principal streams are East Creek and its branches. Slate and limestone of an excellent quality are found among the hills. There are several chalybeate springs, the principal of which is near the centre of the town. Among the limestone ridges in the n. part are several small caves. **North Hartford**, (Hartford p. o.,) is a village in the e. part. **South Hartford**, is a p. o. and small village. This town embraces the Provincial Patent, granted May 2, 1764, to 26 commissioned officers of the N. Y. Infantry. The patent contained 26,000 acres, each officer receiving 1,000 acres. Settlement was not commenced until after the Revolution.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was built in 1789.

¹ *People's Journal*, (Repub.), weekly. E. P. & D. P. Thursday, eds. and publs. Size 26 by 39. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1843.

² Among the first settlers at Lakeville were Alexander Reid, John McEachron, and Robert McNaughton; at East Greenwich, Archibald Livingston; at Carter's Pond, Asa Carter; near Gadesville, Abraham Lansing; —— Gale, —— White, —— Teltt, and at Centre Falls, Thos. McLean, Jas. Conolly, Nathan Rogers, and Smith Barber.

³ Among the early settlers were Samuel Beman, Peter P. French, —— Hyde, Benjamin Rice, Rufus Hotchkiss, and Jason Kellogg. French & Beman kept the first store, and

the former the first inn. Rev. William Miller, originator of the belief that the second advent of Christ would take place in 1843, resided in this town, near Low Hampton.

⁴ Col. John Buck, Manning Bull, Stephen and Asa Bump, John and Edward Ingalls, and Nathan and Samuel Taylor were among the first settlers. Aaron and Eber Ingoldsby, from Boylston, Mass., came in 1782, and Timothy Stocking, Ebenezer Smith, and John Paine, in 1784. A school, was taught in 1790, at North Hartford, by Thomas Paine, from Conn. A gristmill was built of logs at an early date.

HEBRON—named from Hebron, Conn., was formed March 23, 1786. It was known during the Revolution and for some time after, as “*Black Creek*.” It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. A broad mountain range extends through the centre, occupying nearly one-half of its entire surface, and a series of high hills extends through the e. and w. sections. The summits of the highlands are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys and are mostly crowned with forests. The ranges of hills are separated by the valleys of Black Creek and its principal w. branch. In the hilly regions is considerable rocky waste land. In the n. and e. are extensive and valuable quarries of slate. **North Hebron**, (p. o.,) locally known as “*Munro's Meadows*;” **East Hebron**, (Hebron p. o.,); **West Hebron**, (p. o.,) and **Belcher**, (p. o.,) are small villages. This town was embraced in patents granted to officers and privates who had served in the French war,—mostly to Scotch Highlanders belonging to the 77th Regt. of Foot. These grants were made so long after the war that those who were entitled to them never appeared to claim them. The first settlements appear to have been made before the Revolution. The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was organized in 1780; Rev. Dr. Gray was the first pastor.

JACKSON—was formed from Cambridge, April 17, 1815. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The n. branch of the Taghkanick Range occupies the e. portion of the town, and several parallel ranges extend through the central and w. portions, rendering the entire surface very hilly. The summits of the hills are 300 to 800 ft. above the valleys and are generally crowned with forests. The declivities are often steep and rocky. The principal streams are Batten Kil and a branch of Owl Creek. In the valley between the hills that border immediately upon Batten Kil and those farther w. are several small lakes, known as Long, Big, Dead, and Little Ponds. These lakes are beautiful sheets of water, surrounded by hills, forests, and fine cultivated farms. **Jackson Centre, Coila**, (p. o.,) on the line of Cambridge, and **Anaquassacook**, are small villages. Portions of this town and White Creek were embraced in the Anaquassacook Patent of 10,000 acres, granted May 11, 1862, to Ryer, Jacob, Freeman, and W. M. Schermerhorn, Johannes, Nicholas, and Peter Quackenboss, Thos. and John Smith, and Joseph Jansen, all of Schenectady. The first settlers were James Irvine, Peter Magill, and John Miller, all of whom located in the s. part of the town.¹ The Reformed church in this town was organized in 1833; Rev. Jas. W. Stewart was the first pastor.

KINGSBURY—was incorp. by patent May 11, 1762, with township privileges, and recognized as a town by act of March 23, 1786. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Nearly all of its surface is level or gently undulating. A range of hills rising about 150 feet above the valleys, occupies the extreme e. edge of the town. The principal streams are the Hudson, in the s. w. corner; Wood Creek, upon the e. border; Halfway Brook, in the n. w. corner, and Moss Brook. At Bakers Falls,² upon the Hudson, the river shoots down a steep descent of ledges, in all 76 ft. in 60 rods, forming a scene of great beauty, and affording an extensive water power. The soil along the valley of Wood Creek is a hard, stiff clay; in the other parts of the town, a sandy or gravelly loam. There are extensive quarries of limestone in town, furnishing an excellent building material; from these quarries was obtained the stone for the locks on the Champlain Canal, and Glens Falls Feeder, and for the State dam across the Mohawk at Cohoes. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. There is a dam at Sandy Hill across the Hudson, 1,200 feet long and 10 feet high, furnishing power to 4 sawmills and a flouring mill. At Bakers Falls are paper mills and 2 machine shops. The lumber interests of this town are extensive, the supply of logs being brought down the Hudson. There are also establishments for the manufacture of steam engines, portable sawmills, sash and blinds, etc. The Champlain Canal, and the Rens. & Sar. R. R. cross this town. A branch of the latter was built in 1869 from Fort Edward through Sandy Hill to Glens Falls. **Sandy Hill**,³ (p. o.,) has a population of 2,347, and since 1807 has been a half shire town. It was incorporated as a village March 9, 1810; its bounds were enlarged in 1857, and its charter amended April 10, 1867. A fine brick school building, costing \$35,000, has

¹ Among the settlers on the Anaquassacook were Hugh Thompson and Ebenezer Billings, and near the ponds, John McLean and Jonathan Congers. A schoolhouse was built in 1730, a little w. of Peter Hill's residence. An inn was kept by Isaac Murray about 1790. John McGill built a store of logs, in 1761, on the site of the present residence of Peter Hill.

² Named from Albert Baker, second settler in town.
³ *Sandy Hill Express*, weekly. S. B. Culver, editor; Jas. H. Lansley, pub., Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870. Printed in Rutland, Vt.
Sandy Hill Herald, (Rep.) weekly. John Dwyer, ed. and pub., Size 27 by 40 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1823.

been built within a few years, and an excellent graded school established. Enrolled number of pupils, 532. **Moss Street, Kingsbury**, (p. o.) **Pattens Mills**, (p. o.,) **Dunhams Basin, Vaughns Corners, Adamsville**, (p. o.,) **Langdons Corners**, and **Smiths Basin**, (p. o.,) are small villages. Kingsbury Patent, containing 26,000 acres, was granted to Jas. Bradshaw and 22 others from Conn., May 11, 1762. The first settlers were James Bradshaw, Albert Baker, and his sons Albert and Charles, from New York City.¹ A sawmill was built at Bakers Falls before the Revolution, and a gristmill in 1807. The town was the scene of many an adventure during the French war,² and the settlement was entirely broken up during the Revolution. Traces of a road cut by Burgoyne's army are still visible near Kingsbury. The first minister was Francis Baylor, a Moravian, about 1776. Meetings were held by the Prot. E. and the Bap. in 1795.³

PUTNAM—named from Major Israel Putnam, of the French war, afterwards General Putnam, was formed from “*Westfield*” (now Fort Ann,) Feb. 28, 1800. Dresden was taken off in 1822. This town lies in the extreme N. end of the co., upon the mountainous peninsula between Lakes George and Champlain. The mountains are divided into two separate ranges by the valleys of Mill and Charter Brooks. The w. range of mountains rises abruptly from the surface of Lake George, and in the s. part of the town attains an elevation of 900 to 1,000 ft. above the surface of the lake. The greater part of the surface is rocky, broken, and unfit for cultivation; but sections of arable land extend along the valleys of the small streams and the borders of Lake Champlain. Graphite of a fine quality is found. A small pond lies among the mountains, on the w. side of the town, 300 ft. above Lake George. **Putnam Corners**, (Putnam p. o.,) containing about 10 houses, is the only village. The tillable lands were mostly granted to privates of the N. Y. Provincial regiments, and feeble settlements had probably commenced before the Revolution.⁴ The first church (Asso. Presb.) was built in 1801; Rev. James Miller, from Scotland, was the first pastor.

SALEM—was formed by patent Aug. 7, 1764, and was recognized as a town by statute, March 23, 1786. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface consists of moderately elevated ridges, separated by narrow valleys, all extending in a N. E. and S. W. direction. The hills are usually bordered by gradual slopes and their summits are crowned with forests. There is very little waste land in town. Batten Kil, forming the s. boundary, and Black, White, and Trout Creeks, are the principal streams. Lyttes Pond, in the n. part, is a beautiful sheet of water lying in a basin among the hills and surrounded by forests. **Salem**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 4, 1803, has 1,239 inhabitants, a National Bank, cap. \$150,000, a newspaper office,⁵ R. R. repair shops, etc. It is a half shire of the co. **Shushan**, (p. o.,) **Eagleville**, (East Salem p. o.,) **Clapps Mills**, and **Fitches Point**, are small villages. James Turner and Joshua Conkey, from Pelham, Mass., settled in 1761. They were joined, the next year, by Hamilton McCollister. In 1764 a patent of 25,000 acres was obtained,—one-half owned by a company of New England settlers and other by Oliver De Lancey and Peter Du Bois, two Government officials. These last sold their share to Rev. Thos. Clark and a company of Irish and Scotch immigrants at a perpetual rent of one shilling per acre. The patent was surveyed into 308 lots, and a large pine lot was reserved for the common benefit, and cut up into small lots for division; 3 lots near the centre of the town were set apart to support the minister and schoolmaster.

The New England and Scotch settlers were intermingled in their settlements, and often on alternate farms; and, in consequence of the rivalry between the two parties of proprietors, the

¹ Among the other first settlers were Michael Hoffnagle, Solomon King, Oliver Colvin, and Nehemiah Seely.

² At one time seventeen soldiers were taken prisoners by the Indians, and carried to the present site of Sandy Hill Village. They were seated on a log, in a row, when their captors deliberately began to tomahawk them, taking them in order from one end of the log. When all were killed but one, (John Quackenboss, of Albany,) a squaw claimed him, and his life was spared. He returned after a few years of captivity, and resided near Hoosick, in Cambridge. In August, 1759, Major Putnam and Ringers encountered a party of French and Indians in this town, during which engagement Putnam was made prisoner. The enemy were finally compelled to withdraw, with a loss of 90 men. In 1777, Daniel Parks, aged 75, was killed and

scalped, and his son Ephraim mortally wounded, opposite this place. The latter succeeded in giving the alarm, and saved the lives of others.

³ There are 10 churches in this town: 3 Bap., 3 Meth. Episc., Presb., Prot., R. C., and Second Advent.

⁴ The first sawmill was erected by Robert Cummings, in 1802, on Mill Creek, 1 mile from Lake Champlain. The first child born was James Jennings, in 1803; the first death was that of Anne Thompson, in 1801. Robert Patterson kept the first school, in 1804. Many of the first settlers were Scotch, and among them were Obadiah Blake, Robt. Cummings, John Blair, Wm. Hutton, Geo. Easton, Peletiah Bugbee, John Butterfield, and Josiah Clark.

⁵ *The Salem Press*, (Dem.) weekly, Daniel B. Cole, ed. & pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1847.

town was speedily settled. The New Englanders wished to call the town "White Creek," and the Scotch "New Perth;" and each name was strongly insisted on.¹

The Camden tract in the e. part of the town was granted to captains and lieutenants of the Provincial army. The Rev. Thomas Clark was the first minister.² The Salem Washington Academy was founded Feb. 15, 1791, and for a long time it was one of the most noted in eastern New York.

WHITE CREEK—named from a principal stream, was formed from Cambridge, April 17, 1815. It is the s. e. corner town of the county. The surface of the s. portion is gently rolling, and the central and n. portions are occupied by the Taghkanick Mts. The summits of these mountains are rocky and broken and covered with forests, and their sides are bounded by abrupt declivities and perpendicular ledges. The principal streams are Hoosick River, Owl Kil, Pumpkin Hook, Centre, White, and Little White Creeks. The upper course of Owl Kil is through a deep and narrow valley abounding with picturesque views. Wool, flax, garden seeds, etc., have been important staples of agriculture in this town. **Cambridge**, (p. o.) is a village on the line of this town, and Cambridge with a population of 1,530, of whom 967 are in White Creek.³ **North White Creek**, adjoining Cambridge. **White Creek**, (p. o.) **Posts Corners**, **Centre White Creek**, (p. o.) **Ash Grove**, **Derrs Corners**, **Pumpkin Hook**, and **Martindale Corners**, are hamlets. The Walloomsac Patent, lying partly in this town, on the s., was settled by the Dutch. Among the other grants were the Bain, Embury, Grant and Campbell, and Lake and Van Cuyler Patents. A colony of Irish Methodists settled near Ash Grove about 1770; and here was organized the second Methodist Society within the present limits of the State. The founders were Thomas Ashton and Philip Embury. James and Thomas Morrison made the first settlement near White Creek.⁴

WHITEHALL—was incorp. by patent Nov. 12, 1763, as "Skeneborough." Its name was changed March 23, 1786. It lies at the s. extremity of Lake Champlain. Its surface is mountainous in the w. and level and undulating in the centre and e. Saddle Mt., upon the w. border, is nearly 900 feet above the surface of the lake. The principal streams are Wood Creek, Mettowee (or Pawlet) and Poultney Rivers. Upon Wood Creek, near its mouth, is a fall which furnishes a valuable waterpower. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town. **Whitehall**, (p. o.) is situated near the mouth of Wood Creek, on Lake Champlain. The railroad, canal, and lake trade give this place commercial importance. The village has 2 National banks, (cap. \$200,000,) and 3 newspaper offices.⁵ Pop. 4,322. This town was the scene of military events during the French war. The first settler was Col. Philip Skene, who located here, with 30 families, in 1761.⁶ Nominally associating 24 others with himself, he obtained a patent of 25,000 acres, March 13, 1765; and a patent of 9,000 acres in the town of Ilamptown and Whitehall, July 6, 1771, known as Skene's Little patent. About 1770, he built a massive stone house and barn, a forge, and one or two sawmills. He also built a sloop upon the lake, and a road, known as "Skene's Road," 30 miles through the wilderness toward Salem. He appears to have been a man of great energy of character, and he endeavored to secure solid and permanent advantages to the infant settlement. Upon the approach of the revolution he espoused the royalists cause, and his house was taken by the Americans in May,

¹ The first birth in town was that of Alexander J. Turner, and the second, that of John Conkley. The first death was that of Solomon Barr. A gristmill was built on Black Creek, at an early day, by — O'Bair.

² Mr. Clark's church, (Associated Presbyterian,) was formed in Ireland, and was transplanted without re-organization. In 1769 a Presbyterian society was formed, Rev. John Harford, first pastor. Their church, then unfinished, was fortified by Capt. Jos. McCracken, in 1777, and soon after was burned by the enemy.

³ The *Washington County Post*, (Republican) a weekly newspaper, is printed in this town. J. S. Smart, Editor and Publisher. Size 29 by 42, Terms \$1.50. Established in 1793.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Buel Beebe, Maj. John Porter, Ephraim, James, and Robt. Cowan, David Slarrow, Samuel Clark, John McClung, Geo. Duncan, Robt. and Geo. Gilmore, Wm. Eager, Wm. Selfridge, Samuel Ball, and John Scott. The early settlers in the e. part of the town were Thomas Ashton, Edmund Wells, John and Ebenezer Allen, David Sprague, Seth Chase, John Harroun, Thos. McCool, John Woods, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah Dewey, and John Corey. John Rhodes built the first clothing works, at Pumpkin Hook.

⁵ *Whitehall Times*, (Dem.) weekly. Walter T. Donnelly,

Editor and Publisher. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1860.

Washington County News, weekly. Carlos O. Smith & Co. Editors and Publishers. Size 19 by 28. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1871.

Whitehall Sun, weekly. James H. Lansley, Editor and Publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1869. Printed in Rutland, Vt.

⁶ Skene became acquainted with this place while accompanying the expedition under Gen. Amherst, in 1755. Soon after he planted his first settlement, of 30 families, he was obliged to go to the West Indies; and upon his return in 1763 he found but 15 families remaining. He brought a number of slaves from the West Indies, and employed them and a large number of discharged soldiers upon his works. His house was 30 by 40 feet on the ground, and 2½ stories high; and his barn was 130 feet long, with massive stone walls pierced with portholes. The other buildings in his settlement were a few frail houses belonging to his tenants.

He was very popular with the settlers, and hence he was an object of both fear and dislike to the patriots. His place was captured by a party of volunteers under Capt. Herrick, and Maj. Skene the younger, 50 tenants, and 12 negroes were taken prisoners. The sloop was sent down the lake to Col. Allen, at Shorehaven, Vt.

1775. In 1776 an American garrison was stationed here, and a small fleet was fitted out in the harbor and put under the command of Benedict Arnold. Upon the approach of Burgoyne's army, in 1777, the fort was blown up, and the houses, mills, &c., were all burned.¹ During the War of 1812, this place became an important depot of military stores. The first steamboat on the lake was launched here in 1809. The Champlain Canal was constructed to this point from Fort Edward in 1819, and finished to Troy in 1824. In 1806, General Williams made arrangements for building a church, but died before he could carry them into effect. His son (Col. John Williams) and his widow carried out the design, and presented the building to the Asso. Presb Soc. It was rebuilt in 1826.

WAYNE COUNTY.



THIS county, named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was formed from Ontario and Seneca, April 11, 1823. It lies upon Lake Ontario, w. of the centre of the State; is centrally distant 171 mi. from Albany, and contains 624 sq. mi. A series of bluffs 25 to 75 feet high extends along the lake shore; and from their summits the surface rises in gradual slopes to the lake ridge, a distance of 4 to 5 miles. This ridge is 50 to 200 feet wide on the top, and about 200 feet above the lake. It declines toward the e., and upon the n. border of the co. it can scarcely be traced. The declivity of the ridge upon the s. is 8 to 20 feet; and from its foot the surface gradually slopes upward to the surface of the limestone ridge, which extends e. and w. through the co. a little n. of the centre, and forms the watershed between Lake Ontario and Clyde River. The summit of this ridge is 140 feet above the lake ridge, 340 feet above the lake, and is about 3 miles wide. It is highest upon the w. border of the co., and gradually declines toward the e. From its southern edge the surface gradually declines to Clyde River and slopes upward from the river to the s. line of the co. South of the limestone ridge are numerous drift ridges extending n. and s., and from one-fourth to one and a half miles in length. The declivities are usually very steep, and the summits 40 to 100 ft. above the surrounding surface. They usually end in an abrupt declivity toward the n., but gradually decline toward the s. They are composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and seem to be deposits from great currents of water. Considerable marshy land extends along Clyde and Seneca Rivers, and also through the co. n. of the lake ridge.

Ganargwa, or Mud Creek, enters the s. w. corner of the co. from Ontario, flows in an irregular but generally easterly course to Lyons, where it unites with the Canandaigua Outlet and forms Clyde River, which continues eastward to the e. bounds of the co., where it discharges its waters into Seneca River. These streams receive from the n., West Red Creek, East Red Creek, and Black Creek, and from the s. numerous small brooks. The streams flowing into Lake Ontario, are Bear, Deer, Davis, Salmon, Thomas, Wolcott, and Big and Little Red Creeks; First, Second, and Third Creeks flow into Great Sodus Bay. The principal indentations upon Lake Ontario are Great Sodus, East, Port, and Blind Sodus Bays. Great Sodus Bay forms an excellent harbor, and two or three railroad projects are contemplated southward from this bay. Crusoe Lake, in the s. e. corner, is the only considerable body of water. The streams, in their course through the drift deposits and lake ridge, have usually worn deep ravines.

¹ When Ticonderoga was abandoned to Burgoyne, the public stores were embarked in 200 bateaux and sent up to this point under the convoy of 5 galleys. They were pursued and overtaken, 3 of the galleys were burned, and nearly all of the stores were destroyed. All the works

at "Skeneborough," were blown up or burned, and the Americans retreated in disorder to Fort Ann. Burgoyne stayed in this place three weeks, while opening a road to Fort Ann. The remains of a battery and block house built about this period, overlooking the lake, are still visible.

The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, appearing upon the lake and in the ravines near it. It occupies a strip with an average width of 2 mi., widest at the w., and is much used for building purposes. Next above this is the Clinton group of limestone and shales, extending to the foot of the limestone ridge. Next above is the Niagara limestone, forming the summit ridge, and occupying a strip about 3 mi. in width. South of this is the Onondaga salt group of red and green shales and gypsum, extending to the s. border and occupying nearly one-half the co. The rocks are mostly covered by thick deposits of drift, and are only exposed in the ravines of the streams. Shells, marl, and muck are found in large quantities in the marshy regions. Weak brine and sulphur springs are found in various localities in the Medina sandstone and the red shales of the Odondaga salt group.

The soil derived from the drift deposits is generally a sandy or gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay. The soil along the lake shore, principally derived from the disintegration of Medina sandstone, is a reddish, sandy loam. At the foot of the mountain ridges, both n. and s., is a strip of very productive clay loam. In the valley of Clyde River the soil is principally a gravelly loam and alluvium. The marsh lands, when drained, are covered deep with a rich vegetable mold, which develops into the most fertile soil in the co.

Agriculture forms the leading pursuit, grain of all kinds, fruit, hops, mint, tobacco, and dairy products,¹ forming the leading staples of its industry. The drying and canning of fruits, and the nursery business are becoming every year more important. This co. supplies a greater amount of dried fruits than any other co. in the State. Extensive establishments have been built, and by the aid of machinery, the fruit is pared, sliced and dried neatly and rapidly. The land devoted to peppermint amounts to thousands of acres, and the great market for oil is at Lyons, where it is monopolized by one house, which controls the prices of this article in the whole country. A crop of mint is set and cultivated the first year on flat muck lands, and is cut for distilling the second and third years, yielding 20 to 25 pounds of oil to the acre; worth \$2.00 to \$5.00 the pound. It is then plowed up, and the land used for other purposes, or replanted. A distillery will use up the mint of a neighborhood, and the price for distilling the oil is about 50 cents a pound. It is put up in 20 pound tin cans, but finally goes to market in 1 pound glass bottles.

The county seat is located at the village of Lyons, near the centre of the co. The courthouse is a fine cut stone building, fronting on Church St. It has an Ionic portico, and is surmounted by a large dome. The jail is a commodious stone building in the w. part of the village. It contains rooms for the jailor's residence, and is one of the best arranged and conducted establishments of the kind in the State. The county clerk's office is a fireproof building, fronting Pearl St., a little s. of the courthouse.

The poor house is 1 mi. from Lyons on a farm of 93 acres, valued at \$18,000. The main building is of stone, 3 stories high, including basement, 45 by 90 feet. The building is old but in good repair. Two brick buildings, 2 stories, each 30 by 60 feet, are provided for the insane, in the construction of which due attention has been given to the wants of this class.

The Erie Canal extends through the s. tier of towns; and along its course are the most populous and thriving villages of the co. The direct branch of the N. Y. & H. R. R. between Syracuse and Rochester extends, along the course of the canal, through Savannah, Galen, Lyons, Arcadia, Palmyra, and Macedon. The Sodus Point and Southern R. R. has been projected from the w. side of the Bay to Newark, and thence southward to intersect roads to the coal regions.

The Sodus Bay, Corning and New York R. R. (broad gauge) is designed to run from the head of the Bay southward to Corning, and from thence through Penn. and N. J. to N. Y. The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay R. R. is designed to be of 3 foot gauge, and is intended to run from Sodus Bay through Clyde, &c., to Waverly, and thence down the Susquehanna into Penn. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. will extend across the co., and in the eastern part will be thrown back from the lake several miles beyond the direct line on account of deep valleys and navigable bays. All of these routes have solicited and some have received large pledges by way of town bonds, in aid of their construction. A ship canal and railroad route were surveyed many years ago, to connect the "Central" R. R. and Erie Canal with Lake Ontario.

¹ In 1869, there were 12 cheese factories, of which 6 used the milk of 1,015 cows.

The western 9 towns in this co. belonged to the Pultney Estate; the E. part, including Savannah, Galen, and portions of Wolcott and Butler, constituted a portion of the Military Tract. The intermediate portion, except the s. 3 tiers of lots in Rose, were compensation lands granted to the Pultney Estate for the gore between the old and new pre-emption lines. The first permanent settlements were made in 1789, at Palmyra, under the auspices of Gen. John Swift, agent of a company of settlers from Conn.; and at Lyons, under Charles Williamson, agent for the Pultney Estate. From 1790 to 1794, colonies came in from Rhode Island, Long Island, and Maryland. The settlements did not progress with great rapidity for several years, owing to the diseases which prevailed. The fear of Indian hostilities and of British invasion during the war of 1812 greatly retarded settlement. On the return of peace, settlers began to arrive in considerable numbers, principally from New England and Eastern New York. The completion of the Erie Canal gave a new impulse to immigration; and in a few years the flourishing villages of Lyons, Clyde, Palmyra, and Newark were built up along its course. The "Central" R. R., built through the co. in 1852-53, greatly benefited the co. and enhanced the value of the lands.

A regimental camp was formed at Lyons, Oct. 25, 1861, under Col. Dutton, and the 98th Regiment (in part) was formed there. Volunteers enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Auburn, where the 111th, 138th, (9th Artillery,) and 160th Regiments were formed in this year. Besides these, parts of the 17th, 27th, 33d, and 75th Infantry, 8th and 22d Cavalry, 1st Veteran Cavalay, 2d Mounted Rifles, and 1st Artillery, were raised in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arcadia.....	5,319	5,253	5,271	694	546	597	529	629	609	611	534	620	601	592	514
Butler.....	2,338	2,033	2,023	347	129	301	106	336	150	331	114	361	139	300	128
Galen.....	5,310	5,314	5,706	681	404	487	457	593	470	612	448	622	499	559	457
Huron.....	1,966	1,972	2,009	247	159	208	60	333	158	258	150	278	179	266	168
Lyons.....	5,076	5,007	5,115	631	410	437	521	506	594	470	573	479	575	449	534
Macedon.....	2,523	2,472	2,636	376	216	299	246	329	229	327	195	362	226	306	205
Marion.....	2,033	2,136	1,967	393	89	346	91	410	84	377	70	387	66	327	63
Ontario.....	2,320	2,312	2,295	399	150	312	132	498	157	333	146	416	129	324	144
Palmyra.....	4,232	4,225	4,188	500	435	375	418	404	437	472	370	500	363	451	472
Rose.....	2,119	2,209	2,056	316	163	261	151	306	202	304	194	314	189	246	182
Savannah.....	1,910	1,938	1,933	277	136	215	143	275	156	266	177	247	183	224	164
Sodus.....	4,745	4,603	4,631	671	430	569	396	587	478	592	428	623	467	505	467
Walworth....	2,097	2,159	2,236	311	148	246	167	239	173	352	176	335	147	232	119
Williamson....	2,681	2,571	2,430	439	194	633	102	376	183	347	311	376	182	299	163
Wolcott.....	3,033	3,224	3,224	392	309	310	332	362	353	319	140	663	365	322	412
Total.....	47,762	47,493	47,711	6,668	3,938	(5,288)	4,050	6,117	4,413	6,021	4,026	6,322	4,423	5,442	4,242

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WAYNE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859.	357,536	\$12,271,194	\$1,720,576	\$13,991,775	.....	\$27,539 36	\$32,923 45	\$10,392 67	\$24,250 62	0.60
1860.	357,536	12,271,194	1,720,576	13,991,775	\$13,497,157	27,529 36	\$32,923 45	10,415 37	42,618 74	0.32
1861.	356,111	12,270,604	1,697,618	13,974,000	13,497,157	27,392 29	21,117 92	10,415 36	43,397 37	0.74
1862.	356,321	12,174,064	1,863,675	14,047,426	16,536 115	26,579 37	23,494 25	12,402 09	65,144 40	0.89
1863.	353,934	12,054,517	2,010,036	14,067,381	16,036 115	26,184 55	24,546 37	12,027 69	63,153 49	1.01
1864.	356,697	12,437,293	2,268,779	14,725,226	17,101,036	17,632 46	265,856 59	12,025 78	76,954 66	3.12
1865.	356,301	12,684,671	1,918,315	14,600,266	13,680,167	136,456 01	236,810 81	11,706 12	61,379 96	3.18
1866.	356,977	12,466,039	2,307,143	14,733,436	13,213,967	93,129 37	176,698 41	11,410 46	73,217 21	2.33
1867.	355,232	12,628,052	1,957,068	14,612,279	15,233,436	86,816 31	85,596 68	19,041 30	96,732 32	1.69
1868.	356,318	12,357,119	2,312,039	14,675,056	15,236,112	61,280 82	85,829 09	19,107 64	69,551 33	1.54
1869.	351,976	13,116,494	1,682,361	14,800,313	15,265,158	49,139 14	49,214 36	19,036 45	66,302 55	2.21
1870.	355,566	13,071,523	1,767,234	14,839,157	14,799,455	60,629 45	45,762 22	18,499 32	88,936 46	1.35

ARCADIA—was formed from Lyons, Feb. 15, 1825. It lies on the s. border of the co., a little w. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling region, broken by drift ridges. Mud Creek flows e. through the town, n. of the centre, and receives several small streams as tributaries. **Newark**, (p. o.) was incorp. as a village in 1853, and again April 12, 1864. It also includes **Arcadia**, (p. o.) The latter formerly had a separate charter. Newark was formerly “Lockville,” from 3 locks at this place. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a² union school with academic department, 11 churches (M. E., Presb., Chr., Bap., Germ., Meth., Episc., Reformed, Univ., Cong. and R. C.) 2 glove and mitten fac., 2 furnaces, a machine shop, 2 tanneries, a carriage factory, ag. implement works, 2 flouring mills, cabinet fac., sash and blind fac., 2 lumber yards, 3 malt houses, &c. Pop. 2,248. There is a large nursery and fruit canning establishment near. **Fairville**, (p. o.) 6 mi. n. of Newark, has 2 churches and a few shops. Pop. 154. **Marbletown**, **Jessups Corners**, and **Hydeville**, are small villages. There are about 20 peppermint distilleries, a woolen factory, &c., in this town. The Erie Canal is crossed by an Iron R. R. Bridge in Newark village of 160 ft. in one span. Settlement was begun in 1791, by Joseph Winter and B. Franklin.³ In March, 1849, mysterious noises, attributed to spiritual origin, were heard in the house of a family named Fox, who subsequently attracted great notoriety at Rochester, from “table rapping,” &c. It had its run like all new wonders, and was doubtless a fraudulent imposition upon the public. Salt was formerly made in limited quantity from a spring two miles e. of Newark, but not with profit.

BUTLER—was formed from Wolcott, Feb. 26, 1826. It is the centre town on the e. border of the co. Its surface hilly in the central and southern parts and level in the n. w. and n. e. The principal stream in Wolcott Creek, which rises in the n. e. and flowing in a circuitous course, leaves the town near the n. w. corner. Lime is manufactured in the n. part to a limited extent. In the n. w. part, **South Butler**, (p. o.) on the s. line, contains 5 churches, several manufactories and about 300 inhabitants. **West Butler**, (p. o.) contains 10 houses; **Westbury**, in the n. e. corner, partly in the town of Victory, (Cayuga co.) 1 church and 20 houses. **Butler Centre**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1802.⁴ There are 4 churches in town: M. E., Bap., Disciple, and 2d Advent.

CALEN—was formed from Junius, Seneca co., Feb. 14, 1812. Savannah was taken off 1824. It lies on the s. border of the county, e. of the centre. Its surface is hilly in the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 375,576. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Total.
1850	233,603	97,357	331,460
1855	254,452	102,063	356,515
1860	190,237	61,639	243,872
1865	259,580	84,045	344,633

² Newark Courier, weekly, J. Wilson, editor and pub. Size, 26 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1835.

³ Gilbert Howell and Paul Reese came in in 1795; Samuel Boverhill in 1799; Humphrey Sherman, Reuben Starks, and

John Miller, from Long Island, in 1800; and Ebenezer Smith, soon after. The Lusks came in from Columbia co. in 1806. Jacob, Philip, and Isaac Lusk purchased 1 sq. mi., which is now occupied by the village of Newark. Caleb Tibbets, Stephen Aldridge, Henry Crooks, and Cooper Culver settled in 1807; and Dr. A. Hyde, in 1810. The first death was that of a child of B. Franklin, in 1792; the first marriage, that of —— Hess and Amy Tibbets, in 1793. Stephen Aldridge kept the first inn, and J. P. Bartlett the first store.

⁴ Peter Mills and Wm. Hallett were early settlers. Seth Cram came in 1807, and John Granby, —— Welling, Erastus Hubbard, Abijah Moore, Capt. Willis, Wm. Hallett, Henry Bunnell, Aaron Hoffman, Mrs. Bunce, and Morris Cram, in 1807-10.

e., but more level in the w. In the s. w. is a large tract of swamp land. Clyde River flows through the town from w. to e. in a circuitous course. **Clyde**, (p. o.) near the centre, on Clyde River, was incorporated, May 2, 1835. The canal passes through the village; it is also a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It contains six churches, a high school, two banks, a newspaper office,¹ a glass factory, two papermills, etc. Pop. 2,735. **Marengo**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains a church and 25 houses; **Lock Berlin**, (p. o.) in the w. part, on the canal, is a small village. **Angells Corners**, in the s. e., and **Meadville**, in the e., are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced by Laomi Bedell, in 1800.² The first church, Presb., was organized, July 8, 1814. Borings for salt water in the vicinity of Clyde have been made, but without success. One of these borings penetrated 400 feet, and a weak brine was procured. At first it yielded 20 ounces to the gallon, but it soon became diluted with fresh water. One of the wells emitted inflammable gas; the well was soon filled up.

HURON—was formed from Wolcott, as “*Port Bay*,” Feb. 25, 1826. Its name was changed, March 17, 1834. It lies on Lake Ontario, e. of the centre of the co. A part of Great Sodus Bay lies in the n. w. corner. East Bay, in the n., and a part of Port Bay, in the n. e., extend into the town. Its surface is rolling, with a general northern inclination. In the w. and n. w., near Great Sodus Bay, are several tracts of swamp lands. The lake shore rises in a series of bluffs, the highest of which—Chimney Bluff—is 175 feet above the lake, and Bay Bluff 120 feet. Several small streams flow n. through the town, the principal of which is Mudge Creek, which empties into East Bay. **North Huron**, (p. o.) **South Huron**, (Huron p. o.) **Port Glasgow**, at the head of sloop navigation on Great Sodus Bay, and **Lummisville**, (p. o.) on the e. side of the bay, are small villages. The first settlement was commenced by Peregrine Fitzhugh and Wm. Helmus, and some other families from Md., in 1796.³

LYONS—was formed from Sodus, March 1, 1811. Arcadia was taken off in 1825. It lies on the s. border of the co., a little e. of the centre. Its surface is a moderately rolling region, broken by sand ridges. The Canandaigua Outlet from the s., and Mud Creek from the w., join in the s. part and form Clyde River. **Lyons**, (p. o.) on the canal, at the junction of Mud Creek and Canandaigua Outlet, was incorp., April 18, 1831. It has the county buildings, seven churches; Presb., Luth., M. E., Bap., Episc., Ger. Meth., and R. C., a musical academy, a union school, 3 banks, two newspaper offices,⁴ a furnace, and machine shop, agricultural implement factory, a pottery, 2 breweries, 3 malt houses, a tannery, 2 brick and tile yards, 7 fanning mill factories, 2 planing mills, a steam bending works, a sash and blind factory, steam sawmill, 2 flouring mills, a plaster mill, 20 peppermint distilleries, steam cider mill, and vinegar factory, numerous stores, 5 hotels, and 3,350 inhabitants. It is an important R. R. station.⁵ **Alloway**, on the Canandaigua Outlet, 2 mi. s. of Lyons, has a grist and sawmill, and about 150 inhabitants. **Pilgrim Port**, 2 mi. n. e. of Lyons, on the old canal, was famous in former times for the “liberal” views of its inhabitants. Here the Shakers and Mormons in turn flourished, and last, an association called “Pilgrims,” more recently known as the “Oneida Community,” had their origin. Settlement was begun in this town in 1789, by William and Nicholas Stansell, and John Featherly, who located with their families, 12 persons in all, half a mile south of Lyons village.⁶

¹ *Clyde Times*, (Rep.), weekly. James M. Scarratt, ed. and publisher. Size 28 by 41. Terms \$2.00.

² Among the other early settlers were Nicholas King, David Godfrey, and Isaac Mills, with their families, from Orange co., N. Y., on lot 50, in the s. w. part of the town, in 1801; Cregher, from Md.; Elias Austin, —— Payne, and Capt. John Sherman, in 1804. The first birth was that of Isaac Godfrey, in Feb. 1802; the first death was that of David Godfrey, Oct. 13, 1801; the first marriage was that of Jabez Reynolds and Polly Mills, in 1805. James B. West kept the first store; Major Fred. A. De Zeng, built the first mills, in 1806.

³ Among the other early settlers were Dr. Zenus Hyde, —— Knox, and several families from Mass., and Conn., in 1807; Josiah Upson, in 1809, and Norman Sheldon, in 1810. The first birth was that of child of Dr. Hyde; and the first death, that of Mrs. Hale, in 1809. Gardiner Mudge taught the first school, in 1812; Norman Sheldon kept the first inn, in 1810; James Mudge kept the first store, and Elihu Spencer built the first saw and gristmill, in 1809.

⁴ *Lyons Republican*, (Rep.) weekly. Wm. T. Tinsley, publisher. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1821.

⁵ *The Wayne Democratic Press*, (Dem.) weekly. Wm. Van Camp, pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in Palmyra in 1836; removed to Lyons.

⁶ Besides wheat, barley, oats, and corn, which have always been important products, there were shipped from this place in 1850, 75,000 bbls. of apples, 3,000 bbls. of cider, 3,000 baskets of cherries, 3,000 bushels of onions, 660,000 lbs. of tobacco, and 100,000 lbs. of peppermint oil, 1,600 fanning mills, and 20,000 stone pots were also sold.

⁷ Hon. Charles Williamson, agent of the Pultney estate, began a settlement at Lyons Village, in 1757, through his local agent, Charles Cameron. James Otto came in 1796, and in 1800 he sold out to Wm. Gibbs, who opened the first inn. In 1798, Judge Evert Van Winkle, from N. J., came to Lyons to survey out the village for Williamson. The same year the Rev. John Cole, an ordained elder in the M. E. Church, and Capt. Daniel Dorsey, both from Md., crossed the Alleghanies on horseback and located lands at Lyons. They afterwards brought in their families, and Mr. Cole officiated as clergyman till his death in 1808. Jas. Perine, Robert Sutton, John Riggs, and others from N. J., and Samuel Bennett, Thomas Bennett, George Carr, James Walters, Richard Jones, and others from Md., settled in 1800. In 1802 Maj. E. Price opened a store and tavern, and in 1806 a post office was established. Major Price served as postmaster from the first to 1848.

Macedon—was formed from Palmyra, Jan. 29, 1823. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and irregular. The valley of Mud Creek extends e. through the s. part. It is drained by Mud and Red Creeks and their tributaries. **Macedon**, (p. o.,) a canal village, was incorp. Nov., 1856. It contains 2 churches, several small manufactures and 451 inhabitants. **West Macedon**, (p. o.,) is on the canal near the w. line. **Macedon Centre**, (p. o.,) is incorp., and contains 3 churches, the Macedon academy. The first settlement was made as early as 1789, by Webb Harwood and Ebenezer Reed.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1800.

MARION—was formed from Williamson, as “*Winchester*,” April 18, 1825. Its name was changed April 15, 1826. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken by sandy hills and gravelly ridges; the Niagara limestone crops out in the n. part. It is drained by East Red Creek, which flows s. into Mud Creek. Limestone is quarried in the n. part, for building purposes and public works. Near Marion Village is a sulphur spring. **Marion**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 4 churches, the Marion Collegiate Institute, several manufactures, and 432 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced in 1796, by Daniel Lovell.² The first church (Presb.) was organized Nov. 1, 1808.

ONTARIO—was formed from Williamson, as “*Freetown*,” March 27, 1807. Its name was changed Feb. 12, 1808. Walworth was taken off in 1829. It is the n. w. corner town of the co., Lake Ontario forming its n. boundary. Its surface is mostly level, with a general inclination toward the lake. It is drained by several streams running n. to the lake, the principal of which are Bear, Deer and Davis Creeks. Between the lake shore and the ridge road are extensive marshes, heavily timbered. Iron ore, in the form of red oxide, is found in large quantities in the Clinton group, extending e. and w. through the centre of the town. Salt was formerly manufactured to some extent. **Ontario**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part; **Ontario Centre**, 2 mi. w.; **Furnace Village**, near the centre, and **Lake Side**, (p. o.,) on the lake shore, are small villages. The first settlement was commenced by Freeman Hopkins, from Mass., in 1806.³

PALMYRA—was formed in Jan., 1789. Macedon was taken off in 1823. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is undulating. Mud Creek flows e. through the town, s. of the centre. Its tributaries are East and West Creeks and several small streams. **Palmyra**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, was incorp. April 9, 1819, and the acts relating to the village were consolidated April 8, 1861. It is an important canal village, and is a station on the “Central” R. R. It contains 5 churches, the Palmyra Classical and Union School, a bank, a printing office,⁴ and a number of manufactures. Pop. 2,153. **East Palmyra**, (p. o.,) a canal and R. R. station in the e. part, is a small village. The first settlement was made by John Swift, in 1789, or '90.⁵ In the winter of 1778-89, John Swift and Col. John Jenkins purchased Tp. 12, R. 2, now Palmyra, and commenced the survey of it in March. During the summer, John Swift moved in the town, and erected a log house and storehouse a little n. of the lower end of Main St., Palmyra. Before the close of the year 1789, Webb Harwood and family, Noah Porter, Jonathan Warner, and Bennett Bates, from Mass., came in. Mr. Harwood settled a little w. of the village. David White and family came in

¹ Israel Delano, from Mass., and David Comstock, settled in the n. part, and Durins Comstock and Jerome Smith in the central part, in 1790. Jacob Gannett, John Gibson, Barnabas Brown, Abney Hill, Adam Kingman, — Spear, Jonathan Warren, Constant Southard, — Reid, Packard, Birney, and Philip Woods, from Mass., in 1791. A number of Friends came in 1800 from Penn. and Mass. The first child born was Enoch Gannett, in 1791; the first death was that of David White. Barnabas Reed taught the first school; Wm. Porter kept the first inn, and Jacob Gannett built the first mill.

² — Blakesley and Ezra Phelps settled in 1796; David and Isaac Sweeny, in 1797, and Wm. B. Coggeswell, from R. I., in March, 1798. The first birth was in the family of David Lovell; the first death, that of — Phelps, in 1800; Widow Stiles kept the first inn, in 1799; and — — built the first gristmill, in 1801.

³ Among the early settlers were Peter Thatcher and Harry Leavings, who settled on the lake shore, and Noah Fuller, in 1809; Willard Church, Isaac Simmons, John Case, Wm. Middleton, Jared Putnam, David Jennings, and Amos Thayer, from Conn., in 1810. In the s. part, settlement commenced in 1808. Daniel Inman settled at the Corners in 1809; John Edmonds, Samuel Sabin, Abraham Smith, Wm. Billings, Lewis Janes, and Geo. Sawyer, near the same place, soon after. Alfred Town, Nath'l Grant,

and Wm. Greenwood located at West Corners. The first child born was Melissa Hopkins, May 7, 1806. Daniel Inman kept the first inn, in 1811, and Freeman Hopkins built the first sawmill.

⁴ *Palmyra Courier*, (Repub.) weekly. E. S. Averill, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1836.

⁵ *Small Fruit Recorder*, monthly. A. M. Purdy, editor and publisher. 16 pages. Size 28 by 42. Terms 50 cents. Established in 1829.

The settlers that followed in 1790-91-92, as near as can be ascertained, were Lemuel Spear, David Jackway, Jns. Galloway, Jonathan Willet, the Matisons, Gideon Durie, sr., and his sons, Gideon, Edward, Job, Pardon, Stephen, and Len. Isaac Sprague, William, James, and Thomas Rogers, John Russell, Nathan Harris, David Wilcox, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster, Elias Reeves, and Luther Sanford, in 1791. “The Long Island Co.” through Elias Reeves, A. Foster, Wm. Hopkins, and Luther Sanford, purchased 5,500 acres near East Palmyra, at 25 cents per acre; and the first wheat harvested sold for 25 cents per bushel. The first birth was that of child of Webb Harwood, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Wm. Wilcox and Ruth Durie; and the first death, that of David White. Ira Selby taught the first school, in 1793. Dr. Azel Ensorth kept the first inn, and Samuel Colt the first store, at an early day. Jonah Howell built the first mill, 1 mile e. of the village.

in 1790. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1797; Rev. Eleazar Fairbanks was the first pastor. Joseph Smith, the father of the prophet, settled a little s. of Palmyra Village in 1819. The plates of the Mormon Bible were said to have been dug up on a hillside in Manchester, Ontario co., a little s. of the Palmyra line. The Smiths were money diggers, and had previously been digging in this locality for gold. The book was printed at the office of the Wayne Sentinel, Martin Harris, a convert, mortgaging his farm to defray the expense.

ROSE—named from Robert L. Rose, of Geneva—was formed from Wolcott, Feb. 5, 1826. It lies in the interior of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is mostly undulating or level, with drift ridges in the s. e. Several small tracts of swamp land lie in different parts of the town. The streams are small; Mudge, Sherman, and Thomas Creeks are the principal. The highest point is 140 feet above Lake Ontario. Limestone approaches the surface in the n. part, and has been quarried to some extent for lime and for building purposes. **Rose Valley**, (Rose p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, and tannery. **Wayne Centre**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, contains 20 houses; **Clenmark Falls**, in the n. part. **North Rose**, is a p. o., and contains 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 10 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Caleb Melvin and Alpheus Harman.¹ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1824.

SAVANNAH—was formed from Galen, Nov. 24, 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is broken by drift ridges in the n., and is low and marshy in the s.; about one-third of the s. part is a woodland marsh, known as Crusoe Island. Seneca River forms the s. part of the e. boundary. Crusoe Lake is a small, shallow body of water near the centre; its outlet, Crusoe Creek, flows into Seneca River. The Galena salt spring in this town was formerly used in the manufacture of salt, but the proportion of saline matter was only about 9 per cent., and it proved altogether unprofitable. This spring was on the west border of the Cayuga marshes. It may be remarked, that no brine has been found in this State w. of these marshes, that were worth the trouble of manufacturing. A tract of about 1,900 acres in the s. e. part is an open marsh, producing coarse grass. **Savannah**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., was incorporated April 15, 1867. The first settlement was made by Elias Converse and Joseph Mozier, in 1812.²

SODUS—was formed in Jan. 1789. Williamson was taken off in 1802, and Lyons in 1811. It is the central town on the n. border of the co., and is bounded n. by Lake Ontario. A part of Great Sodus Bay lies in the n. e. corner. Its surface in the n. part is mostly level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. A ridge 140 to 190 feet higher than the surface of the lake passes through near the centre; and s. of this the surface is broken by several ridges extending n. and s.. The lake shore varies in height from a low swamp to bluffs 70 feet high. Second and Salmon Creeks are the principal streams. The manufacture of lime is extensively carried on in the s. part; and red sandstone is quarried in the s. w. Red oxide of iron (argillaceous ore) is found 2 mi. w. of Sodus Point. Salt was manufactured in 1831 and 1832. **Sodus**; (pop. 516,) **Sodus Point**, **Sodus Centre**, **South Sodus**, **Alton**, and **Joy**, are p. offices and small villages. At Sodus Point, which is a port of entry, there is a store, a lighthouse, first built in 1825, and rebuilt in 1870. The completion of any or all of the three railroads projected southward from this town, will render it an important business point. The first settlement was made in 1794, under the auspices of Chas. Williamson, agent of the Pultney Estate.³

¹ Among the other early settlers were Milton Salisbury, — Crafts, John Sherman, Joel Bishop, sr., Lott Stewart, Aaron Shepard, Charles Thomas, — Pomeroy, and — Bandister. The first birth was that of a child of Mr. Salisbury, in 1812; the first marriage, that of Hosea Gillett and Hannah Burnham, in Jun. 1813; and the first death a child of Harvey Gillett, in 1812. Sally Bishop taught the first school, in 1813; and Oliver Wetmore built the first sawmill, in 1812.

² Among the early settlers were Michael Weatherwax, Benjamin Sedley, Garret Burnham, Henry Taylor, Chauncey Ives, John Green, Abner and Ezra Rockway, Henry Myers, David Cushman, Smith Ward, and Sampson McBane, mostly from Eastern N. Y. The first marriage was that of George Fredenburg and Sally Converse; the first birth was that of a child of George Fredenburg; and the first death, that of — Sweetman. Lorin Brown taught the first school, in 1817.

³ Mr. Williamson caused a road to be cut through from Palmyra to Sodus Point in the spring of 1794. During the summer the town was surveyed, an extensive city plan laid out between Salmon Creek and the Point, and within

two years mills were erected on Salmon Creek. A tavern was built at an expense of \$5,000, a pleasure yacht was placed upon the bay; and in roads, surveys, buildings, &c., over \$20,000 was expended. Thomas Little and — Mellat were the local agents of Mr. Williamson. Of all those connected with these premature improvements, but few remained after they were completed. Elijah Brown was an early settler, 4 miles west of the Point, and Amos Richards, 7 miles west. Ammi Ellsworth came from Conn. in 1801, and settled near the Point. Dr. Wm. Nixon Loomis settled at the Point. He built mills and a forge. Colonel Peregrine Fitzhugh came from Md. in 1803, with his family and slaves,—over 40 persons in all. Dr. Thomas G. Lawson, an Englishman, settled 1 mile from the Point, in 1803. After expending considerable money in attempting to form a settlement, he abandoned the enterprise in 1805. In 1799, besides those already mentioned, there were 25 families in town on roads leading to Palmyra and Lyons. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1805; Elder Seba Norton was the first settled minister.

Moses and James Bill kept the first inn, at Sodus Point, in the building erected for that purpose by Mr. William-

WALWORTH—named from Reuben H. Walworth, last State Chancellor, was formed from Ontario, April 20, 1829. It is the central town on the west border of the county. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, the ridges being the most elevated land in the county. The Niagara limestone crops out in the n. part, marking its course by a hard, stony surface some rods in width. It is drained n. by several small streams, and southeast by tributaries of Red Creek. **Walworth**, (p. o.) near the s. e. corner, contains three churches, the Walworth academy, and 362 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity is an extensive nursery. **West Walworth**, (p. o.) in the southwest part, contains a church and about 150 inhabitants. **Lincoln**, (p. o.) is in the n. part. The first settlement was begun about 1800.¹

WILLIAMSON—named after Charles Williamson, first agent of the Pultney estate, was formed from Sodus, Feb. 20, 1802. Ontario was taken off in 1807, and Marion in 1825. It lies on the north of the county, west of the centre, Lake Ontario forming its n. boundary. Its surface is level in the north, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. In the south it rises into low ridges. It is drained by a few small streams that flow north into Lake Ontario. **Pultneyville**, (p. o.) on the lake shore, a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District, named from Sir Wm. Pultney, is a small village. **Williamson**, (p. o.) south of the centre, contains 2 churches, a steam flouring mill, and about 300 inhabitants; **East Williamson**, contains 2 churches, and 20 houses. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Wm. Waters.²

WOLCOTT—named from Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., was formed from Junius, Seneca county, March 24, 1807. Butler, Huron and Rose, were taken off in 1826. It is the n. e. corner town of the co., Lake Ontario forming its north boundary. Its surface is undulating, with a general inclination toward the lake. In several localities are tracts of low marsh land. The streams are Wolcott and Big and Little Red Creeks, and several smaller streams, which flow n. into Lake Ontario. A part of Port Bay is in the n. w. It is not navigable, and is enclosed by high hills. Blind Sodus Bay, in the n. e., and two smaller bays, extend inland from the lake. Iron ore is found in the n. e. part. **Wolcott**, (p. o.) near the s. w. corner, was incorp. Feb. 24, 1852. It contains four churches, an academy,³ and several flourishing manufactories. A destructive fire occurred, April 12, 1871, destroying 9 stores and several other buildings. Pop. 658. **Red Creek**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, is incorp., and contains 3 churches, the Red Creek Union Academy, 2 gristmills, several sawmills, a woolen factory, furnace. Pop. 529. The first settlement was made by Jonathan Melvin, sen., on Lot 50, in 1805.⁴

son. On the evening of June 13, 1813, a party of about 100 English landed at Sodus Point in boats, from the fleet of Sir James Yoe, for the purpose of seizing or destroying what public stores they could find. They were opposed by about 40 Americans, under Capt. Hull, of Lyons. After the first fire the Americans retreated. The enemy burned five houses, and the old Williamson Hotel, owned by Capt. Wm. Wickham. The public flour had been secreted in a ravine and remained undiscovered. The next day a gunboat proceeded up the lake to Nicholas Point and burned a warehouse. The British had 2 killed, and the Americans 1 killed and 1 mortally wounded. The total amount of property destroyed amounted to about \$25,000.

Among the other early settlers were George Millet, in 1802, Daniel Douglass and George Randolph, at West Walworth, Dr. Hurlbut Crittenden, in 1804, Deacon Gideon Bassett, James and Jonathan Hill, Capt. Gilbert, — Hinckley, and John and Marshall Chamberlain. The first death was that of — Green, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1806. The first store was kept by Thos. F. Kempshall.

² Capt. Samuel Throop, Jeremiah Selby, John Holmes, and Alpheus Curtis, came in 1806, Maj. Wm. Rogers in 1807, and Daniel Poppins, Timothy Smith, — Denning, Andrew Connell, Samuel Ledyard, and Jacob W. Hallett, soon after. The first child born was H. N. Throop, in November, 1807. Maj. Rogers kept the first inn, in 1807; Jos. Colt, the first store. Capt. Samuel Throop and Jeremiah Selby built the first saw and grist mill.

³ The Leavenworth Institute, incorp. 1859. Name from Isaac L., who gave half of the cost.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Adonijah Church, from Mass., in 1806; Osgood Church and family, in 1807; Dea. Kuapp and Lambert Woodruff, in the vicinity of Red Creek, Noadiah Child, in 1811, and Jacob Snyder, with his family of 10 children, in 1813. The first death was that of a son of George Salmon. Obadiah Adams kept the first inn, and Noadiah Child built the first saw and gristmill, in 1814.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.



THIS county was organized Nov. 1, 1683, with its present limits. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson, in the s. e. part of the State, and is bounded on the n. by Conn. and on the s. by Long Island Sound. It is centrally distant 105 mi. from Albany, and contains 525 sq. mi. The surface consists of several ridges of hills parallel to the river and separated by valleys. The hills are in two general ranges, the first extending along the river and the second along the Conn. line. They are subdivided into a great number of minor ridges and hills, all extending n. and s. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The valleys, extending n. and s., are continuous, affording ample opportunity for the construction

of roads and railroads; and they are generally bordered by gradually sloping hillsides. The roads that extend e. and w. are a constant succession of ascents and descents, while those from n. to s. are generally level. In some localities the hills are abrupt and rocky. The principal streams are Peekskill Creek, Furnace Brook, Croton, Pocantico, and Neperhan Rivers, and Tibbets Brook, tributaries of the Hudson; Bronx River, Westchester and Hutchinsons Creeks, Mamaroneck and Byram Rivers, flowing into Long Island Sound; Mahaness and Stamford Mill Rivers, flowing e. into Conn.; and Muscoot Creek, Plum Brook, and Titicus, Cross, and Kisko Rivers, tributaries of the Croton. The lakes are small bodies of water scattered through the hilly portions in the northern part. The s. e. portion of the co., along the Sound, is deeply indented with bays and estuaries, which in some places are bordered by extensive marshes. Most of the streams which flow into the Sound afford, by the reflux of the tide, an intermitting hydraulic power which is employed in several places.

The rocks of the co. consist principally of granite and gneiss, of many dissimilar varieties, and of white crystalline limestone. These rocks crop out upon the declivities and summits of most of the hills, affording an abundance of the best kind of building stone. The marble quarries at Sing Sing and other places are extensively wrought, their products affording one of the most valuable exports of the co. Traces of various kinds of ore have been discovered; but all search for profitable metallic veins has proved unsuccessful. Several mineral springs are found in different sections, the principal of which is Chappaqua Spring, 3 mi. e. of Sing Sing. It emits sulphuretted hydrogen and is said to possess useful medicinal properties. The soil, derived principally from the disintegration of the primitive rocks, is light, sandy, and naturally, only moderately productive; but, by a continued process of scientific culture, it has been rendered very fertile. Upon the Hudson and the Sound and in various other localities are drift deposits and alluvium, furnishing a much more productive soil. The agricultural interests of the co. are mostly devoted to the supply of the New York markets, in gardening and fruit raising, fattening cattle, and supplying milk. Brick in immense quantities are manufactured along the Hudson for exportation. Other manufactures are largely carried on in the villages adjacent to New York. A large number of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the co., are wholly employed in New York city, having simply their homes in this co., going to their business and returning daily by railroad or steamboat. In the summer months the population is very greatly increased by the temporary sojourn of the city families, who return to their residences in N. Y. for the winter months.

This co. is distinguished for beautiful and picturesque scenery, noticeable in nearly every part. The highlands that border upon the Hudson afford an extended view of that river, the Palisades, and of the hilly country of Rockland and Orange. Along the s. e. border fine views are obtained of the Sound, the numerous green islands along the coast, and the adjacent shores of Long Island. In the interior the landscape is agreeably diversified by hills, dales, and clear, running streams. Many wealthy inhabitants of New York have erected villas and country residences upon the finest sites; and the hills of the co. are now studded with these fine specimens of architectural art. This feature is becoming every year more noticeable, and no season passes without the addition of some new structures worthy of admiration for their elegance and taste.

Within a year or two, plans for the annexation of the whole or a part of this co. to New York have been proposed, but nothing has been accomplished, and there appears at present but very slight prospect that it will be done. Others have proposed to incorporate the numerous adjacent villages near the southern point of the county under one city government, but this is also a question of the uncertain future. The county seat is located at White Plains, where the jail, offices of record and courthouse are located. In 1786, two courthouses were built, one at Bedford and the other at White Plains. Some of the courts are still held at the former place. The public buildings at White Plains are of stone, built in 1856-7, at a cost of \$120,000 and are among the finest in the State. The record offices are fireproof, and the arrangement of the whole is very commodious.

The first courts were held, in colonial times at Westchester, and for a time they were held at Eastchester. The public buildings in White Plains were burned in the revolution.

The poorhouse in this co. is located about midway between the villages of Yonkers and White Plains, on a farm of 165 acres, valued with the buildings at \$47,530. The main building is of stone, 3 stories high, and 80 by 60 feet. The lunatic asylum adjacent, is 2 stories, 50 by 37 feet, the two being connected by another building used as a hospital for women and a department for children. There is also a building arranged as a hospital for men. All the buildings except the main one are of brick and stone, properly warmed in winter, and except the lunatic asylum, well arranged for ventilation. The inmates are strictly classified and the arrangements generally are reported as comfortable, and sufficient. Religious services are maintained on the Sabbath, and schools throughout the year. By an act passed March 10, 1871, the town poor of any town in this co. might be supported at a hospital of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, when established as contemplated by this act.

The "N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R." extends through the western border of the county, near, and for the most part, directly adjacent to the banks of the Hudson. By using the track of the "Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris R. R." lately constructed, its passenger trains enter N. Y. city on the Harlem R. R. Bridge and reach the Grand Depot at 42d St., 4th Av. The route extends along the n. bank of the creek and Harlem River, and joins the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., a short distance n. of Mott Haven. The S. D. & P. M. R. R. is designed to afford R. R. connection with Port Morris where ships of the heaviest burthen can come in by way of Long Island Sound, and the facilities for commerce are extensive.

The "N. Y. & Harlem R. R." extends centrally through the county, from Mott Haven northward, through Morrisania, West Farms, Eastchester, Scarsdale, Greensburgh, White Plains, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, Bedford, Lewisboro, and North Salem. It has a branch to Port Morris." The "N. Y. & New Haven R. R." joins the "Harlem R. R." at a point in Eastchester, and extends through that town, Pelham, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and Rye. A r. r. has been made, (but at the time of writing, Nov. 1871—not yet opened,) from Golden's Bridge to Lake Mahopac, across the town of Somers. The "N. Y. and Boston R. R." is under construction, entering from Putnam co. Its final route southward, is not fully settled. The "N. Y. Housatonic and Northern R. R." is projected from White Plains to Brookfield, Conn., 394 miles, and about 5 miles of the northern end in Connecticut is finished, the rest being under construction. The "N. Y. and North Salem R. R." has been projected from a point between Katonah and Purdy's sta. on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and the State line of Connecticut. A R. R. was authorized May 8, 1869, from near the village of Portchester in Rye, to the Harlem River, passing through or near Portchester, Rye, Mamaroneck, Chatsworth, New Rochelle, Pelham, Eastchester, Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania. Other projects have been mentioned, but their realization is quite uncertain. A Horse R. R. extends from Harlem Bridge, through Morrisania to Tremont and Fordham, about 5 miles. Within a few years many acts have been passed for opening grading and macadamizing avenues in the lower part of Westchester co. These improvements have been attended with great expense, usually chargeable upon the towns, and have reference to prospective suburban settlement or the accommodation of villages already laid out and in the course of filling up, in the outgrowth of the great metropolis.¹

¹These avenues or boulevards, are laid out under the direction of Commissioners, and in several instances special town officers have been created as Receivers of Taxes, &c. By an act of May 11, 1869, the Commissioners of the Central Park were required to cause a survey to be made of

that part of Westchester county, west of the Harlem R. R., and south of the south line of the village of Yonkers, continued westward, and to devise and prepare maps, plans and profiles, showing the place of existing avenues, places, and roads, plans of sewerage, drainage, and water

The principal structures of Croton Water Works, for collecting and transmitting the waters of the Croton River, for supplying the city of New York with pure water, are in this county, and are among the largest and most substantial of their kind in the world. The Croton watershed, in this county and northward, is estimated at 338.75 square miles, and of other available streams, 80 sq. mi. The annual supply furnished by the Croton watershed on Croton dam, is 12,642,000,000 cubic feet, of which but 2,555,000,000 are carried to the city, the remainder running to waste. This area has been carefully surveyed, and available sites for 15 storage reservoirs, having an aggregate surface of 6,500 acres and a capacity for storing 8,303,000,000 cubic feet, have been designated. Considerable sums have been expended in constructing storage reservoirs to supply the prospective wants of the city; but these works are at present suspended. Settlement began within the limits of this co. at an early period in the history of the New Netherland. When first known to the whites, the county was occupied by several bands of the Mohegan Indians, who were tributary to the Five Nations.¹

During the Revolution this county was the scene of many important events, and being for most of the time the middle ground between the opposing armies, it was alternately overrun by each, while it was protected by neither.² From the Revolution down to the present, the history of the county has been that of steady progress in wealth and resources, largely due to its proximity to the great metropolis, and its close connection with its business and its growth; and though at times, ill advised speculations may have brought ruin to particular individuals, or disappointment to certain localities, the general advance in prosperity has been upon the whole substantial. The troops raised in this county during the late war were as follows: The 17th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. was mostly raised in Westchester co. in 1861, for the service of the United States. Sing Sing was designated, July 7, 1861, as the recruiting rendezvous for volunteers enlisted in the 8th Senatorial District, but the location was afterwards changed to Yonkers. The 135th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., (6th Artillery,) and a part of the 172d (consolidated) Regiment were raised at Yonkers in the summer of 1862, this place being adopted instead of Sing Sing as the rendezvous for enlistments in the 8th Senatorial District. Parts of the 17th, 27th, 32d, 38th, and 95th volunteers; of the 4th and 16th cavalry, and of the 6th Artillery, were also raised in this co. Yonkers was designated, Nov. 7, 1862, as a rendezvous under the draft ordered in August, and was to receive from Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Sullivan, and Ulster counties, but the draft was suspended, Dec. 3d, of that year.

supply, and for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, &c. A report of their proceedings was to be made to the next legislature, and they were authorized to enter lands and premises for the purpose of making surveys. Their powers were to cease Jan. 1, 1871. Should they locate a bridge or carriage way over the High Bridge, the Croton Board was directed to prepare one. The expenses of this survey were to be paid by the treasurers of New York and Westchester counties, and in the latter to be assessed upon the towns of Yonkers, West Farms, and Morrisania, which were included in it, and were to be most benefited by it.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in pursuance of this Act, made a report March 24, 1870 (Senate Doc. 76.) showing progress upon the survey, and recommending certain improvements, viz:

1. A bridge or tunnel to connect Seventh Avenue, New York, with Central Avenue, Westchester co.
2. A suspension bridge 2,000 feet north of the High Bridge, to connect the high grounds on each side.
3. A bridge or tunnel across or under the river, near the s. side of Sherman Creek, and across the river at the northernly line laid out for the Kingsbridge road.
4. An avenue from the Sherman Creek bridge, up the hill towards Fordham, and another from the suspension bridge, in an easterly direction, to connect with Central Avenue, and to extend as much further as future examinations might show desirable.

The plans of the Commissioners appear to have conflict with those of separate Com. previously appointed, and their system of draining and improvement, was thought to require an extension of their district east of the Harlem R. R. The Department of Public Parks of the city of N. Y., upon whom by a change in the departments the duties of the Croton Board had devolved, were by an act passed May 19, 1850, empowered to make certain improvements and surveys therein particularly specified. The surveys are understood to be in progress, but the structures altogether a business for the future.

¹ During the English colonial period several large patents with extensive privileges were granted, the principle of which were as follows:

Cortlandt Patent, granted June 17, 1697, to Stephanus Van

Cortlandt, with an annual quitrent of 40 shillings. It included the present towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Somers, and North Salem. It was represented in the Colonial General Assembly.

Philipburgh Patent, granted June 12, 1703, to Frederick Philipse, at an annual quitrent of £4 12s. It included the present towns of Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, and Ossining. This was forfeited by the attainder of its proprietor in the Revolution, and all the rights then vested in them were seized by the State.

Pelham Patent, granted Oct. 25, 1687, to John Pell, and included the present town of Pelham and a part of New Rochelle.

Fordham Patent, granted in 1671 to John Archer, and included 1,253 acres in the present town of West Farms.

Searsdale Patent, granted March 21, 1701, to Caleb Heathcote, subject to an annual quitrent of 25. It included the present towns of Searsdale, New Castle, North Castle, and a part of White Plains.

The Borough of Westchester, established by patent April 16, 1696, having previously enjoyed certain rights by charter. It included the towns of Westchester, West Farms and Morrisania, and was represented in the General Assembly. It had a Mayor's Court, and other powers not usually enjoyed by towns.

² Two noted classes of brigands infested the county, professing to be partisans of one or the other, but alike destitute of principles and equally addicted to plunder. Of these the "Cowboys" professed to be Tories, and the "Skimmers" were nominally Whigs. They often operated in concert; the former for example bringing contraband goods from New York, to exchange for property plundered by the latter, and if necessary to keep up appearances, a mock battle would occur, and the goods captured would be openly carried home as a prize lawfully won in war. In like manner, also provisions from the country would find their way to the city. Between the lines of the two armies the spies and scouts of each had their rendezvous and their friends, and in this middle ground, the noted Andre was arrested, on his return toward New York, where he supposed himself past all danger, and among his friends. The southern part of this co. was taxed £2,000 by an act of May 6, 1784, to pay Revolutionary expenses.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bedford.....	3,639	3,465	3,697	447	281	320	274	421	336	471	309	471	371	365	271
Cortlandt.....	10,074	9,393	11,694	716	601	597	703	620	819	612	712	1,072	1,070	1,066	860
East Chester.....	5,615	5,491	233	535	303	450	357	547	416	505	498	512	423	650	650
Greenburgh.....	3,929	3,463	10,790	498	744	392	704	603	926	595	702	744	1,047	593	607
Harrison.....	1,413	1,360	737	97	101	96	64	111	164	96	71	92	103	118	107
Lewisburgh.....	1,635	1,653	1,601	290	114	414	96	363	102	239	86	271	160	209	91
Mamaroneck.....	1,331	1,393	1,483	65	126	86	92	80	113	76	103	109	143	80	104
Morrisania.....	9,245	11,691	19,619	494	812	368	604	575	1,097	823	1,074	822	1,722	638	1,500
Mt. Pleasant.....	4,517	4,389	5,210	314	431	223	434	302	509	353	458	385	560	345	468
New Castle.....	1,817	1,879	2,152	242	121	177	161	244	170	253	149	297	110	242	149
New Rochelle.....	3,519	3,968	3,915	145	309	161	310	231	373	242	351	277	410	250	372
North Castle.....	2,487	2,190	1,996	245	215	150	216	226	193	195	196	218	222	190	177
North Salem.....	1,497	1,522	1,794	235	40	233	101	237	170	247	72	262	81	193	63
Ossining.....	6,766	6,223	7,798	421	575	361	527	441	590	495	495	592	732	519	804
Pelham.....	1,025	1,043	1,792	26	106	32	113	51	126	29	93	69	148	45	90
Poundridge.....	1,471	1,289	1,194	185	143	116	145	155	146	145	134	...	...	125	117
Rye.....	4,447	4,675	7,150	317	407	239	413	337	470	303	345	339	567	367	511
Scarsdale.....	548	557	517	31	36	25	56	39	52	34	37	44	43	25	35
Somers.....	2,012	1,635	1,721	142	161	107	137	177	150	167	134	211	162	161	139
Westchester.....	4,250	3,926	6,015	137	393	131	310	201	363	160	338	232	466	199	469
West Farms.....	7,093	7,333	9,352	361	525	278	450	470	505	356	513	546	655	356	673
White Plains.....	1,846	2,122	2,630	126	201	103	189	138	229	157	210	172	239	193	300
Yonkers.....	11,848	12,756	11,997	666	663	603	756	667	1,111	640	849	1,172	1,515	1,090	1,165
Yonkstown.....	2,231	2,558	2,625	223	246	212	271	255	264	223	258	231	281	214	244
Total.....	99,497	101,197	124,999	6,751	8,126	5,555	7,866	7,616	9,310	7,519	8,293	9,396	11,945	8,041	10,361

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	280,141	\$3,776,368	\$6,711,303	\$40,487,671	\$41,012,725	\$87,651 32	\$6,000 00	\$30,759 54	\$11,772 26	0.62
1860..	280,141	33,776,368	6,711,303	40,487,671	41,185,977	87,651 32	60,000 00	30,759 54	126,455 91	0.74
1861..	280,193	34,399,592	6,450,937	41,250,529	41,485,977	87,651 18	59,096 35	31,509 54	131,239 77	0.73
1862..	280,193	34,399,592	6,850,937	41,250,529	41,685,997	82,657 59	59,096 35	30,889 50	164,743 90	0.62
1863..	280,256	35,543,139	6,763,924	41,343,632	41,655,997	109,391 57	109,826 28	31,264 50	177,165 49	1.03
1864..	273,676	35,543,707	7,829,351	41,371,650	43,767,924	189,966 72	181,779 63	32,825 94	195,956 65	1.03
1865..	273,743	35,543,707	7,829,351	43,573,036	45,787,919	189,966 72	181,779 63	33,344 44	179,184 36	1.71
1866..	273,743	37,482,765	7,303,638	45,186,403	44,971,213	216,996 53	251,265 80	33,728 41	216,423 96	1.74
1867..	270,827	39,367,155	7,557,506	47,444,661	48,186,403	209,079 60	125,000 00	60,233 60	305,983 66	2.08
1868..	270,827	39,867,155	7,557,506	47,444,661	50,094,661	209,079 60	125,000 00	62,618 33	227,930 73	1.35
1869..	270,529	42,069,999	7,838,654	49,920,652	52,676,652	410,463 47	302,970 49	65,848 32	230,469 10	2.69
1870..	278,529	45,602,291	7,709,512	53,311,713	53,928,652	661,317 37	323,630 18	74,910 32	360,340 22	2.33

BEDFORD—named from Bedfordshire in England, whence some of its settlers came, was first formed under Connecticut, in May, 1697. Its rights were confirmed by New York in April, 1704; and it was fully organized as a town March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is elevated and broken by small hills and valleys, and is almost entirely available for agricultural purposes. Croton River forms part of the n. boundary; Maharness River flows through a small portion of the s. part; and Cross River flows through the n. e. corner. Byram Lake lies on the s. border. **BEDFORD**, (p. o.) s. e. of the centre, is surrounded by hills, one of which on the n. retains its Indian name of "*Aspetong*." The village has been since the Revolution a half shire town, although

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 290,527. The area of villages is not (in the above columns). The Census has reported eluded the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850 ..	223,533	55,228	278,761
1855 ..	208,147	61,948	291,095
1860 ..	244,071	25,073	259,144
1865 ..	193,067	67,415	260,482

most of the county business has been transferred to White Plains.¹ **Bedford Station**, (p. o.) on the Harlem R. R., is a hamlet. **Katonah**, (p. o.) on Cross River, near its junction with the Croton, is a small village with 2 churches. **Mount Kisco**, (p. o.) a station on the Harlem R. R., on the w. border of the town, contains about 250 inhabitants and 4 churches. **Whitlockville**, is a station on the Harlem R. R. near the n. border. The town was included in the territory known as Rippowans, and it was mostly included in a purchase made July 1, 1640, by Nathan Turner, for New Haven, and sold the same year by the latter to Andrew Ward, Robert Coe, and 20 others, for £33. Privilege of plantation was granted under the present name May 11, 1682, by the General Court, at Hartford. In 1690, there were 31 proprietors living in the town.² Various Indian purchases were made, the last of which was July 24, 1703. There are 3 Meth. Ep., 3 Prot. Ep., 1 Bap., 2 Presb., 1 R. C., and 1 Friends churches in this town.

CORTLANDT—named from the original patentee—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. w. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. The ranges of hills generally extend n. and s. and are separated by narrow valleys. The declivities are often steep and nearly precipitous. Anthonys Nose, on the n. line, 1,228 feet above the river, is the highest land in the co. It derives its name from the resemblance of a human profile at a certain point of view. Although very broken, the surface generally is susceptible of cultivation. The principle streams are Croton River, flowing across the s. part, Furnace Brook, Peekskill Hollow Creek, and Gregorys Brook. Among the mountains are found a variety of interesting minerals.³ Brick is extensively manufactured in vast quantities. **Peekskill**, (p. o.) upon Peekskill Bay, in the n. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 17, 1816. It is situated in an elevated valley surrounded by heights which afford extensive views of the river. It is the seat of the Peekskill Academy, a convent,⁴ several flourishing schools, a National bank of \$200,000 cap., 2 newspaper offices,⁵ an iron furnace, stove works, plow factory, and other important manufactories. It is connected by a steam ferry with Caldwells Landing, and daily steamers with New York. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Pop. 6,560. **Verplancks Point**, (Verplanck p. o.) upon the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the town, was laid out in 1836. It contains a church, steamboat landing, several important brick manufactories, and 1,500 inhabitants.⁶ **Croton**, (Croton Landing p. o.) is a railroad station, and manufacturing village, in the s. part of the town. **Crugers**, (Boscobel p. o.) is a landing and railroad station, 4 mi. s. of Peekskill, with an extensive brick yard in the vicinity. **Annsville**, is a small village on Peekskill Creek. **Cortlandville**, near the Van Cortlandt mansion, is a small village. **Oregon**, is on the line of Putnam co. **Mount Airy**, e. of Croton, is a hamlet. **Croton Point**,⁷ is a peninsula in the s. part of the town, devoted chiefly to vineyards. **Montrose**, is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Just above this place, there is an arrangement by which railroad trains may take in water without stopping. It consists of a trough of water many rods long, between the rails, and into which a conducting tube is dropped as the train passes. The mouth of the conductor being turned forward, receives the water, and the momentum of the train drives it up into the reservoir of the "tender." Daniel Birdsall, Nathaniel Brown, Joseph Travis, and Capt. Isaac Conklin, settled at Peekskill, in 1764.⁸

¹ The village was burned in the Revolution by a party of British light horse, on their route to Fairfield, Conn. By an act passed April 11, 1735, courts were ordered to be held in the Presb. church, until the courthouse should be rebuilt, or till the further order of the Legislature.

² Among the families who settled in this town at an early period, were those named Green, Miller, Holme, Roberts, Ambler, Clark, Ayers, Wescott, Simpkin, Mead, Webb, Clason, and Higgins. Tradition locates in this town the scene of a bloody engagement fought in February, 1644, between the Dutch and Indians, in which five hundred of the latter perished.

³ Among these minerals are epidote, sphene, and sulphate of barytes. In opening the railroad tunnel through Anthonys Nose, beautiful flat hexagonal crystals of calcite were found.

⁴ The Convent of the Missionary Sisters, of the 3d Order of St. Francis, numbers about 50 inmates.

The Academy of Our Lady of Angles, is a large wooden building near the river, south of the village. It has 25 pupils.

⁵ *Highland Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly; Ezra J. Horton, editor and publisher. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1845.

Advertiser, (Repub.), weekly; Anderson & Bullock, editors and proprietors. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1861.

⁶ Named from the family of Verplancks, former owners. This point lies opposite Stony Point; and upon it Fort La Fayette was erected during the Revolution. King's Ferry, a part of an important military route, was between the two points. The first was captured by the enemy, under Sir Henry Clinton in person, June 1, 1779, but was abandoned Oct. 21 of that year. Col. Livingston held command of this place in 1799, at the time of Arnold's treason; and the headquarters of Gen. Washington were located here for some time. This locality was called by the Indians "Meanagh," and was sold to Stephanus Van Cortlandt in 1663, with the lands e. called "Appamagh-pogh." A small creek n. was called "Tammoeisis." The purchase was confirmed by patent, with a quitrent of 2 bushels of wheat. About 1734 it was held by John Lent, at an annual rent of one pecker-corn.—*Bolton's Hist.*, I, 94.

⁷ Formerly "Teller's Point."

⁸ The first store was built by Daniel Birdsall, in the vicinity of the Middle Dock. Capt. Swim is said to have sailed the first sloop from Peermart's Dock, in 1773.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 62. Many stirring events of the Revolution

EAST CHESTER—anciently “*Hutchinsons*” or “*The Ten Farms*,” was organized as a town March 7, 1788, although it has been known by this name since 1666. It is an interior town, lying in the s. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges extending n. and s., and separated by narrow valleys. Bronx River, forming the n. boundary, and Hutchinsons or East Chester Creek, forming a portion of the e. boundary, are the principal streams. Marble is extensively quarried along the w. border; it is of the magnesian or dolomite variety, and has been used extensively upon public buildings in N. Y., Brooklyn, New Orleans, &c. The Harlem R. R. extends along the valley of the Bronx, and the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. crosses the s. part of the town, at nearly right angles to the hills, requiring heavy cuttings and embankments. A portion of the territory of the town is public land, under the management of trustees. **East Chester**, (p. o.), is at the head of sloop navigation on Hutchinson Creek. **Mount Vernon**, (p. o.) a station at the junction of the Harlem and N. H. R. R., was incorp. Dec. 13, 1853. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices,¹ and 2,700 inhabitants. The Waterbury Farm School, near Mount Vernon, is a Lutheran charity and was placed by act of April 14, 1839, under the supervision of the Deaconess Institution of that church. **West Mount Vernon**, contains 1,200 inhabitants;² **East Mount Vernon**, 500 inhabitants; and **Waverly**, and **Washingtonville**, are suburban villages, inhabited principally by men doing business in New York. **Bronxville**, (p. o.) on the line of Yonkers, is a R. R. station. **Tuckahoe**, (p. o.) is a R. R. station, near the marble quarries. **Burpos Corners**, is a small settlement, on the n. border. This town appears to have been a favorite residence of the natives; and when first settled by the whites it contained traces of former occupation. The Indian title was acquired in 1654, and confirmed in 1654, 1666, and 1700. Thos. Pell, the purchaser, granted it to James Eustis and Philip Pinkney, of Fairfield, Conn., and their associates. In 1665, 26 persons signed a covenant for the security of their mutual rights.³ The settlers were incorp. by patent March 9, 1666,⁴ and for many years were engaged in a controversy with Westchester, concerning the bounds of their grant. A house was fortified in Oct., 1675, as a place of refuge from Indians. The first schoolhouse was agreed upon in 1683, and the site has ever since been occupied for this purpose. A town house was voted in 1685. East Chester was celebrated for the interest it took in behalf of Leisler.⁵ The Cong. church of this town was formed in 1665, and a place of worship was built about 1700. The town suffered greatly in the Revolution, from its being the middle ground between the opposing armies. A farm of 252½ acres was granted in this town to David Williams, one of the captors of Andre, June 16, 1783. He afterwards removed to Schoharie co., where he died.

GREENBURCH—from the Dutch “*Greinburgh*,” or *Graintown*,⁶ was formed as a town March 7, 1788. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is much broken by hills parallel to the Hudson, and separated by narrow valleys, through which flow several streams, the principal of which is Neperhan or Sawmill Creek. Hudson River forms the w. boundary, and Bronx River the e. Several marble quarries are worked

occurred in this vicinity, and the country suffered much from the enemy's incursions. In March, 1777, Col. Bird landed with 500 men, and the few Americans stationed here fired the storehouses and retired. In Sept. 1777, the whole village was sacked and burned. Edmund Palmer, a tory spy, was hanged on Gallows Hill, 2 miles n. of the village; and Daniel Strang, another spy from the enemy, was executed on a peat fire near the present academy. John Pauding, one of the captors of Andre, was a native of this village, and received from the State a farm in this town. His remains repose in the Episcopal graveyard, 2 miles n. of this village, where a neat monument was erected, at the expense of the corporation of New York, in 1827; and the work was completed with imposing ceremonies Nov. 22d of that year. Cen. Pierre Van Cortlandt formerly resided 2 miles n. of Peekskill; and at this place Gen. McDougal posted his advance guard when the enemy took possession of Peekskill in March, 1777. East of the Van Cortlandt mansion stands St. Peter's Church, an old, dilapidated building, erected in 1757. The united parishes of St. Peter's and St. Philip's were endowed by Col. Beverly Robinson, and the title was confirmed March, 27, 1794. The property has been sold by order of Court of Chancery, and the maval equally divided between the two churches.

¹ *Chronicle*, weekly. Joseph S. Weed, editor and proprietor. Size 19 by 26 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1859.

Westchester County Democrat, (Dem.) weekly. C. A. D. Meyerhoff, editor and publisher. Size, 24 by 32 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1870.

² *West Mount Vernon*, (including W. Mt. Vernon and Central Mt. Vernon), was incorp. May 5, 1869.

³ Thos. and Richard Shute, Nathaniel and John Tompkins, Thos. and John A. Pinkney, Joseph Joans, John and Moses Hoyt, James Eustis, Daniel Godwin, Wm. Squire, David Osborn, John Goding, Samuel and John Drake, John and Moses Jackson, Nathaniel White, Wm. Haidon, John Gay, Richard Headley, Henry Fowler, John Emory, and John Clarke were the signers of this agreement.

⁴ Philip Pinkney, James Eustis, and Wm. Haidon were named in this patent; and these persons resigned their trust to the inhabitants soon after.

⁵ *Bottom's Westchester*, I, 135.

⁶ In some early deeds it is called “*Lawrence's Plantation*,” and by the Indians, *Weekquaskeek*, *Weekquoquasqueek*, *Wiequoeshook*,—in pure Algonquin, *Wei-quocueguk*, the place of the bark kettle.—*Bottom's Hist. Westchester Co.*, I, p. 163. This town was inhabited by a powerful tribe of Indians known as the *Wick-quoc-quicks*, called by the English *Wickers Creeks*; and until the middle of the last century the natives were numerous. A cold-blooded murder of an Indian was avenged 20 years afterward by his nephew, in Sept. 1691. The Dutch attempted to retaliate, but without success. In Feb. 1641, the Mohawks made a descent upon these Indians, who fled to the butch for protection. The soldiers of the fort by night crossed to New Jersey, where the Indians had assembled, and wantonly butchered nearly 100; and 39 were murdered at *Colegate Hook*. This barbarity aroused 11 tribes to vindictive war, in which the Dutch settlements around Fort Amsterdam were laid waste. A peace was agreed upon April 22, 1643, but was not fully established for many years.

near the Hudson. **Hastings**, (Hastings upon Hudson p. o.,) near the s. w. corner, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and a steamboat landing, contains 2 churches, a steam sugar refinery, and other manufactorys. **Dobbs Ferry**,¹ (p. o.,) a station on the r. r. and a landing on the river, contains 4 churches and about 1,500 inhabitants. **Irvington**,² (p. o.,) a sta. on the r. r. and a landing on the river, contains 3 churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. **Tarrytown**,³ (p. o.,) on the n. border, a steamboat landing and a station on the r. r., contains 9 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office,⁴ and a great number of fine residences. **Harts Corners**, (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., is a small village. **Middletown**, is a settlement below Tarrytown; **Halls Corners**,⁵ (Elmsford p. o.,) a neighborhood in the n. part; **Ashford**, a settlement 3 mi. below; **Abbotsville**, a locality near Dobbs Ferry; and **Greenville**, a neighborhood in the s. part. The first Indian purchase was made in 1649. In 1662 Connecticut bought all the Indian lands w. to the North River, and in 1681-82-84 Frederick Philipse bought the lands now included in this and other towns which, by Patent of 1693, were formed into the Philipsburgh Manor. In 1779 they were forfeited by the attainer of Col. F. Philipse and sold for small sums to the former tenants,⁶ under a pre-emption clause in the general act of May 12, 1784, for the sale of confiscated estates. The census reports 9 churches in town.

HARRISON⁷—was formed March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, near the e. border, s. of the centre of the co., its n. e. corner touching the line of Conn. Its surface is generally level. Blind Brook⁸ forms a part of the e. boundary, and Mamaroneck Creek a part of the w. Rye Pond⁹ lies on the n. border, and St. Mary's Pond on the w. **Harrison**, a sta. on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and **Purchase**, are p. offices. The "N. Y. & Housatonic R. R." is projected across this town. The census shows a falling off of the population from 1,380 in 1865, to 787, in 1870.¹⁰ The first settlement commenced at an early period. In this town there are 2 Friends' meeting houses,¹¹ a Meth. and R. C. church.

LEWISBORO—named from John Lewis, a prominent citizen, was formed, March 7, 1788, as "Salem." Its name was changed to "South Salem," April 6, 1806, and to its present name, Feb. 13, 1840. It lies on the e. border, near the n. e. corner, and forms the eastern angle of the co. Its surface is much broken and in places mountainous. Croton River forms its w. boundary. Cross River flows through a small portion of the central southern part. Waccaback Lake (212 acres) and North and South Ponds are in the n. part, and Cross Pond is on the line of Poundridge. **South Salem**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, is a scattered village. **Cross River**, (p. o.,) in the s. corner, has several manufactures. **Goldens Bridge**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Harlem R. R., at a point where a railroad from Lake Mahopac joins. **Vista**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, is a small settlement. **Lewisboro**, (p. o.,) is in the s. part. Settlement was commenced under the authority of Connecticut, at an early period. This region was the scene of several Revolutionary incidents.

MAMARONECK¹²—was recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies upon Long Island Sound, in the s. e. part of the co. Its surface is broken by low ridges of gneiss, generally extending n. and s. Mamaroneck Creek, forming the e. boundary, and its tributary, Sheldrake Creek, are the principal streams. The coast is deeply indented by several bays,

¹ Named from a family of this name who were early settlers and kept a ferry. The first interview between Arnold and Andre was to have taken place here; but, for some reason, it did not. The British commissioners sent up to obtain Andre's release had their interview here with Gen. Greene. Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton here met Gen. Tarleton at the close of the war, in 1783.

² Named from Washington Irving, whose quaint Dutch homestead, "Sunny Side," is a short distance above. The village was formerly called "Dearmans," or "Dearman's Landing."

³ From "Tarwe" wheat; and, by the natives, Allpeonek, or Place of Elms. By an act of May 1, 1786, a tract of 2 acres for a burial place, 100 acres for a glebe to the Ref. Prot. D. church, and 17 acres to the Prot. E. church, were confirmed. The village is pleasantly situated opposite the widest part of the Tappan Zee. The site of Andre's capture marked by a handsome monument, dedicated Oct. 7, 1853, is about three-fourths of a mi. s. e. from the station.

⁴ *Tarrytown Argus*, weekly, James H. Smith, editor and publisher. Size 23 by 33 inches. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1868.

⁵ Near the Presb. church is the monument to Isaacs Van Wart, one of the capturers of Major Andre,—erected by the citizens of the co., June, 1829.

⁶ Among these were families named Van Tassel, Van

Wart, Odell, Lawrence, Post, Archer, Hart, Acker, Dyckman, and Regna.

⁷ Sometimes called "Harrison's Precinct," or "The Purchase." Prior to 1774 it formed one of the six precincts of Rye Parish.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 246. It was named from John Harrison, who purchased it from the Indians Feb. 1, 1695, and confirmed to Wm. Nichols, John Harrison, and others, June 25, 1696. It was formed a separate precinct by act of March 9, 1774.

⁸ Called by the Indians Mockquains.

⁹ This pond covers 210 acres, and abounds in pickerel. It discharges into Bronx River; and it was at one time proposed to take this water to supply New York City.

¹⁰ The Supervisor of this town, in a letter to the publishers, says that this is not the true fact, and adds: "I have been informed by quite a number of persons that the assistant marshal never visited this place."

¹¹ One of these was built before the Revolution, and was used by the Americans during the war as a hospital.

¹² Pronounced both Mam-a-ro-neck and Mamar-o-neck. The latter is more generally used, and is often contracted to "Mor-neck" or "Mar-neck" in common speech. It has been variously written Monoroneck, Mamarineck, and Momoroneck. It has been by some supposed to signify "the place of rolling stones."—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 232. There was an Indian chief of this name, who resided upon the Croton.

which divide it into numerous peninsulas and headlands. **Mamaroneck**, (p. o.) near the head of Mamaroneck Bay, is partly in Rye. It contains 3 churches; Prot. E., R. C. and M. E. **Orionta**,¹ **Washingtonville**, **Chatsworth**,² and **Hickory Grove** are small villages. **Kelloggsville**, is on the line of New Rochelle. The Indian title was obtained in 1640 and in 1662. John Richbell received a ground brief from the Dutch and letters patent from Gov. Lovelace, Oct. 16, 1668, to three necks of land, at a quitrent of eight bushels of winter wheat. In 1700, Caleb Heathcote acquired title to most of the eastern neck, with other lands, which was confirmed, March 21, 1701. A portion descended in marriage to J. De Lancey, afterward Governor of the colony, and ancestor of the late Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Settlement began about 1660; and the village of Mamaroneck is one of the most ancient in the co.³

MORRISANIA⁴—was formed from West Farms, Dec. 7, 1855. It lies in the southern point of the co., directly opposite, the principal thoroughfares leading from New York city. Its surface is broken by several low ridges running n. and s. It is nearly or quite all laid out into village plats, with numerous villages having distinct names, and together reporting in 1870, 19,609 inhabitants, being an increase of 10,413 in 10 years. By an act passed April 22, 1864, this town was divided into four wards, in each of which 3 trustees are elected for a term of two years, at the same election as that for supervisor. The supervisor is by virtue of his office, also a trustee. The board thus elected are a body corporate, act as town auditors, a board of health, etc., and have special powers, unlike those of town offices generally, but much like those of village trustees. The act was amended, May 6, 1870, and additional powers given. The board was allowed, March 4, 1870, to borrow \$15,000 to pay off a debt for a town hall, for which \$40,000 had been previously authorized. The town forms a single school district, under a board of education. **Morrisania**, (p. o.) is a village and station in the n. e. part.⁵ **Mott Haven**,⁶ (p. o.) opposite Harlem. **Port Morris**, upon the East River, with fine commercial advantages. **Wilton**, **East Morrisania**, **Old Morrisania**, **West Morrisania**, **South Melrose**, **East Melrose**, **Woodstock**, **Claremont**, **Eltona** etc., are localities with more or less distinct boundaries, but without municipal organization. The town is connected with New York by a magnificent iron bridge, with a draw, affording double passage for vessels. A street railroad from the bridge affords communications with villages of the interior, and many fine improvements are projected. At East Morrisania is a convent of Ursuline nuns, with an academy. It has about 50 inmates and 100 pupils. There are nearly 20 churches in this town. The history of this town extends far back in the colonial period.⁷

MOUNT PLEASANT—was formed March 7, 1788. Ossining was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is broken by high ridges, the principal of which are Buttermilk and Chappaqua Hills. Bronx River forms the e. boundary; and Neperhan and Pocantico Rivers flow obliquely across the town. There are several marble quarries in town. **Pleasantville**,⁸ (p. o.) near the n. line, contains 2 churches, Episc. and Meth. **Unionville**, (Neperan p. o.) is a station upon the Harlem R. R. **Tarrytown**, (p. o.) upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner, is mostly in Greenburgh. **Beekmantown**, on Pocantico River, has 2,206 inhabitants. **Sleepy**

¹ Formerly called "Mamaroneck Point," "Great Neck," and "De Lanceys Neck." The eastern part of this neck is called Seaman's Point, from Giles Seaman, former owner. The natives called it Wauwainneek. The modern name "Edgewater" has been applied to this place. The western part is called "Long Beach Point."

² Near this place is a rocking stone, estimated to weigh 150 tons, which may be moved by the hand.

³ The town records date back to 1697; they were suspended from April, 1776, to April, 1785. During this period numerous events of historical interest occurred in this town. The day before the battle of White Plains, Colonel Smallwood surprised and cut off a large body of the enemy under Major Rogers, stationed upon Nelson Hill. Colonel White, of the Continental army was overtaken near this place by Lieut. Hickford, and some thirty stragglers, who had taken refuge upon the ice, were killed.

⁴ A town of this name was formed, March 7, 1788, and annexed to Westchester, Feb. 22, 1791. It was named in honor of Gouverneur Morris, whose estate was situated in the town.

⁵ Named from Jordan L. Mott, principal founder of Steel works near the railroad bridge.

⁶ The following periodicals are published here:
Westchester County Journal, (Indep.) weekly; Jas. Still-

man, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1852.

Westchester Deutsche Zeitung; weekly; A. Blum, editor; D. Biermister, publisher. Size 23 by 35 Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1869.

Westchester Times, (Rep.,) weekly; D. B. Frisbee, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 28. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1865.

Historical Magazine; monthly; 64 pages. Size of page, 7 by 10. H. B. Dawson, editor and publisher. Terms, \$5. Established at Boston in 1857.

A tract known as Broncks Land, granted by Governor Nicoll to Jonas Broncks, was sold to Richard Morris about 1670; and May 8, 1697, Lewis Morris obtained a patent for the township or Manor of Morrisania, with a quitrent of 6 shillings. Prior to the Revolution it formed one of the precincts of Westchester parish. Early in the war a division of the American army was stationed here; but after the disasters of Long Island retreated northward, and British troops were posted there, but not without annoyance from partisan corps. The dwellings at Morrisania were burned the same day as was the courthouse at White Plains.

⁸ Formerly called "Clarks Corners."

Hollow,¹ **Upper Cross Roads**, and **Lower Cross Roads**, are hamlets. This town was included in the Manor of Philipburgh, granted to Frederick Philipse; and by his will, dated December 9, 1702, he granted to his son Adolph, the portion of the manor n. of Dobbs Ferry, including this town. The title descended to his son Frederick, and was forfeited by the attainder of a son of the latter of the same name in 1779. One of the principal grantees under the State was Gerard G. Beekman. Many Revolutionary associations are connected with this town; and several encounters took place within its limits.

NEW CASTLE²—was formed from North Castle, March 18, 1791. A part of Somers was annexed May 12, 1846. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is much broken by hills having a general course a little e. of n., the principal of which are Mount Prospect and the Chappaqua Hills, terminating in Mount Kisco. The Neperhan, Bronx, and Pocantico Rivers rise in this town. Upon the borders are Chappaqua, Wampus,³ and Kirby Ponds, and Croton Lake. Chappaqua Sulphur Springs, 4 mi. n. e. from Sing Sing, have acquired a local notoriety. **Mount Kisco**, (p. o.), is a small village and r. r. station, on the line of Bedford. **New Castle**, (p. o.), is a small scattered village, upon Kirby Pond, near the line of Bedford. **Chappaqua**,⁴ (p. o.), is a r. r. station, near the s. line. **Sarlesville**, is a hamlet, near the centre of the town; and here the town business is generally transacted. This town was included within Richbell's Purchase of 1660, and, with other lands, was sold to Caleb Heathcote, and was patented to him and ten associates⁵ Feb. 14, 1701. It was afterward known as the "West Patent of Northcastle," or simply "West Patent." Settlement began about 1720, or a little earlier. At the time of the Revolution it formed one of the precincts of Rye parish. It was greatly annoyed by sudden incursions of plundering parties; and St. George's church was for a long time occupied as a guardhouse and hospital by the Continental troops.

NEW ROCHELLE—was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Sound, in the s. part of the co., and extends northward, in a long, narrow strip. The surface is moderately uneven, and in some parts stony. Davenports Neck,⁶ a peninsula, containing 200 acres, and several fine islands in the Sound, belonging to this town.⁷ Crystal Lake, is e. of the village. **New Rochelle**, (p. o.) upon an estuary from the Sound, in the e. part of the town, was incorp. Oct. 5, 1857. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office,⁸ and many villas and country residences of persons doing business in New York.⁹ **West New Rochelle, Petersville, and Upper New Rochelle**, are scattered villages. This town was embraced in the Manor of Pelham, and was sold by John Pell, Sept. 20, 1689, to Jacob Leisler, for the settlement of a company of French Huguenots.¹⁰ The town records commence Nov. 1, 1699, and until 1735, were kept partly in French. They were suspended from April 2, 1776, to June 24, 1783. A French church was organized in 1689, and in 1700 most of the members conformed to the Episcopal faith; and this denomination are now owners of property given by Pell. The Presbyterians also claim succession from the first French church, a part of the members of which did not conform.

NORTH CASTLE¹¹—was formed March 7, 1788. New Castle was taken off in 1791.

¹ Sleepy Hollow is noted for being the scene of one of Irving's celebrated legends. The Dutch church at this place was formed in 1697, and the edifice erected in 1699. The communion table and service plate, originally given by the first lord of the manor, are still preserved.

² Called by the Indians Shappaqua, said to signify a "vegetable root."—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 361.

³ Named from the sachem, chief proprietor of these lands in 1696, whose residence is said to have been near.

⁴ Pronounced Shap-pa-quah. It is sometimes written Chappaqua.

⁵ These patentees were Robt. Walters, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius Bepeyster, Caleb Heathcote, Matthew Clarkson, John Caldwell, Richard Slater, Lancaster Simes, Robert Lusting, and Barnes Coseens. It was settled by families named Ward, Conklin, Hyatt, Underhill, Haight, Carpenter, Green, Kirby, Davenport, Van Tassel, Griffen, Tompkins, Kipp, Seear, Bratt, Reynolds, Quincy, and Merrith. Bought in 1766, by Newberry Davenport.

⁶ Davids or Hewitts Island. Named from Thaddeus Davids, former owner. It contains about 100 acres. It was used for military purposes during the late war. By joint resolution of congress of Feb. 18, 1867, the Sec. of War was directed to purchase Davids Island in front of New Rochelle, at the sum of \$35,500, in accordance with the terms of a lease of Simeon Leland, April 13, 1862, renewed March 30, 1863, by which said island was occupied by the U. S. The state ceded its jurisdiction April 29, 1868, and released it from assessments; but upon condition that it

should not be used for general hospital purposes. Goat, Markets, Whortleberry, Locust, and Van Cleese islands also belong to this town.

⁷ *New Rochelle Pioneer*, (Rep.), weekly. W. H. Dyott, editor and publisher. Size, 24 by 29 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1852.

⁸ The census of 1870, reports the population of this village is but 279. In 1865, it had 3,549 inhabitants, and the late return is manifestly a gross blunder. This town was by act of March 30, 1863, allowed to build a town hall, at a cost of \$20,000. The old hall was to be sold, and the proceeds applied toward the new. By amendment of May 6, 1871, the cost was limited to \$50,000.

⁹ The purchase included 6,000 acres, to which Pell added 100 acres for the use of the French church. Among the refugees were Francis Le Count, David De Bourrepas, Alexis Alaire, Harvey Beignon, Esaye Valjeau, Andrew Thaunet, David Bonnefoy, Louis Guine, Pierre Das, Pierre Paleot, Andrew Naudin, and sons Andrew and Lewis, Theophile and Clas Fourrestier, Ambroise Sycaud and sons Ambroise, Daniel, and Jacques, Guillaume, Laudrie, G. Latteau, Isaac Cathiard, Marie Conthouneau, and her son Guillaume, Jean Nythoule, Esterre Lavigne, and Jean Constant. Thos. Paine, author of "Common Sense," died in this town in 1809, and his remains were taken to England by Cobett in 1819. His admirers have erected a monument over the spot he was interred.

¹⁰ Formerly "White Fields," and afterwards designated the "Liberty of North Castle."

It occupies a long, narrow strip, on the e. border of the co., adjoining Stamford and Greenwich, Conn. Its surface is much broken by hills,¹ particularly in the w. part. It is drained by Maharness, Byram and Bronx Rivers, and their branches. Rye Pond lies on the s. border; Byram Pond on the line of Bedford; and Wampus Pond on the line of New Castle. Cobamong Pond, a mile e. of Byram Pond, has no inlet and is very deep. **North Castle**, (p. o.,) contains a church and a few houses. **Armonk**,² (p. o.,) is near the centre; **Kensico**,³ (p. o.,) in the s. part; **Quarter Station**, is on the N. H. R. R., in the extreme s. part; **Valhalla**, (p. o.,) is on the Harlem R. R., in the s. w. angle. The first settlements commenced at a very early period.⁴

NORTH SALEM—was formed March 7, 1788. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly, the summits rising 100 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Croton River forms the w. boundary. Titicus River, a principal branch of the Croton, flows w. from Conn. through near the centre. The valley of this stream varies in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi., and is bordered by steep hills. Pehquenakonck Pond, on the n. border, covers 400 acres, and is partly in s. e. Beaver Pond is a small sheet of water near the n. line. Turkey Hill lies in the s. w. part. **North Salem**,⁵ (p. o.,) in the e. part, contains 2 churches, a paper mill, and about 40 houses. **Salem Centre**,⁶ (p. o.,) a hamlet of about 25 houses, is the seat of the North Salem academy. **Purdys Station**, (p. o.,) on the Harlem R. R., on the w. border, contains 2 churches, and about 60 houses and a factory for preparing condensed milk. **Croton Falls**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. corner, is a station on the Harlem R. R., with about 70 houses and several manufactories. The first settlement commenced at a very early period, mostly by immigrants from Conn. There are 8 churches in town.

OSSINING⁷—was formed from Mount Pleasant, May 2, 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, the ridges extending parallel to the river. Prospect Hill is a commanding eminence on the s. line of the town. Pocantico River forms its e. boundary. Marble is extensively quarried, and traces of several metals have been found.⁸ **Sing Sing**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the town, was incorporated April 2, 1813. It is beautifully situated upon ground gradually rising from the river to the height of 180 feet, and at most points affording fine views of Tappan Bay and the opposite shore of the Hudson. It contains 5 churches, a National bank, 2 newspaper offices,⁹ considerable manufactories, and several popular schools. Pop. 4,696. This village is chiefly noted for being the seat of one of the N. Y. State prisons. The prison was erected at this place in 1825, with a view of employing the convict labor upon the marble quarries. It receives men convicted of felonies from certain counties in the eastern and southern part of the State, and women from the whole State, except that some are admitted to penitentiaries.¹⁰ **Prospect Hill**, is a scattered settlement along the s. border. **Spring**

¹ Mt. Misery, in the s. e. angle, 200 to 300 ft. above the valley, is named from the fact that a large party of Indians were cut off by the Huguenots, in retaliation for a descent upon New Rochelle.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 447.

² Formerly "Mill Square," and still often called by that name.

³ Formerly "Robbins Mills."

⁴ The Indian title to this town was obtained by Caleb Heathcote and others between 1690 and 1705, and confirmed by several patents. Of these the "Middle Patent," embracing 1,500 acres, was granted Feb. 17, 1701-02, and the w. portion was confirmed to Anne Bridges and her associates Sept. 25, 1708. A partition of the Middle and West Patents took place June 23, 1765. The allotments were balloted for and sold to numerous persons, of whom many named Brundage, Griffin, Lockland, Sillick, Seofield, Clapp, and others are descendants.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 455.

Major Andre immediately after his arrest was sent to Col. Jameson, stationed in this town; and from here he was allowed, through the inadvertence of that officer, to notify Gen. Arnold of his arrest.

⁵ A granite boulder, weighing 60 tons or over, lies in this village, supported about 3 ft. from the ground upon the points of 3 smaller limestone rocks. There is a chalybeate spring near the village.

⁶ About half a mile w. of the village is a natural bridge.

⁷ Originally called "Ossining." Its name was changed March 14, 1846. The proper Indian name is said to signify "stone upon stone," and has been written Sin-Sing and Sink-Sink. A clan of Mohegans of this name inhabited this region when it was first known to the whites.

⁸ Small specimens of galena, with several ores of copper, have been obtained. Sulphuret of zinc and oxyde of manganese are occasionally found in the lime rock.

⁹ *Sing Sing Republican*, (Repub.,) weekly; Sheldon & Curtis, eds. and publs. Size, 26 by 33. Terms, \$2.50. Estab. in 1849.

Democratic Register, (Dem.,) weekly; Nelson Baldwin, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 38. Terms, \$2.50. Estab. in 1863.

¹⁰ This prison was erected by the convicts themselves 100 of whom were sent from Auburn Prison for that purpose under the charge of Capt. Elam Lynes, who had chiefly directed the building of the Auburn Prison. The novel spectacle was exhibited on the 14th of May, 1825, of the arrival of this band on the open ground which was to be the theater of operations, without a place to receive or even a wall to enclose them. * * * * *

The first day sufficed to erect a temporary barrack for shelter at night, and ever after they continued in unpaid labor, watched by a small number of guards, but held under perpetual government of their accustomed discipline and submission to the power whose vigilant eye and unrelaxing hand they felt to be perpetually upon them and around them.—*Introduction to Natural History of N. Y.*, p. 196.

The main prison at Sing Sing, is 350 feet from the river, 484 feet long by 44 wide, and 50 high. It contains 6 tiers of cells on each side, each tier of 100 cells, making the total number 1,200. The workshops are at right angles with the main prison, 40 feet wide and from 2 to 3 stories high. There are on the premises an iron foundry, and manufactories of whale cabinetwork, shoes, saddles, harness, lime, &c. The female prison is on an elevated ground east from the male prison, and entirely separate from it. It is built of white marble, with a portico in front, and has 103 cells. The inmates are employed in making clothing under contract. The prison grounds occupy 130 acres. The comm'rs of the Land Office were by act of April 26, 1870, allowed to sell about 16 1-2 acres belonging to Sing Sing prison, and to buy about 11 acres of marble quarry land adjacent. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. crosses the prison grounds under two broad arches.



Valley, e. of Sing Sing, and **Sparta**, s. of Sing Sing, are hamlets. **Scarborough**, is a depot, with suburban residences in the vicinity. This town was included in the Manor of Philipburgh, and was settled by the Dutch previous to the commencement of the last century. The lands were forfeited by the attainer of Frederick Philipse during the Revolution.¹ The Dale Cemetery is 1-2 mile n. of Sing Sing.

PELHAM²—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on Long Island Sound, in the s. part of the co., on the e. border, and it embraces several islands in Long Island Sound.³ Pelham Neck⁴ is a peninsula extending into the Sound; upon it are several elegant country seats. Its surface is undulating, the valleys ranging n. and s. Hutchinsons Creek⁵ forms the west boundary. **Pelhamville**, near the n. angle of the town, is a village and station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. **Pelham**, (p. o.) is a p. o. on the e. border. **Prospect Hill**, is a locality near the centre. **Pelham Priory**,⁶ is the seat of a young ladies' seminary. **City Island**, (p. o.) is on the island of this name. A settlement was made in this town in 1742,⁷ by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who was driven from Massachusetts on account of her religious belief.

POUNDRIDCE⁸—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies in the e. part of the co., its s. line bordering on Stamford and New Canaan, Conn. Its surface is hilly and much broken. The Stony Hills occupy the n. part and extend 3 or 4 mi. in a n. e. direction, with steep, craggy sides and rocky summits. Cross River flows through the extreme n. corner, Stamford Mill River flows s. through the e. part, and Maharness River forms a part of the s. w. boundary. Cross Pond is on the e. line. **Poundridge**, (p. o.) near the centre, is a small settlement. **Boutontown**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, in the n. corner. The first settlement commenced near the centre of the town, in 1744, by Capt. Joseph Lockwood and associates, from Stamford, Conn. There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Prot. Meth., and Presb.

RYE⁹—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on the n. border of the s. part of the co. It is a narrow, irregular strip, bordering on the Sound and Greenwich, Conn. Its surface is broken and rocky. Byram River¹⁰ forms a small part of the e. boundary, and Blind Brook a part of the w. There are quarries of hard, blue granite in town. Along the coast are several small islands.¹¹ The mirage is occasionally seen upon the coast, bringing to view the shore of Long Island with great distinctness. **Rye**, (p. o.,) is a village and station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and contains 3 churches. **Milton**, in the s. part, is a hamlet. **Rye-beach**, is a place of resort during the hot season. **Port Chester**, (p. o.,) a station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., is incorp. under act of May 14, 1868, and contains 5 churches, a National bank, newspaper office,¹² several private seminaries, considerable manufactories, and 3,797 inhabitants. **Kingstreet**, is a fine agricultural district, extending nearly 7

¹ Families named Ward, Orser, Crank, Bazelia, Acker, Purdy, Merritt, McCord, Bishop, Balyea, Storm, Jones, Millet, and Ryder, purchased under the Commissioners of Forfeiture.

² Named from Thomas Pell, of Fairfield, Conn. A purchase was made of the Indians by Mr. Pell, Nov. 14, 1654; and most of this was confirmed to him by Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 6, 1666. The quitrent reserved in this grant was a lamb annually. Pelham Manor originally embraced 9,166 acres and was confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Oct. 25, 1687, to John Pell, nephew of the first purchaser. The town is mostly owned by a few wealthy proprietors, and, except Scarsdale, is the least populous in the co. Several acres of berries are cultivated for the city market. Pelham Bridge connects the town with East Chester.

³ The principal of these is "City Island,"—formerly "Minneford Island," or "Mulberry Island." Its present name is derived from commercial establishments projected at an early colonial period and renewed subsequent to the Revolution. The "City Island Bridge Co." was incorporated April 30, 1864, to build a bridge with a draw to the main shore. The Board of Town Auditors was allowed by act of March 8, 1871, to construct a public dock on City Island, at a cost not to exceed \$8,000.

⁴ Harts Island, or "Spectacle Island," has an area of 85 acres. This Island, belongs to the city of New York, having been acquired for the use of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and was used by the U. S. Government in the late war, has an area of 250 acres, and was formerly connected with the main land by a stone causeway and bridge. High Island lies near the s. point of Pelham Neck.

⁵ Formerly "Anne Hooks Neck," from an Indian owner; and afterward "Rodmans Neck."⁶ It was a favorite place for Indian sepulture. A ferry was established to Hempstead Harbor and to Matagarsions Bay in 1755, by Samuel Rodman.

⁵ Its Indian name was Acqueabounck, from a term descriptive of the red cedar tree.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 542.

⁶ Upon these premises is a rocking stone weighing about 20 tons.

⁷ This settlement was soon after broken up by the Indians, who killed 18 persons, including the founder.

⁸ Named from the ancient Indian pound, or deer trap, which formerly stood at the foot of a high ridge s. of the present village.—*Bolton's Westchester*, II, p. 1.

This town was embraced in Turner's Purchase of 1610, and once formed part of Stamford, Conn. The Patent of Stamford, granted May 26, 1635, included a portion of this town. In the settlement of boundaries in 1731, four miles were taken from Conn. A grant was made March 2, 1701, to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyster, Richard Slater, Barne Cosenys, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lurting, Peter Matthews, and Caleb Heathcote. This grant was subsequently known as the "East Patent." It was sold Aug. 7, 1769, under "an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quitrents." Families named Lockwood, Ambler, Forsher, Bishop, Ferris, Hoyt, Holley, Brown, Shlick, and Sefield were purchasers under this sale. Until 1775 the town formed one of the precincts of Rye. In 1821, 900 acres were sold to satisfy the State claim to quitrents in the East Patent.

⁹ Called by the Indians "Poningoe."

¹⁰ Called by the Indians "Armonck." The meadows bordering it were called "Haseco" and "Mioschassaky."

¹¹ Manursing, called by the Indians "Minnewise," or Pine, Henhawk, Great, Middle and Little Captains Islands.

¹² The *Port Chester Journal*, weekly; B. F. Ashley, editor and proprietor. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1868.



mi. n. of Port Chester. **Clenville**, is a hamlet on Byram River. The first settlement was commenced on Manursing Island.¹

SCARSDALE²—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies in the interior of the south part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges and hills. Bronx River forms the w. boundary, and the e. angle borders on the Mamaroneck. Hutchinson and Sheldrake Creeks rise in this town. **Scarsdale**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, contains a church and a few houses. **Scarsdale Station**, on the Harlem R. R., is on the w. border of the town. In the s. corner of the town is a Friends meeting-house, on a site used for that purpose long before the Revolution. Governor Tompkins was a native of this town; and Chief Justice Morris and Major Wm. Popham—for many years clerk of the Court of Exchequer—resided here.

SOMERS³—was formed March 7, 1788, as “*Stephentown*.” Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part was annexed to New Castle in 1846. It lies on the n. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is broken by ridges in the s.; in other parts it spreads out into level plains. Croton River forms the s. e. boundary. Muscoot River and Plum Brook flow s. through the town into Croton River. Croton Lake, the fountain head of the Croton Water Works, lies in the n. w. corner, extending into Yorktown. There is a large sewing machine factory on the outlet of Lake Mahopac. **Somers**, (p. o.,) a village in the n. e. part, contains 5 churches, and a national bank.⁴ **Croton Falls**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, on the line of North Salem, is a small village and station on the Harlem R. R. It has a good water power. **West Somers**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. This town, in the allotment of the manor in 1734, fell to the share of Mrs. Margaret Bayard, Philip and Stephen Van Cortlandt, Andrew Johnston, — Miller, Stephen De Lancey, and Mrs. Susannah Warren.

WESTCHESTER⁵—was organized as a town April 18, 1785, having formerly been organized as a borough. West Farms was taken off in 1846. It lies on the Sound, in the extreme s. part of the co. Its surface is generally low and flat along the coast, and rolling further inland. Several bays and estuaries extend far inland and divide the land into several peninsulas and necks. The principal of the latter are Classons Point,⁶ between Bronx and Westchester Rivers; Zeregors Point, next e.; and Throggs Neck,⁷ a long and narrow promontory extending s. e. into the Sound. About 2,500 acres along Westchester River is a salt meadow, a portion of which is held as public property and managed by 3 trustees.⁸ The people are principally engaged in gardening and fruit growing. **Westchester**, (p. o.,) at the head of navigation on Westchester Creek, is a scattered village. **Bronxdale**, on the line of West Farms, has important manufactories. **Schuylerville**, upon Throggs Neck, is a scattered village. **Connerville, Wakefield, Centreville, and Unionport**, are village plats. **Fort Schuyler**, upon the extremity of Throggs Neck, was begun in 1833; and in 1851 \$848,013 had been expended upon it. The estimated cost of the construction and repairs was then \$873,013.⁹ The first settlement on Throggs Neck was made in 1642, by John Throckmorton and 35 associates, from New England, with the consent of the Dutch.¹⁰

¹ This island was bought by the Dutch W. L. Company, who sold it June 29, 1660, to John Coc, Peter Disbrow, and Thomas Studwell. The proprietors proposed to name the place Hastings, and issued a declaration of allegiance to the king, to which was annexed a description of their proposed town, embracing the country between Byram River and Blind Brook. Upon the final annexation to New York it was formed into a market town, with the privilege of holding a fair of four days, beginning on the 2d day of October. Courts of Special Sessions were also held here. The Dutch made the first Indian purchase in this region, in 1640; and numerous conveyances were afterward made. By the agreement of 1660, this town was included in Conn. In 1663 it was assigned to New York. In 1736 it was again claimed by Conn., and the present line was fully settled May 14, 1736. The charter of Rye was granted Aug. 12, 1720.

² Named from Scarsdale, in England, whence the Heathcote family came. In colonial times this town formed part of the manor of Scarsdale.

³ Named from Capt. Richard Somers, the intrepid and gallant hero of the Triopolitan War. “*Stephentown*” was named from Stephen Van Cortlandt. Prior to 1788, it formed part of the township of Hanover, within Cortlandt Manor; and under the natives it formed part of the territory of Amapogah, or Amawalk.—*Bolton's Westchester*, II, p. 131.

⁴ Hackallah Bailey, of Somers, about 1815 imported the first elephant brought into the United States. “Old Bet,” With other animals soon after imported was formed the

first traveling menagerie in the country, with which Van Amburgh was afterward associated. The Cranes, Titus, June, &c., familiar to the public as enterprising showmen, were from this town and North Salem.

⁵ The Dutch called this region “*Vredelandt*,” or the land of peace, and the village “*Gorst Dorp*,” or East Village.

⁶ Formerly “*Cornells Neck*,” and granted to Thos. Cornell, of Cornell, in 1646.

⁷ Named from John Throckmorton, the pioneer settler. A lighthouse, 61 feet high and 66 feet above the Sound, was built here in 1826, and relit in 1855. It has a fog bell.

⁸ By an act of May 8, 1869, the town of Westchester was allowed to raise by loan \$10,000 for widening, grading, and improving the Eastern Boulevard.

⁹ It was built to accommodate 1,250 men and to mount 313 cannon. With the work upon Wilkins Point, these fortresses would effectually protect New York against the approach of a hostile fleet from the Sound. The fort is built of granite from Greenwich, Conn. During the late war several regiments were stationed here for a short time while organizing.

¹⁰ The Indian title to the land was extinguished in 1643, by the Dutch, and a land brief was granted in that year, and another in 1652. The English began a settlement at Westchester in 1642; but the Dutch, considering them intruders, arrested several of them, and in 1656 they surrendered themselves to the Dutch Government. The settlement was claimed by Conn. in 1663; but the next year it came under the government of the Duke of York. A patent was granted by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 13, 1667, and by Gov.



WEST FARMS—was formed from Westchester, May 13, 1846. Morrisania was taken off in 1855. It lies upon the Sound and along Harlem River, in the south part of the co. The surface is rolling, the ridges extending n. and s. Bronx River forms its e. boundary, and Sawmill Brook flows through the centre. **West Farms**, (p. o.) at the head of navigation on Bronx River, 3 mi. from the Sound, has 1,761 inhabitants, and contains 7 churches, and considerable manufactories. **Fordham**, (p. o.) on the railroad, in the n. part of the town, contains 2,151 inhabitants, and is the seat of St. John's College.¹ **Williams Bridge**, (Jerome p. o.) has 144 inhab.; **Tremont**,² (p. o.) has a pop. of 2,025; **Fairmont**, 508; **Belmont**, 171; **Claremont**, 158; **Monterey**, 118; **Mount Eden**, 116; **Mount Hope**, 487, and **Woodstock**, 307. A town hall was authorized, April 15, 1854, and built at Central Morrisania at a cost of \$15,000. The subsequent formation of Morrisania brought it to the margin of the town. The town was allowed, March 30, 1868, to buy a certain building in Tremont, at a cost of not over \$4,000 for a town hall. Provision is made by act of May 2, 1870, for lighting the streets and avenues in the town of West Farms, and for this purpose the town is divided into 5 lamp districts. Several benevolent institutions are located in this town.³ The eastern part of the present town, originally known as "*The West Farms*," was patented, April 25, 1666, to Edward Jessup and John Richardson, purchasers from the Indians.⁴ The High Bridge of the Croton Aqueduct connects the s. w. corner of this town with the N. Y. city and Macomb's Bridge, in the n. w. corner. The newly constructed route, by which the cars of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. enter the grand depot at 42d St., 4th Avenue, passes along the border of this town, joining the Harlem R. R. 4 mi. from Mount Vernon.

WHITE PLAINS—was formed, March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and hilly. Mamaroneck River forms its e. boundary, and Bronx River its w. St. Marys Lake lies along its e. border. **White Plains**, (p. o.) is on the w. side of the town, and is organized under an act passed, April 3, 1866, and amended, April 22, 1867, and May 6, 1870. It includes a part of Greenburgh, and has the county buildings, a State bank, newspaper office,⁵ five churches, and several private schools. It is a station on the Harlem R. R. This town was purchased, Nov. 22, 1863, by the inhabitants of Rye, and was settled soon after. In 1720 it was divided among 41 proprietors;⁶ and a charter was granted, March 13, 1721, with a quitrent of two shillings six pence to every 100 acres. It embraced 4,435 acres. Many important historical events occurred in this town during the Revolution. The village was wantonly burned Nov. 5, 1776, by a New England major. The battle of White Plains was fought on Chatterton Hill, in Greenburgh, opposite, and within view of the village.

YONKERS⁷—was formed as a town March 7, 1788. It is the most southerly town in

Dongan, Jan. 6, 1636. A market was established at Westchester, May 11, 1693, to be held weekly; and the same year an annual fair was established, to meet alternately at this place and Rye. It was made a borough town April 16, 1696, with mayor, aldermen, and common council, "according to the form of the best governed towns and corporations of the realm of England," and the right of holding a mayor's court, and a representation by one delegate in General Assembly. The De Lancey family, prominent officials under the Colonial Government, and loyalists of the Revolution, resided in this town. The settlers at "Freedlandt" at this time were Lieut. Thos. Wheeler, Thos. U. Newman, Robert Bassett, John Cloes, Sherwood Davies, Wm. H. Fentall, Richard C. Meares, Samuel Havell, Isaac Holbert, Robert Roos, Jas. Bill, John S. Germer, Richard Osbert, and Wm. Ward. The Dutch released Capt. R. Pouton, Wm. Elet Black, John Gray, and Roger Wheeler, who had been arrested for taking up arms at "Freedlandt."—*Bolton's Westchester*, II, p. 160. In 1662 they were allowed to nominate their own magistrates and hold their own courts; "but in dark and dubious matters—especially in witchcraft—the party aggrieved might appeal to the Governor and Council."

¹ *St. John's College*, a Jesuit Institution, was incorporated, April 10, 1846, by the Legislature, has 10 professorships, and in all, about 30 instructors and other officers; of whom 19 receive no salaries. The Regent's Report in 1870, showed the number of undergraduates as 77, and in all, 224, including preparatory commercial and English course and grammar and special classes. The college buildings, nine or ten in number, cover about an acre of ground, and are valued at \$180,000. Lib. 3,000 vols. About 20 acres are attached, and the whole value of real estate is stated at \$235,000. Receipts from all sources \$63,000. The college was incorporated, April 10, 1846, and opened for students June 24, 1846.

² Formerly "Upper Morrisania," "So. Fordham," "Adams-

ville," and "Monat Hope"—all of which are now embraced in one village under the general name of Tremont.

³ *The New York Catholic Protectory*, changed to this name March 6, 1871, from "The Soc. for the Protec. of Destitute R. C. children in the city of N. Y." It has a male department of 790, and a female department of 250 girls. It has an office in New York, at 29 Reade St.

⁴ *St. Ignatius House of Retreat*, at Fordham.

Asylum for Female Deaf Mutes—St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart, Fordham.

The House of Rest for Consumptives, at Tremont, opened Nov. 23, 1869, under the auspices of the Prot. Epis. church. Admitted in 1870, 40; discharged relieved, 15; died, 13; remaining, 9.

⁵ Fordham was bought by the Dutch in 1639, and in 1646 it was owned by Adrien Van der Donck. In 1671 John Archer, owner of 1,253 acres, obtained a patent under the title of the "Manor of Fordham." It passed to Cornelius Steenwyck, and was conveyed by his widow in 1694 to the Dutch church in New York, in whose possession it remained 60 years.

⁶ *Eastern State Journal*, (Dem.) weekly; Edward G. Sutherland, editor and proprietor. Size 24 by 33. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1845.

⁷ Among these were families named Horton, Denham, Purdy, Brown, Lane, Frost, Disbrow, Merritt, Hyatt, Hoyt, Knapp, Pease, Knill, Odell, Galpin, Budd, Lounsberry, Travis, Stockham, Fowler, Walter Cox, Jeffrey, Sherwood, Lyon, and Bodding. Several of these names are still common in town.

⁸ This is a Dutch word, signifying young nobleman—a title of respect applied first in this place to Adrien Van der Donck, the patentee and first proprietor. This town and Mile Square formed a township in the great Manor of Philippsburgh until the Revolution. The Indians called the place Ke-ke-shnick.

the co., upon the Hudson. The surface is rugged and broken by several ridges extending n. and s. Valentines Hill, the highest point, is 400 ft. above tide. Tuckahoe Hill, in the e. part, and Thirty Deer Ridge, extending into Greenburgh, are prominent points. The principal streams are Bronx River, forming the e. boundary. Spuyten Duyvil Creek, forming the s. boundary, Neperhan River, flowing through the centre, and Sprain River and Tibbets Brook. The heights along the river are studded with elegant country residences. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in business in New York, and a considerable amount of manufactures is carried on at Yonkers and on the Spuyten Duyvil Creek. **Yonkers**, (p. o.) on the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the town, is incorporated under an act passed May 6, 1868, which consolidated the former acts relating to the village. It contains 9 churches, several private seminaries, a bank, and 4 newspaper offices.¹ Pop. 12,733. It is a steamboat landing, and a station on the Hudson River R. R. It has several manufactories and a great number of beautiful suburban villas. **Spuyten Duyvil**, (p. o.) on the creek separating the town from New York, is the seat of several large foundries, and is principally inhabited by operatives. **Tuckahoe**, (p. o.) an old settlement in the e. part, is a station upon the Harlem R. R. Near this place are several marble quarries. **Kingsbridge**, (p. o.) lies upon Harlem River, and is connected with New York City by a bridge. **Riversdale**, (p. o.) below Yonkers, is a group of villas and a r. r. station. The Croton Aqueduct passes through this town from n. to s. There are several institutions for religious educational purposes in this town.² The country now included in Yonkers, West Farms, and Morrisania, and containing about 24,000 acres, was granted to Adrien Van der Donck in 1646, with the right and title of Patroon. He gave to his estate the title of "*Colen Donck*," perfected its title by purchase from the Indians, and took measures for its improvement.³ A fearful steamboat disaster happened opposite this town in 1852.⁴

YORKTOWN—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is broken and hilly. The Highlands lie along the n. border; and several points are elevated 600 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Croton River, flowing across the s. part. Keakatis Lake, near the centre, Mohegan Lake, in the n. part, and Magriganies Lake, in the n. e. corner, are small bodies of water.⁵ **Crompond**, (Yorktown p. o.) near the centre, **Pines Bridge**, (p. o.) near the e. line, **Jefferson Valley**, (p. o.) in the n. e. corner, and **Shrub Oak**, (p. o.) near the n. line, are hamlets. **Monhegan Lake**, is a p. o. This town formed a part of Cortlandt Manor, and in the division of 1734 fell to the shares of Andrew Miller, Gertrude Beekman, Cornelius and John Schuyler, Gertrude Verplanck, Elizabeth Skinner, John Watts, Philip Verplanck, and Susannah Warren. A Presb. church built at Crompond⁶ about 1738, was burned July,

¹ *Herald*, daily, Sundays excepted; Thomas Smith, ed. and pub. Size, 16 by 23 inches. Terms, \$5. Established in 1867.

The *Gazette*, (Temp.) weekly, J. G. P. Holden, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$3. Estab. in 1853.

The *Statesman*, (Repub.) weekly, M. F. Rose pub. 8 pages, Size, 32 by 44 inches. Terms, \$3. Estab. in 1836.

Westchester County Reflector, (Temp.) weekly, Henry T. Smith, ed. and pub. Size, 23 by 32 inches. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1870.

² The *Mother House of the Sisters of Charity*, Fort Hill, near Yonkers, numbers 419 members, 344 professed, 67 novices, and 3 postulants. They direct 67 establishments in N. Y., Jersey City, Brooklyn, New Haven and Providence.

Mount St. Vincent's, (lead), at this place has 299 pupils.

St. John's Riverside Hospital is located on the river bank, a little north of the business part of the village. It was founded Jan. 1, 1870.

³ Van der Donck subsequently took an active part in representing in Holland the interests of the colonists against the alleged tyranny of the West India Company and its servants, and finally succeeded in his efforts, notwithstanding the enmity of Gov. Stuyvesant and the influence he was able to bring to oppose him. He died in 1655, and his estate was afterward sold in detached portions by his widow. His settlement was laid waste by the Indians, Sept. 15, 1655, and probably remained unoccupied until after the English conquest. In 1672 Frederick Flyppen or Philipse with Thos. Delaval and Thos. Lewis, bought 6,000 acres of Colen Donck, nearly all in the present town of Yonkers; and subsequently the former became sole owner to Kingsbridge. For one of these thirds he paid £2300. These possessions were extended, by further purchase, to Croton and Bronx Rivers; and in June, 1693, the Lordship or Manor of Philipsburgh was erected, with all the rights, honors, or privileges enjoyed by the most favored, excepting that of representation in the General Assembly. He established a drawbridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, built a church, still standing, in Sleepy Hollow, and made other improvements. His descendants occupied a promi-

nent position in the colonial government; but, siding with the royal cause, he lost everything in the Revolution. Col. F. Philipse, the last proprietor of this estate, was paid £62,075⁷ by the British Government, as an equivalent for this loss; and his estates were sold by the State to his tenants for very moderate rates.

⁴ The steamer Henry Clay was burned not far from this place, on her down trip, July 23, 1852. Of 500 persons on board, nearly 100 perished, among whom was A. J. Downing, the editor and author.

⁵ The Croton dam, at the head of the Croton Aqueduct, is in this town. At the top it is 106 ft. above tide and 55 ft. above the bed of the river; 61 feet wide at low water level, with openings of 90 and 130 feet for the passage of the surplus waters. Between these is a partition, forming the foundation of the gatehouse and sluiceway for relieving the structure from the pressure of the lake, after the discharge of water during repairs. The water flows over an ogee-curved apron of cut stone laid upon hewn timber, and is received in a pond, formed by a second dam, 300 ft. below. The aqueduct is taken from the lake through a tunnel, on the s. side, 180 ft. long in the solid rock; and the flow of water is regulated by a double set of metal gates. The dam was destroyed while building, in Jan. 1841; but the present structure promises to stand without injury, and almost without repair, to an indefinitely remote period. The surface over which the waste water flows is now much more ample than was intended before the accident in 1841. The pond has a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons.

⁶ Croton River was named Kitchawan, signifying a large and swift current. The bend west of Pines Bridge was named Keweghtegnack. The commissioners were obliged to purchase about 900 acres of land overburdened by the dam, at an average cost of \$500 per acre.

⁷ Often called "Crompond," the Dutch term for Crooked Pond. It consists of two parts united. Near this pond is French Hill, where the French forces under Rochambeau were encamped in 1781-82. Turkey Mountain is an extensive woodland tract to the s. e.



1779, and a committee in Congress in 1839 reported in favor of paying \$3,500 for the loss, as the premises had been used as a storehouse by the Continental troops. Col. Green was surprised in this town May 13, 1781, by a party of refugees, in which affair Maj. Flag, 2 subalterns, and 27 men were killed, and many wounded.

WYOMING COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Genesee, May 14, 1841. Eagle, Pike, and a part of Portage were annexed from Allegany co. in 1846. It is an interior county, in the s. w. part of the State, separated from Lake Erie by Erie co., and from the Penn. line by Cattaraugus and Allegany. It is centrally distant 228 miles from Albany, and contains 590 sq. mi. Its surface is a broad, rolling upland, divided into ridges and broken by ravines worn by the streams. It has a slight inclination toward the n. The summits of the highest ridges are 1,200 to 1,500 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,700 to 2,000 feet above tide. Several of the ravines in the n. are 1,000 ft. below the summits of the adjacent ridges. In the interior the

ridges are broken, and the country begins to assume the hilly character which is more fully developed further s. Genesee River, which forms a portion of the e. boundary, is bordered by steep bluffs 200 to 400 ft. high. Near Portageville the river descends from the plateau, in a series of three falls, to a depth of more than 300 ft. within a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. The water has worn a deep and irregular ravine in the shelving rocks, and the nearly perpendicular banks at the foot of the lower falls are 380 ft. high. The deep gorge, with the rapids and falls, form one of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in Western New York.¹

The other principal streams are Cayuga, Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Oatka, East Coy, Wiscoy, Cattaraugus, and Buffalo Creeks. The valley of Oatka Creek, from near the s. border of Warsaw to the n. line of the co., is bordered by steep hills 400 to 1,000 ft. high. Silver Lake, in Castile, (the principal body of water,) is 3 mi. long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. The rocks of this co. consist principally of the shales and sandstones of the Portage group. The summits of the southern hills are covered with the rocks belonging to the Chemung group. Thin layers of compact Portage sandstone are found in many parts of the co. and are extensively quarried for flagging. Upon the ridges little rounded eminences are frequently seen, appearing like drift hills; but upon examination they are found to be shale rock covered with a thin soil. Marl and muck are found in considerable quantities in the swamps. The waters of Silver Lake and of several of the streams are constantly depositing lime in the form of marl. The drift deposits in the co. are very extensive, and the soil in some parts is derived from disintegration. Upon the hills it is mostly a clay loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys it is a fertile, gravelly loam and alluvium. The people are principally engaged in stock grow-

¹ The Upper or Horse-Shoe Falls are about three-fourths of a mi. below Portageville. For a short distance above the edge of the precipice the water is broken by a succession of steps in the rock, forming a series of rapids. The height of the fall, including the rapids, is about 50 ft. The Middle Falls are about one-half mi. further down the river. For 2 or 3 rods above the edge of the cliff the water is broken into rapids, and then, in an unbroken sheet, it pours down 110 feet into a chasm below, bounded by perpendicular ledges. A cave, called the "Devil's Oven," has been worn in the rocks under the w. bank, near the bottom of the falls. In low water 100 persons can be seated within it; but when the river is high it is filled with water, and is only accessible by boat. The Lower Falls consist of a series of rapids one-half mi. in extent, with an aggregate fall of 150 ft. For about 2 mi. below the Middle Falls the river pursues a winding and rapid course between high, perpendicular walls; then descends in a succession of

steps almost as regular as a staircase, dives under a shelving rock, shoots out in a narrow pass not more than 15 ft. wide, rushes down a nearly perpendicular descent of 20 ft., strikes against the base of high rocks standing almost directly in its course, whirls back, and, turning at nearly right angles, falls into a deep pool overhung with shelving rocks. An isolated mass of rocks, 15 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. high, known as "Sugar Loaf," rises from the river bed at the bend of the stream and receives nearly the whole force of the rushing water. It is bordered on one side by the present bed of the stream, and on the other by a deep chasm which separates it from the e. bank of the river. Within the memory of people now living the river flowed over the precipice on the level of the rock which now forms its w. bank, and Sugar Loaf was an island. These falls are accessible only from the w. The perpendicular bank on the w. side of the river at one point is 300 ft. high.



ing and in dairying, for which the soil upon the hills is admirably adapted. In 1865, there were reported 5 cheese factories in this co. using the milk of 2,245 cows, and making 446,011 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were reported 18 factories, of which 10 used the milk of 4,175 cows. Wheat, barley, corn, and fruits are largely cultivated in the valleys. Little attention is paid to manufactures, except such as are strictly necessary to an agricultural community.

The county seat is located at Warsaw. The courthouse is a commodious brick edifice, situated in the N. part of the village. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof building, adjacent to the courthouse. The jail is a wooden building, arranged so as to enable the keeper to classify the prisoners. These buildings were erected in 1842 at a cost of about \$12,000. The poorhouse is at Varysburg, 9 mi. from Warsaw, on a farm of 178 acres, and the principal building is of wood, 2 stories, 40 ft. sq. with a wing to the rear 14 by 16 feet. The premises have a very neat appearance, and the old buildings in the rear are to be replaced by new ones. The insane asylum is of wood, 2 stories, 30 by 36 feet, well arranged, and with proper attention to the wants of this class.

The Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway extends s. e. through Attica, Middlebury, Warsaw, Gainesville, Castile, and Genesee Falls, and is the only railroad in the co. The Silver Lake R. R., from Perry to Gainesville; the Rochester & State Line R. R., and the Attica & Arcade R. R. have been proposed and surveyed, but not yet constructed, within the county. A route was surveyed and partly graded many years since from Attica s. w. to the Allegany River, as the "Allegany Valley R. R." The Genesee Valley Canal passes along the e. border of the co. a short distance near the s. e. corner. The Rochester & Pine Creek R. R. is under construction from Caledonia to Castile Station, about 28 miles.

The eastern tier of towns in this co., with the exception of a portion of Castile, belonged to the Ogden, Silver Lake, and Cotringer tracts of the Morris Reservation, and the remaining parts of the co. to the Holland Land Purchase. The Gardeau Tract, containing 17,927 acres on both sides of the Genesee, was reserved for Mary Jemison, (the "*white woman*") by the Seneca Nation in their treaty with Robert Morris in 1797.¹ About one-half of this tract lies in the present town of Castile. Upon this tract Mary Jemison and her descendants continued to reside until 1816, when she sold all but 2 sq. mi. on the w. side of the river to Micah Brooks and Jellis Clute. The remaining 2 mi. she sold in 1831 to Henry B. Gibson and Jellis Clute, and removed to the Cattaraugus Reservation. The first white man that lived within the limits of the co. was a tory, named Ebenezer Allen, who in consequence of his crimes fled from Penn. and joined the Indians about 1780. He located upon the Genesee, and for a time lived upon the lands of Mary Jemison. He afterward built a saw and grist mill on the present site of Rochester, removed thence to Oatka Creek, (still locally known as Allen's Creek,) and thence to Canada. The first permanent white settlers were John Tolles, Jacob Wright, Nathaniel Sprout, and Stephen Crow, in 1802. The settlements increased rapidly, and in a few years most of the best lands of the co. were taken up. Most of the early settlers were from New England; but the later immigrants have principally been Germans.

Volunteers enlisted in this county in the late war, under orders of July 7, 1862, were organized at Portage, where the 136th Regiment was formed in this year. Parts of the 17th, 130th, and 160th Infantry, 2d Mounted Rifles, and 5th, 9th, and 19th Cavalry, were also enlisted in this county.

¹ The parents of Mary Jemison emigrated from Ireland in 1743, and Mary was born during the voyage across the ocean. The family settled upon the western frontier of Penn., where they remained in peace until the breaking out of the French War in 1754. In 1755 a party of Indians visited the settlement and took the family prisoners, and on their retreat murdered all but Mary, then a girl of 12 or 13 years. She was carried captive to an Indian settle-

ment on the Ohio, and adopted by two women who had lost a brother in the war. She retained her knowledge of the English language, and to the last remembered the early instructions of her mother, and the last counsel which that mother gave when they were taken captive and the designs of the Indians to murder the father and mother became manifest. She died at the Cattaraugus Reservation, Sept. 19, 1833, aged 90 or 91 years.



POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)														
	TOTAL POPULATION.			1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arcade	2,037	1,903	1,742	220	203	177	219	197	226	199	155	176	166	158	191
Attica	2,537	2,367	2,443	339	209	260	239	289	284	303	238	306	255	290	277
Bennington	2,615	2,445	2,395	273	238	182	219	229	312	210	256	232	329	161	271
Castle	2,423	2,081	2,136	332	132	324	119	373	114	369	111	406	131	342	129
Covington	1,296	1,233	1,189	245	57	199	43	219	44	223	42	209	53	180	41
Eagle	1,312	1,214	1,040	217	48	192	55	208	67	206	143	216	163	173	70
Genesee	1,732	1,635	1,612	234	117	265	87	263	112	237	110	233	112	237	115
Genesee Falls	1,020	1,070	979	137	84	109	89	132	65	130	61	123	72	119	94
Java	2,358	2,142	1,956	217	243	168	257	176	268	166	264	167	275	143	233
Middlebury	1,708	1,724	1,629	331	83	261	108	812	105	234	85	297	100	261	81
Orangeville	1,419	1,322	1,217	205	80	161	101	183	86	178	79	176	86	145	82
Perry	2,452	2,368	2,342	460	113	417	92	444	106	452	109	460	106	427	97
Pike	1,624	1,605	1,730	363	89	314	62	340	82	355	62	340	67	293	84
Sheldon	2,791	2,591	2,257	185	225	150	226	191	243	177	167	105	263	173	229
Warsaw	3,958	2,924	3,143	464	231	359	234	431	255	442	232	468	242	405	250
Wethersfield	1,583	1,314	1,219	176	105	129	167	130	174	134	169	146	176	87	153
Total	31,968	30,033	29,162	4,490	2,390	3,677	2,397	4,146	2,563	4,105	2,298	.....	....	3,584	2,399

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WYOMING COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1850..	368,000	\$7,478,267	\$875,571	\$8,353,838	.....	\$14,249 89	\$11,167 19	\$5,613 12	\$13,563 94	0.54
1860..	368,000	\$7,436,329	861,293	9,299,122	\$7,750,822	12,360 55	10,158 69	6,223 60	23,467 89	0.63
1861..	369,000	\$7,402,896	830,369	9,241,261	7,759,822	10,020 73	9,429 72	5,813 12	24,221 32	0.77
1862..	368,000	\$7,434,578	866,817	8,301,395	10,229,563	13,265 03	10,162 96	7,672 17	49,912 27	0.70
1863..	368,000	\$7,434,952	9,212,567	8,317,519	9,729,568	13,364 40	10,367 59	7,297 19	41,356 66	0.75
1864..	368,000	\$7,420,430	1,038,626	8,439,056	9,712,567	14,332 09	6,675 81	7,284 43	43,706 55	2.68
1865..	368,000	\$7,420,430	1,068,626	8,439,056	8,714,304	14,332 09	6,675 81	6,535 73	31,094 71	2.86
1866..	371,130	\$7,526,329	1,102,954	8,629,274	9,994,565	35,373 27	16,587 79	6,745 92	43,206 35	1.16
1867..	370,955	\$7,420,245	1,181,705	8,601,950	9,995,274	31,630 91	13,953 96	11,244 09	57,119 99	1.27
1868..	370,955	\$7,539,122	1,172,126	8,711,248	9,001,950	16,463 27	17,149 74	11,252 44	40,958 89	0.95
1869..	370,955	\$7,703,654	1,151,644	8,855,290	8,826,248	23,263 17	17,699 73	11,045 31	38,656 59	1.03
1870..	370,195	\$7,632,885	1,101,011	8,733,896	9,151,644	24,360 89	27,901 04	11,439 55	55,027 20	1.30

ARCADE—was formed from Sheldon, March 6, 1818, under the name of "China." Java was taken off in 1832. Its name was changed, November 9th, 1869, and parts of Eagle annexed. It is the southwest corner town of the county. Its surface is a rolling or hilly upland, broken by valleys. Cattaraugus Creek flows southwest through near the centre of the town, and receives several tributaries, the principal of which is Clear Creek, from the south. From the valleys the town spreads out into a rolling region, with long gradual slopes arable to their summits. The highest point is the ridge in the n. e., which is 1,100 ft. above Lake Erie, as determined by actual survey. **Arcade**, (p. o.) is situated at the junction of Cattaraugus and Clear Creek, in the s. w. part of the town. It has a fine water power, and contains a woolen factory, flouring mill, a newspaper office,² and 3 churches. Pop. 573. **East Arcade**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1808, on Lot 28, by Silas Meech, from New England.³ The first religious services

¹ The area of villages is not included in this county. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total,
1850	223,533	126,747	350,280
1855	241,654	122,765	364,419
1860	252,236	94,150	346,386
1865	263,717	97,126	360,843

² *Arcade Times*; weekly; W. & E. C. Wade, editors and publishers. Size 22 by 39. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ Ichabod Sanders, Samuel Nichols, Silas and Leonard Parker, Jacob Jackson, Wm. Barnes, Amasa and Alfred Kilburn—most of them from Vermont—settled in the town in 1809. The first child born was a daughter of Jacob Jackson, and the second a son of Samuel Nichols, both in 1810; the first marriage was that of Silas Meech and Lydia



were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, at Arcade, in 1812. The first church, Cong., was formed at Arcade, by Jno. Spencer, July 24, 1813.

ATTICA—was formed from Sheldon, April 4, 1811. Orangeville was taken off in 1816. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. In the e. part are several considerable hills with long gradual slopes. Tonawanda Creek, the principal stream, flows through the n. w. corner, and receives numerous branches from the e., the largest of which is Crow Creek. **Attica**, (p. o.) upon Tonawanda Creek, in the n. w. part of the town, was incorp., May 2, 1837. It contains a flourishing union school, a bank, a newspaper office,¹ a flouring mill, and 5 churches. Pop. 1,333. **Attica Centre**, and **Vernal**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1802, by Zera Phelps.² The first religious services were held Sept. 21, 1809, by Rev. Royal Phelps, at which time the first church, Cong., was formed, with five members.

BENNINGTON—was formed from Sheldon, March 6, 1818. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the ravines of small streams. Cayuga Creek and its branches drain the central, and Murder Creek the n. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows through the s. e. corner. **Bennington Centre**, (Bennington p. o.,) contains 3 churches, and about 40 dwellings; and **Cowlesville**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part of the town, 2 churches and about 220 inhabitants. **Folsomdale**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, on Cayuga Creek, and has a valuable water-power. **Bennington Corners**, in the s. w. part, and **Danlys Corners**, in n. e. part, are small places. The first settlement was made near the centre of the town, in 1802, by John Tolles, Jacob Wright, and William Barber, from Vermont.³ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Peter B. Root, in 1805. The first church, M. E., was formed in 1807.

CASTILE—was formed from Perry, Feb. 27, 1821. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling and terraced upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Genesee River, forming a portion of the e. boundary, is bordered by steep banks, 300 to 350 feet above the water. In some places the faces of the bluffs are perpendicular ledges 200 feet high. Numerous small tributaries of the river have worn deep lateral channels in these bluffs. The valley of Silver Lake occupies a wide and shallow basin in the north part of the town. Its outlet is toward the north. Wolf Creek rises in a swamp near the head of the lake and flows s. A wide, level valley, bordered by low terraces, extends from the east shore of the lake and opens into the valley of Wolf Creek at Castile Village. **Castile**, (p. o.,) lies on Wolf Creek, in the s. w. part of the town. It is a station on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway. Pop. 712. **St. Helena**, on Genesee River, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains about 20 dwellings. **Five Corners**, is near the south part. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Robert Whalley, from R. Island, 1 mi. east of Castile Village.⁴ The first religious services (Bap.) were held near the south end of Silver Lake, in 1816, by Elder Benj. Luther.

COVINGTON—named from Gen. Leonard Covington—was formed from Le Roy (Genesee co.) and Perry, Jan. 31, 1817. A part was annexed to York (Livingston co.) in 1823. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. The surface is a moderately hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the n. w. corner, and receives as tributary Pearl Creek, which flows n. w. through near the centre. Wide, fertile alluvial flats extend along Oatka Creek. **Covington Centre**, (Covington p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 20 dwellings; **Pearl Creek**, (p. o.,) in the n. w., contains about 20 dwellings; **La**

Parker; and the first death, that of Mrs. A. Kilbourn, in the spring of 1812. Rebecca Parker taught the first school, in 1811; Silas Parker kept the first inn, in 1812; the first store, in 1815. Major Moses Smith built the first sawmill, in 1811, and Col. Duel Rowley the first gristmill, in 1810.

¹ *Attica Atlas*, (Dem.,) weekly; Silas Folsom, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 33. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1851.

² Among the other early settlers were Deacon Porter, Nathaniel Sprout, and Maj. P. Adams. The first child born was Harriet Phelps, July 25, 1803; the first marriage, that of Stephen Crow and Lucy Elwell; and the first death, that of Thomas Mather, in the winter of 1803. Sophia Williams taught the first school, in 1807; Daniel Stanton kept the first inn, in 1809; ——Fitch, the first store; and Zera Phelps built the first mill, in 1806.

³ Among the other early settlers were Chauncey, Justin, and George Loomis, Felatiah Case, Joseph Farnham, Geo. Hoskins, David Tolles, Aaron Clapp, and Ezra Ludden. The first marriage was that of Aaron Whitney and Rachel

Truesdale, in 1807; and the first death in town, that of a child of Wm. Barber, in 1803. The first school was taught by Rachel Truesdale, in 1807; the first inn was kept by Joseph Farnham, in 1817. Chauncey Loomis erected the first sawmill, in 1803; he also kept the first store. Quartus Clapp built the first gristmill, at Cowlesville. A son of David Tolles, 8 or 9 years old, was lost in the woods in 1806 and was never found.

⁴ Soon after, a settlement was made at the foot of the lake, in the w. part of the town, called the "Talman Settlement." Ziba Hurd and Jonathan Gilbert, from Vermont, were the first settlers at Castile Village, in 1816. The first child born was Jane McKay, in 1813; and the first death was that of Laura Wilcox, in 1815. The first school was taught in 1816, by Anna Bennett, from Vermont. Robert Whalley kept the first inn, and erected the first sawmill, on Wolf Creek, below Castle Village, in 1811. John Card and Sylvester Lathrop built the first gristmill, on Lot 40, in 1820; the first store was kept by Lemuel Eldridge and M. Frost, in 1815.

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Crange, (p. o.,) near the s. line, a church and 25 dwellings; and **Peoria**, (p. o.,) near the e. line, 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1807, in the w. part, by Jairus Cruttenden, William Miller, John and William Sprague, all from New England.¹ The first religious services were held at the house of David Norris, in 1814, by Rev. Mark Norris, from Vermont.

EAGLE—was formed from Pike, Jan. 21, 1823. Three tiers of lots² were annexed from this town to Arcade, Nov. 9, 1869. It occupies a central position on the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. Nearly the whole drainage is through Wiscoy Creek and its branches. Cold Creek takes its rise in the s. e. part of the town. The hills bordering upon the streams and their summits are 100 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Eagle Lake, a small body of water in the s. w. part, has no visible outlet; but on the other side of an intervening hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. distant, are 8 beautiful springs forming branches of the West Coy Creek. There are 3 cheese factories in town, using the milk of 1,800 cows.

Eagle Village, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part of the town, contains a church and 110 inhabitants. **Eagle**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in town in 1808, on Lot 8, by Silas and Wm. Hodges, from Cayuga co.³ There are 2 Meth. Ep. churches in town.

GAINESVILLE—named from Gen. E. P. Gaines—was formed from Warsaw, as “Hebe,” Feb. 25, 1814. Its name was changed April 17, 1816. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is an upland, slightly undulating and broken by the valleys of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the n. e. part, and East Coy Creek through the s. w. 3 cheese factories have lately been started. A large furniture factory has been built in the n. part of the town. The Rochester and Pine R. R. is being graded in the e. part of the town. A good quality of building stone is quarried in the n. part of the town.

Gainesville Creek, (Gainesville p. o.,) on East Coy Creek, near the centre of the town, contains a female seminary, 3 churches, and 114 inhabitants. **East Gainesville**, (p. o.,) a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R. contains 20 houses. **Gainesville Centre**, and **Newburgh**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made at Gainesville Creek in 1805, by Wm. Richard, and Chas. Bristol, from Columbia co., and Elmathan George, from Vt.⁴ The first religious meeting was held in 1809. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1815.

GENESEE FALLS—was formed from Pike and Portage, (Livingston co.,) April 1, 1846. It lies on Genesee River, in the s. e. corner of the co. A nearly perpendicular rocky bluff, 100 to 300 ft. high, borders upon the river, and from its summit the country spreads out into an undulating upland. The celebrated Portage Falls, in the Genesee River, are opposite this place. **Portageville**, (p. o.,) on Genesee River, contains 5 churches and several mills. Pop. 497. The Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway crosses the Genesee, near the village, by a bridge 800 ft. long, and 234 feet above the bed of the river. This bridge was built at a cost of \$175,000, and is the largest wooden railroad bridge in the world. The Genesee Valley Canal also crosses the river at this point by an aqueduct built upon stone abutments 40 ft. high; the structure cost \$70,000. The first settlements were made on theriver, above Portageville, in 1804, by John, Samuel, and Seth Fields.⁵ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. John Griffith, (M. E.) in 1809; and the first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Joseph Case, at ‘Biglous Corners,’ in 1818.

JAVA—was formed from China, April 20, 1832. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is an elevated region, broken by hills and the valleys of the streams. The summits are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Buffalo creek flows through the

¹The first child born was Viola, daughter of Dr. Dan'l White, in 1809; the first marriage was that of Calvin Davis and Sylvia Beardsley, in 1814; and the first death, that of Mrs. Easty, in 1814. Wm. Miller kept the first inn, in 1813; Dan'l Balcom, the first store, in 1812; —Spaulding built the first gristmill, in 1810; and Sprague and Spaulding the first sawmill, in 1812.

²Lots 1 to 21, township 7, Range 3. The act of the Supervisors was confirmed by act Feb. 18, 1870. Parts of Arcade [China] annexed to Eagle, Jan. 19, 1866, were restored Feb. 18, 1870.

³Alanson, son of Silas Hodges, was the first child born, Oct. 13, 1809. The first inn was kept by Dan' Benj., the first store, by Elijah Hyde, and the first sawmill was erected by Amos Huntley.

⁴John Patterson and James Cravath, with others, settled

in 1806. Parmela Patterson was the first child born, in 1807. The first school was taught in Dec. 11, by Benj. Cole. The first inn was kept at the Centre, by Benj. Hoag, in 1815; and the first store, by Lewis Wood, in the Yates settlement, in 1816. Wheeck Wood erected the first sawmill, in 1809, on Oatka Creek; and John Card and Benj. Mahory, the first gristmill, in 1823, at Gainesville Creek.

⁵Nathan and Joseph Dixon, Joseph and Justine Bailey, and Sebethah Ward settled previous to 1807. The first death was that of Sophia Smith, in 1817. The first school was taught by Marie Bellinger, in 1809. The first inn was kept by Lewis Wood, at Portageville, in 1824; and the first store, by Foot & Martin, the same year. The first sawmill was erected in 1815, and the first gristmill in 1820, on the river, by Mumford, Smith & McKay.



w. part, and receives a large number of tributaries. Cattaraugus Creek takes its rise in the e. part. Cattaraugus Lake is a small sheet of water in the s. e. part, nearly surrounded by steep hills. It forms one of the sources of Cattaraugus Creek. About 1 mi. e. of Java Village is a quarry of fine building stone. **Java Village**, (p. o.,) lies upon Buffalo Creek, in the n. w. part of the town. **North Java**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner of the town, contains a church and about 120 inhabitants. **Java Centre**, (p. o.,) **East Java**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part of the town, **Curriers Corners**, (Java p. o.,) in the s. w., and **Williamsville**, near the e. border, are hamlets. The first settlement was made on Lot 32, in the n. w. part of the town, in 1810, by Wm. Richardson and Timothy Kirby, from Lowell, Mass.¹ The first ch. (R. C.) was formed in 1838.²

MIDDLEBURY—was formed from Warsaw, March 20, 1812. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the s. e. corner, and Little Tonawanda Creek through the w. part. A deep ravine extends e. and w. through near the centre of the town, forming a natural pass between the valleys of these two streams. The hills that border upon Oatka Creek are steep and 400 to 600 feet high. **Wyoming**, (p. o.,) on Oatka Creek, near the e. border of the town, contains the Middlebury Academy, 3 churches, and 338 inhabitants. **West Middlebury**, (Dale p. o.,) a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R. contains 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made by Jonas Sellick, (from Rutland co., Vt..) in 1802, near Wrights Corners.³

ORANGEVILLE—was formed from Attica, Feb. 14, 1816. Wethersfield was taken off in 1823. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by deep ravines. The streams are Tonawanda Creek and its branches, draining the w., and small branches of Oatka and East Coy Creeks, draining the e. parts of the town. The summits of the highest hills are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys. **Orangeville Centre**, (Orangeville p. o.,) contains about 20 houses; **Johnsonburgh**, (p. o.,) on Tonawanda Creek, lies partly in Sheldon. Pop. about 120. **Halls Corners**, (East Orangeville p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1805, by John Duncan, on lot 13, and Elisha Doty, from Cayuga co., on lot 12.⁴ The first church, (Presb.) was organized by Rev. John Alexander; July 11, 1812.

PERRY—named from Com. O. H. Perry, was formed from Leicester, (Livingston co.,) March 11, 1814. A part of Covington was taken off in 1817; and Castile in 1821. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Silver Lake lies along the s. border. **Perry**, (p. o.,) upon the outlet of Silver Lake, was incorp. in 1829. It contains the Perry academy, a newspaper office,⁵ a bank, and several manufactories. Pop. 167. **Perry Centre**, (p. o.,) contains a church and 183 inhabitants. **West Perry**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1806, on lot 28, by Josiah Williams, from Vt.⁶ The first religious services were held at Perry Centre, in Dec. 1813, by Rev. Mr. Herrick, (Bap.,) when he was retreating from Buffalo. The first church (Presb.) was organized at the Centre, by Rev. Oliver Ayer and Silas Hubbard, June 28, 1814.⁷

¹ In 1812 and '14, Charles Richardson and Daniel H. Worcester settled at Java Village, and Charles Fox at Curriers Corners. The first mill was erected by Daniel H. Worcester, at Java Village, in 1816; the first inn was kept by Charles Fox, at Curriers Corners, in 1818; and the first store, by M. Constock, at Java Village, in 1820.

² There are five churches in this town; Cong., M. E., F. W. Bap., R. C., and Universalist.

³ In 1803 a number of immigrants from Vt. settled in the town, among whom were Reuben Chamberlain, Jabez Warren, Frederick Gilbert, Sterling Sterns, and Israel M. Dewey. The first store was kept by Edwin Putnam, in 1810, near Wrights Corners; the first gristmill was built by Silas Newell, in 1813, near Wyoming Village; the first sawmill, by A. Worden, in 1809, at West Middlebury; Amzi Wright kept the first inn, at Wrights Corners, in 1806. In May, 1817, Artemus Shattuck, a citizen of this town, went into the woods, a distance from home, to chop. While cutting off a log that had been partially split open, his foot was caught in the crack, and he hung for a long time suspended by his foot and partially supported by one hand, despairing of receiving aid, and being entirely unable to extricate himself, he finally unjointed his ankle with his pocket knife, made a crutch of a crooked stick, and started for the house. He was found about dark, and carried to the house, where his leg was amputated by a surgeon. He recovered, became a Baptist minister, and lived many years.

⁴ Lemuel Chase and James Sayer settled about the same time, and Seth and Adial Sherwood, Silas Merrifield, and Asahel Ward in 1806; Truman Lewis and a number of other families in 1807. The first child born was a son of Seth Sherwood, in 1807; the first marriage was that of A. Dial Sherwood and Miss Wood, in 1809; and the first death, that of Mrs. James Sayer. Corinna Lewis and Mary McNight commenced the first schools, May 1, 1811; Isaac Moore kept the first inn, in 1811, at the Centre; and Silas Hubbard the first store, in 1814, at the same place. Robert Hopkins erected the first sawmill, in 1810, and Levi Johnson the first gristmill, in 1817.

⁵ *The Silver Lake Sun*, (Repub.), weekly, Geo. A. Sanders, editor and proprietor, Size, 22 by 32 inches. Terms \$1. Estab. in Dec. 1866.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Seth Canfield, Samuel and Nath'l Howard, Amos Smith, Phigol M. Ward, and Amos Otis—mostly from New England. The first death was that of Nancy Williams, in 1815. The first school was taught at Perry Centre, in 1823, by Ann Mann, from Mass. The first inn was kept by Amos Smith, a little e. of the Centre, in 1811; the first store, by T. & J. C. Edgerley; and the first mill was erected at Perry Village, by John Hamersley, in 1812.

⁷ There are 16 churches in this town, 2 Bap., 3 M. E., and 1 each R. C., Prot. Epis., Presb., Cong., and Univ.

PIKE—named after Gen. Z. M. Pike, was formed from Nunda, (Livingston co.,) March 6, 1818. Eagle was taken off in 1823, and a part of Genesee Falls in 1846. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. East Coy Creek flows s. through the e. part, and Wiscoy Creek s. e. through the centre. Emery Hill, the highest point, is about 100 ft. above the n. n. at Castile, and the lowest point, in the s. e. corner, is 200 ft. below the n. n. There are several quarries of building stone in town. **Pike**, (p. o.,) on Wiscoy Creek, near the centre, was incorp. Aug. 11, 1848. It contains the Pike Seminary,¹ a flouring mill, carriage factory, 1 sawmill and cabinet factory, a woollen factory, a bank, and 3 churches, Presb., M. E., and Bap. Pop. 551. **East Pike**, (p. o.,) on East Coy Creek, contains a Meth. church, a flouring mill, an extensive paper mill, and 50 dwellings. **Pike Five Corners**, **Griffiths Corners**, and **East Coy**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Peter Granger, Eli Griffith, Asahel Newcomb, Phineas Harvey, and Caleb Powers, all from Whitehall, N. Y.² The first church was formed Sept. 25, 1821, at Pike Village.³

SHELDON—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) March 19, 1808. Attica was taken off in 1811, and Bennington and China in 1818. Its surface is a rolling upland, 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys. Tonawanda Creek flows through the n. and several tributaries of Buffalo Creek through the w. part. **Strykersville**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner of the town. **Varysburg**,⁴ (p. o.,) in the n. e., upon Tonawanda Creek, and **Sheldon**, (p. o.,) and **North Sheldon**, (p. o.,) are small villages. **Johnsonburgh**, (p. o.,) is on the line of Orangeville. The first settlement was made in the n. part, in 1804, by Roswell Turner, agent of Phelps and Chipman, the original purchasers of the town.⁵ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Roswell Turner, by Rev. Mr. Spencer. The first church was formed at the Centre, in 1808.

WARSAW—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) March 19, 1808. Middlebury was taken off in 1812, and Gainesville in 1814. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Oatka Creek. The declivities of the hills are steep, and their summits 300 to 600 ft. above the valleys. Upon Mill Brook, a small tributary of Oatka Creek, is a perpendicular fall of 105 ft. **Warsaw**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, was incorp. April 17, 1843. It lies in the valley of Oatka Creek, at the centre of the town.⁶ Besides the co. buildings, it contains 5 churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices,⁷ 2 banks, and several important manufactories, waterworks with 250 ft. head, have been recently brought into use. Pop. of the village 1,631. **South Warsaw** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at Warsaw Village, by Elizur Webster, in 1803.⁸ The first church (Cong.) was organized July 14, 1808; Rev. John Lindsley was the first preacher. Their church edifice was built in 1817.

¹ The seminary buildings were erected in 1856, at a cost of \$9,000; they have accommodations for 300 students. This property is held by a board of trustees, and is under the patronage of the F. W. Bap. denomination.

² The first child born was Louisa, daughter of Asahel Newcomb, in Aug. 1806; the first marriage was that of Russell H. Benton and Susannah Olin, Feb. 23, 1809; and the first death was that of twin children of Phineas Harvey, in the spring of 1807. Mr. Harvey died the succeeding autumn. The first school was taught by Miss Beulah Abel, (from Washington co.,) in the summer of 1809. Eli Griffith kept the first inn, at Pike Village, in 1803, and Tilly Parker the first store, in 1810, at the same place. Eli Griffith built the first sawmill, in 1809, and the first gristmill, in 1810, a little above Pike Village.

³ There are 4 churches; 2 M. E., 1 Presb., and 1 Bap.

⁴ Named from Wm. Vary, one of the first settlers.

⁵ Mr. Turner was the father of O. Turner, Esq., author of the History of the Holland Purchase, Phelps and Gorham Purchase, &c. Among the early settlers were Robt. Carr and David Howard, in 1805; Seth Gates, Lemuel Castle, Levi Street, Marvin Brace, Stephen Welton, (from Eastern New York,) and Uriah Persons, (from Penn.,) in 1806. The more recent settlements in the town have been made mostly by German immigrants. The first child born was Chipman Phelps Turner, in 1805; the first marriage was that of Justin Loomis and Polly Rolph, in 1807; and the first death, that of David Hoard, who was killed by the falling of a limb of a tree, in 1805. The first school was taught at North Sheldon, by Polly Rolph, in 1807; the first inn was kept by Roswell Turner, in 1806; at North Sheldon. Wm. Vary built the first sawmill, in 1806; and the first gristmill, in 1806, at Varysburg.

⁶ The *Educational and Industrial Reformatory at Warsaw*,

was incorp. April 16, 1870, for the reclaiming of persons who have been convicted of first offences, the punishment of which would be imprisonment in a State Prison, for a term not exceeding 5 years. The institution was authorized to buy a site of not less than 200 acres, and erect thereon buildings for not less than 200 persons, from moneys to be raised by voluntary gifts. They were to receive such persons as might be intrusted to them at the discretion of the courts, under such rules as might be prescribed by law. The managers were to report annually to the legislature. It has not been organized.

The *Wyoming Benevolent Institute*, incorp. April 28, 1870, is intended for the support and education of indigent young persons, not organized.

⁷ *Western New Yorker*, (Repub.,) weekly. Wm. H. Merrill, Ed. Dudley & Merrill, Pubrs. Size, 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1830.

⁸ *Wyoming County Democrat*, (Dem.,) weekly. B. H. Randolph, Edr. and Pub. Size, 30 by 43 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1833.

⁹ In the same year, Wm. Webster, Shubael Morris, Amos Kinney, Elijah Cutting, and Joseph Palmer settled in the s. part of the town and Josiah Hovey in the n. part. The first settlers were mostly from New England. The first child born was Eliza Webster, in 1804; the first marriage was that of Silas C. Fargo and Catharine Whiting, and the first death, that of an infant son of Sterling Stearns, in 1804. The first death of an adult was that of Dwight Noble, in 1804. The first school was taught by Samuel McWhorter, in 1807. Elizur Webster kept the first inn, in 1809; and Absalom Green and Dan'l Show, the first store, in the same year. Solomon Morris built the first gristmill, in 1808.



WETHERSFIELD—was formed from Orangeville, April 12, 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling upland. Tonawanda, East Coy, and Wiscoy Creeks, all take their rise in this town. **Wethersfield Springs**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, contains 3 churches and 170 inhabitants. **Hermitage**, (p. o.,) on the e. border of the town, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Smiths Corners**, (Wethersfield p. o.,) is a hamlet. **North Wethersfield**, (p. o.,) is near the n. border. The first settlement was made on Lot 11, in 1810, by Lewis Hancock, Guy Morgan, and Calvin Clifford, from Jefferson co.¹ Rev. Mr. Boomer (Bap.) was the first preacher.

YATES COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Ontario, Feb. 5, 1823, and named from Joseph C. Yates, then Governor. Barrington and Starkey were added from Steuben, April 6, 1824. It is centrally distant 172 miles from Albany, and contains an area of 320 square miles. Its surface consists of a series of ridges extending n. and s., and gradually declining from a height of 2,064 feet above tide, upon the s. w. border, to a level of the undulating region near Seneca Lake. The first or most eastern of these ridges lies between Seneca and Keuka Lakes, (the latter formerly known as "Crooked Lake,") and occupies the towns of Barrington, Starkey, Milo, Torrey, and a part of Benton. The highest summit is about 900 feet above

Keuka Lake and 1,200 above Seneca. The slopes are generally gradual and the inclination uniform. The second ridge occupies the high peninsula between the two branches of Keuka Lake, and extends n. through Jerusalem, finally losing itself in the rolling upland of Benton. The s. part of this ridge is known as "Bluff Point," from its abrupt termination. It is about 700 feet above the lake. The third range lies between the inlet of the w. branch of Keuka Lake and Flint Creek, and occupies the w. part of Jerusalem, the e. part of Italy, and the s. e. part of Potter. The highest summits in the s. are 1,324 feet above the lake. A fourth ridge lies between the valleys of Flint Creek and West River, and extends n. through the w. part of Potter. A fifth range occupies that portion of Middlesex lying between West River Hollow and Canandaigua Lake. The declivities of the last two ranges are mostly very steep; and their summits are 800 to 1,000 feet above the valleys. The uplands, except in the extreme w. part, are smooth and arable to their summits. The valleys between them are wide and exceedingly fertile, and the n. part of the co. is a fine rolling region.

The lowest rocks in the co. are the upper series of the Hamilton shales, cropping out on the lower course of the Keuka Lake Outlet. Next above these, upon the same stream, appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Portage groups. The first of the three, furnishing lime, is the most valuable mineral in the co. The shales and sandstone of the Chemung group occupy the summits in the s. part of the co.; calcareous tufa is found upon Keuka Lake Outlet. The soil for the most part consists of a fine quality of gravelly loam, intermixed with clay and the disintegrated shales of the Portage group. It is well adapted to either tillage or pasture.

The principal streams in the co. are Keuka Lake Outlet, Kashong Creek, Big Stream, Rock Stream, Flint Creek, West Branch Inlet, and West River. Seneca Lake, forming the east boundary of the co., is 447 feet above tide, and Canandaigua Lake, forming part of the west

¹ John W. Parry, from Oneida co., settled at Wethersfield Springs in the fall of 1810, and built the first house at that place. The first school was taught by O. Martin. The

first gristmill was erected by James Cravath, in 1812, on East Coy Creek; and the first sawmill, by Calvin Clifford, on the same creek, in 1810.



boundary, 668 feet. Keuka Lake, also called by the Indians O-go-ya-ga, a promontory projecting into the lake, near the centre, two-thirds of it lying within the co., is 718 feet above tide and is 20 mi. in length. Its n. part is divided by Bluff Point into two branches, each less than a mile in width.

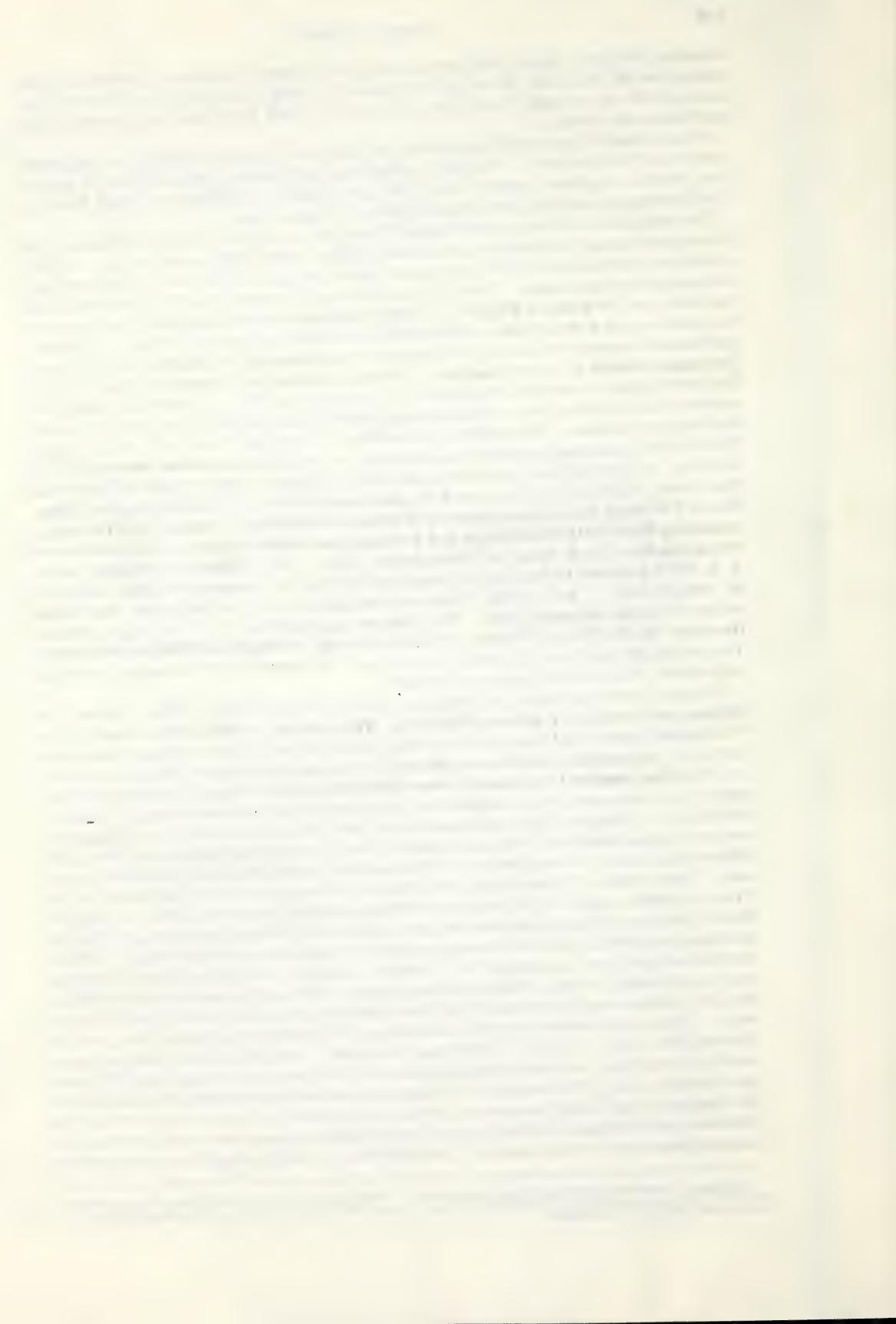
Winter wheat is largely cultivated in this co.,¹ and wool and stock raising are important branches of its agriculture. Dairying, fruit raising, and especially the cultivation of grapes, have become important interests along the lake shores, in Middlesex, on Bluff Point, in West Barrington, and Milo, and along the banks of Seneca Lake.

The county seat is located at the village of Penn Yan, on the line of Milo and Benton. The first courthouse and jail combined was erected in 1824; and in 1834 it was burned. In 1835 a new brick courthouse was built, on a public square, at a cost of \$12,000. A jail detached, was erected the same season. The latter was destroyed by fire in Feb. 1857, and was rebuilt the same year, at a cost of \$10,200. A clerk's office was erected some years previous, upon the public square with the other public buildings, near the centre of the village. The county poorhouse is located on a farm of 185 acres, valued with buildings at \$11,100, in the town of Jerusalem, about 4 mi. w. of Penn Yan. The main structure is of stone, 3 stories, 100 by 30 feet, with a lean on each side 12 feet wide. It was built in 1831. A wooden building has recently been erected in the rear 2 stories high, 30 by 60 feet, for males, and there is a small building for the insane. The buildings are reported as dilapidated and badly out of repair. The Crooked Lake Canal extends along the outlet of the lake, and enters Seneca Lake at Dresden. It opens a direct water communication with Yates co. and a part of Steuben co. The Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R., as formerly known, but now forming the Canandaigua Division of the Northern Railway of Penn., extends through the co., e. of the centre, connecting Elmira with Canandaigua and Rochester, and affording an important route for the transportation of coal from the Pennsylvania mines. The "Sodus Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R." is projected to run through the co., and preliminary measures are being taken for its construction.² The "Sodus Point and Southern R. R." is not under construction within this co. at the present time. The "Geneva and Southern R. R." is projected from Geneva to Blood's Corners, Steuben co., passing through Middlesex and Italy in this county. Yates co. is, by act of April 11, 1870, excepted out of the act of 1869 allowing municipal corporations to aid in construction of railroads.

The early history of this co. is intimately associated with the history of the "*Friends*," a religious sect founded by Jemima Wilkinson. This singular woman took the name of the "*Universal Friend*," and was regarded with reverence by her followers, among whom were persons of respectability, wealth, and influence. At a general meeting of the sect, in Conn., in 1786, it was resolved to emigrate to some unsettled region and found a colony where they might live in peace and in the undisturbed enjoyment of their religious opinions. Three of their number, (Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, and Thomas Hathaway,) were delegated to seek out a proper location. They proceeded to Penn., went up the Susquehanna River, and followed the route of General Sullivan to Seneca Lake, where they finally determined to locate. James Parker, William Potter, and Thomas Hathaway, as trustees and agents of the Friend's Society, bought 14,040 acres of the State, extending 9 miles along the west bank of Seneca Lake, east of the pre-emption line, and subsequently Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson purchased so much of Jerusalem as lies in township seven of the 2d range of Phelps and Gorham purchase. A party of 25 "*Friends*" set out by way of the Mohawk Valley to begin a settlement, in June, 1788, and located about a mile s. of the present village of Dresden, the location being determined by its close proximity to a fine waterfall on the Keuka outlet. They sowed winter wheat that fall, and in 1798 harvested the first of this grain in Western New York. In 1790, "*The Friend*" removed. The first framed house in the co. was built for her use, and is still standing in the town of Torrey on a farm of about 300 acres that belonged to her. The Society was distracted by difficulties arising from the partition of the land, and "*the Friend*" removed to Jerusalem and settled in the township purchased by Hathaway and Robinson, to which many of her disciples also emigrated, while others, who had good farms on the lake, remained. New difficulties arose here also, from a trust owner-

¹ Samples of wheat and of flour made from wheat raised in this co. have taken prizes at the World's Fairs in London, in 1851, and at New York in 1853.

² This road is expected to pass through Lyons, Geneva, Penn Yan, Wayne, Bradford, and Savous to Corning.



ship of her estate. Sarah Richards, her original trustee, died in 1793, leaving a daughter who afterwards laid claim, as her mother's heir, to the Friend's Tract, and a litigation followed which lasted from 1811 to 1828, and was finally decided in the Court of Errors 9 years after the death of the Friend, (which occurred in 1819,) and chiefly in confirmation of her title. The first gristmill in Western New York was built in 1789, by Richard Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Penn Yan. Rachel Ingraham, (aged 90,) Henry Barnes, (aged 82,) and Experience Barnes, (aged 88,) are now (March, 1870,) the only survivors of the Friend's Society.

Volunteers enlisted in this county under orders dated July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Geneva, where the 126th and 148th Regiments were formed in this year. Parts of the 33d, 188th, and 194th Vols. were also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barrington.....	1,574	1,469	1,506	216	133	198	140	313	151	207	160	231	169	204	168
Benton.....	2,462	2,400	2,422	393	156	346	159	399	183	404	137	420	162	381	174
Italy.....	1,605	2,452	1,341	246	63	206	69	236	65	224	53	246	65	151	99
Jerusalem.....	2,373	2,602	2,612	436	183	376	191	422	243	332	203	390	259	333	271
Middlesex.....	1,303	1,297	1,314	246	48	218	50	622	466	562	395	243	70	201	69
Milo.....	2,023	4,195	3,008	505	307	543	338	244	56	223	44	656	439	648	557
Penn Yan*	2,382	2,137	1,970	265	143	309	124	359	170	312	139	355	159	297	152
Potter.....	2,151	2,137	1,970	265	143	309	124	359	170	312	139	355	159	297	152
Starkey.....	2,542	2,394	2,370	370	192	362	186	410	181	392	176	413	202	368	212
Torrey.....	1,364	1,322	1,281	153	158	123	173	142	184	137	167	165	165	143	162
Total.....	20,290	19,338	19,895	3,014	1,466	2,601	1,401	3,049	1,704	2,878	1,476	3,129	1,760	2,746	1,865

* A village in towns of Milo and Benton.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN YATES COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of taxation in cents.
1859.....	208,036	\$6,749,839	\$874,284	\$7,728,481	\$7,241,74	\$5,913,19	\$5,470,28	\$12,763,99	0.54	
1860.....	207,454	6,707,770	1,029,702	\$7,860,313	\$7,293,708	7,067,00	12,526,05	\$5,470,28	22,488,73	0.65
1861.....	207,317	6,522,036	954,747	7,744,164	7,293,708	8,844,49	17,936,20	\$5,470,28	22,712,84	0.75
1862.....	206,643	6,443,354	966,057	7,409,411	8,494,038	13,701,93	46,679,30	6,350,53	33,976,15	1.18
1863.....	206,643	6,442,354	966,057	7,409,411	8,503,276	13,701,93	46,679,30	6,377,46	36,139,92	1.21
1864.....	207,256	6,392,576	1,297,253	7,809,829	8,270,856	154,569,36	22,01,12	6,203,14	37,218,85	2.65
1865.....	207,256	6,591,576	1,297,253	7,809,829	8,066,962	154,569,36	22,01,12	6,059,23	31,562,07	2.65
1866.....	207,106	6,716,963	1,035,050	7,572,929	8,127,927	33,501,11	159,444,00	6,095,95	39,115,65	2.62
1867.....	207,528	6,904,366	928,435	7,326,803	8,129,305	19,933,04	44,869,33	10,161,63	51,621,09	1.56
1868.....	205,658	6,891,573	933,448	7,815,021	8,136,001	12,603,56	31,514,02	10,171,09	47,022,37	1.12
1869.....	207,036	6,971,653	915,608	7,897,265	7,815,021	11,936,83	26,277,18	9,769,73	44,190,72	1.03
1870.....	207,836	6,971,653	915,608	7,897,265	7,837,281	11,896,83	26,277,18	7,859,98	47,424,68	1.21

BARRINGTON—was formed from Wayne, (Steuben co.,) April 6, 1822. It lies upon the e. bank of Keuka Lake, in the s. part of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high ridge, sloping gradually upward from the lake to a height of 600 to 800 ft. Big Stream flows through the s. e. corner, in a deep ravine bordered by steep declivities. From the lake the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 204,444. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	133,971	52,529	186,500
1855	155,543	51,131	206,674
1860	154,531	48,227	202,758
1865	151,061	50,953	202,014

the first time in the history of the world, the people of the United States have been called upon to make a choice between two opposite systems of government.

The one system is based upon the principles of freedom, equality, and justice; the other is based upon the principles of slavery, inequality, and injustice. The one system is based upon the principles of democracy, the other is based upon the principles of despotism.

The one system is based upon the principles of individual rights, the other is based upon the principles of collective rights. The one system is based upon the principles of personal liberty, the other is based upon the principles of personal servitude.

The one system is based upon the principles of popular government, the other is based upon the principles of aristocratic government. The one system is based upon the principles of representative government, the other is based upon the principles of absolute government.

The one system is based upon the principles of constitutional government, the other is based upon the principles of unconstitutional government. The one system is based upon the principles of law, the other is based upon the principles of arbitrary power.

The one system is based upon the principles of progress, the other is based upon the principles of stagnation. The one system is based upon the principles of civilization, the other is based upon the principles of barbarism.

The one system is based upon the principles of justice, the other is based upon the principles of injustice. The one system is based upon the principles of truth, the other is based upon the principles of falsehood.

The one system is based upon the principles of humanity, the other is based upon the principles of cruelty. The one system is based upon the principles of benevolence, the other is based upon the principles of malevolence.

The one system is based upon the principles of freedom, the other is based upon the principles of slavery. The one system is based upon the principles of equality, the other is based upon the principles of inequality. The one system is based upon the principles of justice, the other is based upon the principles of injustice.

The one system is based upon the principles of democracy, the other is based upon the principles of despotism. The one system is based upon the principles of individual rights, the other is based upon the principles of collective rights. The one system is based upon the principles of personal liberty, the other is based upon the principles of personal servitude.

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ascent is nearly uniform for 2 miles; and the summit of the ridge is rolling. **Barrington**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a small village. **Crystal Spring**, is a mineral spring at the head of Big Stream Hollow, and is acquiring reputation as a popular resort. It has large hotel accommodations. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Jacob Teebles.¹ The Rev. Jas. Osgood (Bap.) was the first preacher. There are two churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

BENTON—named from Levi Benton, the first settler, was formed from Jerusalem, Feb. 12, 1803, as “*Vernon*.” Its name was changed to “*Snell*,” April 6, 1808, and to Benton April 2, 1810. Milo was taken off in 1818, and a part of Torrey in 1851. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and gradually descending toward the n. and e. From Seneca Lake the land slopes upward for a mile, and to a height of about 300 ft., where it spreads out in a beautiful undulating region. The valley of Crooked Lake, 200 feet below the summits of the table land, extends about 1 mi. into the s. part. of the town. Keshong Creek passes through the n. e. corner. **Bellona**, (p. o.,) situated on Keshong Creek, in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches; pop. about 225; and **Benton Centre**, (p. o.,) 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **Fergusons Corners**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The village of Penn Yan lies partly within this town. There is a large agricultural implement factory in this town. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1789, by Levi Benton, from Catskill, Greene co.² The first religious services were held in the barn of Levi Benton, in 1792, and were conducted by Ezra Cole. There are now 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., and Presb.

ITALY—was formed from Naples, Feb. 15, 1815. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of three distinct ridges; each attaining an elevation of about 1,000 feet above Canandaigua Lake. These ridges are divided by the valley of Flint Creek—known as Italy Hollow—and West River Hollow. The valleys are generally narrow and bordered by steep and often precipitous sides. The summits of the ridges are broken uplands. **Italy Hill**, (p. o.,) is situated in the s. e. corner; and **Italy Hollow**, (p. o.,) on Flint Creek, south of the centre. There is one newspaper published in town.³ The first settlement in the town was made by John Mower, at West Hollow, in 1793.⁴ There are six churches in town; 2 Bap., 3 Meth. Episc., and 1 Free Meth.

JERUSALEM—was organized, Jan. 1789, and Benton was taken off in 1803. A small part of Steuben county, in the forks of the lake, was annexed, Feb. 25, 1814. It lies on the w. bank of Keuka Lake and is the central town in the co. Its surface is divided into two distinct ridges by the w. branch of the lake and its inlet. The e. ridge terminates on the south in Bluff Point, a promontory, 8 mi. in extent, lying between the two branches of Keuka Lake; and it extends on the n. into the town of Benton. It is about 400 feet high and 1½ to 2 miles wide, and is bordered by steep declivities. The continuity of this ridge is broken by a remarkable depression extending from the head of the w. branch of Keuka Lake east to the east branch. The highest point in this valley is about 70 feet above the lake. The ridge on the w. rises gradually for 3 or 4 mi. and attains a height of about 700 feet above the lake, where the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. **Branchport**, (p. o.,) situated at the head of the w. branch of Keuka Lake, was incorp. in the fall of 1869, and contains five churches and about 100 dwellings. **Kinneys Corners**, (Bluff Point p. o.,) is situated in the e. part of the town; **Shermans Hollow**, (p. o.,) is in the n. w. part, 5 mi. from Penn Yan. **Yatesville**, (p. o.,) is near the north line. The first settlement was made

¹The next settlers were Thomas Bronson, from Conn.; Wm. Coolbaugh, from N. J.; Jonathan Davis, William Ovenshine, Oliver Parker, Matthew Knapp, Joseph Fenton, John Kriss, and Henry Spy. The first school was taught by A. C. West, in 1810. Jacob Teebles kept the first tavern in 1804, on the Bath Road; and Elijah Townsend, the first store. John Carr erected the first gristmill, and William Cummins the first sawmill.

²T. Spencer settled at Bellona in 1790; George Wheeler, Robert Chisom, Jas. Scofield, Otto Barden, and Daniel Brown in 1791; and Ezra Cole, Eliphabet Hull, and Samuel and Cyrus Buell, with their families, in 1792. The first birth was that of Matilda Buell, in Sept. 1792; the first marriage, that of Thos. Barden and Olive Benton, in 1791; and the first deaths, those of Ephraim and Samuel Wheeler, who both died in the fall of 1792. The first sawmill was built by Dr. Caleb Benton, in 1790, at Bellona. The first store was kept by Luther Benton and James Stoddard,

In 1793, and the first inn by Ezra Cole, in 1800. John Coates taught the first school, at Benton Centre, in the winter of 1794. The first town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Brown.

³The *Sentinel*; monthly; Emmett M. Smith, ed. Size 13 by 20. Terms, 50 cts.

⁴Josiah Bradish, Seth Sprague, Fisher and Isaac Whitney, Wm. Dunton, Edward Low, Wm. Clark, Archibald Armstrong, Card Knowles, John Armstrong, Morris and Hastings, settled in 1791 and '95, and Nathan Scott and Andrew Robison in 1793. The first birth was that of Polly Moyer, in Oct. 1793; and a child of Mr. Moyer was the first that died. The first marriage was that of Jabez McCaffey and Nancy Torrey. Nancy Torrey taught the first school, in 1803, at West Hollow. Elias Lee kept the first tavern, at the same place, in 1806; Abraham Maxfield the first store, at Italy Hollow; Asahel Stone, jr., erected the first saw and grist mill, at the same place, at an early date



by Jemima Wilkinson, in 1789.¹ In that year crops of wheat were harvested in the town, and a mill was erected that made flour the same season. The first, and for a long time the only, religious services in town were conducted by Jemima, at her own house. There are 5 churches in town; Meth., Bap., Presb., Episc., and Universalist at Branchport, and a Meth. at Kinney's Corners.

MIDDLESEX—was formed in 1789, as “*Augusta*.²” Its name was changed, April 6, 1808. Potter was taken off in 1832, and a part was annexed to Potter in 1856. It is the n. w. corner town, lying upon the e. bank of Canandaigua Lake. Its surface consists chiefly of high ridges separated by narrow valleys. The summits are 500 to 600 feet above the lake. The valley of West River divides the ridges, and the valley of a small stream known as Boat Brook divides the w. ridge into two peaks, the n. of which is known as “Bare Hill.” Near Federal Hollow, a mile from Rushville, is a gas spring. **Middlesex Centre**, (Middlesex p. o.) contains 3 churches, and about 25 dwellings. **Overackers Corners**, is a hamlet. **Vine Valley**, (p. o.) is on the border of Canandaigua Lake. The first settlement was made in 1789. Judge Potter, one of the surveyors of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, was the original purchaser of the town, and took an active part in its first settlement.³ Many of the first settlers were adherents of Jemima Wilkinson; for a considerable time there was no other religious association in the town.

MILO—was formed from Benton, March 6, 1818. A part of Torrey was taken off in 1851. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Seneca and Keuka Lakes. Its surface rises from Seneca Lake in a gradual slope for 3 mi., where it attains an elevation of about 500 ft. From this summit the land spreads out into an undulating region, gradually declining on the w. and n. to the valley of Keuka Lake. **Penn Yan**,⁴ (p. o.) the county seat, was incorp. April 27, 1833, and the laws relating to it were consolidated in 1864. It is situated at the foot of Keuka Lake, and is an important station on the Canandaigua Division of the Northern Railway of Penn. Two daily steamers connects it with Hammondsport, at the head of the lake. It contains 5 churches, an academy, union school, incorp. in 1857, 3 newspaper establishments,⁵ and two banking houses. Pop. 3,206; 3,003 in Milo; 203 in Benton. **Milo Centre**, (p. o.) contains 175 inhabitants; and **Himrods Corners**, (Milo p. o.) about 150. There are 77 manufactories of various kinds in town of which a large stave and barrel factory, a threshing machine factory, etc., are in Penn Yan. Penn Yan, Milo Centre, and Himrods, are stations on the N. C. Railway. The first settlement was commenced in the n. part, by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, from R. Island, in 1789.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Jemima Wilkinson. There are now 8 churches in town.⁶

POTTER—named from Arnold Potter, proprietor and early settler, was formed from Middlesex, April 26, 1832, and part of Middlesex was annexed Dec. 18, 1856. It lies near the centre of the n. border of the co. Its surface is hilly in the s. w., and rolling in the centre and n. Flint Creek, the principal stream, flows northerly through near the centre of the town. A swamp of 1 to 1½ mi. wide extends along its course for 8 mi. n. of Potter Centre. **Rushville**, (p. o.) is partly in Gorham, Ontario co., but principally in the n. w. part of this town. **Yatesville**, is on the s. line. **Potter Centre**, (Potter p. o.) contains about 30 houses. **Woak**, is a p. o. on the line of Benton. Settlement was begun in 1788, by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. The most prominent among them were Wm.

¹ The first settlers were Thomas Hathaway and Daniel Brown. In 1759, Jemima, “*The Universal Friend*,” as she was called, entered the town with a large retinue, among whom were Sarah Richards and Rachael Malin, her two “*Provinces*,” Isaac Kinney, Solomon Ingraham, Samuel Doolittle, and Wm. Sanford, as part of her family, all from Rhode Island. They all lived with Jemima in the house previously erected for her—the first frame house built in Western New York. The first gristmill was built by Richard Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, 2½ mi. from Penn Yan. David Wagener opened the first public house, at the same place; Daniel Brown built the first sawmill, north of Branchport; and John Noyes taught the first school, in 1754.

² Among the first settlers were Michael Pierce, John Walford, Jabez French, John Blair, James Lewis, and John McNear, all from R. Island. Wm. Bassett taught the first school, in 1756; Jesse Gilbert kept the first tavern, near Rushville, and Nelson Wilder, the first store. John Walford, jr., built the first sawmill.

³ “Penn Yan,” at first a title of derision, the first settlers being Pennsylvanians and Yankees, was finally adopted

after one or two attempts to change it, with the last letter dropped, as now spelled.

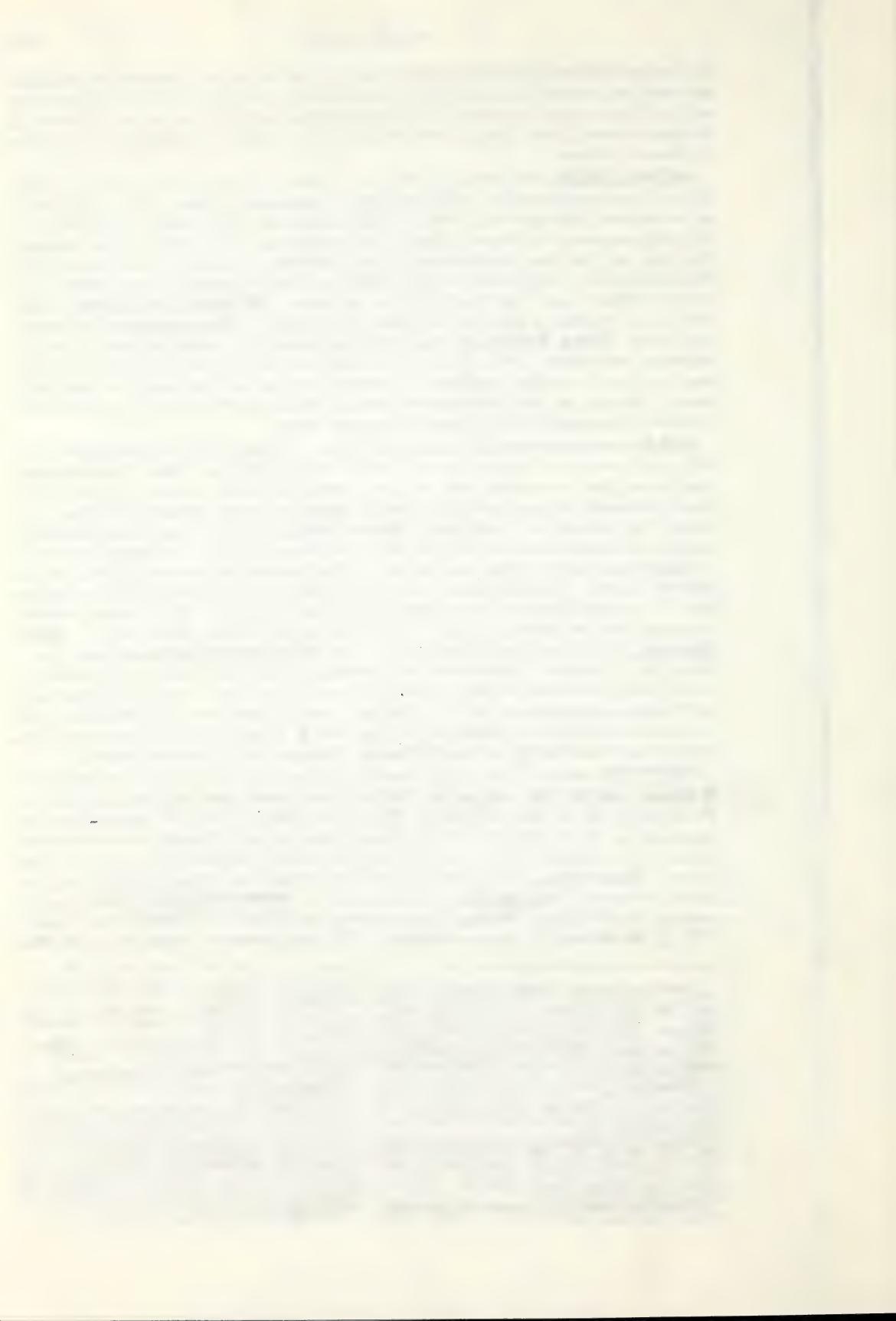
⁴ *Penn Yan Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly; Eli McCormell, ed. and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Commenced in 1817.

The Yates County Chronicle, (Rep.) weekly. Stafford C. Cleveland, publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun as *The Yates Republican*, in 1823.

The Penn Yan Express, (Rep.) weekly; George A. D. Bridgman, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1896.

⁵ The first settlers were Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, Thomas Lee, Isaac Nichols, Mary Gardner, and her sons, Abner and George, Silas Spaulding, Samuel Costner, Joshua Andrews, Richard Henderson, Michael Davis, Jas. Parker, John Lawrence, Stephen Card, Samuel Hartwell, Lawrence Townsend, John and Peter Briggs, John Supplee, Elijah and Micajah Brown, David Wagener, and Adam Hunt and his sons, Abel and Silas. One of the first births was that of John Supplee, in 1793. Lawrence Townsend kept the first tavern, and John Lawrence the first store.

⁶ Three Bap., 2 Meth., 1 Presb., 1 Prot. Ep.



Potter and his sons William, Arnold, Simeon, and Edward, who had purchased the whole township.¹ Rev. Mr. Haskill was the first settled preacher, in 1796.

STARKEY—named from John Starkey, one of the first settlers, was formed from Reading, (Schuyler co.,) April 6, 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a gradual slope from the bluffs which border upon Seneca Lake to the w. border of the town, where it attains an elevation of about 700 ft. The bluffs upon the lake in the s. half of the town are 100 to 200 ft. high and nearly perpendicular. In the s. part, a ridge breaks the uniformity of the slopes near the centre. Big Stream and Rock Stream flow into Seneca Lake, falling several hundred ft. in their course. **Dundee**, (p. o.,) incorp. June 26, 1848, situated on Big Stream, in the w. part, contains 4 churches, the Dundee academy, a bank, and a newspaper office.² **Eddytown**, (p. o.,) contains a church and the Starkey seminary.³ **Rock Stream**, (p. o.,) and **Starkey** (p. o.,) **Glenara**, (p. o.,) **Shannons Corners**, and **Starkey Corners**, are small places. **Big Stream**, is a station on the N. C. Railway, 3 mi. from Starkey. Settlement began in 1800.⁴ Rev. Mr. Clark conducted the first religious services, in 1808.

TORREY—named from Henry Torrey, was formed from Benton and Milo, Nov. 11, 1851. It lies upon the e. border of the co., on the shore of Seneca Lake. Its surface consists of a slope rising from the lake to the w. borders, to an elevation of 400 to 500 ft. Keuka Lake Outlet flows through a deep, narrow, and rocky valley. Its whole fall from Keuka to Seneca Lake is 271 ft. **West Dresden**,⁵ (p. o.,) is located on Seneca Lake, at the terminus of Crooked-Lake Canal. It is a landing for the Seneca Lake steamers. The town was settled by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, mostly from New England, in 1788.⁶ Jemima was the first preacher.

¹ Rouse Perry, and Benj., Jesse and Joshua Brown came with the Potters and settled in the e. part of the town. They were followed by Elias Gilbert, Jabez French, Abram, Isaac, and Jacob Lane, Francis and Peleg Briggs, Jr., Edward Craft, Amaziah Keyes, M. Sheffield, David Southerland, Nathan and Calvin Loomis, Abial Thomas, and Geo. Green. The first birth was that of Joshua Briggs; the first marriage, that of Amaziah Keyes and a daughter of Major C. Craft, in 1795; and the first death, that of James Lewis, in 1796. Arnold Potter built the first saw and grist mill, in 1792. The first public house was opened in 1792, by Elias Gilbert, and the first store in 1801, by John Griffin.

² *The Dundee Record*, (weekly.) James M. Wescott, pub. Size, 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$2. Established in 1844.

³ The seminary building is a 3 story brick edifice. The school is under the control of the Christian denomination. The Christian Biblical Institute at this place was incorp. April 16, 1868, and empowered to grant diplomas like other theological schools in the State.

⁴ William Eddy, Archibald Ellis, — Jacobs, Matthew Royce, — Gustin, Abner Hurd, and his son Gen. Timothy Hurd, were among the first settlers. Andrew Harrison kept the first inn, at Eddytown, in 1805; and Harvey Smith the first store, at the same place, in 1809. The first saw-mill was built by Timothy Hurd, in 1807. Rhoda Royce taught the first school, in 1809.

⁵ Usually called "Dresden."

⁶ The first settlers were Asahel Stone, and Abel, Elma-than and Jonathan Botsford, Benedict Robinson, Thos. Hathaway, Jedediah Holmes, Elisha Luther, David Fish, James Brown, Robert Buckley, and Eliphilaet Norris. The first marriage was that of Benedict Robinson and Susannah Brown, Sept. 1, 1792; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jedediah Holmes, in 1793. Thomas Hathaway kept the first inn, in 1790; and Eliphilaet Norris the first store, in 1792. The first mills were built by Charles Williamson, in 1795.

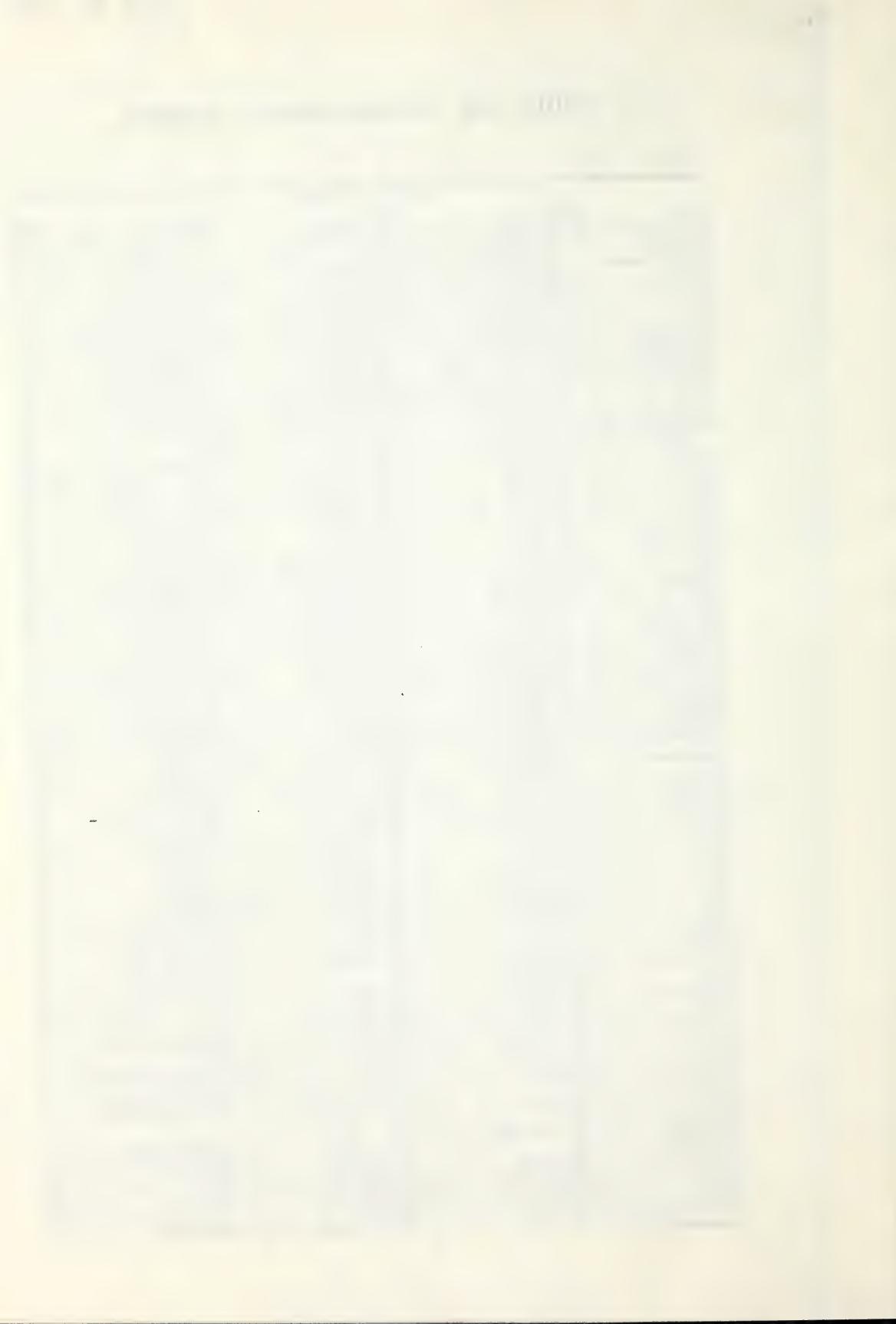
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INDEX OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—co. county; cr. creek; l. lake; lo. locality or place; mt. mountain; (obs.) obsolete names; p. o. post office; r. river; t. town.

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