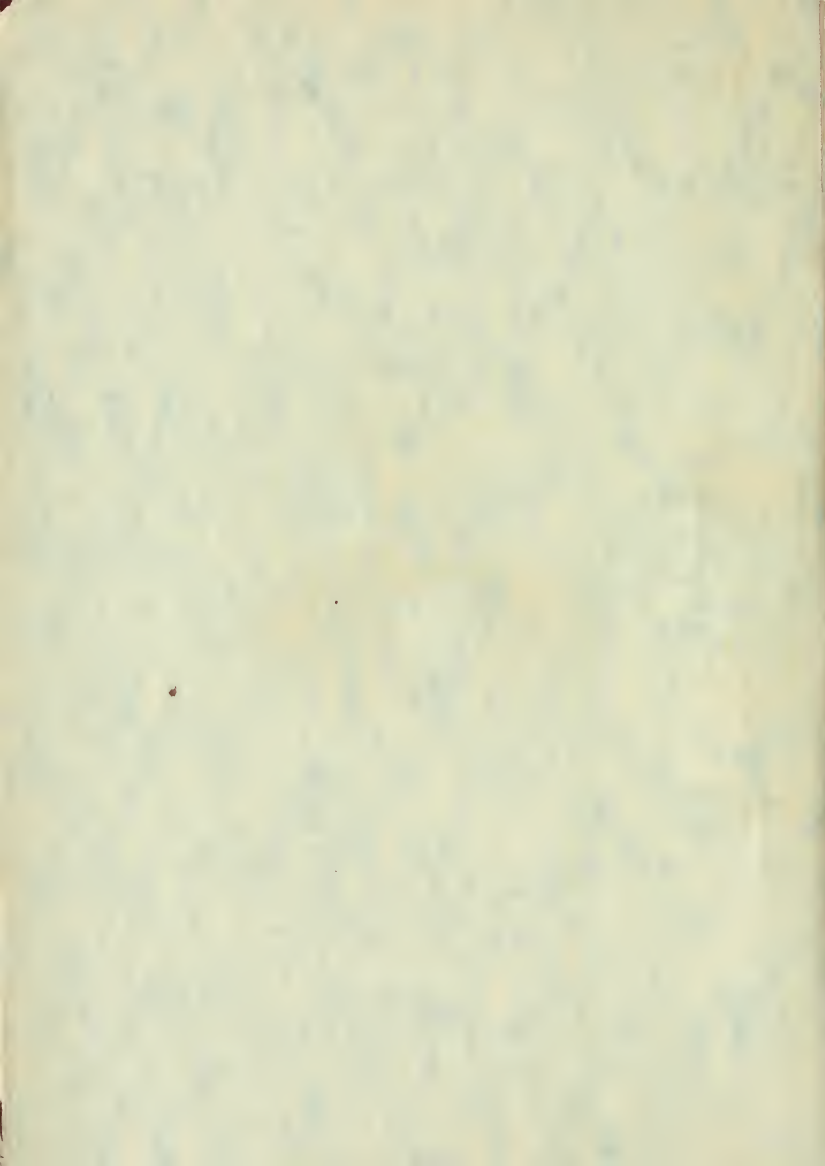


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HISTORY
OF
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY
NEW YORK
AND ITS PEOPLE

JOHN P. DOWNS
Editor-in-Charge

and

FENWICK Y. HEDLEY
Editor-in-Chief

Assisted by a large corps of Sub-editors and
Advisory Board

VOLUME I

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R. E. Stanton

FOREWORD



IN PRESENTING this "History of Chautauqua County, New York, and Its People," the publishers desire to express their grateful appreciation of the labor and other assistance of a large and highly capable corps of editors and advisors. It is primarily founded upon the life work of the late lamented Obed Edson, without a peer as a local historian, and who gave to it his hearty encouragement and assistance, and whose very last contribution to the annals of the region he loved so well is contained in the Political Chapter.

The work is particularly rich in historical contributions specially written for it by masters of their subjects. Among these writers are such capable authorities as Mr. Albert S. Price, Dr. Rovillus R. Rogers, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Faust, U. S. N., Messrs. Frederick P. Hall, Edward L. Allen, Theodore A. Case, Gilden R. Broadberry, Clare A. Pickard, Richard H. Heppell, Arthur E. Bestor, Frederick R. Darling, William B. Blaisdell, Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, Messrs. Benjamin S. Dean, T. Henry Black, Jay T. Badgley, C. W. Herrick, Dr. William E. Goucher, Messrs. Marvin L. Clapp, Lathrop L. Hanchett, C. W. Herrick, John W. Spencer, Dr. C. E. Welch, Messrs. Charles A. Okerlind, Ernest Cawcroft, W. H. Proudfit, W. A. Bradshaw, John B. Shaw, John C. Mason, Patrick S. Guinnane; Mesdames Lucy Norton Shankland, Lona D. Brown, Olive E. R. Schendler and Clara Watson; Misses Lucia Tiffany Henderson, Carlina M. Monchow, Jane C. Banks.

To all the above-named the publishers make grateful acknowledgments, as well as to a goodly array of authorities who afforded to Mr. John P. Downs, our staff writer in charge, valuable data and information. Among these are Major Edgar P. Putnam and Norman R. Thompson on Early Wars and the Civil War; Mr. V. A. Hatch on the Spanish War; Dr. William M. Bemus on Medical History; Mr. Arthur W. Swan on the Knights of Pythias; Mr. B. R. Barton on Steamboating; Miss Anna Crissey on the Y. W. C. A.; Mr. Francis B. Brewer on the Westfield Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. J. W. Mason and other ladies on Women's Clubs; Mrs. Margaret Prather on the Political Equality Movement; Mr. A. A. Van Vleck on the Patrons of Husbandry; Dr. John J. Mahoney on the Roman Catholic Church; Miss Mary M. Woods, on Daughters of Isabella; Young Men's Christian Association, H. E. V. Porter; Revolutionary Soldiers, Mrs. Lucy N. Shankland; Sons of Veterans, Mr. Marvin L. Clapp; Judge Arthur B. Ottaway and Mr. Frank H. Mott on the Bench and Bar; Mr. Frank H. Mott on Public Utilities; and Mr. F. W. Bullock on Electric Service.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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Note—The above reached the publishers too late for proper place in Military History.





LANDING OF DE CELORON AT BARCELONA

CHAPTER I.

Geography—Topography—Geology—Climatology.

Still, as I view each wellknown scene,
Think what is now, and what hath been,
Seems as to me, of all bereft,
Sole friends thy woods and streams are left.

Besides its honorable history, Chautauqua has much in other respects to endear it to its people. Its physical characteristics, the beauty of its scenery, its size and its situation are such as to justify the pride of its citizens.

It is the extreme western county of New York. It is bounded on the south by Pennsylvania, on the forty-second parallel of latitude; east by Cattaraugus, on the line between the ninth and tenth ranges of townships; north-east by Erie county at the Cattaraugus creek, and a line extending northwest from its mouth to a point in Lake Erie in the boundary line between the United States and the British Dominions; northerly by that line which extends along the middle of Lake Erie; west by Pennsylvania, on a meridian drawn through the western extremity of Lake Ontario south to a monument erected by the States of New York and Pennsylvania in the forty-second parallel of north latitude. The western boundary extends on this meridian about 22 miles in Lake Erie, and 18 miles, 3493 feet south thereof; its southern boundary extends 36 miles, 473 feet; its eastern, 37½ miles; its northeastern boundary along Cattaraugus creek four miles; its shore line upon the lake extends about forty miles.

The area of the county, exclusive of Lake Erie, is about 1100 square miles, of which about twenty square miles are included in Chautauqua Lake, six hundred acres in the Cassadaga Lakes, three hundred in Bear Lake, five hundred in Findley Lake, and one thousand acres in the smaller lakes, ponds and streams. This county is larger than the State of Rhode Island, and greater in extent than many of the most famous of the ancient States of Greece, and the smaller of the German States. Although it forms a part of an eastern State, the northern portion lies in the basin of the Great Lakes, and the southern in the valley of the Mississippi. It borders on Lake Erie, not far from the great Falls of Niagara. Politically it belongs to the East, but lying partly in the basin of the Great Lakes and partly in the valley of the Mississippi, it partakes of the spirit of the West. Aside from those that have

great cities within their borders, it is the foremost county of the Empire State. With the products of the dairy and the fruits of the vine, and a near market in a great metropolis, its future is assured. Since its organization as a county its boundaries have never been changed.

A wide belt of grass-covered hills extends from its eastern boundary southwesterly to Pennsylvania, forming the watershed which divides its waters that flow north into Lake Erie from those that flow south into the Mississippi. The steepest side of this watershed is presented to the north towards Lake Erie, where the hills fall away in a rapid but not precipitous descent to the lower lands that border it. This side of the watershed extends in an irregular line northeasterly and southwesterly, from two to five miles from the shore. From the foot of these hills northward is an undulating region gradually descending towards the lake, where it terminates in a bluff of the average height of twenty feet above it.

Lake Erie is five hundred seventy-three feet above the sea level. No part of the county is less than that height, while the hills of the watershed rise generally from one thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the lake, sometimes over two thousand feet above the ocean. From these hills a fine and extended view is afforded. To the north lie the rich and cultivated lands that border the lake, and broad and well-trained vineyards form the principal feature of the landscape. In some parts these vineyards extend from the shore southward across the lower lands, and nearly up the northern slope of the hills. Beyond this, is spread the wide expanse of Lake Erie, so distant that its waves fade from sight and it appears as smooth and blue as if painted on canvas. As seen from the hills in summer nothing relieves the monotonous blue of the lake but the long black lines of smoke from the steamers and the snow-white sails of the lake craft that thickly speck its surface. Beyond the lake, forty miles away, the Canadian dominions are dimly visible from Long Point to the historic ruins of Fort Erie.

The north face of the watershed, which extends southwesterly through the northern part

of the county, parallel to Lake Erie, is deeply furrowed into a series of narrow gulfs which conduct the water from the high lands to Lake Erie. Corresponding depressions extend southward from the summit of the watershed through which the waters flow on that side to the Allegheny. Between these depressions on the south side of the watershed the land rises into elevations which the waters have seamed and scored transversely into chains of hills. These hills generally slightly decrease in altitude as they extend southward. The depressions or troughs in the south side of the watershed are often deep and long; they widen into valleys and form important features in the landscape in Southern Chautauqua. These valleys are all about the same level and generally about seven hundred feet above Lake Erie. They slightly descend as they extend towards the southeastern part of the county. There they merge together and form the broad valley of the Conewango. At the northern termination of each are one or more lakes and ponds. The principal streams of the county that flow southward to the Mississippi have their origin in these lakes. The lakes all lie very near the north face of the Ridge, and but little labor would be required to turn their waters northward into Lake Erie. The land that separates the waters that flow south into Chautauqua Lake from those that flow north into Lake Erie is but twelve feet higher than the surface of the former lake. The land between the Cassadaga Lake and the head waters of the Canadaway has so little elevation that many years ago a few men in a short time cut a channel from the head of the lake a few rods long and sufficiently deep to permit its waters to flow into a tributary of the Canadaway. Had not these men been immediately restrained by an injunction, the waters of the Cassadaga would have been diverted from their course and what was intended for the Mississippi would have been given to the St. Lawrence.

The evidence afforded by the science of geology proves that long before that era of time known as the Glacial Period, the streams that traversed these valleys, instead of discharging southward into the Allegheny, flowed northward into Lake Erie; that an extensive area (comprising 4000 square miles), including most of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and a part of Allegany counties in New York, and the greater portions of Warren, McKean and Potter counties in Pennsylvania, known to geologists as the Chautauqua Basin, was drained into Lake Erie through what were once deep chasms or gorges, some of which are now

occupied by the valleys of the Conewango, Cassadaga, and Chautauqua Lake. When came the Ice Period, a great glacier spread over the eastern part of North America. It put forth immense tongues which increased in magnitude and moved southward as the cold increased. During long eras of time, the cold grew more and more intense until its maximum was reached, and then the glacier invaded regions further and still further south. No longer confined to river channels and mountain gorges, it scaled hills and ridges. A grand *mer de glace* filled Lake Erie and pushed against the base of the ridge bounding the basin of that lake on the south; it forced its way into the gorges at the mouths of the streams of Western New York and Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio, that discharged their waters northward into Lake Erie. As it ascended the chasms of the Cattaraugus, Silver and Walnut creeks, and of the Cassadaga and Chautauqua lakes, it carried away their rough sides, deeply filling their channels with an earthy mass. It scaled the dividing ridge and climbed to the tops of the highest hills of the county, paring away their summits, spreading deeply over highland and lowland an unbroken sheet of loose material called drift, moulding the surface of the county into its present shapes. Before the glaciers came to widen and partly fill the valleys, to carve the hills into their present graceful forms, the county had a bold and savage appearance, the hills were higher and more rugged, the valleys were deep chasms walled by steep and rocky sides.

During the Glacial Period there had been a continuous upward movement of the crust of this part of the earth, which contributed to produce the intense cold of the Ice Period. A period of depression now began which is called the Champlain Period. This movement of the earth's crust was accompanied by a raising of the temperature until the climate became far milder than it is now, and caused the great glacier that covered our county to disappear.

By reason of the melting of the glacier, and the falling of great rains and the lowering of the sources of the streams and rivers, retarding their flow, great lakes and crooked streams were formed in all parts of North America during the era that followed the Glacial Period, which geologists call the Champlain Period. The portals of the chasms through which the waters of Chautauqua County Basin were discharged northward through the Ridge towards Lake Erie, point where the highlands began their most precipitous northward descent, were

choked with drift and clay brought by the glaciers, to a depth of hundreds of feet. The valleys that had been formed during the Ice Period were slightly tilted southward and their water currents reversed and caused to flow towards the Mississippi. The terminal moraine that fringed the border of the great glacier near the Pennsylvania line dammed the waters that had been turned southward, causing an extensive and irregular lake for a while to extend like the fingers of a hand up the valleys of the Conewango, Cassadaga, Bear creek, and other valleys in Chautauqua county, the evidence of which exists in the fine assorted material, fresh water deposits and beds of marl that are found there. During this period the climate of Chautauqua county was far warmer than it is now. Tropical animals then existed here, but of species differing from those now living. The mastodon and the North American elephant frequented the shores of the lakes that covered the larger valleys of our county and its bordering marshes. Their teeth have been found in the valley of the Cassadaga and in other principal valleys of the county. In August, 1871, portions of a gigantic mastodon were found one mile north of Jamestown, which have been preserved in the Museum of the Jamestown High School. During the Chautauqua County Centennial in 1902, the bones of many of these animals were exhumed in the village of Westfield.

During the Champlain Period, the county was fitted for the growth of the cypress, and semi-tropical vegetation also, relics of which still linger to some extent between the Ridge and Lake Erie, the peculiar conditions there, and its milder climate, favoring their perpetuation. These southern species are represented by magnolias, the cucumber, the white wood or tulip tree, and also by the honey locust and wild grape vine, and other growths natural to warmer climes. The trees that then formed the forests of our county were little like those that the first settlers found here. The twigs in the stomach of the Jamestown mastodon were found to belong to a species of spruce which then, undoubtedly, grew here plentifully, but is now not known to exist.

Since then, there has been a succession of trees. The first settlers found a dense forest of evergreen, pine and hemlock in the whole of the four southeastern townships. The hemlocks also extended over the rocky ridges and along the stony sides of the ravines of the smaller streams. The hills and higher lands were heavily timbered with deciduous trees, principally beech, maple, chestnut and oak.

The early settlers found relics of an ancient and majestic pine forest that once had densely covered the hills, at last had yielded the ground to the maple and beech, and was now struggling with the hemlock and black ash in the valleys below.

In the era following the Champlain Period, this part of the continent became more elevated, which caused a more rapid flow of the waters. Slowly the outlet of the irregular lake that extended over the southern part of our county was worn away, the waters lowered, and the basin covered with miry swamps and shallow ponds. At length it was fully drained, save a few little lakes that lay at its furthest borders.

The processes of nature have gracefully rounded the hills of our county, smoothed and shaped its valleys and clothed them with a forest of beautiful foliage. Now it would seem that the work of creation is complete, and our county finished and ready for man. But the work of creation is never complete; we see species of animal and vegetable life succeeding each other in a regular system of progress from the lower to the higher, commencing with the coral and simplest sea plants, rising until now we have man and the highest ranks of vegetable life. The work of creation is ever going on.

It is, however, the present landscape of Chautauqua county that interests us now. In the wide valley that extends along the eastern borders of the county, flows the Conewango, the principal stream of Chautauqua. The Indian whose trails once threaded its valley, pronounced it "Ga-no-wun-go," meaning "in the rapids." It empties into the Allegheny, and has its source in two lakes that lie close to the northern verge of the Ridge, called Mud and East Mud lakes. In the deep wide valley of the central part of the county flows the Cassadaga, called by the Senecas Gus-da-go. This stream has its source in a cluster of little lakes that also sparkle near the northern declivity of the highlands. Upon their shores is situated Lily Dale, "City of Light," the famous summer resort of the Spiritualists. Bear creek flows through another valley into the Cassadaga. Its source is a pleasant sheet of water called Bear Lake, which also lies very near the northern verge of the Ridge.

In the valley next west of Bear and Cassadaga valleys, and extending in the same direction from the northern face of the Ridge, is that depression in which lies Chautauqua Lake, the largest body of water within the limits of the county, and one of the most beautiful in the State. In this notch, cut so deeply across

the hills, gleam its bright waters—a paradox among lakes. Poised in the crest of the highland, where the sky is only reflected in its crystal depths, it is so near Lake Erie that we expect to see its waters pour down the steep declivity to join it, and finally meet the sea upon the cold and barren coast of Labrador. Instead of this, we find them running southward, and, after a long and sinuous journey of over twenty-five hundred miles, flowing consecutively through the Chadakoin, Cassadaga, Conewango, Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi, to mingle at last with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi river seems to stretch forth an arm far beyond its own great valley to receive the pure water of this highland lake.

The hills that rise to the westward of the valley in which lies Chautauqua Lake divide the waters flowing into this lake from those that flow into the Brokenstraw and French creeks. These are important tributaries of the Allegheny. Findley Lake, the second in size in the county, lies farther from the northern face of the ridge, and at a higher altitude than the others, and discharges its waters into a tributary of French creek. Two islands adorn this lake and like the others it is filled with pure water and surrounded by pleasant shores. It is also, like Chautauqua and Cassadaga Lakes, the seat of a popular summer resort.

The streams in the northern part of the county are generally shorter and have less volume than those in the southern part. Among them are the Twenty Mile, Chautauqua and Canadaway creeks; Walnut creek, and Silver creek, called by the Indians Ga-a-nun-da-ta (a mountain leveled down), have their sources in opposite sides of the Conewango Valley and unite at the village of Silver creek. Cattaraugus, formerly pronounced Ga-da-ges-go and also Ga-hun-da, from which word Gowanda is evidently derived (meaning fetid banks, or stinking waters), flows along the border of the county. It is much the largest stream that here empties into Lake Erie. It is also the longest water course of the county, being over fifty miles in length. No other stream in the county flows into Lake Erie from beyond the highlands that form the watershed. The Cattaraugus rises in Cattaraugus county, follows a deep depression among the hills, and passes beyond the Ridge into Lake Erie. At Gowanda, thirteen miles from Lake Erie, it is but four miles east of the headwaters of the Conewango, and yet according to the railroad survey, its surface is six hundred feet below

them, and but two hundred feet above Lake Erie.

Beneath the sand, gravel and loose material brought by the glacier, called drift, which everywhere covers the whole surface of Chautauqua county, lie the ancient rocks that form its foundation. These formations belong to the Devonian Age, or Age of Fishes. They contain within themselves a faithful record of the earth's history during millions of years, a record which, when rightly understood, is found never false. The history that we read from these rocks tells us of the progress of life, the great cataclysms and the wonderful changes that have occurred in the ages of time during which they were formed.

The rocks that immediately underlie the drift in Chautauqua county belong to the Chemung Period of the Devonian Age. The character of the shells and fossil seaweeds found in them relate the circumstances of their creation. They inform us that the county, during the Chemung Period, was usually covered by a shallow sea of muddy waters spread over great sand flats and salt meadows, swept by waves and tidal currents. The Chemung Period is made up of two epochs, the Portage and the Chemung. The rocks of the Portage are the oldest, and lie beneath those of the Chemung. As all the strata that underlie Chautauqua county incline to the south, the rocks of the Portage Group come to the surface and form the bed rock in the northern part of the county. Their exposure extends high up the northern face of the ridge. They are best observed along Lake Erie, where they form the high perpendicular bluffs that frown along its shores. Along the beds and sides of the channel worn by the Canadaway creek through the hills of Arkwright and along its west branch, these rocks may be seen to advantage. Along the banks and beds of Silver and Walnut creeks and along the Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Little Chautauqua and Twenty Mile creeks, and at various places in the northern part of the county where smaller streams have removed the drift from the surface and exposed the underlying rocks, they are well displayed.

Above the Portage, formations coming to the surface in the southern part of the county lie the rocks of the Chemung Epoch. They are exposed to view along the streams and in the ravines of the southern part of the county, and are best seen along the upper waters of Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua creeks, the outlet of Chautauqua Lake at Dexterville, a part

of Twenty Mile creek, and at points along the Cassadaga and Conewango creeks, and along the banks of their tributaries. There are many fossil shells and seaweeds in the rocks of the Chemung Epoch. Of the multitude of species peopling the waters in the Portage and Chemung Periods, they are all of ancient forms of life, and none has survived to the present time.

The streams that flow northward from the highlands have worn deep channels in these foundation rocks, which along the northern face of the Ridge are known as the Portage Shales. The east branch of the Canadaway near the western boundary of Arkwright flows through a deep, wide chasm, where its waters have cut in the rocks a still deeper but narrow channel. Here the bed of the stream is more than three hundred feet lower than the banks on either side. Concealed beneath the dense foliage of the trees are several fine cascades. But few, even of those living, have visited this beautiful glen, and some who have lived long in its populated vicinity do not even know that such wild waterfalls exist so near them. Hemlocks grow in profusion in and along the basin of this stream and along its upper waters. From this fact the stream derives its Indian name "Ga-na-da-wa-ow," "running through the hemlocks." The waterfalls, deep gorges and wild scenery of the east, and also of the west branch of the Canadaway are characteristic of all the streams that flow through the soft shales of the Portage formation. Chautauqua and Twenty Mile creeks are especially interesting in this respect. From the side of the canyon in which flows the Chautauqua, and not far from the main highway between Mayville and Westfield, a spur of shaly rock projects at right angles for many rods into the gorge and slopes gradually from a great height at the brink of the canyon to the level of the stream. The sides of this ridge are very steep and the top is very narrow, not wider than a footpath, and is used as such to descend into the gorge. A similar ridge occurs near one of the principal falls of the Canadaway and a number of others known as "hog's backs" occur near several other streams flowing through the Portage Rocks.

At Panama and on the tops of the highest hills remain fragments of conglomerate rocks, formed in the last part of the Chemung or early in the succeeding or Catskill Period, but which are partly torn away by the action of glaciers, and mingled with the drift, they here having partly formed the surface rock during the Ice Period. This formation and the underlying

sandstone is called the Salamanca and Panama Conglomerate. It constitutes the last stratified formation in the county. It is a shore formation made as the rocks of the Devonian Age began to appear above the surface of an ancient ocean that spread its waters there. A mass of pebbles, fine gravel and sand had gathered on the northerly shore of this vast Paleozoic Sea that once extended indefinitely southward and for time inconceivable had heaved its billows there. The gravel and pebbles were brought into this ocean by rivers and streams, and then were washed shoreward by the surf and tide, and again seaward by the reffluent waves, smoothing and rounding pebbles of quartz and producing the collection and arrangement of material that make up the Panama Conglomerate. It here probably constituted the last contribution made by the sea to the continent of North America before it became dry land. Time cemented the pebbles, gravel and sand, into a hard and solid mass. The great openings that now appear in these rocks, dividing them into blocks as at Panama in Chautauqua county and Rock City in Cattaraugus county, are not the result of upheavals, but probably the quiet work of frost and ice, aided by the weight of the rocks—a silent process, imperceptibly going on, during that almost immeasurable period that has lapsed since the Devonian Age, slowly opening and widening these fissures into passages so that they have come to resemble the streets and avenues of a city.

The time that elapsed after the formation of these conglomerates is not represented by any stratified rocks in Chautauqua, for the reason that the county continued dry land after the Devonian Rocks arose above the sea, and left no record of events in the amazing period that followed. Of what vegetable growths and living creatures existed upon the surface during the millions of years included in the vast era of time from this event down to the Quaternary, or Age of Man, the formations of the county afford no evidence. The rocks in other parts of the continent that during all that stretch of time were forming beneath the sea, continue the story of the earth's history down to that very recent era—the Ice Period. In the mantle of drift that was spread over the county in that period, is written a most interesting geological history; one that he who visits the banks of its streams, the excavations made for its railroads and trolley lines, or casually rides over the hills of the county, may read.

The coming of the glaciers swept away the

greater part of the Panama and Salamanca Conglomerate that so long had lain over the greater part of the county, before the basin of Lake Erie was chiselled out by the ice. Its thinnest edge was worn away by the action of glaciers. Great blocks of these rocks, however, still lay scattered over the hills of the southern towns, and smaller fragments in the drift and in the bed of the streams that flow southward.

The southern limits of this great glacier are well defined by a terminal morain which consists of immense accumulations of boulders, gravel, and loose material. North of this plainly marked line lie unbroken fields of drift, while south of it they disappear altogether. This terminal morain has been traced from the Atlantic ocean to a long distance west of the Mississippi river. It forms the backbone of Long Island. It enters New Jersey south of New York City, thence it extends westerly across that State and northwesterly through Pennsylvania and New York to a point near Salamanca, where it changes its direction so abruptly as to make an acute angle. It then proceeds southwesterly into Pennsylvania, crossing the Conewango between Warren and the New York line. Chautauqua county during the Glacial Period lay close to the "line of battle between the frosts of the north and the tropical winds of the south." At length the great glacier began to yield to the increasing warmth. It slowly withdrew its icy wall towards the northern borders of our county, exposing and leaving everywhere, over the southern portion, confused and unfertile heaps of loose earth, gravel and stones. Huge boulders, as we now see, were scattered at intervals entirely above the drift and more or less over the whole surface of the county. As the receding glacier withdrew, it paused for a while at the Ridge, as if stopped by some era of cold, turned back, and again pushed its glittering front a little way southward. The record of this movement appears in an extensive moraine that extends to a width of two or three miles along the south side of the crest of the Ridge, easily distinguished by the confused heaps of sand, gravel and boulders, by kames and kettle holes. This moraine enters the county from the east at the northeast corner of Villenova, and extends westerly along the borders of the town by East Mud Lake. Curving to the south, it passes out of Villenova at West Mud Lake, extends west to Arkwright Center, and southwest to the upper Cassadaga Lake in Pomfret, westerly by Bear Lake to Portland; then it curves south. About a mile north of Hartfield it turns northward,

crosses Westfield in an east and west direction, enters Ripley north of where the principal branch of Twenty Mile creek crosses the east line of that town. It then extends westerly along and north of that stream. Finally it crosses into Pennsylvania.

At last, yielding to the heat of a warmer era, the great glacier withdrew northward beyond Lake Erie, leaving the record of its departure in the granite boulders thickly scattered along the northern slope of the Ridge. Four or five beach lines, one above the other, each at a fixed elevation above the lake, extend in parallel lines along the lower lands that border Lake Erie. These beach lines mark the halts in the process of lowering the great sea or lake that extended northward from the county, while obstructions to its drainage were being removed. The great glacier gradually succumbed to the milder climate that introduced the Champlain Period and at last entirely disappeared, leaving the lake nearly at its present level. The process of lowering its waters is still going on. Niagara Falls has worn away seven miles of the twenty-two miles of rock that intervenes before Lake Erie will be reached and drained to its bottom, reminding us again that the process of creation is to continue, with all its kaleidoscopic changes, until time shall end.

The topography of the county has much to do with its climate, and in connection with the varied character of its soils, with the varied character of its agricultural products also. It has given to different parts of the county different weather conditions. The first of these distinct climates is found in a narrow strip of territory, in width from three to five miles, along the shore of the towns that border on Lake Erie. This part has the lowest elevation of any land in the county. Lake Erie is 573 feet above tide-water. This belt of land, from a level of about twenty feet above Lake Erie, gradually rises to the southward until at the foot of the hills it is about 250 feet above the lake. Although this portion of the county is subject to rigorous winters common to its latitude, its climate is much milder than that of other parts. Its lower altitude, and its proximity to the waters of the lake, postpone the cold of winter; its humid atmosphere protects against the frost of spring. It is, however, subject to more severe droughts than the other portions of the county. The influx of the lake extends not only over this narrow border of land, but over the northern slope of the hills. All this part of the county is well adapted to

the production of cereals and fruit, especially the grape.

In the soils, and even in the products of the soil, may thus be read the striking and interesting story of the glacier. Extending in nearly a straight line from Pennsylvania to the Cattaraugus creek is a very narrow strip of coarse gravel called the "Dunkirk Gravel." It passes through the villages of Ripley, Westfield, Brocton, Fredonia and Sheridan. Here the grape industry was first begun. This gravel is the best adapted to the production of the early grape, and also for the peach and plum. This narrow line of gravel marks one of the old beaches, and points out the lake's level at some time far back in the past. The dry soil and regular character of this natural formation has ever recommended its use to both the white and the red man. For centuries the great trail of the Indians leading from Buffalo to the West traversed it. The pioneers built the Main or Erie road upon it. Extending the whole distance and parallel to this are other narrow lines of gravel, marking other ancient beaches of the lake. Between and on either side of these lines of gravel are strips of soil called "Dunkirk Gravel Loam," a soil adapted to the production of grapes and garden products. In the territory between these lines of old beaches and Lake Erie, the land is divided between what is denominated "Dunkirk Sandy Loam" and "Dunkirk Clay." The former is said to produce the largest yield of grapes, and the latter a superior quality. Immediately south of these old beaches of gravel and gravel loam, and extending over nearly the whole northern face of the highlands, are wide areas of territory called "Dunkirk Shale Loam." The soil here is not made of miscellaneous debris deposited by the ice sheet, as in most parts of the county, but is composed of the weathered products of the foundation rocks of the Chemung Period, left bare by the glaciers. This soil is barren and unfit for agricultural purposes other than the raising of grapes, but here the grapes, though small in quantity, are of the best quality, the favorite of the consumer, and much esteemed in the manufacture of wine.

There is another and severer climate in the deep and wide valleys that extend through the highlands in the southern part of the county, from the Pennsylvania line to the northern face of the ridge or escarpment through which flows all the larger streams of the county. Cassadaga Lake, according to the survey of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, and also the State topographical sur-

vey of the "Westfield Area," is seven hundred thirty-two feet above Lake Erie, and thirteen hundred five feet above the ocean. Chautauqua Lake, according to the survey, is but three feet higher than Cassadaga Lake. Bear Lake is substantially of the same elevation. These lakes all lie at the head of valleys which extend with but little descent to the Pennsylvania line. These upland valleys converge and become one in the southeastern part of the county, where at Fentonville, the lowest point, it is but fifty to sixty feet below the Cassadaga Lake, so that all of these wide upland valleys, which include the Conewango, Cassadaga, Bear and Goose creeks, Chautauqua Lake, Stillwater, Brokenstraw, French creek and other lesser vales, have elevations of but little variation, and all exceeding twelve hundred thirty feet, and less than fourteen hundred thirty above the ocean. In consequence of the greater elevations of these valleys and other circumstances, a severer climate prevails there than along Lake Erie; the spring is longer delayed, winter comes earlier and the snow lies deeper; these circumstances and a different soil make the agricultural products of these upland valleys quite different from the country along Lake Erie. The soil of these valleys in some places is designated as "Meadow" and in other places as "Cassadaga Sand." These soils are adapted to the raising of grapes when drained. Fruit, with the exception of the apple, and grain, are not so profitably raised. Stock raising and dairying chiefly occupy the attention of the farmer.

A third and still more rigorous climate prevails among the hills that border these valleys and which occupy the principal area of the county. These hills often rise to the height of sixteen or seventeen hundred feet above the ocean, and three or four hundred feet above the neighboring valleys. In Cherry Creek, Charlotte and Gerry the summits of some of these hills are two thousand feet above the ocean, and in Arkwright nearly as high. Two places near the boundary line between the towns of Charlotte and Cherry Creek, being points on lots 60 and 62 of the latter town, reach the elevation of 2,100 feet above the ocean, according to the late topographical survey by the State; an elevation of over 1,500 feet above Lake Erie, and over 800 feet above the neighboring valley of the Conewango. In the southeastern part of the county, not yet surveyed, where the hills are prophetic of the mountains beyond, it is believed are located its highest lands. The following villages and hamlets among the highlands are fifteen hundred feet

or more above the ocean level: Ellery, 1,758 above the sea; Summerdale, 1,639; Arkwright, 1,632; Mina, 1,600; North Clymer, 1,562; Volusia, 1,560; Panama, 1,551; Stedman, 1,550; Sherman, 1,549; Charlotte Center, 1,530; and Centralia, 1,500.

The soil that covers the elevated parts of the county, according to the State soil survey, are "Volusia Loam" and "Volusia Sand Loam," principally the latter, which is adapted to the raising of grass, oats, potatoes and apples. Here among the uplands the snow comes earliest in autumn, falls deepest in winter, and lies latest in spring. Sometimes in the spring, when the grass is green and fruit trees are blossoming along the shore of Lake Erie, the hills of Arkwright and Charlotte are white with snow. But what cares the tenant of those snowy hills? There he has passed his early years and breasted the storms of many a winter! He would not change his bleak highland farm for the pleasantest fields along the lake. Love of home is strong indeed! It can make the hills more beautiful and the fields more green. It can magnify beauties and remove blemishes. It can even make the rigorous seasons bear pleasant memories. Who reverts to the Chautauqua winters of his early years, inclement as they were, without a pleasing remembrance? In winter the drifts lie deeply around the farm houses, and bury the fields and fences from view. Travel is blocked upon the highway and the farmer for a while is imprisoned by the storm.

Propitiously as the spring season opens, it is subject to chilly relapses. In Chautauqua county, winter lingers long in the lap of spring. The ice which gathers in Lake Erie during the colder months, loosened by the warmth of the advancing season, drifts to the foot of the lake, and sometimes remains unmelted until almost June, bringing raw and inclement weather to the adjacent shores. Nipping frosts often visit the farmer during the last days of May, and even in the month of June, cutting his corn and destroying his fruit.

In the summer time the trees are mantled with a mass of foliage. Abundant springs and heavy dews keep the meadows and pastures

green. In the northern part of the county the sultry air is tempered by refreshing breezes from Lake Erie bearing health and strength upon their healing wings. Cool nights and pleasing rural scenery invite thousands annually to pass the heated term upon the shores of the lakes. Nowhere is the climate and scenery more pleasing than in our county in the summer time. An Italian sunset can scarcely excel the scene that may be witnessed from the hills of Chautauqua on a summer afternoon, when the broad red disk of the sun, slowly descending into the blue waves of Lake Erie, closes the day in fiery splendor.

The glory of the American forest in autumn has been often told, but nowhere does the woodland appear in greater splendor than among our Chautauqua hills. There nature seems to have spilled her choicest pigments upon the woods. At length, frosts and falling leaves point to the return of winter, yet among the hills of Chautauqua the season lingers for awhile; the year ripens into mildness and Indian summer comes. The sharp contrasts of light and shade in the clear air of spring disappear in autumn. In the hazy atmosphere the line between sky and earth is dimly drawn, only the filmy outline of the hills is seen. The shades of the valley deepen in the murky light. In the distant vales they fade almost into darkness. While yet the air is soft and the heavens serene, wild geese begin their southward flight in long converging lines, as if moving runic characters were written in the sky foretelling the approach of storms and snows. Distant sounds seem near in the hollow air. From far in the upper sky comes the strange warning voice of their leader, startling and clear, guiding his brood in their wedge-like flight from the icy fields of Canada, high above the waters of Lake Erie and Chautauqua, in unerring course to the tepid lakes and rushy streams of warmer climes. Responsive to these warning signs, winter comes with all his blustering crew of chills and snows, freezing winds and pinching frosts, and at last the keen blasts of December howl him a fierce welcome to his ancient and favorite domain among the whitening hills of Old Chautauqua.

CHAPTER II.

The Mound Builders.

The pioneer of Chautauqua county found it an unbroken wilderness; yet often when exploring its silent depths, where forest shadows hung deepest, they were startled at the dis-

covery of unmistakable evidences of its having been anciently inhabited by a numerous people. Crowning the brows of hills that were flanked by deep ravines, along the shores of its



INDIAN MOUNDS IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY



lakes and streams, in its valleys at numerous points, were the plain traces of their industry—earthworks or fortifications, mostly circular; pits bearing marks of use by fire; ancient highways and mounds in which lay buried mouldering skeletons; and later, where forests had given place to cultivated fields, the spade and plow in the springtime made strange revelations of rude implements of war and peace, and oftentimes of the crumbling relics of an ancient burial place. At first these monuments were believed to be of European origin; and patient research was made among early records for an account of events happening upon the Eastern continent, a little prior to and about the time of the discovery of America, that would afford an explanation of their existence. But the great age of the forest trees growing above them, and other marks of antiquity, demonstrated this belief to be unfounded. A solution of the mystery was then sought among the traditions of the aborigines, but careful investigation has proved these ruins to be so old that tradition can throw no light upon them; and that they cannot be the work of the ancestors of the Indian found here.

Commencing near the centre of the State, they extend westwardly. Over Chautauqua county they were thickly strewn; farther to the west and south, in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, these ancient remains were still more numerous found in larger dimensions, and, it is evident, of much greater antiquity. There for a long period of time must have dwelt a large and industrious people. The geometric precision with which their works were constructed; the fine workmanship of their pottery; their ornaments and implements of copper, silver and porphyry; the remarkable skill and the long period of time during which they must have worked the copper mines of Lake Superior—proved them to have possessed a considerable degree of civilization.

In the town of Sheridan, not far from where the Erie railway crosses the highway between Fredonia and Forestville, at an early day was plainly to be seen an ancient fortification, circular in form, enclosing many acres. The evidence then existed that the land in that vicinity had once been cleared, but had since come up to timber of at least three hundred years' growth. Pestles, mortars and other stone implements were found, and numerous pits occurring at regular intervals were formerly observed there. These in every instance were found two together or in pairs. In this vicinity, from time to time many human bones have

also been brought to light. In the summer of 1870, a large grave was opened from which a great number of skeletons were exhumed. These were the bones of individuals of both sexes, and all ages from infancy to old age. They were indiscriminately mingled together, clearly indicating an unceremonious and promiscuous burial. Near the eastern boundary of the village of Fredonia, not far from the Canadaway, extending from bank to bank a distance of about two hundred feet across the level summit of an eminence, still known as "Fort Hill," was once an ancient intrenchment, in front of which was once the traces of a large pit. In the vicinity of these remains, human bones and the usual Indian relics have occasionally been found. In the town of Westfield were extensive remains of earthworks, and in the town of Portland, besides a circular earthwork and other evidences of ancient occupation, there were also several ancient roadways—excavations have shown that one of them was underlaid by a bed of large stone deeply covered with earth and gravel.

Around the beautiful lakes and village of Cassadaga occur perhaps the most extensive remains of any in the county. At the extremity of the cape which extends from the southwestern side far into the lower of these lakes, is a curious and conspicuous mound. Its longest diameter is about seven rods, its shortest five. Its summit is about twelve feet above the level of the lake, and is about eight feet above the low neck of land in its rear that connects it with the higher and wider part of the cape. Whether it is an artificial structure or the work of nature, is open to conjecture; it seems, however, to have been anciently occupied, for the usual relics have been found there in great abundance. Stretching across this cape for a distance of perhaps twenty rods along the brink of the plateau that rises about twelve rods in the rear of this tumulus, was an earthenware breastwork. Still further to the rear, extending nearly from shore to shore, was another breastwork. Thus were several acres enclosed by these earthen works and the two shores of the lake. In the vicinity, large quantities of pottery and stone utensils have been found. Near the northern shore of the lake was a large mound; although frequent plowing had reduced the dimensions, it is still four or five feet high and three or four rods in diameter. It is said to have been twelve feet high when first seen, with forest trees of centuries growth standing upon it. About 1822, this mound was excavated and a large number of human skeletons exhumed. Extending

from an extensive fire bed in the neighborhood of the mound, in a northwesterly direction a distance of sixty rods or more, on the east side of the lake, was an elevated strip of land of the width of the track of an ordinary turnpike, bearing the appearance of having been once a graded way. The traces of this ancient road are still plainly visible. At various other places around Cassadaga and along the shore of the lake, were numerous caches and extensive fire beds or hearths with an abundance of coal and ashes buried deep in the ground. Skeletons have been exhumed in many places, and arrows, pottery and stone implements in great profusion.

Extensive remains were also found at Sinclairville and in its vicinity. A distance of about one mile south of that village, in the town of Gerry, was a circular intrenchment inclosing several acres, within which numerous skeletons and rude implements of stone have been discovered. Northeast of this intrenchment a distance of about one hundred and thirty rods, was an ancient cemetery in which the remains of many people seem to have been regularly interred. This old Indian burying ground was well known from the first settlement of the county, and was a subject of much speculation among the early inhabitants. Fifty years ago or more, as many as fifty skeletons were disinterred on one occasion. Some of them are said to have been of unusual size; and within the last twenty years (written in 1875) twenty-five skeletons were disinterred on another occasion (the author being present). The bodies were regularly buried in a sitting position, in rows, alternating and facing each other. In the woods in Gerry, two miles southeast of Sinclairville, is still visible one of these circular fortifications with large forest trees growing from its ditch and wall. Close by Sinclairville, upon the high bluff to the west that rises precipitously from Mill creek, was once an earthwork, circular in form, within which was a deep excavation. The excavation and intrenchment have long since disappeared, and

now from this commanding eminence so inclosed, a beautiful prospect may be had of the village and the surrounding hills.

Extending along the northern and southern boundary of the plateau, on which a principal part of the village is situated, were two earthen breastworks. Between these two embankments the main fortifications seem to have been situated. It was an extensive circular earthwork, having a trench without, and a gateway opening to a small stream that passed along its southern side. This work inclosed six or seven acres of what is now a central portion of the village. A part of the main street, portions of other streets and the village green, all were included within this old inclosure.

At other points within the town of Gerry and in the town of Stockton, were remains of similar earth works and other evidences of an early occupation. In the town of Ellington, at different places along the terrace of low hills that borders either side of the valley of Clear creek, there existed at the first settlement of the county the remains of many of these circular inclosures, in the vicinity of which stone implements and other relics have been plentifully discovered. Along the shore and outlet of Chautauqua Lake were numerous mounds and other vestiges. Two of these and the traces of an old roadway are still visible near the eastern shore of Chautauqua Lake at Grif-fith's Point, in the town of Ellery. The description given of the aboriginal monuments found in these localities will suffice for a further account of those that were found numerously distributed in other parts of the county, for they all bear the same general resemblance. They prove this region to have once been a favorite resort of an early race. Whence they came, how long they remained, and what fortunes attended their existence, we have no record of. There can be little doubt, however, that here were once rudely cultivated fields and perhaps populous villages, inhabited by strange and primitive people.

CHAPTER III.

Origin of the Name Chautauqua.

The Indian names by which we know many of the places in Chautauqua county were words in the Seneca tongue. Chautauqua Lake in 1749 was known to the French as *Tchadakoin*, which, pronounced according to the rules of French orthoepy, is not unlike our word Chau-

taqua. For over fifty years the name underwent in French and English, various spellings, receiving but a slightly different pronunciation, until we find it spelled upon the maps of the Holland Company, made in 1804, *Chautaughe*. After the settlement of the county

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PREHISTORIC BONES



it was spelled Chautauque until 1859, when by a resolution by the board of supervisors, it was changed to Chautauqua. The pronunciation of the word by the Senecas was as if it was spelled Jahdahgwah, the first two vowels long and the last short.

Chautauqua creek was pronounced the same as the lake, and was spelled Chau-taugh-que on the map of the Holland Company made in 1804. It is marked on Celoron's map as the river "Aux Pommes" (Apple river). The Chautauqua Outlet, now called the Chadakoin, and the Conewango creek were pronounced Ga-no-wun-go, meaning "in the rapids," probably in allusion to the rapids above Warren, Pennsylvania, and at and below Jamestown. Cassadaga creek and lake were called Gus-da-go, and also Ze-car-ne-o-di, meaning, it is said, "under the rocks." Cattaraugus creek was called Ga-da-ges-ga-go and also Ga-nun-da from which evidently Gowanda is derived, and means "fetid" or "stinking banks." The Indian name for the Canadaway was Ga-na-da-wa-o, meaning "running through the hemlocks." Silver creek was called Ga-a-nun-da-ta, meaning "a mountain leveled down." On Hardenburgh's map made in 1787, the Indian town on Kiantone creek is spelled Kyenthono. Stillwater creek is written Gaw-on-age-dock, and the Little Brokenstraw of Harmony, Cosh-not-e-a-go.

The name Ohio or La Belle Rievère was applied by the French to that portion of the Allegheny extending up from Pittsburgh as far at least as Franklin, as well as to the Ohio proper. It is probable that the Conewango, Chautauqua Lake and outlet, and perhaps that part of the Allegheny below the mouth of the Conewango to Franklin, were called by the French the "Tchadakoin," as inscribed upon the leaden plate they buried at important points, and that in process of time this appellation was retained only by the lake. The word underwent various changes in orthography until it came to be spelled Chautauqua. On a manuscript map of 1749, made by a Jesuit in the Department de la Marne in Paris, it is spelled Tjadakoin, and the Chautauqua creek that empties into Lake Erie in the town of Westfield is called the Rivière Aux Pommes, or Apple river. In the translation of the letters of Du Quesne, governor-general of Canada in 1753, it is spelled "Chataconit." In Stephen Coffin's affidavit sworn to before Sir William Johnson in 1754, "Chadakoin." In Pouchot history and map accompanying it, "Shatacoin."

On Pownell's map of 1776 and Evans' map of 1755, it is written "Judaxque." General William Irvine, who visited Chautauqua prior to 1788, writes it "Jadaqua."

The name in the Seneca traditions was said to mean "the place where one was lost," or "the place of easy death." Cornplanter, in his famous speech against the title of the Phelps and Gorham tracts, alluding to his tradition, said: "In this case one chief has said he would ask you to put him out of pain; another who will not think of dying by the hand of his father or his brother, has said he will retire to Chaudauk-wa, eat of the fatal root, and sleep with his fathers in peace."

Dr. Peter Wilson, an educated Cayuga chief, communicated this interesting Seneca tradition: "A party of Senecas returning from the Ohio in the spring of the year ascended the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, passed into the lake, and while crossing caught a fish of a kind with which they were not familiar, but threw into the canoe. Reaching the head of the lake, they made a portage across to Chautauqua creek, then swollen with the spring freshets. Descending the creek into Lake Erie, they found to their astonishment the fish still alive. They threw it into the lake and it disappeared. In process of time the same fish appeared abundantly in the lake, having never been caught in it before. They concluded they all sprang from the Chautauqua Lake progenitor, hence they named that lake Ga-ja-dah-gwah, compounded of the two Seneca words, Ga-jah, 'fish,' and ga-dah-gwah, 'taken out.' In course of time the word was contracted into 'Jah-dah-gwah.'"

Other meanings have been assigned the word. Chautauqua has been said to mean "foggy place," in allusion to the mist arising from the lake; also to mean "high up," referring to the elevated situation of the lake; while it is said that early Indian interpreters, well versed in the Seneca tongue, gave its meaning to be "a pack tied in the middle," or "two moccasins fastened together," from the resemblance of the lake to those objects.

A beautiful Seneca tradition lends an additional charm to Chautauqua Lake. "A young squaw is said to have eaten of a root growing on its bank, which created tormenting thirst. To stake it, she stooped down to drink of its clear waters, and disappeared forever, hence the name of the lake, Ja-Da-Qua, or the place of easy death, where one disappears and is seen no more."

CHAPTER IV.

The Destruction of the Eries.

This brief review of early history and conquest reveals the fact that the French far outstripped the English in exploring and settling this continent.

In 1615, before the landing of the Pilgrims, the French, led by Champlain, had penetrated hundreds of miles into the wilderness and reached the distant shores of Lake Huron. There he learned that the country southeast of Lake Erie, where lies Chautauqua county, was the home of the Je-go-sa-sa—as the Senecas called them—the Eries, or the nation of the Cat. The same year and before Miles Standish smote the heathen with his sword of Damascus, Ettiene Brule, Champlain's interpreter, guided by twelve Hurons, had traversed the wilderness of Western New York and visited the country of the Eries and Carantouan, their principal village.

In 1656, in a fierce war with the Iroquois, the Eries were destroyed and ceased to exist as a nation. Their warriors were mostly slain, their women and children, driven from their villages, perished in great numbers in the wilderness. Their towns, of which we find such numerous remains in our county, were destroyed, or went to decay, and their rudely cultivated fields were covered with a forest growth again.

La Salle, the most remarkable explorer that ever visited this continent, on his voyage westward in the "Griffin," the first vessel to spread its sails to the breezes of Lake Erie, in 1670, passed in plain sight of the forest covered hills of Chautauqua. Two or three years later he journeyed westward from the Onondaga country in New York to the headwaters of the Ohio. "After fifteen days' travel," says his ancient biographer, "he came to a little lake six or seven miles south of Lake Erie, the mouth of which opened southeastward." There is little doubt that this was Chautauqua Lake, and that La Salle and his companions were its first European visitors. At that time there must have remained many evidences of the great calamity that had then so recently befallen the Eries—abandoned cornfields grown up to briars and saplings, fallen palisades—the sites of their longhouses—overrun by nettles and freweed, and now and then the bones of a murdered Erie. Now, nearly two and one-half centuries after the fires of the Eries have been put out, there remains in Chautauqua county abundant evidence of their ancient occupation. More than thirty entrenchments enclosing

from one-fourth of an acre to ten acres, are known to have existed within the limits of the county: At least ten along the country bordering the Cassadaga creek; as many more along the valley of Clear Creek in Ellington; a half a dozen or more in the towns along Lake Erie; several around Chautauqua Lake and its outlet, and in other parts of the county. Six or seven of these earthworks are now in perfect preservation, and a few more but partly obliterated.

Sometimes the plow reveals the mouldering relics of an ancient burial place. Besides low mounds in which many were buried in confused masses, separate graves of many others have from time to time been discovered. About one mile south of Sinclairville, not far from an old intrenchment, there seems to have been an extensive cemetery. In a single mound, opened May 25, 1887, when the writer was present, were revealed more than fifty skeletons. Not many rods away, other mounds and graves had previously been opened, disclosing the bones of many of their dead. Hearths of their longhouses, and ash heaps, some of them extensive, numerous exist in all parts of the county; also caches for preserving their corn. In and around these old intrenchments and ash heaps, arrowheads, stone axes, ornaments of stone, pipes of clay and other implements, are still abundantly found, while flint arrowheads lost by the Indians in their hunting excursions are found on almost every farm.

Prior to and at the time of the destruction of the Eries, there dwelt around Lakes Erie and Ontario several nations of Indians who were of the same race, spoke a language much alike, practiced the same customs, and undoubtedly were once one people. The valley of the Mohawk and the country westward in the State of New York to the Genesee river, was the territory of the Iroquois or Six Nations. In Canada between Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay, were the homes of the Hurons. Along the northern shore of Lake Erie and extending east of the Niagara river toward the Iroquois, was the country of the Neutral nation. The Eries lived in Chautauqua county, and their territories extended a little eastward towards the Iroquois, and westward along the southern shore of Lake Erie.

North of the Eries and between Lake Erie and the dominions of the Iroquois, and not far from the borders of our own county, the pre-

CARTE
de la
LOUISIANE
ou
DES VOYAGES DUS DE LA SALLE
des pays qu'il a decouverts depuis 1712
Nouvelle France jusqu'au Golfe Mexique
les années 1679, 80, 81 & 82.
Par Jean Baptiste Louis Franquelin
Jan. 1684
Paris



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF LA SALLE'S EXPLORATIONS

cise location of which is not certainly known, once dwelt a kindred people called the Wenrohonons, or Ahouenrochrhonons, a small tribe allied to the Neutrals, and once the associate nation of that people. For some cause, enmity arose between them. The domain of the Iroquois, their common foe, and the fiercest and most warlike of these nations, extended near them. The Wenrohonons being weak in numbers, feared that they might be exterminated by one or the other of their enemies, so they sent a deputation of the most intelligent of their people to the Hurons, and asked to be taken into that nation. The Hurons, in their councils and assemblies, fully considered the matter, and decided to receive them, whereupon the Wenrohonons abandoned their old homes in Western New York and traveled through the wilderness to the land of the Hurons on Lake Simcoe. The Hurons sent a delegation to escort them through the territories of their enemies, and to assist them in carrying their household goods and little children. There were over six hundred of the Wenrohonons, a majority of whom were women and children. So great was their fatigue that many of them died on their way, and nearly all were sick at the end of their journey. When news of their approach was received at the nearest Huron village, all of its inhabitants went out to meet them and received them with the greatest kindness. No civilized people could have displayed more sympathy and humanity than the Hurons. They gave these strangers, who in their extremity had sought refuge among them, the best places in their cabins, they opened their granaries of corn, which the Wenrohonons were given the liberty to use as their own. Father Jerome Lalemant, the Jesuit, was present among the Hurons at the time, and witnessed these occurrences. This hegira of the Wenrohonons took place in 1639.

The Hurons and the Iroquois were implacable foes. In 1642 they engaged in a fierce war which resulted in the annihilation of the Hurons, and the massacre of the French Jesuits living among them. In 1651, in another savage war, the Iroquois entirely wiped out the Neutrals. In 1656, between 1,000 and 2,000 warriors of the Iroquois entered the territory of the Eries, and with savage fury assaulted one of their towns, which was resolutely defended by the Eries, who fought with poisoned arrows. It was finally carried by the Iroquois with a slaughter so terrible as to wholly destroy that people. The Senecas, a nation of the Iroquois, have a tradition that on the night

after the battle, the forest was lighted up by a thousand fires, at each of which an Erie was burning at the stake. Chautauqua county was the scene of much of this savage strife, but where the final encounter occurred is not at this time precisely known.

Among the many evidences that the earthworks in Chautauqua county are the remains of the conquered Eries, is that furnished by the ancient French map of Frankuelin, dated 1684, less than thirty years after the overthrow of that people, upon which Lake Erie and the Allegheny river are represented. On the upper waters of that river, and towards Lake Erie, at a location corresponding with that of Chautauqua Lake, is noted in words of French "two villages destroyed," and east of this locality is noted "nineteen villages destroyed." This last reference is probably to the villages represented by the numerous remains of the earthworks found in Eastern Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. The people living south of Lake Erie are called Kentaientonga. Upon several old maps made by the French, Chautauqua Lake is called Oniasont or Oniassont, and the people who inhabit the region, Ontarononas, and on one map Oniassontkeronons. A village is represented as having been located at Bemus Point. Oniasont is the first record we find of a name for Chautauqua Lake. The word is said to mean a lake with a narrow connecting strait; Oniasa, a neck or throat.

From the destruction of the Eries until its settlement by the pioneers of the Holland Purchase, Chautauqua county continued the domain of the Senecas, the most western of the Iroquois nations. Sixty years after the death of La Salle, we find France and England engaged in an earnest contention respecting the boundary between their possessions in America. France, in order more distinctly to assert her rights to the disputed territory, in 1749 sent Capt. Bienville De Celoron, a chevalier of the Order of St. Louis, from La Chine in Canada, with a force of two hundred fourteen soldiers and Canadians, and fifty-five Iroquois and Abenakies, in order to take a more formal possession. He coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie, and arrived at the mouth of the Chautauqua creek (now Barcelona) on the 16th of July of that year, where he landed his motley retinue of French soldiers, Canadian frontiersmen, half-naked Indians, and here and there a priest, and some undoubtedly of those remarkable rangers, the Coureurs-de-bois, or Canadian voyagers. He then pushed over the difficult portage to the head of Chautauqua Lake, where he arrived on the 22d.

On his arrival, he and his companions must have been impressed with the lovely and tranquil scene as it appeared on that summer day. He saw before him a placid and sequestered lake, stretching away southeast into the primeval forest, its beauty enhanced by the dark and silent wilderness that surrounded it. Not long did he tarry there. The next day he embarked. His fleet of bark canoes manned by the French and their dusky allies, passed the maple groves of the Assembly ground at Fair Point—shades then unvisited save by the wild deer that strayed in from the forest depths to sniff the cool breezes of the lake. Watched from the shore by strange Indians, he passed Long and Bemus Points, into the broad expanse of the lower lake, and encamped for the night upon the shore three miles above the outlet. On the 24th he passed through the shadows of its narrow and winding channel, and encamped at night, it is believed, within the limits of what is now the city of Jamestown. The next day he proceeded on his voyage down the Chadakoin, Cassadaga, Cone-wango, Allegheny and Ohio rivers, burying leaden plates on his way, as tokens of French dominion. When he reached the mouth of the Great Miami, he directed his course up that river and returned again to Canada. A leaden plate prepared for burial at Chautauqua was obtained by some artifice of the Senecas accompanying Celoron, and sent to Sir William Johnson at Jamestown on the Mohawk. Upon the leaden plate, with other French words, was engraved the word Tchadakoïn—the name of the place of its intended burial. This is the earliest record that we have of the Indian word from which our name Chautauqua is derived.

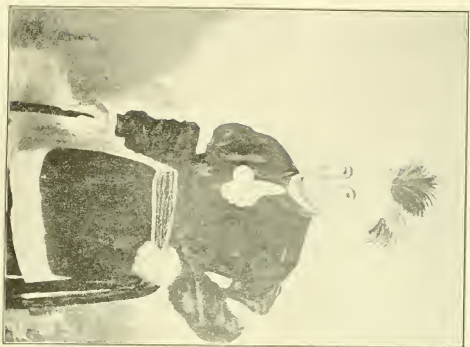
A few years later the French asserted their claim to these regions in a still more decisive manner, and our county, although a deep solitude, far from the outmost line of settlement, became the scene of warlike demonstrations.

In April, 1753, while the Marquis du Quesne was governor-general of Canada, an advanced force of two hundred fifty Frenchmen under Barbeer arrived at the mouth of the Chautauqua creek and commenced the building of a log fort. A little later Sieur Marin, the chief commander of the expedition, arrived with five hundred more, and put a stop to the building. The French then advanced further to the west, and built a fort at Erie, Pennsylvania, then known as Presque Isle, and another at La Boeuf (now Waterford, Pa.), on French creek, and still another at Venango, at the mouth of French creek (now Franklin, Pa.).

October 30th, the French assembled twelve hundred men at or near Barcelona, where they remained encamped four days, while two hundred of their number under Hughes Pean, afterwards a knight of St. Louis, cut a wagon road from the mouth of Chautauqua creek to the head of Chautauqua Lake. All the French then returned to Canada.

Samuel Shattuck, afterwards a resident of Chautauqua county, when a mere lad, accompanied an officer and five men detailed by Lieut. Hitchen Holland, the commanding officer of the English post at Oswego, in the month of April, 1753, to watch the French while they were engaged in these expeditions. Shattuck and his party traversed the wilderness from Oswego to a point on Lake Erie, a few miles from the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, and soon after had the good fortune to witness the French flotilla bearing the forces of Barbeer on their way westward. Lake Erie was then a sailless waste of waters, bordered on every side by primeval forests. The scene as witnessed from within the depths of this great western solitude, on that fine April afternoon, is described as beautiful, and animated, as the fleet of barges and canoes rowed rapidly up the lake.

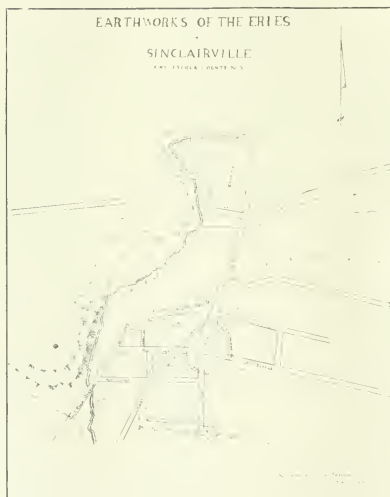
This scouting party continued to watch the French from the recesses of the woods. They encamped on the banks of a stream that Shattuck afterwards knew to be the Canadaway, and the place of encampment to have been a few miles west of Dunkirk. The next day, after some narrow escapes from the Indian allies of the French who were scattered through the woods, Shattuck and his party reached the Chautauqua creek, where they discovered the French had landed and were felling trees on its west side. Soon they saw a larger force of French arrive, undoubtedly the same that was commanded by Marin, who put a stop to the work, and embarked the whole force in boats and moved westward. The English party moved westward also, and for four months hovered near the French, cautiously watching them while they were building forts at Erie and on French creek. The English party was all of this time obliged to conduct operations with the utmost caution, on account of the redskins skulking about in the woods. Their escape from discovery and capture was due to the experience of their leader, an old leather stocking and Indian fighter from Onondaga. They made use of the dark coverts of the forest for concealment, while not watching the foe, and at no time used their firearms, but de-



GOVERNOR BLACKSNAKE



CHIEF CONSHANTIER



EARTHWORKS OF THE ERIES—SINCLAIRVILLE

pended upon bows and arrows, traps and snares, to secure game for food.

In September they returned to Oswego and made a report of their operations. They were sent back in October to further watch the proceedings of the French. This time their course while in Chautauqua county led along the crest of the ridge of highlands south of Lake Erie, where they could keep the lake in sight, and be free from danger from Indian scouting parties; when they arrived at Chautauqua creek, near the south border of the village of Westfield, they suddenly came upon the French, engaged in rolling logs into the bottom of a deep gulf, and digging into the steep sides of this ravine for a road. The scouting party watched the completion of the road, which extended from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake; they witnessed also the embarkation of the French on Lake Erie on their return to Canada. The English scouting party then returned to Oswego. Shattuck afterward served as a soldier of the Revolution. In 1823, when he was an old man, he came to reside with his kinsmen in Portland, in Chautauqua county, once the scene of his experiences in Indian warfare. He lived there until he died in 1827.

In the year in which these events occurred, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent Washington, then a youth but twenty-two years of age, to learn the purpose of the French. Washington spent five days negotiating with the French commandant, St. Pierre, at La Boeuf, now Waterford, Pennsylvania, which is situated but fourteen miles from the town of French Creek.

The operations of the French led to most important results. They were the immediate cause of the Old French War, which being begun, finally extended into Europe, where it was waged on a grand scale. There it was known as the "Seven Years War." It involved nearly all the great powers of Europe. One of its later results was the creation of the German Empire. It even extended to Asia. There the French and English contended for empire in India. The discovery of Chautauqua Lake by La Salle; the voyage of De Celfron over its waters in 1749; the arrival of the French forces under Barbeer and Marin at the mouth of the Chautauqua creek, and the building of the Portage road, all of which we have related, and all of which transpired within the borders of our county, if they cannot be strictly said to have been the cause, stand at the very beginning of a series of events among the most

momentous that have occurred in modern times. During this time, Chautauqua county was the scene of other military movements and warlike expeditions. In one of these excursions the French left a four-pounder upon the shore of Chautauqua Lake, which was seen by the early explorers of this region. The gallantry of the French won them victories early in the contest, but the English prevailed in the end.

Notwithstanding the close of the Old French and Indian War, Chautauqua county continued to be the scene of military operations. Major Rogers, long celebrated for his skill in border war, at the head of two hundred rangers coasted along the shore of the county on his way west to take possession of Detroit. A little later the Indians formed a conspiracy to dispossess the English of all their forts and posts in the west. Their leading spirit was Pontiac, an Ottawa chief whose lofty character and great abilities fitted him for a nobler destiny than the leader of savages. Pontiac's War again brought the scene of savage warfare close to the borders of our county. The Indians made a desperate assault on the English garrison at Presque Isle (now Erie), compelled them to surrender, and carried them into captivity. They attacked the blockhouses at Le Boeuf, but the few soldiers there managed to escape into the forest. At Venango (now Franklin) the Indians gained admittance into the fort, burned it to the ground, and murdered the garrison, leaving none to tell the story of its fall. In August, 1764, Gen. Bradstreet, with three thousand men in small boats, coasted along the shore of our county on his way west to raise the siege of Detroit, commenced by Pontiac. Bradstreet raised the siege, and in October set out on his return; his boats were wrecked, and about 150 of his men made their way on foot along the southern shore of Lake Erie, through the forests of Chautauqua county, to Fort Niagara. They suffered great hardships, and many perished in the woods. Among the Indian chiefs who took an active part in the contest was Guyasutha, a Seneca. Like Pontiac, he was a leader among his people, and endowed with the stern virtues of his race. Guyasutha, and afterwards Cornplanter, also a Seneca chief, were lords of the forest along the Allegheny. They were familiar with the region, including our county, and often visited our beautiful lake. They belonged to these regions, as Robin Hood to Sherwood Forest.

CHAPTER V.

Brodhead's Expedition.

Among important events of the War of the Revolution which occurred along the then western border, was the expedition of Col. Brodhead sent up from Fort Pitt against the Indians of the Upper Allegheny, in 1779. Obed Edson, of blessed memory, wrote the following history of that expedition as never before written, and in it gives an account of Chautauqua's history from the destruction of the Eries to the close of the Revolutionary War.

A century had elapsed since the council fire of the Six Nations was extinguished, and their longhouse destroyed. The firmness and tact of this little confederacy, enabled it for more than an hundred years to maintain its ancient seats along the rivers and lakes of Central New York against powerful neighbors. With the French close on one side, and the English upon the other, a less vigorous people would have been crushed as between two millstones. Although these Indians were of a barbarous race and few in numbers, their story will not be soon forgotten. Their military enterprise and conquests justly gained for them the title of "Romans of the West," and their practical wisdom enabled them to frame a perfect representative Federal Republic, which a trial during a period longer than the existence of our own Republic has proved to have been as efficient in practice as it was perfect in theory; an achievement that had long baffled the skill of enlightened statesmen, and which is alone sufficient to render the name of the Iroquois illustrious.

At the commencement of the Revolution, the Six Nations held friendly relations with all their white neighbors, whether adherents to Congress or the Crown. But the wanton massacre of Logan's family, and other enormities committed by the whites during Cresap's war, had weakened their friendship for the colonies. The authority that Col. Guy and Sir John Johnson, and Col. Daniel Claus, who succeeded to the power that Sir William Johnson possessed with the Indians, and the influence of Col. John Butler and his son Walter, were exerted to attach the Confederacy to the King. Joseph Brant and his sister Molly strived also to embitter the Mohawks against the colonies. On the other hand, the patriots of Tryon county, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland and the Oneida chief Shennandoah, endeavored to persuade the Indians to pursue a neutral policy. The Indians hesitated. Councils were held with them by patriots and by loyalists, with the result that the Oneidas, a large portion of

the Tuscaroras, a portion of the Onondagas, and a few of the Mohawks, favored the Americans. But the greater number, of whom the Senecas and Mohawks were foremost, under the lead of Brant and the Seneca chiefs, became their bitter and active foes.

The first hostilities were committed in May, 1776, by Brant and the Mohawks, at the battle of the Cedars, about forty miles above Montreal, on the River St. Lawrence. The hostile Indians next joined the forces of St. Leger, participated in the siege of Fort Stanwix, and in the battle of Oriskany. Then followed the massacre of Wyoming, and raids into the Mohawk Valley; and finally, November, 1778, the burning and massacre of Cherry Valley. The barbarities committed in these bloody forays have been in some instances exaggerated. Too much perhaps has been charged upon the Indians, and too little upon the Tories and refugees who accompanied them. The inhabitants on the border, however, suffered greatly from these incursions, and Congress on February 25, 1779, directed Washington to take effective measures to protect the settlers and chastise the Indians. Accordingly he planned two expeditions; one to proceed from the east, penetrate into the Seneca country, and devastate the fields of the Indians, destroy their villages, and drive their inhabitants into the woods; the other to advance up the Allegheny river, destroy the Indian towns and fields there, and join the expedition from the east in a combined attack upon Fort Niagara.

The expedition from the east moved in two divisions. One under Gen. Sullivan left Wyoming, ascended the Susquehanna, and arrived at Tioga, August 11th, 1779. The other, under Gen. James Clinton, marched from Canajoharie on the Mohawk, passed over Otsego Lake, descended the Susquehanna, and joined Gen. Sullivan, August 22d. A part of Clinton's force, under Col. Van Schaick had previously destroyed the fields and towns of the Onondagas. The two divisions, five thousand men, under the command of Sullivan, moved from Tioga up the Chemung river. They defeated the British and Indians at Elmira on August 29, in the battle of Newton, advanced to the head of Seneca Lake and thence along its shores, destroying the Indian towns on the way, including the large Indian village of Kanadaseagea at its outlet. They then proceeded to the Genesee river and destroyed the large villages and extensive cornfields there.

The original design of advancing on Fort Niagara having been abandoned, Sullivan commenced his return march. On his way he caused the towns and fields of the Cayugas, which were situated on the eastern and southwestern shores of Cayuga Lake, to be destroyed. He arrived at Tioga on September 30, and at Easton, Pennsylvania, on October 15, having destroyed forty Indian towns and one hundred sixty thousand bushels of Indian corn, besides a large amount of other property.

As a less full history has been written of the expedition moving from the south, it is the design of this article to supply some account of it. When the Iroquois first became known to Europeans, their villages and hunting grounds were confined to Central New York. The fierce wars which they subsequently waged, and by which kindred nations were successively vanquished, secured to them an extensive territory to the west and south, including the mountainous region of New York and Pennsylvania which was traversed by the Allegheny river. Their enterprise soon led them to new hunting grounds and finally to establish villages in this conquered territory. The Senecas, in the western limits of the Confederacy, were its most numerous and warlike nation. The greater number of their villages were situated along the Genesee. They ultimately became the chief colonizers of the Confederacy. They did not extend their settlements directly westward or along the shore of Lake Erie until near the close of the Revolution, excepting only in the immediate vicinity of Fort Niagara. They extended their towns up the Genesee to Canadea. A broad Indian trail joined this settlement with the Upper Allegheny at Olean, in New York. They then planted their villages along the Allegheny and its tributaries to its mouth, and thence down the Ohio. The Seneca villages were the most numerous along the Upper Allegheny. As early as 1724 the Munsey or Wolf tribe of the Delawares, who had previously dwelt in Northwestern Pennsylvania, but had been crowded out by the whites, were allowed by the Six Nations to settle along the Lower Allegheny; and between 1724 and 1728, the Shawnees, a restless and warlike people, located along the Lower Allegheny and Upper Ohio. These different tribes were strangely mingled, living peaceably together in one village, at the same time observing different customs and obeying different laws.

The first accurate knowledge acquired by Europeans concerning the Indian settlements

along the Allegheny was obtained during the expedition under Capt. Bienville de Celoron, which was sent in the summer of 1749 by the governor of Canada, to take formal possession in the name of France, of the territory lying west of the Allegheny mountains. From the records kept by the expedition we learn that it ascended the St. Lawrence, coasted along the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, and arrived at "Chatakouin" portage the 16th of June, 1749. It passed over the portage to the head of Chautauqua, traversed this lake, descended its outlet and the Conewango creek in canoes, and entered the Allegheny ten miles south of the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania, just above the village of Warren. On the south bank of the Allegheny, opposite the mouth of the Conewango, Celoron buried a leaden plate inscribed with the date and place of deposit, as a token of his possession of the country in the name of the King of France. On the right bank of the Allegheny, occupying the site of the present village of Warren, there was an Indian village called "Kanaugon," inhabited by Senecas and Loups, or Munseys. This village was called Conawago by Col. Brodhead when he visited the place thirty years later. Celoron descended the river and on its right bank, about six miles below this town, on a beautiful prairie, and just below the mouth of the Broken Straw creek, he found a Seneca village which he called Paille Coupee, or Cut Straw. Its Seneca name was De-ga-syo-ush-dy-ah-goh, meaning "broken straw," referring, it is said by Alden, to the accumulation of straw and driftwood in the creek; but more likely, as we are informed by Gen. Callender Irvine (who preëmpted the land at the confluence of the Broken Straw and the Allegheny in 1795 and was familiar with the Indians and early traditions of that region), to the broken straws and drooping plumes of the tall wild grass that stood thickly on the meadows there after the storms of autumn had swept over them. This Indian village was called Buckaloons by Col. Brodhead. Four French leagues below this town the expedition came to a village of ten houses on the left bank of the river, inhabited by Delawares and Renards. Four or five leagues further down they passed a village of six houses on the right bank of the river. This may have been near the present site of Hickory Town, in Venango county, and identical with the Indian village familiar to the Moravians as Lawanakana, meaning middle branch or stream, or where the waters meet. They next passed a village of ten houses, probably the same that was

afterwards known to the Moravians as Gosh-gosh-unk, or Place of Hogs. The expedition then came to an Indian village of ten houses, subsequently called Venango by the English, a corruption of the Indian word In-nun-gah, alluding to a rude and indecent figure that the Senecas found carved upon a tree when they first came to this region. This town was situated near the site of the present enterprising town of Franklin, at the mouth of the Riviere Aux Boeufs, now called French creek. Nine miles below Franklin there long remained, close to the water's edge, on the eastern side of the river, a large rock covered with curious Indian carvings, called the "Indian God," and near it Celoron buried his second leaden plate. Passing a river having on its upper waters some villages of Loups and Iroquois, the expedition came to Attique, a village of twenty-two houses, on or near the Kiskiminitas river. Below this, they passed an old Shawneese village upon the right bank of the river, and came finally to a village of Delawares, the finest seen, and which is supposed to have been situated at or near the present site of Pittsburgh. From this place, the expedition proceeded down the Ohio. There had undoubtedly occurred some changes in the situation and population of the Indian towns along this river during the thirty years that elapsed between Celoron's and Brodhead's expeditions.

When Washington in November, 1753, on his journey to French creek, arrived at the junction of the Allegheny with the Monongahela, where Pittsburgh is situated, no white man was living there. During the succeeding February the English commenced to lay the foundation of a fort there, which was taken from them by the French the April following. The French held Pittsburgh, then called Du Quesne, until 1758, when it was retaken by the English under Gen. Forbes. It remained in their possession until the Revolution, when a party of Virginians under Capt. Neville took possession and held it until they were superseded by the Continentals under Brig.-Gen. Hand. Hand was in turn succeeded by Brig.-Gens. Lochlan and McIntosh, and he by Col. Daniel Brodhead, whom we find in command early in 1779. It was during this year, while Brodhead was in command of the Western Department, with his headquarters at Fort Pitt, that the campaign was planned and prosecuted against the Indians of the Upper Allegheny. Gen. Washington, as it has been stated, desired that the expedition sent north from Pittsburgh should cooperate with the expedition from the east under Sullivan. With this object

in view, he directed Col. Rawlings to march with three companies from Fort Frederick in Maryland to Pittsburgh. He also directed Col. Brodhead, upon his arrival there, to increase Rawlings' force to one hundred men and send them up the river to Kittanning, and there throw up a stockade fort for the security of convoys; and when completed, to leave a small garrison, proceed still further up the river to Venango, and there establish another post for the same purpose, and to direct Col. Gibson, of the Seventh Virginia Regiment, who was stationed at Tuscarawas, to hold himself in readiness to join the forces at Pittsburgh. Also, to prepare water craft and engage good guides, "who know the way from the head of navigation of the Allegheny to the nearest Indian towns, and to Niagara." Also, to report by express "when he would be ready to begin his movement; when he would be at Kittanning, Venango, and the head of navigation, and how far it would be to the nearest Indian towns, and to Niagara;" and to keep all a profound secret until the proper time should arrive. He also gave Col. Brodhead careful directions how in the meantime to pacify the Western Indians, so that they would not interfere with his success.

Notwithstanding these careful plans, further consideration induced Washington a month later to relinquish the idea of concert of action between the two expeditions. He however directed Col. Brodhead to make preparations, and as soon as it was in his power, to chastise the Indians by an expedition into their country; also to make inquiries with a view to an attempt against Detroit. An enterprise against that post, whence marauding parties of British and Indians had proceeded against the extreme western settlements, had been a favorite scheme with Col. Brodhead's predecessor, Col. McIntosh, as it afterwards became with Brodhead himself.

The government had been able to place at the disposal of Col. Brodhead only a dispersed and feeble force by which to protect the wide borders of Pennsylvania against the cruelties of the Indians. On the 15th of April his regiment, the Eighth Pennsylvania, was much scattered. Besides a portion at Fort Pitt, there were one hundred men at Fort Laurens on the Tuscarawa, twenty-five at Wheeling, Virginia, twenty-five at Holliday's Cove, some at Fort McIntosh in Beaver county, some employed as artificers, and some as boatmen and wagoners. Col. Brodhead was energetic, active and ambitious to serve his country, but he found his duties arduous and disagreeable. The popula-

tion of this thinly settled frontier from which he was to draw recruits and obtain supplies, harassed by incursions of the Indians and wearied by the long continuance of the war, was in a destitute condition; and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could keep his soldiers clad and fed. Yet during the summer of 1779 he made vigorous preparations to strike a blow that would prove a diversion in favor of Gen. Sullivan. Profiting by the suggestions of Washington, made when coöperation between the two expeditions was contemplated, he commenced constructing canoes and batteaux at Fort Pitt and at other posts. He had as many as one hundred fifty boatbuilders employed at one time. On the 31st of July he had about sixty boats nearly finished. Some of the canoes made of poplar would carry two tons. About the middle of June, Lieut.-Col. Bayard, by his command, commenced the construction of a fort at Kittanning, which was completed during the last of July, and called Fort Armstrong, in commemoration of the exploit of Col. John Armstrong in September, 1756, when he surprised and burned the old Indian town of Catawau, which then stood there, killing thirty or forty of its Indian defenders, including their resolute chief, Captain Jacobs. Hugh Mercer, afterwards a distinguished American general, who fell at the battle of Princeton, accompanied Armstrong on this expedition. Col. Brodhead exerted himself also to secure the friendship of the Delawares, and to excite them to war against the Six Nations. He secured the adhesion of Killbuck and other warriors, and also that of the young Delaware Chief Nanoland. While making preparations early in the summer, he received private intelligence that Butler and two hundred rangers and a number of Indians designed making an attack upon the frontier west of Laurel Hills, and during all the spring and summer prowling parties of Indians committed murders in Western Pennsylvania. These dangers required constant vigilance upon the part of Col. Brodhead, and obliged him to keep parties of rangers traversing the wilderness to protect the inhabitants. In June, Lieut. Hardian, a brave partisan officer, was sent with eleven men towards the Seneca country. Lieut. Peterson and Ensigns Morrison and Wood led other parties towards the Indian towns. In June, three men who had been sent to reconnoitre in the Seneca country, returning from Venango were pursued by a party of Indian warriors some distance below Kittanning, and narrowly escaped. These Indians proceeded to the Sewickley settlement, on their way killed a soldier, and upon their

arrival there, a woman and four children, and took two other captives. Captain Brady, who with twenty men and the young Delaware chief, Nanoland, was on his way towards the Seneca country, fell in with seven of these Indians about fifteen miles above Kittanning, at a point on the river now well known as Brady's Bend. Brady attacked them at break of day, killed their captain, and mortally wounded the most of them, but the Indians staunchly their wounds so that they could not be traced, and the greater number succeeded in escaping. In the language of Col. Brodhead in a letter to Washington, "Brady retook six horses, two prisoners, the scalps, and all the plunder, which was considerable; and took six guns and everything else the Indians had, except their breech-clouts." The young Delaware chief, Nanoland, greatly distinguished himself on this occasion.

Brodhead fixed the early part of August as the time for his movement against the Indians. The movement he intended as a diversion in favor of Sullivan, and also to cause as great destruction of Indian towns and fields as possible. On July 17 he addressed a letter to Cols. Lochry, Shepherd, Stephenson and Evans, lieutenants of the counties of Westmoreland, Ohio, Yohagania and Monongahela, to engage as many volunteers as possible for two or three weeks' service. In this letter he fixed the 5th day of August as the time to rendezvous at headquarters for the excursion. He directed Lieut.-Col. Bayard, who was in command at Fort Armstrong, and the commandants in other localities to forward troops to headquarters. Being nearly ready for his march, he on the 6th of August dispatched two soldiers with a letter to General Sullivan. They reached their destination, and delivered the letter to Gen. Sullivan; and he from Catherinestown, at the head of Seneca Lake, wrote a reply which these adventurous men bore back through the wilderness and delivered to Col. Brodhead in September at Pittsburgh a few days after his return from the expedition. On August 11, at the head of six hundred five men, militia and volunteers, and with one month's provisions, Brodhead set out from Pittsburgh. The expedition proceeded up the river, passed the Kiskeminitas and Crooked creek, and forty-five miles above Pittsburgh, Fort Armstrong, where now stands, in the midst of an iron and coal country, the thriving town of Kittanning. Here a garrison had been retained, but Col. Brodhead moved fifteen miles farther to the Mahoning, a tributary of the Allegheny from the east, at the mouth of which was situated

an Indian village. After a detention of four days by excessive rains and the straying of some cattle, the stores were loaded upon pack-horses, and the expedition proceeded wholly by land. For miles above the Mahoning, the Allegheny is circuitous and crooked; to avoid following its winding course, and to shorten his march, Col. Brodhead chose a blind and rugged path that led more directly to the Indian country of the Upper Allegheny, by the way of the Indian town called Goshgoshunk, upon the river, near the mouth of its tributary, the Tionesta.

His march through the forests of Clarion and Venango counties was beset with many difficulties. Thorns, thick underwood and fallen timber obstructed his way. The obscure wilderness path that he followed led up steep ascents and over ranges of lofty hills. Again the path would descend into some gloomy valley where the sunlight scarcely penetrated and was traversed by the Red Bank, the Clarion, or some dark rolling tributary. At Goshgoshunk the path crossed the Allegheny. Here had been three Munsey villages, where Rev. David Zeisberger, a Moravian missionary, commenced in 1767 to teach the Indians. He and his coadjutor, Dr. Gotlob Senseman, daily preached the Gospel to their red hearers. The missionaries brought with them several Moravian families, built a blockhouse, and established a regular mission there. Among the Indians, the magicians and old women violently opposed the Moravians. "They asserted that the corn was blasted; the deer and game began to retire from the woods; no chestnuts and bilberries would grow—because the missionaries preached a strange doctrine, and the Indians were changing in their way of life;" and Zeisberger was compelled to remove fifteen miles farther up the river to Lawanakana, near Hickory Town, where he gathered around him a little settlement, built a chapel and placed in it a bell, the first ever heard in Venango county; and he here for two years prosecuted his holy purpose.

The expedition of Brodhead crossed the river at Goshgoshunk and pursued its march along the western shore. Beetling cliffs pressed close to the river's side, leaving a passage much of the way no wider than an Indian trail. It was in one of these defiles that his advanced guard, consisting of fifteen white men and eight Delaware Indians, under Lieut. Hardian, saw thirty or forty Indian warriors descending the river in seven canoes. The Indians at the same time discovered the troops and immediately landed. Lieut. Hardian disposed his men in a semi-circular form, and

they, with tomahawk in hand, began the attack with such courage and vigor that the Indians soon gave way and fled. Of the Indians, six or seven were killed, their bodies left upon the field; several also were wounded. Their canoes and their contents, which included clothing and guns, fell into the hands of Col. Brodhead. Of his force, three men only were slightly wounded, one of whom was the Delaware Indian, Nanoland. The celebrated scout, Jonathan Zane, was also one of the wounded. This encounter probably occurred near Thompson's Island in Warren county, five miles below the mouth of the Broken Straw.

Col. Thomas Proctor in 1791 journeyed from Philadelphia upon a mission to the Western Indians to persuade them to peace. On his way he visited the Allegheny river, and was there joined by Cornplanter with a fleet of thirty canoes. On April 11 they arrived at an old Indian settlement called Hogstown (undoubtedly Goshgoshunk), and afterwards proceeded up the river to Hickory Town, (Lawanakana). On April 13 they set out from Hickory Town and ascended the Allegheny ten miles to Log Trap creek. Col. Proctor states in his journal that he the next day, the 14th, "Proceeded up the river to-day, took up our encampment near the mouth of Casyouandang creek, it being the place where Col. Brodhead in 1779 had fought against the savages, and in which action Joseph Nicholson, his interpreter, was wounded."

The day after this affair, Brodhead resumed his march and arrived in the morning at the Indian town of Buckaloons, just below the mouth of the Broken Straw. The Indians were driven from the village, and retreated to the hills in its rear. A breastwork of felled timber and fascines was thrown up. The remains of this stockade were plainly to be seen a few years ago. It was situated about one-half mile above the mouth of the Broken Straw, on the west side of the road from Irvineton to Warren, upon a high bluff by the Allegheny, and commanded an extensive view up and down the river. A captain and garrison of forty men were left to guard the baggage and stores, and the troops marched to Conawago, the Seneca town that stood where the thriving village of Warren is now situated. Conawago they found had been deserted for about eighteen months. Brodhead, it is said, sent a force several miles up the Conewago, and found deserted villages there.

The country around the headwaters of the Allegheny, and much of Western New York, was then a region unexplored by white men. Col. Brodhead, however, ordered the force to

proceed upon an Indian path that appeared to have been for some time used. The expedition advanced by this route up the right or west bank of the river. After a march of twenty miles without discovering other Indian signs than a few tracks of their scouts, upon arriving at the crest of a high hill, they saw the Allegheny, and the cornfields of the Indians. On descending the hill, they came in sight of their towns, which had just been deserted. These Indian villages and fields were situated above the modern village of Kinzua along the Allegheny for a distance of about eight miles, their northern limit being not far from the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania. Col. Brodhead estimated that there were in these Indian villages as many as one hundred thirty unusually large houses, some of them sufficient to accommodate three or four Indian families. Here was seen the natural superiority of the Six Nations over the other Indian races in the advance in civilization that they had made in this isolated region, far away from civilizing influences. Their houses were substantial, some of them constructed of logs, a part of round and others of square timber, while others were frame buildings. Around them were extensive and highly cultivated fields of grain and vegetables. Col. Brodhead inferred that the whole of the Seneca and Munsey nations contemplated settling here. At the approach of the advanced guard to the first of these villages, the Indians fled. Upon the arrival of the main body of troops, the work of destruction was commenced, and continued for three days without the least interruption from the Indians, they having retreated to the woods. Eight towns, deserted by their inhabitants, were first set in flames; the corn was next cut down and piled into heaps; over five hundred acres, at the least estimate, were destroyed. Three thousand dollars' worth of plunder was taken, which Col. Brodhead ordered sold for the benefit of the troops. At the Upper Seneca town was found a painted war-post or pagod, clothed in dog-skin, which was committed to the river. This place was called Youghroom-wago.

Col. Brodhead makes no mention of having advanced beyond these Indian towns. Mrs. Mary Jemison, who is usually accurate, states that he ascended to Olean Point, destroying all the Indian villages on the Allegheny river. In Cattaraugus county there was at this time, at the mouth of Cold Spring creek, the village of Che-na-shun-ga-tan; at the mouth of Little Valley creek, the village of Bucktooth; at the

mouth of Great Valley creek, Killbuck's-town; and in the town of Carrollton, Tu-ne-nu-gwan—all of which were destroyed, if any detachment of Col. Brodhead's command reached Olean Point. The latter place is situated upon the Allegheny river, in the southeast part of Cattaraugus county, and is distant less than thirty miles from Canadea, an Indian town on the Genesee river, and less than sixty miles from the larger Indian towns destroyed by Gen. Sullivan.

Brodhead's expedition was in advance of that of Sullivan. About the time the former was completing the destruction of the Seneca towns on the Allegheny, the latter, having been joined by the troops of Gen. Clinton, was more than one hundred miles to the east, contesting the battle of Newton with the forces of Brant and Butler at Elmira; and it was not until two weeks later that Sullivan had reached the heart of the Seneca country on the Genesee river and entered upon the destruction of the Indian towns and the corn and orchards. This early movement upon the part of Brodhead undoubtedly served to divert the attention and distract the efforts of the Indians, and to aid Sullivan in his campaign. Brodhead could, it is probable, have easily united his forces or a larger body of men to those of Gen. Sullivan, by pursuing the Indian trail along the Allegheny to Olean, and thence to Canadea and along the Genesee, to join with him in a movement upon Fort Niagara. Indeed, Brodhead wrote to Gen. Sullivan, October 10, 1779, that he should have marched to Genesee, if he had not been disappointed in getting a sufficient number of shoes for his men.

Having completed the work of destruction at the upper Indian towns, the Americans began their return. On their way they consigned to the flames Conawago and Buckaloons. The route chosen for their return march was the Venango road. According to a private letter they crossed Oil creek several times. Their attention was there attracted to the inflammable oil issuing from the bottom and sides of its channels and from the adjacent springs, which they thought resembled British oil. The "Massachusetts Magazine," published in the succeeding year, 1780, referring to this expedition, states that in the northern part of Pennsylvania "there is a creek called Oil creek, which empties into the Allegheny river. It issues from a spring, on the top of which floats an oil similar to that called Barbadoes tar, and from which one may gather several gallons a day. The troops sent to guard the western posts halted at this spring, collected some of this oil,

and bathed their joints with it. This gave them great relief from the rheumatism with which they were afflicted. The water, of which the troops drank freely, operated as a gentle purge."

Leaving Oil creek, they arrived at French creek, formerly known as Riviere Aux Boeufs. The French first built a fort below its mouth, which they named Machault, after the French Minister of Marine. There Washington, when on his journey to Le Boeuf in December, 1753, had an interview with the celebrated Captain Jancaire. The English afterwards built a fort a little higher up, which was called Fort Venango. About eight years after Brodhead's expedition, a fort was built by the United States upon the south bank of the creek, about one-half mile from its mouth, which was called Franklin, and from which the present town derives its name. Leaving Venango, Brodhead ascended French creek. The Indian path extended up its eastern side to the site of Meadville, where it crossed the stream. Gen. Washington had followed it twenty-six years before, when on his journey to Le Boeuf. About twenty miles from Venango, as estimated by Brodhead, he came to the Indian village of Maghinquechahocking, which was composed of thirty-five large houses; this town he burned. The distance from Venango indicated by Brodhead would fix its site not far from the mouth of Conneaut creek, the outlet of Conneaut Lake, and about seven miles below Meadville. Substantial evidences of the precise location of this village have long since disappeared. Yet when the canal, where it leaves the aqueduct over French creek, near Meadville, was being constructed, there was found an Indian burial ground, and various Indian implements. In the graves were also found corroded copper ornaments, and it may be, that at or near where these relics were found, this ill-starred Indian village stood. With the destruction of Maghinquechahocking, the objects of this expedition were accomplished, and Brodhead resumed his return march through the wilderness. It is related, that on this march, a young man named John Ward, was badly injured in Butler county, by a horse falling upon a rock in a creek; hence the name, Slippery Rock, in that county. Col. Brodhead arrived at Fort Pitt on the 14th of September.

The campaign thus terminated was successful throughout. In thirty-three days over three hundred miles were traversed, many Indian towns destroyed, and fields devastated, without the loss of a single man or beast; one hundred sixty-five cabins were destroyed, one

hundred thirty of which were deserted upon the approach of the troops; the most of them were sufficiently large to accommodate three or four Indian families.

The enterprise and resolution of Col. Brodhead, and the enthusiasm, perseverance and endurance of his offices and men, enabled him to overcome all obstacles. Considering the small force engaged and its considerable results, it was more beneficial than the costly expedition that proceeded from the east under Sullivan. The conduct of all engaged in Col. Brodhead's campaign was evidently regarded as most creditable. The thanks of Congress were voted to him, and Gen. Washington, as appears by the following extract from General Orders, issued from his headquarters at More's House, to his army at West Point, said: "The activity, perseverance and firmness, which marked the conduct of Col. Brodhead, and that of all the officers and men of every description in this expedition, do them great honor, and their services entitle them to thanks and to this testimonial of the General's acknowledgment."

Brodhead believed that the destruction of the towns and fields of the Indians would fill them with consternation, and promote the safety of the frontier. It had that effect, to some extent, for on his return to Pittsburgh, he found distant tribes ready to form friendly treaties with him. The chiefs of the Delawares were there; the principal chiefs of the Hurons and Wyandots also; and soon after came the king of the Maquichee branch of the Shawneese. On the 17th of September a council was held. Doonyoutat, the Wyandot chief, delivered a speech, presenting many belts of wampum. He professed friendship towards the United States, and promised to deliver up his prisoners, and that his people would assist the English no more. The Delawares (with the exception of the Munceys) were at peace with the United States and several of their warriors who had accompanied Col. Brodhead in his expedition pleaded the cause of the Maquichee clan of the Shawneese, whom they called their grandchildren. Keheleman, Killbuck, and another Delaware chief, were the speakers. Col. Brodhead replied according to the Indian form, but expressed himself with great independence. He plainly told them that fair promises would not do; that they must give a practical exhibition of their friendship; that they must deliver up their prisoners; kill, scalp, and take as many English, or their Indian allies, as they had before Americans; and on all occasions join the latter against their

cnemies. Peace was made on this basis. Hostages were, however, required from the Wyandots to insure the faithful performance of its terms.

As the Indians had freely shed their blood during the war, and had suffered almost annihilation for their adherence to the cause of the King, the British authorities could not without gross ingratitude omit to provide for their relief. Large numbers had gathered around the fort and along the River Niagara, and during the winter fed from the British stores. To relieve themselves of this burden, the British government encouraged the Indians to establish themselves at convenient places and obtain support by cultivating land. In May or June, 1780, they first permanently established themselves upon Buffalo creek, near Buffalo, and in 1780 and 1781, a portion made the first settlement upon the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus creeks, while others settled along the Genesee and Allegheny rivers.

The British officers also incited the Indian warriors, who, exasperated and smarting under the chastisement administered by Sullivan and Brodhead, were assembled at Niagara in great numbers, to make warlike excursions along the borders. Seldom less than five hundred warriors were on service at one time. Guy Johnson wrote to Lord Germain from Niagara, July 26th, 1780, that "the Oneidas have joined the British, and that the remainder of the Indians with the Rebels will soon join the British, and thereby lay open the Rebel frontier near the Mohawk River." "The number of killed and prisoners (Americans) amounted early in June to 156, and is now enlarged."

"The number of men of the Six Nations (exclusive of their people southward) is about 1600; above 1200 are warriors, and of the latter 835 are now on the service on the frontier." Accompanied by British officers, these warriors committed cruelties along the frontier until the close of the war. They destroyed the towns of the friendly Oneidas; they invaded and overran the valley of the Mohawk, and made frequent descents upon the settlements along the borders of New York and Pennsylvania.

The English government, in the Treaty of Peace that closed the Revolution, required no stipulation in favor of the Indians, to the great indignation and disappointment of these allies. Yet a portion of them, including Brant and Red Jacket, subservient to British interests, favored confederating with the North Western Indians in the war against the United States that afterwards followed. Cornplanter and other influential chiefs, saw, however, the folly of contending against the growing States, and gave wiser counsels in favor of peace. In a treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in October, 1784, peace was made with the United States. About this time the British government granted to the Mohawks a tract of beautiful land along the Ouse or Grand river, in Upper Canada. The other nations of the Confederacy afterwards resided upon lands set apart for them in the State of New York, portions of which, at different times, they subsequently ceded to that State, until there only remained to them the present diminished reservation.

With the Independence of the States, the prestige of the Six Nations departed.

CHAPTER VI.

Later Indian Wars, Occupation and Treaties.

At the close of the Revolution, but twenty years before the first settler let the sunlight into the forests of the county, the extreme western boundary of settlement of New York was east of the center of the State, among the hills and headwaters of the Delaware and Mohawk. Otsego Lake and Oswego river were bordered by forests, but lately the scene of the fancied exploits of Uncas and Leather Stocking, forest heroes of the Indian romances of J. Fenimore Cooper. At this time all of the western part of the State was a wilderness held by the hated Mingoes.

Such was the strength of the Indian tribes in the west that they were a constant menace. At length they assumed so threatening a tone that

Congress was compelled to wage war upon them, at first with unfortunate results. The disasters that attended the celebrated expedition of Gen. Harmer against the Indians in 1790 encouraged their warriors to renewed acts of hostility, and in the spring of 1791 the settlements along the Allegheny were repeatedly visited by them, and women and children often massacred or carried into captivity. Even Northwestern Pennsylvania suffered from their excursions. The defeat of St. Clair by the Indians in November, 1791, rendered them still more bold and ferocious, and for a year thereafter great alarm extended along the frontiers. Their hostile expeditions extended even to the borders of our county. James McMahan, after-

wards its first pioneer, in 1794 was surveying in Northwestern Pennsylvania. One of his chain bearers was shot and scalped by the Indians, as he and his men were returning to their camp near the mouth of the Broken Straw.

August 20th, 1794, Gen. Wayne defeated the Indians in a battle on the Maumee river. This victory put an end to their power for harm along the border. By a treaty made at Greenville with the different tribes of western Indians, July 30, 1795, the greater part of Ohio was ceded to the United States, and a long period of border war ended, and peace for the first time established in these western wilds, which had never before known any other condition than that of continued and savage strife.

Preparatory to the occupation of the soil by white men in the west, and quickly following the treaty of Greenville, sales of land in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania were made on a large scale. We may trace the title to these tracts, as extensive as some of the kingdoms of Europe, through private companies, sometimes through individuals, until the sub-divided lands reached the actual settler.

It is interesting to know the history of the tenure by which the people of the county own the soil. France, by virtue of discoveries and explorations of La Salle, originally claimed the superior right to the soil of Chautauqua county. By the Treaty of Paris signed in 1763, she ceded all her rights to their territory to England. In 1691 the Province of Massachusetts Bay was incorporated by the English government. It included all of the territory of New England as far south as the northern boundary of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Previous to that year, King Charles had granted a charter to the colony of Connecticut, which included all the lands westward of Narragansett Bay to the Pacific ocean, and lying between the 41st parallel of north latitude and the northern boundary of Connecticut. As the northern boundary of Connecticut is in latitude $42^{\circ} 2'$ north, and the greater part of the southern boundary of the State of New York, including that of Chautauqua county, is the 42nd parallel of latitude, a narrow strip of land two minutes wide, extending along and including about two miles of the southern border of the county, was claimed by the State of Connecticut. That State sold its right to this strip of land to certain parties who erected one of the beautiful capital buildings of the State of Connecticut, as part consideration for the purchase price, and this unrelinquished but unprosecuted right to the southern border of our county is still

held by their heirs. The portion of the county north of this strip was claimed by the State of Massachusetts. The title of the territory of the county was also claimed by the State of New York under the grant from Holland to the Dutch West India Company, and by the grant of Charles the Second of England to the Duke of York and Albany, and also under the acknowledgment of title by the Six Nations. Pennsylvania also claimed the title to the territory including Chautauqua county, under the original charter of William Penn, in 1681. So that between the claims of their pious Puritan and Quaker neighbors, our staid and honest Knickerbocker ancestors were once threatened with and came near losing a principal part of the State, including our county. It was nearly a century after the charter before Pennsylvania abandoned her claim. Connecticut never abandoned hers. The claim of the State of Massachusetts was settled in 1786, by a grant of millions of acres of land in Western New York, including Chautauqua county.

The boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania having been surveyed in 1787, it was found that the 42nd parallel of latitude extended south of the valuable harbor of Presque Isle (now Erie) and that harbor was entirely within the boundary of the State of New York, leaving Pennsylvania but two or three miles of shore line on Lake Erie. The territory known as the "Erie Triangle," which bounds Chautauqua county on the west, was afterwards purchased by Pennsylvania to give her a lake port.

On May 11th, 1791, Massachusetts conveyed to Robert Morris all of her lands in the State west of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. By deeds executed between that year and the year 1799, Morris conveyed these lands in trust for certain persons in Holland, subsequently became known as the Holland Land Company. These lands were bounded on the east by a line passing from the Pennsylvania line through the county of Allegany, a little west of its center, to Lake Ontario. Chautauqua county was included in this purchase, as were nearly all lands west of this line in the State of New York. This territory has since been known as the Holland Purchase.

There was still another claimant whose rights remained to be disposed of. The Indians of New York possessed a substantial claim to the soil, measured by the legal rules and principles of equity recognized by English courts. Towards the close of the eighteenth century, in Western New York and Pennsylvania there were many Indian towns. In Chautauqua

county, in the town of Kiantone, upon the left bank of the Kiantone creek, near its mouth, there was the Indian village of Kyenthono. As late as 1795, when James McMahan came up the Conewango on his way to the north part of the county, at this place he found fields of corn, and wigwams occupied by the Indians. The surveyors of the boundary line between the States of New York and Pennsylvania fixed their observatory a short distance above this town, on the same side of the creek, and remained there fifteen days in the months of August and September, 1787, making astronomical observations and computations to determine the latitude and longitude of the locality and in preparing the eighth latitude boundary stone. Upon Abraham Hardenburgh's map of this survey, Kyenthono was designated as "a small Indian town." When the first settlers came to Kiantone, the forms of cornhills were visible upon lands which since had grown up to small shrubbery of thorns and red plums.

At Bemus Point, when William Bemus first came there in 1806, the unmistakable evidences remained that an Indian settlement had recently existed there. More than fifty acres along the creek embracing the site of the present cemetery, and the woods adjoining, showed plain marks of previous cultivation. The more elevated parts appeared to have been abandoned and grown up to brush, with here and there a large tree. Where the cemetery is situated were decayed remains and traces of Indian dwellings. On Bemus creek were two fields, each about ten acres in extent. The lower one was at the point, and mostly east of the lake road; the other was half a mile up the creek. Where these improvements had been made, wild plum trees grew; and there were remains of brush enclosures which William Bemus repaired. Cornhills were visible, and potatoes of the lady finger variety, that had been perpetuated from year to year, were growing, some of which were gathered and planted by William Bemus. The site of this Indian village and field, it is not unlikely, may have been more anciently occupied by the Fries.

Below Bemus at Griffiths Point were similar signs of Indian occupation. About four acres had been cleared, but grown up to a thick growth of oak, chestnut, soft maple and hickory, none more than six inches in diameter. Cornhills were visible over the entire tract. The remains of what appeared to have been a wigwam were found upon a mound; another field of about one acre existed at the foot of Bear Lake in Stockton.

Between the Indian villages of Western New York and from them to their favorite hunting grounds and fishing places, were well trodden pathways. Of these in Chautauqua county, a broad and well worn Indian trail led from Cattaraugus creek through the lake towns to the Pennsylvania line. Another commenced near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek and passed over the ridge in Arkwright and Charlotte at its lowest point, thence through Charlotte Center and Sinclairville, southerly in the direction of the Indian towns on the Allegheny river. This trail had the appearance of much use; the roots of the trees along its margin were marred and calloused, and at certain points it was worn deeply into the ground. It was used by the early settlers as a highway or bridle path in going to and from the central to the north-eastern parts of the county, and by the Indians subsequent to the settlement of the county. Another important Indian path commenced at the Indian settlement near the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, and passed down the Conewango valley through the eastern parts of Hanover, Villanova, Cherry Creek, and Ellington.

This path was used by the white men during the settlement of these towns, and by the Indians afterwards. In Carroll there was a well worn path that led from the Conewango easterly up Case run, and through Covey Gap, and Bone run to the Allegheny river, near Onoville in Cattaraugus county. An Indian path led along the east shore of Chautauqua Lake, and from the head of the lake by way of the Chautauqua creek to Lake Erie, another from Canadaway by the way of Bear Lake to Bemus Point. There were still other trails leading through the county.

The Indian settlements in Chautauqua county were probably made in the eighteenth century by the Senecas, who were under the control of Cornplanter, sometimes called Abeel. In a map published by Reading Howell, 1792, the country of the upper waters of the Conewango and Chautauqua Lake is designated as O'Beel's Cayentona.

At length more permanent settlement was made by the Indians within the limits of the county and along the Cattaraugus creek. Large numbers of those who fled before the march of Sullivan in 1779, gathered around Fort Niagara and fed from the British stores. To relieve themselves from this burden, the British government encouraged the Indians to establish themselves at convenient places and obtain support by cultivating the land. In May or

June, 1780, they first permanently settled upon Buffalo creek, near Buffalo, under the leadership of an aged but influential chief called "Old King," the head sachem of the Senecas. In the spring of the same year, 1780, while the Revolution was still in progress, they made the first settlement upon Cattaraugus creek.

By a treaty at Big Tree, on the Genesee river, Sept. 15, 1797, between Robert Morris and Red Jacket, Cornplanter, Governor Blacksnake and forty chiefs and sachems, the Senecas for the sum of \$100,000 sold all their interest in the Robert Morris Purchase, reserving only 337 square miles of land contained in eleven Indian Reservations, one of which lies partly in the county of Chautauqua, consisting of about one square mile of land in the town of Hanover upon which six Indian families resided in

1894, and which had thirty-one inhabitants, according to the census of 1890.

By a treaty made with Ogden Land Company, August 31, 1826, the Indians sold to them a preemption right in these reservations, by which the Ogden Company claimed the fee to the land, when the tribal relations of the Indians should cease. The Senecas, however, claimed that the Ogden Company had only the first right to purchase when the Indians should choose to sell. The claim of the Ogden Company was at that time a source of great uneasiness to the Indians.

The Indian title having been extinguished, the Holland Land Company commenced to survey the lands, and to offer them for sale and settlement, the history of which is contained in a special chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

The Frontier Period—1802-1805.

The first white man to sojourn within the limits of Chautauqua county, Amos Sawtel, usually called Sottle, has been regarded by some as its first actual settler. He was born in Vermont. In early life he removed to Chenango county, New York. There he became disappointed in love, left friends and home, and traveled on foot to New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, where he may have lived for a while with the Indians. In the fall of 1796, when about twenty-three years of age, he went with a herd of cattle for some person in New Amsterdam to the Cattaraugus Bottoms, where they were sent to winter. Sottle built a small cabin of poles upon land later laid out by the Holland Land Company as lot 61 of the Cattaraugus village, on the west side of the creek, about one and one-half miles from its mouth. There he lived for a while, "with a very dark squaw or negress, whom he had induced to share his lot." Whether he intended to remain and become a permanent settler is not known.

When the surveying parties were organized by the Holland Land Company, for the survey of the range lines in 1798, Sottle enlisted as axman, and continued in the employ of the company during 1798-99. In the fall of the latter year he went to the Western Reserve, and remained out of the county at least during the year 1800. He returned (it has been claimed in 1801, of which there is doubt) and went into possession of the improvements that he had made, and resided there until his death in 1849. His relatives are said to have moved

in respectable circles, and he, notwithstanding his somewhat dissolute and intemperate habits and vagrant life among Indians and bordermen, was a man of considerable natural ability and information, and in early life not without native dignity and politeness.

The survey and commencement of the sale of land upon the "Western" or "Connecticut Reserve," in Northwestern Ohio, was another event that foreshadowed and hastened the settlement of the county. On the 4th of July, 1796, a party of surveyors and others, consisting of fifty-two persons, among them the distinguished surveyors Augustus Porter, Seth Pease, Wareham Shepard, who afterwards engaged in the early surveys of Chautauqua county, and one Amos Sawtel, and also Moses Cleveland, who gave his name to the city of Cleveland, landed from Lake Erie at Conneaut, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, afterwards called the Plymouth of the Western Reserve. These persons constituted the advanced guard of more than a million of people, that subsequently found homes in the State of Ohio. And now emigrants on their way from Connecticut, to reach the Western or Connecticut Reserve, began to journey on foot through the wilderness of Chautauqua county, following the Indian path that traversed the lake towns.

Rufus S. Reed, of Presque Isle, in 1798 was engaged in transporting goods and provisions through the county along its shore, on bateaux, or over the Indian trail, from New Amsterdam to Presque Isle. Eleazer Flagg, after-



JAMES McMANHAN, FIRST WHITE SETTLER



MRS. JAMES McMANHAN, WIFE OF THE FIRST SETTLER OF CHAUTAUQUE

wards a citizen of Stockton, was in his employ in the former enterprise.

About 1800, one Skinner came with his family from Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and opened a "house of entertainment," for emigrants and other travelers on the Cattaraugus creek, near which was afterwards built the tavern of John Mack. He was living there in 1801. Joseph Badger, an early missionary, recorded in his journal that October 29th of that year, while on his way to the east, he put up with Skinner, who was living there a little above the Indian habits. Skinner probably remained there three or four years in all, entertaining travelers. Skinner had no title to the soil that he occupied, yet his right to be regarded as a *bona fide* settler is at least as valid as that of Sottle. The recognition of either as a real settler would establish the first settlement of the county to have been as far back as in the last years of the eighteenth century.

As a preparation for the tide of emigration, a rude road was opened between the Cattaraugus and Chautauqua creeks by Gen. Edward Paine, founder of Painesville, Ohio, to enable emigrants to reach the Western Reserve. He cut away the fallen trees and underbrush, and marked the route over the firmest ground, and at the best places to cross the streams, but built no bridges. He probably followed substantially the line of the Indian trail, where the Erie or main road is now much of the way located. His work was commenced in 1801, and completed in 1802 to Westfield. It was the only road used by the settlers from the East for two or three years, and was known as Paine's road.

In 1801 beginning of settlement was also made at Westfield. Andrew Straub from Pennsylvania, under the auspices of Col. James McMahan, selected land east of the site of the village, upon what was known as Straub's creek, and although he had no title, he built a log house and occupied it in 1801. He lived there alone, for he had no family. A few years later he received a deed of his land, and lived there many years.

To James McMahan the credit is due of being the first real permanent settler, he being the first to hold title to the soil which he occupied and cultivated. He was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1768. Prior to 1795, he surveyed two seasons in Western Pennsylvania, and for six months at a time saw no white persons except his assistants. On July 3, 1795, he married Mary McCord, and about the same year and before Sottle had built his pole cabin at the mouth of

the Cattaraugus creek, he explored Chautauqua county, with a view to a residence there. He however lived for a while at Harbor Creek, Pennsylvania. In 1801 he again visited Chautauqua county and made a contract for his brother, John McMahan, to purchase township four, range fourteen, consisting of 22,012 acres of unsurveyed land in the towns of Westfield and Chautauqua. He also purchased for himself 4,074 acres of unsurveyed land in the town of Ripley. The price to be paid was \$2.50 per acre. James McMahan selected for himself, out of his brother's purchase, lot 13, which extended east to the "Old Cross Road," so called from its being the point where the rude road, or trail between Buffalo and Erie was crossed by the French or Portage road. Early in the spring of 1802, Col. James McMahan cleared and planted to corn ten acres of this last mentioned land in Westfield, and built upon it a log house, in which he installed his family in the fall. This was the first land cleared and cultivated by a white man having the right to the soil within the limits of Chautauqua county.

Edward McHenry, also of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at the solicitation of James McMahan came in the spring of 1802 to the Cross Roads, a little later than McMahan, and built a log house upon lands adjoining McMahan, and moved his family into it before McMahan's family arrived at the Cross Roads. Although Sottle, Skinner, Straub and McHenry were the first persons domiciled within the county, Col. James McMahan was the first to fully consummate a settlement by acquiring an ownership to the soil and making real, substantial and permanent improvements.

However, settlement once commenced in this western solitude continued rapidly. Charles Avery settled in the town of Hanover, on lot 3, near the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek, in 1803, possibly in 1802, and a little later became a small trader in Indian goods. William H. Sydnor, a person of some education, although his life had been spent on the borders, came and purchased lots 1 and 2, where the creek empties into the lake. At the June court held in Batavia in 1804, he was licensed to keep a ferry at the mouth of the creek. His daughter Caroline was the first white child born at Cattaraugus Village, and William Sydnor was the first person to die there. Ezekiel Lane early built a shanty on lot 48 near the Cattaraugus creek. He and his father-in-law, Marstin Middeagh, had been among the earliest settlers of Buffalo.

John McMahan, brother of James McMahan,

in 1803 set out from Chelisqueque, Pennsylvania, with his family, and settled near the mouth of Chautauqua creek, upon its west side, near Barcelona. He built there the first saw and grist mill in the county. Other families, influenced by the McMahan's, came from Pennsylvania, and settled at the Cross Roads the same year: Arthur Bell, Christopher Dull, James Montgomery, William Culbertson, George and John Degeer and Jeremiah George.

The log house built by McHenry was made a house of entertainment, this tavern was famous in its day. Here the first town meetings, militia trainings, and early public gatherings, were held. In this log house August 28th, 1802, was born John McHenry, the first white child native of the county of whom we have any account. Here also for the first time Christian rites were observed within the county, in the burial of the dead. Edward McHenry with two companions embarked on Lake Erie, in a small boat with a pole for a mast, and a blanket for a sail, to obtain supplies. A flaw of wind capized the boat, and McHenry was drowned. His was the first death of a white person residing in the county. September 2, 1803, Rev. Joseph Badger, the missionary, preached his funeral sermon from the text: "Man knoweth not his time." At the Cross Roads in 1805, the first marriage was celebrated in the county, that of James Montgomery to Sarah Taylor. The names of early settlers of Westfield are inscribed upon the stone monument erected at the Cross Roads in 1866.

The year 1804 saw many new comers. David Dickenson, Abel Cleveland and John E. Howard from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, built log houses and settled at Silver Creek with their families. Howard's log dwelling was on the south bank of the creek near where Howard street crosses it. Dickenson and Cleveland's dwelling was farther down near Newberry street. Dickenson and Cleveland soon erected a saw mill, and also constructed a mortar, by cutting a cavity in the end of a maple log, into which grists of corn brought to their mill were placed, and converted into meal by the action of a heavy pestle, worked up and down by the wheel of the saw mill.

During this year settlement was also made in the town of Sheridan by Francis Webber, from Massachusetts. He settled upon the Erie road, southwest of Silver Creek, on lot 17, about one mile west of the east line of Sheridan. Hazadiah Stebbins also settled upon the same lot the same year. Orsamus Holmes, a soldier of the Revolution, and his family with

other families, settled in the town the next year.

William and Gerard Griswold, Abner and Alanson Holmes, Joel Lee, John Walker, John Holister, Thomas Stebbins, Jonathan, John and Haven Brigham, and Jonathan Griswold were early settlers of Sheridan. Isaac Baldwin early located in the southwest part of the town. Deacon Bethel Willoughby was the first to settle back on the hills in the south part.

In 1804, settlement was commenced at Fredonia, at first called Canadaway, from the stream upon which it was situated. This stream on the maps of the early surveyors was written "Cascade." The Canadaway has its source among the hills of Arkwright and Charlotte, and flows at first over waterfalls, and in rapids through wild gorges, and at last, less roughly to Lake Erie. The Indians gave it the beautiful name Ga-na-da-wa-o, meaning "running through the hemlocks," in allusion to the evergreens, which grew so thickly upon its banks.

At Ganadawao, or Canadaway, as the white man pronounced it, the settlement of Pomfret was commenced by Thomas McClintock, David Eason and Low Minegar, all from Eastern and Central Pennsylvania. The first house was built in the summer of 1803, by David Eason, on the bank of the Canadaway, near where Gen. Risley afterwards resided. It was of logs, not a nail used in its construction. In the spring of 1805, Eason married Margaret Woodside, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. In April he set out with his bride, accompanied by Low Minegar and others, and their families; they journeyed through the wilderness of Pennsylvania to Olean, on the Allegheny river. They were six weeks on the way. At Olean they found the advanced guard of pioneers that first settled Cattaraugus county. There they built canoes, descended the Allegheny to Warren, ascended the Conewango, passed over Chautauqua Lake, and reached Canadaway by the way of the Cross Roads. When he arrived there, Eason had ten dollars in his pocket, with which he paid for a barrel of flour.

About the same time that Eason reached Canadaway, Zattu Cushing brought to an end a remarkable journey. In February, 1805, he started from Eastern New York, conveying his family and goods by means of two yoke of oxen drawing a sled. They were three weeks in making the journey, and drove four cows. They brought one-half bushel of apple seeds, from which the first orchard of the county was

grown. On Mr. Cushing's arrival at Canadaway, the snow was deep and the weather was cold. They moved into the partly completed log cabin of Low Minegar. It had no doors, no chinking between the logs, and no floor. They covered the ground with hemlock boughs, and remained until Mr. Eason got an article for his land, and built a log house.

The rough frontier experience of Eason and Cushing was similar to that of all the early settlers. Eason and Cushing were leading citizens of the county. Eason was chosen the first sheriff, and afterwards State Senator. Cushing was appointed the first judge of the county, and held that position for thirteen years. He was the grandfather of the intrepid Alonzo H. Cushing, who fell at Gettysburg, and of William B. Cushing, the hero of many exploits, chief of which was the destruction of the "Albemarle."

Hezekiah Baker came to Canadaway in 1806. He gave the land that forms the beautiful village park in Fredonia. Elijah Risley came in 1807. His son, Elijah, Jr., opened the first store in the county. Dr. Squire White came in 1808 or 1809, and was the first educated and licensed physician of the county. He was also its first surrogate. Among other early settlers of Pomfret may be named Benjamin Barrett, Samuel Geer, Benjamin Barnes, Eliphalet Burnham, Philo Orton, Leverett Barker and Richard Williams.

In 1804 settlement was commenced at Ripley. Alexander Cochran, from the North of Ireland, settled about one mile west of the village formerly known as Quincy. He bought his land of the Holland Land Company, and paid for it in gold. He was the first person in the county to receive a deed for his farm. Josiah Farnsworth, from Eastern New York, settled at Quincy the same year. Perry G. Ellsworth, from Otsego county, settled one mile west of Quincy, and in 1804-05 kept a tavern in the town. Thomas Prendergast, of the well-known Prendergast family, settled in 1805. Among other early settlers were William Alexander, William Crossgrove, Basil Burgess, Asa, William and Andrew Spear, Nathan Wisner, Charles Forsythe, Samuel Truesdell and Jonathan Parsons.

In 1804 settlement was also made at Mayville. Dr. Alexander McIntyre built there a log dwelling near the steamboat landing, around which he erected a stockade of tall palisades. His fort was called by the old jokers of those days Fort Deborah or Debby, in illusion to his wife by adoption. In early life McIntyre was captured by the Indians,

who cut off the veins of his ears. He resided with them many years. He claimed to have acquired their knowledge of the medical properties of roots and herbs, and in the estimation of many people was profoundly skilled in the healing art. In 1805 Jonathan Smith, a man of rare eccentricities, settled on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, and the same year Peter Barnhart, a soldier of the Revolution, on the east side. In 1806 William Prendergast, Sr., and his well-known sons and daughters, settled on the west side of the lake. Among other early settlers of the town were John Scott, Filer Sackett, Darius Scofield, Nathan and David Cheney, Darius Dexter, Artemus Herrick, Dr. John E. Marshall and Zacheus Hanchett.

In the year 1805 settlement was commenced in Portland, by Capt. James Dun, a soldier of the Revolution. He bought 1150 acres of land in that town. He came there from Meadville, Pennsylvania, with a team of four horses, settled at first upon lot 31, built a shanty of poles near a large spring, and moved his family into it, but finally he removed to the north part of lot 30. The following are other early settlers: Nathan Fay, Elisha Fay, Peter Kane, John Price, Benjamin Hutchins, David Eaton, Nathaniel Fay, James Parker, Joseph Correll, Nathan Crosby and Erastus Taylor.

The town of Dunkirk was first settled this year by Seth Cole, of Paris, Oneida county, at the mouth of the Canadaway creek.

In 1805 settlements had been made in every one of the northern towns, eight in all, each of which bordered on Lake Erie, excepting the town of Chautauqua. Between one and two hundred inhabitants resided within the borders of the county, but as yet no white man had taken up his abode south of the Ridge, unless Dr. McIntyre, Peter Barnhart and Jonathan Smith, who had settled around the head of Chautauqua Lake, are to be considered exceptions. The greater part of the county remained unvisited save by the surveyors or explorers voyaging along the water courses or traveling over the Indian trails to reach the settlements in the northern part of the county.

This primeval quiet was at length broken in the southern part of the county by Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work. They made the first assault upon the pine forests at Kennedy in the town of Poland, in 1805. Dr. Kennedy had married a daughter of Andrew Ellicott, the niece of Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Company. He and Mr. Work, until they had commenced the first settlement of the southern part of the county at Kennedy,

had resided at Meadville, Pennsylvania. That year Dr. Kennedy purchased three thousand acres of unsurveyed land in Poland and commenced erecting mills at Kennedy. Much of the material, and the provisions for the hands employed, were brought in keelboats and came up the Allegheny and Conewango rivers.

Edward Shillito was the first resident of Poland. He resided at Kennedy in 1805 with his family, and boarded the workmen upon the mills. The attack thus began upon the pines in Poland, continued at other points in southwestern Chautauqua for three quarters of a century until the magnificent evergreens that covered two hundred square miles entirely disappeared. Lumbering during the greater part of this period constituted the most important industry.

Following the building of the mills, settlers began to come. Among the earliest settlers of Poland were Aaron Forbes, Sumner Allen, Samuel Hitchcock, Joshua Woodard, Dr. Samuel Foote, the first physician; Col. Nathaniel Fenton, Amasa Ives, Nicholas Dolloff, Elias Tracy, Amos Fuller, Ebenezer Cheney, Joseph Clark, Daniel Walters, Obediah Jenks, Albert Russell, Franklin Leet, Lewis Holbrook, Abiel Elkins, Daniel Griswold, Luther Lydell, Norton B. Bill, Eliakim Crosby, John Montgomery, Chester Lillie and Henry Connell.

No other settlement or important improvement was made in the south part of the county in 1805, except the opening of the woods road by Robert Miles and others from near Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, through the forest to Miles Landing on Chautauqua Lake, near where Lakewood is situated. It terminated in Busti, at the mouth of a little creek east of and near Lakewood. It was used for many years by the people of Pennsylvania in going to Chautauqua Lake, and by the early settlers in their trips to Pennsylvania to purchase seed potatoes, oats and wheat, and also in driving hogs and cows. The termination of the road was called Miles Landing. "This road was the great highway of that wilderness; a guide to the bewildered pioneer; if he could strike this road, he was safe."

In 1806 Ellicott was first settled by William Wilson from Pennsylvania. He first lived in a shanty, but in June moved into a house he built on the west side of the Chadakoin, below Falconer, upon land which had not then been surveyed. James Culbertson, from Meadville, the same year settled on the west side of the Chadakoin, at its confluence with the Cassadaga. George W. Fenton, also from Pennsylvania, father of Governor R. E. Fenton, settled

on the south side of the Chadakoin near Levant in 1807. In 1809 Fenton removed to Carroll. Jonas Simmons, John and Jacob Strunk and Samuel Whittemore were early settlers at and near Fluvanna; Benjamin Ross at Ross Mills; Jehiel Tiffany at Tiffanyville; Phineas Palmiter, Elias Tracy and Oliver Sherman, near Celoron; Thomas and Joseph Walkup, Augustus Moore and Amos Blanchard in other parts of the town.

In 1806 William Prendergast settled not far from the present Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. He and his sons and daughters and grandsons became the owners of a contiguous tract of land containing 3337 acres. His thirteen sons and daughters nearly all became residents of the county. His sons were principal personages in its early history, holding prominent official positions and places of trust. William Prendergast, born in Waterford, Ireland, February 2, 1727, came to America and settled at Pawling, Dutchess county, on the Hudson river. He married Mehitabel Wing, of Beekman, New York. He died in Chautauqua, February 14th, 1811. Their children were: Matthew, Thomas, Mary (Mrs. William Bemus, of Ellery), Elizabeth, James Jediah, Martin, John Jeffery (who was never a resident here), Susanna (Mrs. Oliver Whiteside), Eleanor, Martha, William; and Minerva, who married Elisha Marvin, of North East, Pennsylvania.

The long leases by which the lands were generally held along the Hudson, the restraints and forfeitures incident to them, and the oppressive method of collecting rents, produced a turbulent spirit, often manifested in violent and lawless conduct by the tenants. These disorders began long before the Revolution. In June, 1766, some soldiers sent to suppress riotous proceedings in Dutchess county, were fired upon and one of them wounded so that he died. William Prendergast was apprehended for participating in this affair as principal, and taken under guard to a sloop for safekeeping. He and others were indicted for high treason. The public mind was considerably excited over the case of Prendergast, and "Holt's Gazette" of New York City, a leading paper of the time, in several articles, showed apparent sympathy for Prendergast and the tenants.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, which commenced July 29, 1766, at Poughkeepsie, and was held by Chief Justice Horsemenden, in which Samuel Jones, a most eminent lawyer of the times, appeared as counsel for the King, Mr. Prendergast was found guilty of high

treason and sentenced to be executed on September 26th. Other rioters were tried and found guilty. Some were fined, two were imprisoned, and two stood in the pillory. The sentiments of the people were such respecting William Prendergast's offence, that William Livingstone, the sheriff, was obliged to offer a good reward to any person who would assist at the execution, he to be disguised, so as to be secure from insult. In "Holt's Gazette" of September 4, 1766, is given an account of the trial, by which it appears that the conduct of Mehitabel, the wife of Mr. Prendergast, was very remarkable. She greatly aided her husband in his defence by wise suggestions and remarks in open court, without the least impertinence or indecorum. Her womanly conduct and tender solicitude for her husband created such sympathy in his behalf that the counsel for the King asked to have her removed from the court room, which was denied, he being answered that she neither disturbed the court nor spoke unreasonably. The jury brought in the prisoner guilty; the court and jury, however, recommended the prisoner to the King's mercy. Mrs. Prendergast immediately set out for New York to solicit a reprieve, and though over seventy miles distant she returned in three days with hopes of success. The Governor, Sir Henry Moore, sent a reprieve to the sheriff of Dutchess county until His Majesty's pleasure should be known, Lord Shelburn having laid before the King a letter of Sir Henry Moore, recommending the pardon of Prendergast. A little later he wrote Governor Moore that, "His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant him his pardon, relying that this instance of his Royal clemency will have a better effect in recalling these mistaken people to their duty, than the most rigorous punishment." Was it unreasonable that gratitude to King George for his Royal clemency, under the circumstances, led William Prendergast, who was not a native of the country, to espouse the cause of the King during the Revolution, ten years later?

Although seventy-five years of age, William Prendergast left his home in Pittstown, in Van Rensselaer county, with his family in 1805, with the intention of locating in Tennessee. William Prendergast, his wife, four sons and five daughters, his son-in-law and grandchildren, and his slave Tom, in all twenty-nine persons, in four canvas covered wagons (some drawn by four horses) and a two-horse barouche for the older ladies, traveled through Pennsylvania as far as Pittsburgh or Wheeling. Then they purchased a flat boat and em-

barked with all their effects, and descended the river to the falls of the Ohio, now Louisville, Kentucky. They traveled thence to a point near Nashville, but were dissatisfied with the country and people, and came back to Erie, Pennsylvania, where they arrived about the last of September, 1805. The family finally decided to settle in Chautauqua, but all, with the exception of William Bemus, a son-in-law, and Thomas Prendergast, journeyed to Canada, where they passed the winter.

Thomas Prendergast settled in Ripley the same fall. Bemus lived during the winter of 1805-06 in a log house near the Cross Roads. Lands having been purchased in the town of Chautauqua, on the west side of Chautauqua Lake, and a log house built, William and his family returned from Canada in June, 1806, and became settlers of Chautauqua county.

William Bemus, above named, son-in-law of William Prendergast, in the spring of 1806 made the first settlement of Ellery at Bemus Point, near the old Indian fields. Jeremiah Griffith, of Madison county, a little later the same year settled in Ellery at the Old Indian fields at Griffith's Point. These pioneers left many descendants. Among other early and leading settlers of Ellery were: Hanson Meed, Tiler Sackett, Azariah Bennett, John and Joseph Sillsby, William Barrows, John Demott, John Love, Joseph Loucks, Henry Strunk, Thomas Parker, Peter Pickard, Samuel Young, Elisha Tower, Elhanan Winchester and John Pickard, grandfather of Alonzo C. Pickard, the well-known lawyer of Jamestown.

In 1806 Thomas Bemus, son of William Bemus, and grandson of William Prendergast, Sr., made the first settlement in the town of Harmony, on lot 54, township 2, range 12, opposite Bemus Point. The next year Jonathan Cheney settled on lot 52, about two miles below the "Narrows." Before the close of 1806, upwards of twenty families had settled around Chautauqua Lake.

In 1807 Dr. Thomas Kennedy and Edward Work purchased 1260 acres of land on both sides of the Chadakoin below Dexterville, including the mill site at Tiffanyville, and Worksburg, now Falconer, including also land east of the Cassadaga creek. In the fall of 1807 Mr. Work erected a hewed log house on the north side of the Chadakoin at Falconer; this was the first settlement of Falconer; for more than three-quarters of a century the place was known as Worksburg. Mr. Work was a public-spirited, energetic man, of much ability. In 1808 he erected there sawmills and soon after a grist mill. He and Mr. Kennedy

opened a road between Kennedy and Worksbury, and built the first bridge over Cassadaga creek. They made the first substantial improvements in southern Chautauqua.

Kiantone derives its name from the Indian village of Kyenthono, on Kiantone creek, which was occupied by the Indians as late as 1795, when Col. James McMahan passed through the county. It was settled in 1807 by Joseph Aikin from Rensselaer county, New York. He settled on the Stillwater, near the west line of the town. He laid out the land there into lots and attempted to found the village of Aikinville. Robert Russell soon after settled in the town and built a sawmill on Kiantone creek, above the Indian village. He afterwards removed to Russell, Pennsylvania, and gave his name to that place. He was a man of much energy, and a leading citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Arkwright was also settled in 1807, by Abiram Orton on lot 64, not far from Fredonia. The same year Benjamin Perry settled on the same lot, and Augustus Burnham on lot 60 near Shumla.

Although every town bordering on Lake Erie had been settled for several years, the site of the city of Dunkirk remained covered by a dense and unbroken forest. Undoubtedly the French and English in the preceding century, while coasting along the southern shore of Lake Erie, had many times visited the bay. Yet, notwithstanding that conspicuous headland, Point Gratiot, named from Gen. Charles Gratiot, marked the existence and bounded the western limits of a safe harbor, lake craft seldom visited its lonesome waters, and deer and wolves continued to inhabit the gloomy woods around it until 1808, when Timothy Goulding, its first settler, built his house a mile west of the harbor, and probably within the limits of the city. A portion of Point Gratiot was included in his purchase. The next year his brother-in-law, Solomon Chadwick, from Madison county, settled at Dunkirk Harbor, in what is now the Second Ward of the city. He was the first settler on the bay. Dunkirk Harbor for eight or nine years after was known as Chadwick Bay, and for a short time afterwards as Garnseys Bay, and finally Dunkirk, after a seaport of that name in France. Luther Goulding, brother of Timothy, the same year settled upon the bay west of Chadwick. John Brigham, from Madison county, New York, settled within the limits of the city in 1808; John Brigham, Jr., and his family settled in 1810; and James Brigham,

who married Fanny, the sister of Gen. Elijah Risley, in 1811.

Forestville was settled by Capt. Jehiel Moore, from Eastern New York, in 1809. Charlotte was settled in April of the same year by John and Daniel Pickett and Arva O. Austin, in the northwest part, for many years known as Pickett Neighborhood. Robert W. Seaver and Barna Edson a little later the same year settled Charlotte Center. In 1810 Sinclairville was settled by William Berry and Maj. Samuel Sinclear, a soldier of the Revolution and a nephew of Col. Joseph Cilley, a distinguished officer of that war. Mr. Sinclear was a near kinsman of Joseph Cilley, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and Jonathan Cilley, who was killed in the duel with Graves, of Kentucky. October 22, 1810, the family of Maj. Sinclear, including his stepsons Obed Edson and John M. Edson, first arrived at the site of the village of Sinclairville. John and Samuel Cleland, Joel Burnell, the father of Madison Burnell, were early settlers of the town.

About this time settlement was commenced in Carroll. It became a town of sawmills; as many as twenty-five were in operation at one time. Lumbering in Carroll was long its leading industry.

John Russell, of Mahanoy, Pennsylvania, explored the country along the lower Conewango in 1800. He returned to his home with a good report of the country. The same year he and his family, accompanied by a considerable party of emigrants, among whom were Hugh Frew and his family, set out for the Conewango. Russell built a boat in which the goods of the party were carried up the Sinnemahoning. Russell and Frew had a yoke of cattle and some cows. These were driven through the woods. At the portage between the Sinnemahoning and the Allegheny, the boats were taken apart and transported upon wagon wheels to a canoe place on the Allegheny river, where the boats were put together again. They then descended the Allegheny to the Conewango, which they ascended to a point a little above Russellburg. They then journeyed to Beechwood, now called Sugar Grove, in Pennsylvania, close to the south boundary of Chautauqua, where they settled. They found John Marsh, Robert Miles and John and Stephen Ross had preceded them. At this time there was no building at Warren except the Holland Company's storehouse, in which a family in charge resided. No white settler was living in Chautauqua county at that time. These settlers endured great hardships



EARLY SETTLERS OF PORTLAND
WESTFIELD & RIPLLY

JAS. McMAHAN BASIL BURGESS
EDW. D. McHENRY W. M. McBRIDE
JNO. McMAHAN HUGH WHITEHILL
THO'S. McCLINTOCK ARTHUR BELL
GEO. WHITEHILL DAVID EASON
THO'S. PENDERGAST DAVID EATON
THO'S. B. CAMPBELL ROBT. DIXON
W. M. ALEXANDER JAS. DUNN
ALEX. COCHRAN LOW MINIGER
W. M. CROSGROVE PETER KANE
BURBAN BROCKWAY DAVID KINCADE
JNO. B. DINSMORE OBADIAH JOY
W. M. MURRAY ASA SPEAR
CHAS. FORSYTH HUGH RIDDLE
JACOB GEORGE CALVIN BARNES
PERRY G. ELSWORTH DAVID ROYCE
ALEX. LOWRY GEO. DULL
ALEX. C. MARTIN WM. BELL
Dr. L. RICHMOND MOSES ADAMS
LAUGHLIN McNEIL JONATHAN CASS
JAS. MONTGOMERY ASA HALL
SAML. WILKINSON NATH. L. BIRD
SAML. HARRISON WM. RIDDLE
JOSIAH FARNSWORTH NICH. GEORGE
STEPH. PRENDERGAST JNO. ACRES
JEREMIAH CLUMP NATHAN FAY
JONATHAN ADAMS ELISHA FAY
ABR. M. FREDERICK JNO. TAYLOR
GIDEON GOODRICH JNO. HENRY
JAS. BRANNAN W. M. CROSGROVE
OLIVER STETSON ROBT. DICKSON

MONUMENT TO EARLY SETTLERS

during the first years of their residence in Warren county.

John Frew, a native of Killyleale, Ireland, a son of Hugh Frew abovenamed, and Robert Russell, both young men, having explored the land along the Conewango in Carroll and Kiantone, in the spring of 1809, set out from Warren county, each with a pack on his back, and traveled on foot over the Indian trail to Kennedy's mill, and over the high lands to the falls of the Cattaraugus, thence to the oak openings east of Buffalo; from this place they journeyed to Batavia. They camped over nights, and subsisted on jerked meat, dry bread and young leeks. At Batavia they entered their lands. Robert Russell bought on the Kiantone creek in Kiantone; Frank H. Mott, of Jamestown, was one of his descendants. John Frew entered lands for himself and Thomas Russell at the mouth of Frew Run, in Carroll. They soon built a log house, and later they completed a sawmill. The village that grew up near the mill was called Frewsburg, after John Frew. Thereafter this place became a leading point for the manufacture of lumber, and for many years great quantities were run from there down the river to Pittsburgh and to points below. George W. Fenton, father of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, removed from Ellicott and settled in Carroll the same year.

In 1810 Busti was settled by John L. Frank on lot 61, and Uriah Bently on lot 16. Among other early settlers of Busti were Palmer Phillips, Arba Blodget, Daniel Sherman and Joseph Garfield.

In 1810 Gerry was first settled by Stephen Jones and Amos Atkins, who built houses near each other, a short distance south of Sinclairville. The southern, central and eastern parts of the town were settled later by Vermonters. William Alverson, Hezekiah Myers, Hezekiah Catlin and Porter Phelps were the first Vermonters to take up their residence in the town. They were followed by many from that State.

The first actual settlement of the town of Stockton was made in 1809 by Abel Beebe, Joel Fisher and Othelow Church at and near Cassadaga. Church afterwards removed to Allegany county, and was there murdered by one, Howe. Jonathan Alverson, from Windham county, Vermont, entered lands and was present there in 1809. Shadrack Scofield, David Waterbury and Henry Walker settled in the southwest part in 1810. The same year John West, Bela Todd and Joseph Green settled near them. John West came over the "Old Portage Road" to Ellery. He and Dexter Barnes and Peter Barnhart in 1811 con-

structed the old Chautauqua road from near Sinclairville east beyond the Cattaraugus line. In 1811 Benjamin Miller settled three-fourths of a mile north of Delanti, and was the first settler of Bear Creek Valley; Linus W. Miller and Phineas M. Miller were his descendants. Abel Thompson came in June, 1812, and was the first settler of Delanti. Samuel Crissey came in 1815. Among his descendants were many well-known citizens, among them his son Harlow, and his grandsons, Newton, Elverson B. and Seward M. Nathaniel Crissey, a brother of Samuel, was an early settler. Among his descendants was Forrest Crissey, the author of the "Centennial Poem," read on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chautauqua county, at Westfield. Calvin Warren came in 1816 and settled one and one-half miles north of Delanti. He was in early days a prominent citizen of the town, and was chosen its first supervisor. He left well-known and prominent descendants, among them Chauncey Warren, his son, and his grandsons, Amos K. Warren and Lucien C. Warren. Aaron Lyon early settled on the west side of Cassadaga Lake. He was the brother of Mary Lyon, the founder of Holyoke Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, and the father of Lucy and Free-love, well-known missionaries at Ningpo, China. Ichabod Fisher settled at Cassadaga Lake in 1813. Sawyer Phillips came in 1815. He left many prominent descendants, among them Philip Phillips, the well-known singer of sacred music. Andrew Putnam came in 1817. He left many sons, among them Worthy Putnam, a distinguished educator. The county owes more to him for the development of the common schools than to any other. Jonathan Bugbee, father of Judge L. Bugbee, and Abel Brunson, were both early settlers. Abner Putnam came in 1818, and left many descendants. Ebenezer Smith, Jr., and his son Aaron, Resolved W. Fenner, Washington Winsor, Josiah White, Alonzo and Eleazer Flagg were all early settlers of Stockton.

Villenova was also settled in 1810, by Daniel Whipple, from Herkimer county, in the southeast part of the town on lot 3. John Kent, from Vermont, settled near Whipple on lot 3, and John and Eli Arnold, from Massachusetts, on lot 19, near Hamlet.

Jamestown, although now a city, the most populous and wealthy in the county, was nearly the last place settled during the frontier period. In 1810 its site was covered by a gloomy morass and a number of drift hills, densely covered with sombre pines. James Prendergast, son of

William, who had examined the locality in 1806, was pleased with the advantages it offered for mill sites, and resolved to found a settlement there. He purchased one thousand acres of land upon which John Blowers, who was in his employ, built a log house in the fall of 1810. Blowers and his family moved into it before Christmas of that year, and became the first inhabitants of Jamestown. The place was at first called the "Rapids," and finally Jamestown, in honor of James Prendergast, its founder.

The earliest settlers who came first to the Cross Roads and first settled in several of the northern towns, emigrated from the central and eastern counties of Pennsylvania and were many of them of German descent. The same is true of some of the earliest settlers in the southern towns. It was not long, however, before the irrepressible New Englander appeared, but in greater numbers came hardy young men skilled in woodcraft from the backwoods of Eastern New York, bringing with them their wives and children. In early years, Capt. John Mack owned the tavern and kept the ferry near the mouth of Cattaraugus creek. This ferry may be said to have been the eastern gateway of the county, and Capt. Mack its gatekeeper, for a majority of the early comers were here ferried across this little river and entertained at his tavern.

Poor as the people were during the frontier period and scant as were their opportunities, they entertained bright hopes for the future, when the forests should be swept away, and in their place should be green and cultivated fields, and the fruits of their labor enjoyed by their descendants. Although unlearned in books, they highly valued the advantages that an education would give their children. New provisions had been made by the State for schools in the larger settlements and the people voluntarily built schoolhouses. The small sums due the teachers were often paid in corn and other produce.

The Gospel was preached in every settlement. Scarcely had the first log cabin been reared in each town before it was visited by some early missionary sent by the missionary societies of New England and the East. The

first church organized in the county was founded by the Presbyterian settlers at the Cross Roads in 1808, and was called the Chautauqua church. The same year the first Baptist church was organized at Canadaway, and was called the first Baptist Church in Pomfret. In 1808 was also formed the first Methodist Episcopal Church, and the first Methodist sermon preached. About the same time the Congregationalists were also represented here, in the person and by the work of Father John Spencer. No missionary labored so long and effectively in early years as Father Spencer. Dressed in the antique style of Revolutionary days, wearing short stockings and knee buckles, and boots quite up to his knees, he preached from house to house. Many churches were founded as the result of his work. Of all the early missionaries who labored in Chautauqua county, Father Spencer filled the most prominent place.

The first postoffice was established in Chautauqua county in 1806, at the Cross Roads on the route between Buffalo and Presque Isle.

At the beginning of the last century, what is now Chautauqua county was a part of the town of Northampton, in the county of Ontario. March 30, 1802, the county of Genesee was erected from Ontario. The boundaries of Genesee county were identical with the town of Northampton, and included all of the Holland Purchase, and also the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, east of it. What is now Chautauqua county became a part of the town of Batavia. April 15, 1805, by an act of the Legislature, the town of Chautauqua was created. It included all of the present county except the tenth range of townships, which was made a part of the town of Erie. The organization of the town of Chautauqua was hailed with pleasure by its settlers, as it gave them authority to regulate their local affairs. Prior to April, 1807, John McMahan had three times been chosen its supervisor, at town meetings held at the Cross Roads, and had met with the board of supervisors of Genesee county, at Batavia. He had been chosen without reference to his political opinions. In April of this year, the first election was held in the county.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Pioneer Period.

The circumstances attending the organization of the county were auspicious. The year before, the Holland Land Company had built

a land office of logs at Mayville, and placed it in charge of William Peacock. The consummation of the organization of the county, to-



A LOG CABIN, ONE OF THE FIRST IN COUNTY

gether with the genial spring of 1811, made such a favorable impression upon people visiting there, that many were induced to enter land at the land office.

Zattu Cushing was appointed first judge of the county; Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson and William Alexander, associate judges. Of these men, Matthew Prendergast was the eldest son of William Prendergast; when his father was paroled by the king, as has been related, he was about ten years of age. This circumstance occurring so early in his life, undoubtedly made a strong impression upon his youthful mind, and naturally excited his sympathy in favor of King George, who had favored his father in so momentous an affair. When the controversy between the King and the American people had come to an issue, he was so strongly inclined towards the Royal cause that in 1779 he joined Abraham Cuyler's celebrated regiment of Royal Refugees. The next year, while a lieutenant in command of a small party from his regiment, he captured on the Long Island shore Major Bush, Capt. Cornelius Conkling, ancestor of Roscoe Conkling, Capt. Rogers and Lieut. Farley, Americans who had come over from the Connecticut shore on a secret mission in the interest of the American cause. Two Americans were killed in the affair. William Leggett, father of William Leggett, the editor of the "New York Evening Post," escaped capture. We have every reason to believe that William Prendergast served with credit to himself in the cause he espoused during the remainder of the war.

After the Revolution, Mr. Prendergast for some years resided in Nova Scotia, where he owned a tract of land. In 1808, after he came to Chautauqua county, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and served as supervisor in 1810-11. He also served as associate judge in Chautauqua county many years. As such he verified the petitions of many Revolutionary soldiers for pension, and curiously enough, we see him presiding at a Republican meeting held at John Scott's tavern in 1812, expressly called to sustain the war against England, while other citizens of the county, who had been gallant soldiers of the Revolution, were at the same time participating in meetings held in opposition to the war. Through his life, he retained his Revolutionary costume, and wore long hair, tied in a queue with a rather string.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held at Mayville, June 25, 1811, in Scott's Tavern, on the east side of Main street.

Anselm Potter, Dennis Brackett and Jacob Houghton were the first lawyers. The first meeting of the board of supervisors, in which Philo Orton represented the town of Pomfret, and Matthew Prendergast the town of Chautauqua, was also held in Scott's Tavern, on the third Tuesday of October. In pursuance of a vote then taken, a courthouse of wood, and later a jail, were built, at the expense of \$1,500. They were built where a "large hemlock post" was placed in 1808 to mark the spot, just in front of the present courthouse.

In 1812 the town of Ellicott, with James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, as its supervisor, the town of Gerry, with Samuel Sinclair, the founder of Sinclairville, as its supervisor, and the town of Hanover, with Nedeiah Angell, the founder of the "Angell Settlement," as its supervisor, were erected as new towns.

Notwithstanding the propitious beginning of the new county's existence, the settlers were doomed to disappointment. The winter of 1811-12 was very inclement. A deep snowfall which remained until the last of March interrupted the explorations of landlookers. Yet the Holland Land Company continued to make efforts to open the county to settlement. They contracted with John Kent to build a road from his place in Villenova to Kennedy's Mills, to be laid out near the Indian path. They expended considerable labor in constructing a road from Mayville to Angelica in Allegany county. This road had been so far opened as to be traveled in the winter, as far east as "Sinclair Mills," now Sinclairville.

June 18, 1812, war was declared against England. This event created consternation upon the Holland Purchase. Chautauqua was thinly settled. It was situated upon the frontier, not far from the scene of conflict. Close along its borders and partly within its boundaries was the home of a principal remnant of the Six Nations or Iroquois, who had been the fiercest foes of the Americans in the Revolution. These circumstances greatly interrupted immigration. Many actual settlers, yielding to the fears of their wives and families, were persuaded to return to the east while others went on to the lines as soldiers or camp followers. In less than three weeks after war was declared and less than ten days after it was known in Chautauqua, although the county contained less than three thousand inhabitants, it had a full company of 113 able-bodied men on the march. The county never has since responded to a call for troops with more alacrity or relatively with a larger quota.

To allay the fear that the war at first created, forty-five men under Capt. James McMahan were posted at Barcelona, where a slight defense was built. About the same number of men were stationed at the Widow Cole's house at the mouth of the Canadaway, under Captain Tubbs. Here it is believed the first affair of the war in which there was blood shed occurred. A boat loaded with salt, on its way to Erie, had put in at the mouth of the Canadaway in the night. In the morning a large armed schooner, probably the "Lady Provost," appeared off the mouth of the creek and sent a dozen or so of armed men in a small boat to attack the salt boat. Captain Tubbs and his men opened fire from the shore, wounding three of the British. The small boat immediately put back to the vessel. The Widow Cole by her assistance in the affair became the heroine of the occasion.

The Chautauqua Company that so promptly responded to the call for men at the beginning of the war, fully maintained the honor of the county on the field of battle, under its resolute commander, Capt. Jehiel Moore, the founder of Forestville. It was among the few New York militia to cross the Niagara and support the regulars at the battle of Queenstown, and among the few to stand upon the heights when they were stormed. The Chautauqua troops fought bravely, but were compelled to surrender, with the rest of the American force, to superior numbers. Three of their number were killed in the battle, and five wounded, one mortally.

During the summer of 1813, British vessels were committing depredations along the American shore. The "Queen Charlotte" was the most aggressive of these, making frequent descents to plunder the inhabitants. Capt. Harmon was driven with his boat into the mouth of the Cattaraugus creek by the "Queen Charlotte" and the "Hunter." They sent a boat, armed with a howitzer, up the creek in pursuit of Capt. Harmon's transport, firing upon him until the Indians from Cattaraugus Reservation nearby came to his assistance, demonstrating in a practical manner their friendship to the United States. The British boat finally withdrew.

During the same summer the "Queen Charlotte" came off the mouth of the Canadaway and sent ashore a boat manned by thirteen men, commanded by a lieutenant, with a flag of truce, under the pretense of returning goods that they had plundered from Lay's Tavern near the lake shore in Erie county. Judge Cushing happened to be there with his ox team

for a load of salt. He immediately notified the inhabitants, who rallied and fired upon the British, and wounded one of the sailors. The British all deserted but the lieutenant and the wounded sailor.

With a view to getting control of the lake, the government dispatched Capt. Oliver H. Perry in the winter of 1813 to build a fleet. On his way he stopped at John Mack's tavern at the mouth of the Cattaraugus, and was carried by him to Erie in a sleigh. Having during the spring and summer of 1813 built and completed his fleet, hearing that Lieut. Elliott was at Cattaraugus with about ninety soldiers, he dispatched a vessel there, and having received the reinforcement he set sail to offer battle. September 10th he gained a decisive and famous victory over the British fleet, which gave the Americans absolute control of the lake. Chautauqua county had responded to Perry's request for help, and some of its citizens participated in the battle. Abner Williams, of Fredonia, son of Richard Williams, was a volunteer on board of the "Lawrence." He was killed, and his body was thrown into the lake. James Bird distinguished himself during the battle, was wounded, and was complimented by Commodore Perry, who was a witness of his gallantry.

During the war of 1812, the soldiers enlisted upon the frontier had little knowledge of military law, were tenacious of their rights as citizens, and often insubordinate. In the western army whole companies and regiments that had done good service in the war would put their own construction upon the terms of enlistment, and when they considered their time out would march home, contrary to the order of their superior officers, sometimes at a critical period in a campaign. This had the effect to cause the military crime of desertion to be held lightly by the rank and file. After Perry's victory the fleet returned to Erie. James Bird (previously mentioned) and others applied for discharge upon the ground that they had enlisted only for the battle, which was denied. Bird chose to follow his own view of rights, and started for home. At the time preparations were being made for the invasion of Canada under General Harrison, and it was desired to hold all the forces possible for that movement. Capt. Elliott, who was in command, determined to make such an example as would tend to prevent further desertion, and to enforce better discipline. Application was made to stay the execution of Bird until the proceedings of the court-martial could be reviewed by Perry, but Elliott denied the appli-

cation, and Bird was shot. Capt. Elliott was before unpopular, because of his failure to bring the "Niagara" into action in the battle as promptly as it was thought he should have done. Public feeling against him was now intensified by reason of the execution of Bird. According to one account, gathered from the descendants of persons familiar with the circumstances, Bird was absent on a furlough to visit his sweetheart, Mary Blain, who was very ill; he overstayed his time, was arrested on his way back to command, taken to Erie, tried with undue haste, and sentenced to be shot; Capt. Dobbins, who was in the immediate command at Erie, it is said, refused to sign his death warrant, and another officer signed it.

Part of the force captured by Captain Perry was sent under guard from Erie to Buffalo. They passed the night at Richard Williams's log tavern in Fredonia, and dined the next day at Capt. Mack's tavern at Cattaraugus. Word was sent in advance to Capt. Mack, that the American officers and their prisoners would dine at his tavern on their march eastward. Great preparations were made to receive them. The dining room was trimmed with pine and evergreen boughs, the tables were loaded. Capt. Mack carved the meat at the head of the long table, and the principal American officer was seated at the opposite end. The other American and British officers were seated around it. Among the maidens assisting on this occasion was Sophronia Gates, who lived alone with her father in a little log house upon the shore of the lake near the mouth of the Big-sister creek, a few miles from Angola. A few months before, an officer and boat's crew of two men from the "Queen Charlotte," landed near the old man's house, and as a poor revenge for some disrespectful and bitter language used by her when they were ransacking the cabin, carried the old man to the boat, notwithstanding a spirited resistance on her part. The old gentleman was taken on board of the "Queen Charlotte" and was put ashore at Chadwick's Bay (Dunkirk). The next day at dusk he arrived at Mack's tavern, ragged, weary and footsore, where he found Sophronia, who had sought an asylum there.

While the dinner was in progress at Capt. Mack's tavern, the prisoners as merry as their captors, the sharp eyes of Sophronia discovered the British officer who had abducted her father. Her hour of triumph had come. "So the tables are turned, Mr. Officer," she said in a high and penetrating tone, pointing her finger scornfully at him. The talking ceased, and she proceeded to relate, in caustic and contemp-

tuous language, the story of the abduction of her father. She praised the officer for his bravery in kidnapping a feeble old man, and mockingly called him "a hero," and told him "a petticoat would become him better than brass buttons and gold braid." The officer made a feeble attempt to be amused at her sally, but it was a failure, but the jokes of his American entertainers and the merriment of his British friends were too much for him, and he "tip-toed" out amidst shouts of laughter from his brother officers and Yankee captors.

The chief and nearly the last event of the war in which the people of Chautauqua participated was the burning and battle of Buffalo. In response to the call of Governor Tompkins, four hundred men from Chautauqua county, consisting of the 162nd Regiment under Col. John McMahan, comprising the greater portion of the able-bodied men of the county, marched to Buffalo, to oppose the British and Indians that were desolating the county east of the Niagara river. They participated in the attempt to stay the advance of the British at Black Rock, and in the disastrous retreat that followed, some fled disgracefully, while others behaved with bravery. Col. McMahan conducted himself with courage, and did all in his power to rally his men, but without success. In the affair the regiment lost James Brackett, of Mayville, an early member of the bar of Chautauqua county, killed and scalped by the Indians; Joseph Frank, of Busti, shot through the head and scalped; Mr. Pease and Mr. Lewis, from Pomfret; Aaron Nash, Mr. Bover and Mr. Hubbard, from Hanover, with several others, shared the same fate. Major Prendergast had several balls through his hat and clothes, and narrowly escaped with his life. Capt. Silsby was severely wounded, and Lieut. Forbes had one man killed and five wounded of the twenty-one men under his command. Of the American force engaged, of the killed, the bodies of those found were buried in a common grave near the road leading from Buffalo to Black Rock, into which eighty-nine were promiscuously thrown.

Unsoldierlike as was the conduct of the Chautauqua troops, they behaved fully as well as the militia from other parts of the Holland Purchase, and deserve no more censure than they. To the personal cowardice of the militia gathered from the Holland Purchase, cannot be ascribed the disastrous results of the engagement at Buffalo. The character of the men forbids such a supposition. They were, as a whole, resolute men accustomed to the

perils of frontier life, and their conduct, fortitude and courage compared favorably with other people of pioneer communities. Their lives had been spent in peaceful pursuits. They had been without military instruction, except such as they had received at backwoods musters. They had never been subject to military discipline, were imperfectly organized and armed, and suffering from cold and hunger. They were hurried into battle almost as soon as they reached the scene of action, against a well drilled and well officered enemy. Their officers were without military knowledge or experience. Conscious of this fact, the men had no faith in their ability to lead them, or in themselves to successfully resist the enemy. They marched without blankets, knapsacks, tents, rations, or camp equipage, and suffered much from hunger and cold.

Whatever discredit attaches to the militia for their failure at the battle of Buffalo, the conduct of the Chautauqua troops during the remainder of the war went far to redeem them. A company under Capt. John Silsby served with credit in the memorable battles of Chipewa and Lundy's Lane, under Gen. Brown, as a part of the brigade of Gen. Peter B. Potter. In the summer of 1814, two full companies of the 164th Regiment under Col. John McMahon, were stationed a few miles below Black Rock, where they suffered much sickness. The 385 prisoners taken at Fort Erie were placed in their charge, and marched to the vicinity of Albany. This was about the last event in which the troops participated.

At the close of the war, the county was in a most deplorable condition. Its people were absolutely poor. To add to their misfortunes, another serious calamity befell them. The summer of 1816, known as the "Cold Season," was long remembered; cold and blustering winds swept the hills; snow fell; ice formed in every month of the year. July was accompanied by frost and ice; the "Fourth" was cold and raw; blustering winds swept the entire Atlantic coast. On the 5th, ice was formed as thick as window glass in New York City and Pennsylvania. In August, ice half an inch thick was frequently seen. Flowers froze, corn was killed, and all attempts to raise other crops were abandoned.

As a result, the first six months of 1817 might be termed the "Starving Season." Flour was \$18 a barrel; potatoes \$1.50 a bushel; and other articles in proportion, and difficult to obtain at those prices; while the price of labor was but sixty or seventy cents a day. Those skilled in the use of the rifle could to some ex-

tent provide their families with venison and other wild meat, but many until the harvest of 1817 subsisted wholly upon fish, milk, greens and leeks.

Long years of financial depression and poverty followed the war of 1812, and the life of the settler in the backwoods of Chautauqua county was one of extreme hardship, and yet, stimulated by the prospect of the building of the Erie canal to Buffalo, the population of the county rapidly increased. For many years the covered wagons of the emigrants were constantly moving from Eastern New York toward the Holland Purchase. A bridge more than a mile in length across the lower end of Cayuga Lake was called the Cayuga bridge, and until the Erie canal was built was recognized as the dividing point between the East and the "Far West." For years a continuous procession of wagons passed over it, each with a water-pail and tar-bucket dangling from the axle-tree, and perhaps an infant's cradle or basket swinging from the ash hoops over which was stretched its cover, displaying upon the canvas the legend. "For the Holland Purchase," or "For the Connecticut Reserve." They bore the family of the emigrant, his cooking utensils, sleeping furniture, and sometimes all of his family effects. They were often followed by freight wagons, drawn sometimes by three, frequently by five horses. The settler who journeyed to Chautauqua county usually came in a less pretentious way, generally with a yoke of oxen, an oxcart, or a wooden-shod sled, and a few household goods. On his arrival the settler would go first to the land office at Mayville and get a contract for usually about one hundred acres of land, to be paid for at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, ten dollars or fifteen dollars down, being all the money that he could raise; the balance in annual installments with interest. He then, with the assistance of his neighbors, would put up a log house, after which he would make an arrangement with the merchant at the neighboring settlement for credit to the amount of twenty dollars to fifty dollars to buy a pig or a cow, or some necessary articles at his store, to be paid for in black salts of lye, made from the ashes, when he should burn his first fallow.

From the ashes of the burned timber the settler obtained the first return for his labor. From the manufacture and sale of black salts of lye made from the ashes, he received the cash to pay for his land. The settlement of the county would have been postponed many years had it not been for this com-



EMIGRANTS EN ROUTE TO CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

modity. It was the chief staple of the hill towns during the first twenty-five years of their history. It was the only product that could be sold for cash, and received in exchange for goods and groceries. It was made from the ashes of the oak, maple, beech and other hard woods. The ashes were gathered in boxes in the fallows or slashings where the timber was burned, and carried by hand to rough leaches, usually made of bark, erected at places convenient to water. The lye obtained was boiled in a kettle until it became a semi-solid which was called black salts. Each merchant owned an "ashery" where he received of his customers black salts and ashes which he paid for in money and in goods at the rate of \$2.50 or \$3 per hundred. At the asheries, the black salts were converted into potash by burning them in ovens. Later the potash was refined into pearl ash or saleratus. These commodities were used to make soap, glass, for culinary purposes, and in many of the arts and in medicine. About the only articles that the settlers could market abroad were black salts and ashes, which after being manufactured into potash were sold in Pittsburgh or in Montreal to be sent to England. The only other article that would bring money was pine lumber which was sold in Pittsburgh and towns along the Ohio river.

The abundance of wild animals and the necessities of the pioneer made the rifle next in importance to the ax. The long, heavy, small-bored, muzzle-loading flint-lock rifle of pioneer times was not merely an instrument of diversion, but a weapon of practical utility, for it sometimes saved the pioneer from starvation. Its grooved barrel was three and one-half or four feet long, of good material and good workmanship, mounted on a plain stock, which extended a long way up the barrel. The rifle was an accurate and formidable weapon at short range, and only a short range was required in the thick forest of the frontier. But it was the backwoodsman behind the gun that made it the deadly weapon that it was. The demands of the daily life of the settler required great skill in its use. He accurately measured his powder. The balls, run in his own bullet molds, were carefully put down by a hickory rod, in a greased patch, and his gun was often wiped with a wisp of tow, to ensure accuracy. He knew the runways of the deer and the habits of all the game. The American rifle, and the American hunter, of which Leather Stocking was the ideal, and Daniel Boone the real representative, conquered the great wildernesses of America. In pioneer days Chau-

tauqua county had many skilled hunters familiar with the woods and accustomed to the use of the rifle. In fact, every neighborhood had its Leather Stocking. Oliver Pier, of Harmony, killed 1322 deer with the same rifle. During its use it required three new stocks and hammers. He paid for his farm with the bounties upon the wolves that he killed. Peter Jaquins, of Clymer, captured nearly a hundred wolves previous to 1832, for which he received an average bounty of \$12 per head. Zacheus H. Norton, an old trapper and hunter who lived in Gerry on the Cassadaga creek, was very successful in hunting the otter, the pelts of which were valuable. The otter practically disappeared in 1825. Mr. Norton killed one hundred deer in a single season.

But it was not safe to wander aimlessly along the delightful rivulets and in the sequestered recesses of the woods, for they were full of danger. To leave the beaten path, or Indian trail, while travelling through the unbroken forest, in order to find a shorter or better route, or even for a little distance for any cause, was sure to be disastrous to one not thoroughly experienced in traveling in the woods. It would often happen that, under such circumstances, the wanderer would go miles from home and become lost. On these occasions the settlers would rally from far and near, skillfully organize themselves into parties, choose leaders and scour the woods until the lost one was found.

In early years Miss Baluma Shurtleff, afterwards the wife of Nathan Lee, was lost in the woods near Sinclairville. There was a gathering, and a general search. For three days she subsisted on berries. She was finally found near the east line of the town of Charlotte. Mrs. Underhill, of the town of Charlotte, while picking blackberries, wandered to the edge of the Cassadaga Swamp and lost her way. She remained in the woods three nights before she was found.

In April, 1826, two boys of Samuel French, of the town of French Creek, one aged five years and the other but three, strayed from their path and were lost in the woods. For two days and two nights a search was made without success. On the third day, two hundred men assembled, chose leaders, and formed a line, with the understanding that not a word should be spoken or a gun fired until the children were found. A systematic search was made. For a long while they scoured the woods without success. At last the man posted at the extreme west end of the line stooped to tie his shoe; he glanced backward under his

arm, and saw the head of the oldest boy. Guns were fired and a shout went along the line. Two of the fleetest young men ran to carry the news to the anxious mother. The foremost runner fell exhausted at the door crying, "Found them both alive." The lost boys both lived to be men.

Early in the spring of 1812, Mrs. Larry Scofield, who lived a short distance southeast from where is now the county asylum, and about half a mile from the site of Dewittville, was in need of some thread. Knowing that her neighbor, Mrs. Southworth, half a mile away, just west of the present site of the asylum, had a wheel, she threw a shawl over her shoulders, took her baby, which was then but a few months old, on her arm, and a hank of flax in her hand, and started through the woods for Mrs. Southworth's. She wandered from her course and traveled all day long, with her infant in her arms, trying to find her way, without success. Tired and hungry, she passed the night with no other protection from the cold than her thin shawl, and a blanket for her child. She had no knowledge of woodcraft, and did not know how to direct her course by the moss on the trees, or by the sun, which seemed to her always in the wrong direction. Weary, discouraged, and faint from hunger, subsisting upon such scant food as the woods at that time of year afforded, carrying her infant, she wandered several days in the dense woods which then spread over the towns of Chautauqua, Ellery, Gerry and Ellicott. She must have strayed northeasterly far into the town of Ellery, for she finally struck a small stream which she followed until it discharged its waters into a larger stream, which proved to be the Cassadaga. She then pursued her journey down the creek until she came to a jam of driftwood, where she crossed to the other side of the stream. Her progress was interrupted by tributary streams and wet and swampy lands. She finally became completely exhausted and sank to the earth with her infant and gave herself up to perish. In the meantime the few settlers around Dewittville instituted a search and she was finally found at the spot where she had at last resigned herself to death, by persons who knew nothing of her wanderings. The place where she was found was a short distance above Levant, on the east side of the Cassadaga, sixteen miles in a direct line from her home. She and her baby were carried to Edward Works, (now Falconer) and when she had rested sufficiently, they were taken up the outlet (the Chadakoin) and the lake to her home. She had been at

least four, perhaps six days, wandering in the woods. Mrs. Scofield afterwards moved from the county, and died at De Kalb, in Illinois. Her babe grew to womanhood, married Christopher Love, and died in 1879, in Illinois, where her descendants are living.

In the many instances of this kind, women and children were usually the subjects. The searchers were not always so fortunate as to find the lost one alive. It was even less distressing to find him dead than not to know his fate, for then long years of fruitless search would sometimes follow. Stories of a wild person seen in some distant wilderness, or a captive among the Indians, would revive the hopes of friends only to find the cruel rumor false. A pitiful story is told of two children of James Roe, who resided in Hanover, lost while rambling in the forest. One was found in a mill pond, and the clothes of the other in the woods. In the town of Cherry Creek, in April, 1822, on a clear Sabbath morning, a little daughter of Joshua Bentley, then in her fourth year, strayed into the woods and was never afterward seen.

During the pioneer period the progress of settlement rapidly continued. The sunlight had been let into every town as now organized in the county before the Erie canal was opened. An unbroken wilderness, for ten years after John McMahan had built his house in Westfield, covered the four southwestern towns. In that part of the county, in a tract of more than one hundred fifty square miles, not a log cabin had been reared nor a clearing made. In 1812 settlement was first commenced in this region, in French Creek, the extreme southwestern town, by Andy Noble, from Oswego county, on lot 44, John and Gardner Cleveland, Roswell Coe, Nathaniel Thompson, Amon Beebe, Gardner Case, Silas Terry, Nehemiah Royce and A. S. Park.

For more than ten years after the first settlement of the county, its eastern portion continued exclusively in possession of the wolf and catamount. A wilderness of pine, hemlock and black ash, for a distance of five miles, extended on both sides of the Conewango, in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, between the Kent Settlement in Villenova and Kennedy's Mills in Poland. In 1813 Joshua Bentley, Jr., from Rensselaer county, undismayed by dangers from the Indians, assisted by his wife, erected a rude log cabin in the heart of the wilderness on lot 7, just west of the village of Conewango Valley, in Ellington, close to the eastern borders of the county. His father, Joshua Bentley, Sr., three years later



A PIONEER FARM HOUSE.



settled near him in 1816, in a log house that he had built, and kept the first tavern in the town. In April, 1815, Wyman Bugbee settled on lot 29, near the present village of Ellington. Among the earliest settlers of Ellington were James Bates, Samuel McConnell, Simeon Lawrence, Benjamin Follett, Ward King, Abner Bates, Reuben Penhollow and Ebenezer Green. The first settlement at Cherry Creek was made in 1815, by Joseph M. Kent. He reared his bark-covered log house in the spring of that year, on lot 9, near the southwest corner of the town. He returned to his family in Villenova, and sent his wife on horseback eight miles through the woods, with one child in her arms and another behind her, with nothing but marked trees to guide her to her new house. She arrived safely, and with flint and punk started a fire and passed the first night undisturbed except by the howling of the wolves in the Conewango Swamp. Among other early and prominent settlers were Joshua Bentley, Jr., Isaac and Stephen Curtis, James Marks, Barber Babcock, Ely D. Pendleton, Elam Edson, Daniel and Alvah Hadley, Robert James, Arthur Hines, John Luce, Reuben A. Bullock, Horatio Hill, George H. Frost, Wanton King and James Carr. In 1815 Alexander Findley, a native of Ireland, commenced a sawmill on lot 52 at the foot of Findley Lake in the town of Mina, and in 1816 made his permanent home there. He soon after built a gristmill. He was the first settler of the town, and gave his name to the lake and the village. George Haskin, Aaron Whitney, George Collier, Hial Rowley, Elisha Morse, Peter R. Montague, Horace Brockway, Joseph Palmer, Robert Corbett, Gideon Barlow, James Skellie were all early settlers. Peter R. Montague, one of the best known pioneers of the town, died in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. The east side of Mina was settled by people from county Kent, England, James Ottaway, ancestor of A. B. Ottaway, the well-known lawyer of Westfield, and former district attorney, being the pioneer, he having settled there in 1823.

In 1820 the first settlement of Clymer was made. That year John Cleveland settled upon lot 58. In 1821 William Rice, the father of Victor M. Rice, who was for many years State superintendent of Public Instruction, settled on lot 59. Through the influence of Hon. G. W. Patterson many Hollanders were influenced to settle in the town. About 1846 the beginning of their immigration commenced.

Over twenty years elapsed after McMahan

made his first clearing at the Cross Roads, before the town of Sherman was settled. It was first settled by Dearing Dorman, from near Batavia, Genesee county. In 1823 he erected a shanty on lot 32, and introduced his youthful wife. Henry W. Goff came later the same year. Alanson Weed came from Ellery in the spring of 1824. Sherman was the last town settled in the county, but its settlement was accomplished before the close of the pioneer period.

On the 12th of June, 1812, Congress passed an act declaring war with England. At Albany, at the same time, the Legislature was passing an act of far greater and more lasting importance. By this act, common schools were established, and the State for the first time divided into school districts. The common school law went into effect in 1814. It was administered, and the school money apportioned and paid out in the county by the supervisors, the commissioners and inspectors of the town, and the trustees of the districts. Nearly all of the schoolhouses of the frontier and pioneer periods were built of logs. In 1821, according to Phineas M. Miller, there were 117 log schoolhouses in the 128 school districts of the county. Gathered from a wilderness region around about, almost equal to a township in extent, the pupils would daily wend their way along forest paths to one of these primitive schoolhouses. At first little more was taught than reading, writing, and arithmetic. Although wanting in the scientific methods of teaching of modern times, thorough instruction was given by strong-minded old teachers, in these simple branches, and what was more, a genuine love of learning inspired, resulting in after years in many self-educated, even accomplished, men and women.

In 1824, during the pioneer period, two years before the Erie Canal was built, while the stumps were still standing on the village green, and the fires still burning in sight in the fallows, the Old Fredonia Academy was incorporated. It was opened in 1826, with Austin Smith as its first principal. He afterwards was a leading citizen, and a distinguished lawyer of the county, and is a remarkable fact that he lived to the age of nearly ninety-nine years, an honored and respected citizen of the village of Westfield; his life nearly spanned the hundred years of our county's history. He married Sarah A., the daughter of John McMahan, the pioneer settler of the county, and was an actor in many of the early events that we have already recorded.

CHAPTER IX.

The Early Farming Period—1825 to 1835.

The people who settled in the county prior to the completion of the canal, were mostly frontiersmen from the western borders of settlements in New York and Pennsylvania.

The people who emigrated to Chautauqua after the building of the canal differed in certain respects from those who came before them. They were not so poor. The prospect for a market for the surplus products of the soil, and other signs of coming prosperity invited people from New England and from communities in other settled localities, who brought with them more means, and the habits of economy and thrift that prevailed in the East. These new-comers were better skilled in husbandry, and consequently better fitted for the changed condition of the country, which had now advanced from a backwoods state, and become a "farming country," although there were several towns almost entirely covered by forests.

The period in the history of the county that followed the completion of the Erie canal may be called the "Early Farming Period." It continued a little over twenty-five years, and lasted until the first railroad was built into Dunkirk. During this period the county was being rapidly cleared of its forests, and increased in its population. By the State census of 1825, the population of the fifteen towns of the county was 20,639, an increase of 5,371, or more than thirty-three per cent. in the five years. We shall see hereafter what was the rate of increase during the five succeeding years. Jamestown in January, 1827, had 393 inhabitants, and was that year incorporated the first village.

The opening of communication between the East and this distant western country now began to stimulate the enterprise of the county. In 1825 Capt. Gilbert Ballard was running a stage wagon three times a week upon the mail route between Jamestown and Mayville. The only other route in the county upon which stage wagons were run was that between Buffalo and Erie. Twice a week over this route, Col. Nathaniel Bird was carrying passengers and the mail. The road for miles east of the Cattaraugus creek for many years was extremely bad and sometimes impassable. The Four-Mile woods, Cattaraugus creek and Cash's tavern in the present town of Brant, were the dread of all travellers. Roads and the facilities for transportation were at this time the great need of the inhabitants of the

southern and western counties of the State. While the canal was being built from the Hudson at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo, the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties, by persistent effort, secured the passage of a bill by the legislature for a survey of a State road from the lower Hudson to Lake Erie. This may be said to be the beginning of a movement that resulted twenty-five years later in the building of the New York & Erie railroad. The surveyors of the State road arrived at Dunkirk, December 24, 1825, and completed their survey to the foot of the wharf. Dunkirk had then only about fifty inhabitants.

In 1826 Walter Smith, a young merchant of Fredonia, scarcely twenty-five years of age, who through his enterprise and business capacity had been able in this backwoods region to accomplish the sale of \$75,000 worth of goods in a single year of trade in Fredonia, and had furnished supplies for all the United States forts and garrisons of the Great Lakes, almost entirely from the farming products of Chautauqua, as the result of his sales, was attracted to Dunkirk, by its fine harbor, which opened to navigation two weeks earlier than Buffalo, and the prospect that it would be the western termination of the State road. In 1825 he bought the undivided half of the Dunkirk property for \$10,000, and turned his energy and business ability to building up the place. The few steamboats he induced to stop at Dunkirk. The "Pioneer" carried passengers and made daily trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk. A line of stages was established between Dunkirk and Erie by way of Fredonia and Westfield, connecting with the "Pioneer," thus avoiding the bad roads between Buffalo and Cattaraugus. At Erie, this line connected with stages for Pittsburgh and Cleveland. By these routes nearly all the travel passed between these points. In 1825, Obed Edson and Reuben Scott established a semi-weekly line of stages between Fredonia and Jamestown. A little later, Mr. Smith induced Mr. Edson and Walter Eaton to extend the route in a daily line from Dunkirk to Warren, Pennsylvania.

Also, through Mr. Smith's influence and active efforts, Daniel Garnsey was elected to Congress that he might advance the interests of Dunkirk. Garnsey was the first member of Congress ever elected from Chautauqua county. Garnsey procured an appropriation from Congress, and work was commenced on

a lighthouse at Dunkirk in 1827. This was the first expenditure made in Chautauqua for improving the navigation of Lake Erie. In 1828, through the efforts of Garnsey, a beacon light was constructed at Silver Creek, and about the same time Barcelona was made a port of entry, and a lighthouse erected there which was lighted by natural gas carried in wooden pump logs from a spring not far away. Cattaraugus, Mayville and Barcelona were early surveyed into village lots by the Holland Land Company. No places in the county were regarded at first, of so much importance as these, and Barcelona was for some years a place of considerable trade. Gervis Foot was energetic and effective in promoting its fortunes. In 1831 the steamboat "William Peacock" was built by citizens of Westfield, to ply between Erie, Barcelona and Buffalo. A brick hotel was erected, and five stores were doing a brisk trade about that time.

Among other enterprises Walter Smith conceived the plan of opening the Cassadaga and Conewango to keel-boats. Men were hired to clear out the obstructions for the navigation of these streams, and a trip or two was made by a keel-boat twenty-five feet long loaded with merchandise between Warren and Cassadaga. The Cassadaga was so small when the obstructions were removed and the stream so crooked, that navigation was found impracticable.

In 1828, the Holland Land Company sold 60,000 acres of land in the eastern and southeastern towns of the county to Levi Beardsley, James O. Morse and Alvan Stewart. They were known as the Cherry Valley Company.

In 1828, Chautauqua Lake was first navigated by steam. It was then the highest body of water so navigated in the world. Before the settlement of the county it had been made a means of communication between the Great Lakes and the Ohio, and immediately after the settlement was much used as a means of transit. A large canoe, made from a pine tree over five feet in diameter, was launched at Miles Landing in 1806. For many years it was the largest craft on the lake, and was considerably used for carrying purposes. Large quantities of salt from the salt springs of New York were transported southward from Mayville over the lake to Jamestown in a large scow or flatboat built by Judge Prendergast, thence in keel and Durham boats down the river. In 1824 Elisha Allen built a boat propelled by horses, which was called a horse-boat. It occasionally navigated the lake during the period of a year, but finally proved a failure. In 1827 Alvin Plumb formed a company and built the

first steamboat that navigated the lake, an excellent boat, named the "Chautauqua." She was launched at Jamestown amidst the firing of cannon. She made her first trip to Mayville, the Fourth of July, 1828.

In 1829 the village of Fredonia was incorporated. This year also marks the beginning of the temperance reform in Chautauqua county. In 1829 the Chautauqua County Temperance Society, as auxiliary to the State Society, was organized at Mayville; Judge E. T. Foote was chosen president. The use of intoxicating liquors previous to that time was universal in the harvest field, at house raisings, logging bees, on training and election days, and on all occasions where there was an assembling of the people.

In 1829 stage wagons had been supplanted, and post coaches were running regularly and carrying the daily mail over the entire route between Buffalo and Erie, by Rufus S. Reed, of Erie, Thomas G. Abell, of Fredonia, and Bela D. Coe, of Buffalo. Ballards' stages were carrying the daily mail from Jamestown to Mayville, alternating on the east and west side of the lake. The next year Mayville was incorporated as a village.

Five years had now elapsed since the Erie canal was completed, and never before or since has the county made such progress, or increased so rapidly in population as during those five years. By the United States census taken in 1830, the population was 34,671, an increase of 14,032, since the enumeration in 1825, or 68 per cent. in five years. The population of Jamestown had more than doubled during the preceding years, and was in June of that year 884. Dunkirk had increased six fold; its population was 300. The population of Erie county, including Buffalo, which had then 8,668 inhabitants, was by the same census found to be 35,719, or about the same as that of Chautauqua. More than 30,000 inhabitants resided outside of its villages. The country population of this county was considerably greater in 1830 than the country population of Erie county at that time. Much the larger proportion of the inhabitants now reside in the cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk, and the many villages of the county, and yet the cleared lands in 1830 were far less in extent than the area of improved land at the present time.

In 1831 great quantities of pot and pearl ashes were manufactured among the hills. The exports from the northern and middle portions of the county consisted of large amounts of pot and pearl ashes, in which Walter Smith was a

principal dealer. Many horses and cattle were also exported from the county.

Lumbering was the leading industry in the south-eastern part of the county. Thickly scattered over the hills and more abundantly gathered along the streams and lowlands, grew that majestic and useful forest tree, the white or Weymouth pine. These trees grew tall and straight, eighty or one hundred feet without a limb, then sending out a few branches, they formed a tufted top; they towered far above the surrounding forest. At maturity they were three to five feet in diameter, often more. They grew to the height of one hundred and fifty and even two hundred feet. The lumber manufactured from the white pine was most beautiful in appearance and excellent in quality. These pine trees grew in all the towns south of the Ridge, but more abundantly in the south-eastern ones. A dense pine forest twelve miles square, covered Carroll, Poland, Ellicott and Kiantone, the site of Jamestown, and part of Rusti. These monarchs of the woods have now nearly disappeared.

There were many saw mills in operation in Carroll, Poland, Ellicott and in other towns in which pine trees grew. The principal ones were those of Judge Prendergast at Jamestown, the mills at Kennedy, at Worksburg and Frewsburg. The Kennedy mills sawed three or four millions of feet annually, as did also the Jamestown mills. All except that used for home consumption, for years went down the Allegheny to supply the southern market. Often it sold there for no more than it cost to manufacture and transport it. An important part of lumbering was the transportation of the boards and shingles to market. They were rafted down the Allegheny and sold at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other points along the Ohio. Sometimes they were shipped down the Mississippi and sold in New Orleans. The lumber that was gathered along the Conewango, Cassadaga, Goose creek, Chautauqua lake and outlet and the Stillwater, was first rafted to Warren. The rafts were all constructed in sections. A tier of sixteen feet boards were laid down, and another course crossways upon that and so on until the required number of tiers were obtained. This was called a "platform," and was firmly fastened together by means of "grubs." For a June, or "light fresh," or flood, a platform of twelve courses was laid. For a spring or "deep fresh," twenty-six courses were laid. Five of these platforms in line, hitched together by "coupling planks," usually constituted a sufficient raft for the Cassadaga and the Con-

wango above Kennedy Mills. Below Kennedy's, two of these rafts were usually coupled together, one behind the other. Manned by two men, they would run down to Warren. At Warren, six of these Conewango rafts, containing about sixty platforms, would be united by "coupling planks" and made to form one solid raft which was called an "Allegheny fleet." An "Allegheny fleet" was usually manned by a pilot, ten men and a cook. When the raft arrived at Pittsburgh, two and sometimes as many as five of those large Allegheny fleets would be coupled together to form an Ohio fleet.

To guide a raft, strong athletic men were needed for a crew—those who could pull quickly at the heavy oars when required. Much skill and a thorough knowledge of the river was necessary for the "pilot," or person in charge of the raft. The want of these qualifications often resulted in shipwreck, and the loss of lumber to the owners. Pilots were picked men who made it the business of their lives to run the river during the rafting season. They all knew its windings, its channels, and its shallows. The Indians of the Allegheny reservation were good raftsmen, and often made good pilots. Among the many good pilots whose services were in constant requisition, were James Young, Freedom Morey, John Sheldon, John Fenton, Luther Clerk, "Joe" Jennison, "Hank" Johnson and Jesse Dean. Harrison Persons, familiarly known as "The Old General," a fine typical specimen of a river pilot, lived to a great age in the town of Ellery, which was his home for over seventy years. His first voyage down the Allegheny upon a raft was made in 1827. For fifty years he followed this vocation without a single year's omission. In one year he went down the river as many as nine times. After the third year he went in charge of the rafts as pilot, receiving from one hundred to two hundred dollars for his services each trip. His last voyage was made in 1876, when he was sixty-eight years of age. He made in all two hundred forty-seven trips down the Allegheny and Ohio. Before the period of railroads and stage coaches, raftsmen were accustomed to walk to their homes at the headwaters of the Allegheny after their trips. On his return journey, Mr. Persons walked from Beaver, below Pittsburgh, to Chautauqua county, one hundred forty-three different times. In 1840 he walked from Wellsville, Ohio, to his home in Ellery, in three days, averaging sixty miles a day. When in his prime he was a powerful



DUNKIRK HARBOR—1835



RAFTING ON THE RIVER

and resolute man, six feet six inches in height, straight and well proportioned.

The business of lumbering in its various branches, from cutting the trees in the forest until it was marketed down the river, was a school in which a host of energetic business men were educated. The prosperity of Jamestown and all the southeastern part of the county is due to the active enterprise of these men. Commencing with Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, Edward Work, James Prendergast, John and James Frew, a long list of names follows, which stand for business talent and energy: The Fentons, Garfields, Silas and Jehiel Tiffany, the Budlongs, the Halls, Alvin Plumb, and Myrises, the Dexters, Joseph Clark, Dolloff, Aiken, and many others. The reputation of these enterprising men of the county who received their business training in the lumber trade, often extended beyond the limits of the county. Many of them were known in Western New York, in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Some acquired a State and even a national reputation in other fields. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New York, and United States Senator, gained his first success as a lumberman. Philetus Sawyer, United States Senator from Wisconsin, in early life worked as a hand in the sawmills at Kennedy and at Jamestown.

The business of the county in 1831 had grown so great, especially in the lumber section, that the people began to feel the need of a bank to facilitate commercial transactions. Jamestown had then nearly one thousand inhabitants, eleven stores, one woolen factory, one grist mill with three runs of stone, one gang sawmill, three common sawmills, two printing offices, and a number of mechanical establishments. It was the commercial center of a tract of country as large as Chautauqua county, which included a part of Cattaraugus and Pennsylvania, that was exporting annually 40,000,000 feet of boards, plank and sawed timber, \$50,000 worth of lath, shingles, sash and other merchandise to southern markets. It was estimated that about \$250,000 worth of merchandise was annually imported into it.

The United States Branch Bank at Buffalo and a State Bank at Lockport were the nearest banking institutions. There was no bank in the southern tier between Orange on the Hudson and Lake Erie. Lumbermen were obliged to send to Buffalo, Canandaigua, and sometimes even to Catskill, to procure cash to pay their hands, and other expenses of shipping their lumber. Judge E. T. Foote was at this time a member of Assembly for Chautauqua county. Through his energetic efforts, assisted

by those of J. E. and Benjamin Budlong, Samuel Barrett, Alvin Plumb, Henry Baker, Guy C. Irvine, Silas Tiffany, Samuel A. Brown and others, the first bank was established at Jamestown.

It was called the Chautauqua County Bank, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed in 1831. It was organized under the safety fund act, with a capital of \$100,000, with the privilege of issuing bills to twice the amount of its capital. Elial T. Foote was the first president, and Arad Joy the cashier. This bank is the oldest in the county.

The Legislature in April, 1831, passed an act abolishing imprisonment for debt. This change in the law produced a most favorable effect upon the business conditions of the county.

The defeat of the State road by the Legislature was the beginning of the agitation of the construction of a railroad. Long years of doubt and despondency were destined to pass, however, before the consummation of this great enterprise. Nearly twenty years later the road was completed and another era of prosperity commenced, like that when the Erie canal opened to commerce. Walter Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York & Erie railroad, and the leading and most efficient man in the State to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winter of 1831-32 in Albany, bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the Legislature, and it was largely through his efforts that the railroad was chartered, April 24, 1832. By his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond contingency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent. Hon. Richard P. Marvin was also one of the first citizens of the county to appreciate the importance of a railroad and one of the first to make efforts to secure it. He addressed a meeting held at Jamestown as early as September 20, 1831, of which Judge Elial T. Foote was chairman, at which it was resolved that application should be made to the Legislature for a charter. This was the first public movement made in reference to the New York & Erie railroad. It was through his efforts that the important provision was incorporated in its charter, that the termination of the road at Lake Erie should be at some point between Cattaraugus creek and the Pennsylvania State line. The preliminary survey was made in 1832, by DeWitt Clinton, Jr. At that

time there were but five thousand miles of railroad in the world.

In 1832 the county poorhouse was erected. A farm had been purchased near Dewittville and near the east shore of Chautauqua Lake for \$900. A substantial brick countyhouse ninety-four feet long and thirty-five feet wide was erected upon it at the expense of \$3,500. December 21, 1832, it was opened to paupers. Its first boarder was Jacob Lockwood, a lunatic, who remained there a permanent boarder for over thirty years. The first keeper of the poorhouse was William Gifford. He was succeeded by William M. Wagoner, of Gerry. John G. Palmiter, Nicholas Kessler, A. M. P. Maynard and Willard Wood were early keepers of the poorhouse. Abiram Orton, William Prendergast, Solomon Jones, Thomas B. Campbell and Jonathan Hedges were appointed the first superintendents of poor—all men of worth and prominence.

The prison rooms in the old court house were too contracted, had become dilapidated and insufficient for the detention of prisoners, so that by an act of the Legislature passed March 22, 1832, the board of supervisors was required to raise the sum of \$3,500 for the purpose of building a jail; and \$1,500 was subsequently added to this amount, and a building erected in Mayville of brick, sixty feet in length, thirty-five in width and two stories high. It was well constructed and was then believed to be "impervious alike to assaults from without and pentup knavery within."

Twenty years had now elapsed since the court house was erected, and many of the citizens felt the need of a larger and better structure. Upon their suggestion an act was passed directing the building of a new court house. By this act Thomas B. Campbell, William Peacock and Martin Prendergast were appointed commissioners to contract for and superintend its erection, and the board of supervisors was required to assess and collect \$5,000 for the purpose. The commissioners contracted with Benjamin Rathburn, of Buffalo for erecting the exterior of the building. This work was done the same summer, and was accepted by the commissioners. The board of supervisors at its adjourned meeting in December, 1834, by a resolution, "disapproved of the act of the commissioners in expending the whole sum of \$15,000 upon the exterior of the building," and asked the Legislature to "remove William Peacock and Martin Prendergast from the commission, and appoint Elijah T. Foote and Leverett Barker in their stead." The Legislature thereupon

passed an act requiring the raising of an additional sum of \$4,000 to complete the building, and instead of removing the two commissioners, appointed Mr. Foote and Mr. Barker as additional commissioners. With this appropriation the court house was completed.

One of the last trials held in the old court house was the most celebrated that ever took place in the county. On April 24th, 1834, North Damon came into Fredonia in great haste and requested Doctors Walworth and Crosby to go immediately to the residence of his brother Joseph, about three miles from that village, not far from where now is Norton's station, on the D. A. V. & P. R. R. Upon entering the house they saw the dying wife of Joseph Damon lying upon a bed in the corner of the room, her hair, face, and the pillow upon which her head was laid clotted with blood, while Damon stood by, red-stained with the evidence of his guilt. A fire-poker which stood by the fireplace bore unmistakable signs that it had been made the instrument of the bloody deed. The bystanders, by the direction of Dr. Walworth, who was a judge of the county court, immediately took Damon in custody. He was indicted, and at the September term in 1834 was arraigned for trial for murder. By the evidence given, it appeared that Joseph Damon and his brothers followed the business of quarrying and cutting stone at a place still known as Damon's quarry; that he was a rough, drinking man, and there was some evidence that he at times cruelly treated his wife. Late in the afternoon on the day of the murder, Joseph went to the house of his brother Martin, who lived with their father and mother a few rods away, and upbraided them for making disturbance in his family and upholding his wife. He soon went out, and a few minutes later called to Martin and said, "For God's sake come in, I am afraid I have killed my wife." Martin immediately went into the house, and found Mrs. Damon lying upon the floor, bleeding profusely from wounds on her head. This was substantially all that was known about the murder. The two children of Damon, one a little girl aged eleven and the other a boy somewhat younger, were just outside the house, or near by, but were not sworn on the trial.

No tragedy that ever occurred in the county made so deep and lasting an impression. Over thirty years had passed since the first settlement, and no great crime had been committed by any citizen. The people were simple-minded and uncorrupted. Their moral sense was greatly shocked by Damon's crime. The

eloquent plea of James Mullett in defense of Damon contributed to render the case memorable, and the public execution that followed the jury's verdict, and which was witnessed by a great crowd of people, deeply branded it upon their memories. Addison Gardner, circuit judge of the Eighth Circuit, presided at the trial. Philo Orton, Thomas B. Campbell, Benjamin Walworth and Artemus Hearic, county judges, were associated with him. The jurymen were Solomon Jones, Thomas Quigley, Aretus Smith, Walter Woodward, Don S. Downer, Anson R. Willis, Daniel S. Richmond, Thomas R. Treat, Samuel S. Forbush, Isaac Cornell, Harvey Eggleston and Nathan A. Alexander. Samuel A. Brown, the district attorney, opened the case to the jury. Sheldon Smith, also of Jamestown, made the closing plea in behalf of the people. Ten years before, in the city of Buffalo, was witnessed the remarkable spectacle of the public execution at the same time of three brothers, Nelson, Israel and Isaac Thayer, for the murder of John Love, a tragedy that has been celebrated in prose and doggerel verse, and is as memorable in the annals of Erie county as is the hanging of Damon in Chautauqua. Sheldon Smith, then a talented young lawyer of Buffalo, had assisted in the successful prosecution of the Thayers, and was now the principal counsel in the prosecution of Damon. Jacob Houghton opened the case for the prisoner, and James Mullett closed the case in his behalf. Mr. Mullett's address to the jury is probably the most eloquent and powerful one that has ever been delivered at the bar of Chautauqua county, and will compare favorably, even in grace of style, with the best efforts of forensic oratory.

The lucid charge of the judge, the able argument of the counsel for the people, and the common sense of the jury, rendered the powerful effort of Judge Mullett to save the life of a human being unavailing. Damon was convicted of murder. The exceptions taken to some of the rulings of the court on the trial were reviewed by the Supreme Court, without a favorable result to the prisoner. Sentence of death was pronounced at the Oyer and Terminer held in March, 1835, and the 15th day of May following was appointed for his execution.

At the time fixed, a great crowd of people, estimated at from eight thousand to fifteen thousand, assembled at Mayville; one-fourth of the population of the county, including many women, were present. The execution took place in the open field at Mayville, on the

west declivity of the hill, not far from the Union School building, and on the easterly side of the street extending westerly from near the court house. The sheriff, William Saxton, called out the 207th Regiment of militia, commanded by William D. Bond, to serve as guard on the occasion. Elder Sawyer, at the request of Damon, preached the funeral sermon. He preached at the gallows from Proverbs xi:19: "So he that pursueth evil, pursueth it to his own death." At the gallows, Damon had considerable to say; among other things he claimed he was unconscious at the time he committed the crime. When the drop fell, the fastenings of the rope gave way, and Damon fell to the ground. He appealed to the sheriff to suspend his punishment, but the rope was readjusted, and the hanging completed.

It was a subject of so much discussion at the time and since, that a few more facts concerning Damon and his relatives may be of some interest. Joseph Damon was born at Worcester, Mass., March 18, 1800, the son of Stephen and Hannah Damon. He came with his parents and his three brothers, Stephen, Martin and North, to Chautauqua county in 1816. They all lived upon a farm in Pomfret, near the residence of Elisha Norton. Little is known about Stephen; he was a half-brother of the others. Martin was a stone cutter, and fashioned many of the gravestones in the early burial places of the county, particularly in the old cemetery at Fredonia. These gravestones are recognized by the style of the work as well as the material out of which they are made. They are usually in a good state of preservation, and are valuable as fine specimens of early skill.

The cholera for the first time visited Chautauqua county in 1832, and three persons died from the disease. It appears from the proceedings of the board of supervisors in 1834 that two certificates had been granted by justices for killing wolves, evidence that wild beasts had not ceased to contest the rights of occupation with man. In 1834 Elijah Risley & Company commenced raising garden seeds in Fredonia. At first they used but six acres of land, putting up but seven hundred boxes of seeds. Their business increased so that for many years it was a leading industry of the county, and they became extensively known through the country as leading seed men.

In other chapters we noted the beginnings of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches, and also the early work of the Congregationalists. During the frontier and pioneer periods these denominations carried the

Gospel to the remotest settlements, by missionaries and ministers especially fitted for the work. It is true that these itinerant preachers were seldom learned men, but they had vigorous, practical minds, and were usually well versed in the Scripture. They were accustomed to a life in the backwoods and familiar with the ways of the pioneers. They labored unceasingly and unselfishly.

The traveling Methodist minister from 1800 to 1816 was entitled to receive but eighty dollars a year and his traveling expenses. His wife was allowed eighty dollars a year. An allowance was made to him of sixteen dollars annually for each child under seven years of age, and twenty-four dollars for each child between seven and fourteen years of age. It is said, in fact, that he received not more than two-thirds of that amount, and yet for this pittance these men labored summer and winter with unremitting zeal.

Many of the early settlers were from New England or were of Puritan descent, and thoroughly imbued with the old and established Calvinistic doctrines of that people. Between them and the Methodists, who were of a later and more liberal faith, there existed a strong antagonism, and a polemic warfare was waged for many years. The zealous and aggressive spirit of Methodism prevailed against all opposition; they made converts everywhere. For years the itinerant Methodist minister, mounted on horseback, with Bible, hymn book and saddle bags, followed forest trails, guided by marked trees, forded bridgeless streams, often camping in the woods at night, tired and hungry, enduring all the hardships and privations of the backwoods, to carry the Gospel to the pioneers. The remarkable scenes at their revivals and camp meetings, the great crowd of people who came to listen, the burning words of the preacher, awakening them to their lost condition, were long remembered and are prominent among the early events.

Not until the Early Farming Period, were there religious denominations other than those we have mentioned, established in the county. The first Episcopal (Trinity) Church was organized August 1, 1822, at Fredonia. Rev. David Brown (he who delivered the excellent address on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to the county), was its first pastor. The historic and interesting little church edifice of this denomination at Fredonia, the first in the county, was completed and consecrated in 1835. St. Paul's Church at Mayville was organized by the Rev. David Brown in April, 1823. St. Peter's Church of Westfield was organized

January 20, 1830; Rev. Rufus Murray was its first rector. St. Luke's Church of Jamestown was organized by the Rev. Rufus Murray on the 5th of May, 1834; and St. John's Episcopal society was organized in Dunkirk in 1850, by Rev. Charles Avery. Two years later a church building was erected.

In 1851, prior to the completion of the New York & Erie railroad, a small frame building was purchased by the Catholics in Dunkirk. The Rt. Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo, had at times before that visited the few scattered Catholic families in the county. The arrival of many Catholics during its building and before the completion of the road made greater church accommodations necessary. The cornerstone of a spacious brick church of Gothic architecture (St. Mary's) was laid in Dunkirk by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon in July, 1852, which was dedicated in November, 1854, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Young, under the invocation of the Seven Dolours of Mary. Its first pastor was the Rev. Peter Colgan. Later a German Catholic and a Polish Catholic church were erected in Dunkirk. Catholic churches have since the completion of the Erie railroad been erected in Westfield, Jamestown, Silver Creek and in other villages in the county.

In the Early Farming Period, Free Will Baptist, Universalist and Christian Societies were organized. Elders Bailey, Barr and Halliday were among the early popular ministers of the latter denomination. Rev. S. R. Smith was perhaps the earliest promulgator of the Universalist faith in Chautauqua county. Rev. Lewis C. Todd was a preacher of that denomination, the editor of the "Genius of Liberty," a Universalist paper published in Jamestown, and also the author of several books on Universalism.

Religious organizations of the many other existing denominations have been formed since the Early Farming Period. First Church of Christ, Scientist, was erected by the Christian Scientists in Jamestown upon a site donated by Mrs. A. M. Kent about the year 1894.

During the early periods, churches and meetings were as well attended and the sober duties of life as fully performed as at the present time, yet the people were not Puritanical. On the other hand, they were social and fond of indulging in the few simple amusements that the times afforded. An old paper advertised that "a living African lion will be exhibited at the tavern of Jediah Tracy in Mayville, October 11, 1819; the only one of its kind in America. No apprehension of danger need be entertained as he is secured in his substantial iron

page. Admittance 25 cents, children half price." Sometimes a single elephant was exhibited. It would be driven to the place of exhibition in the night, covered with a canvas so as not to be seen by the people on the way. These unpretentious shows excited much interest; they were the forerunners of the caravan, a little later of the circus and finally the mammoth hippodrome. Now and then a puppet show, a performance of sleight of hand tricks, and occasionally a public lecturer on some popular subject, would visit the little settlements. These entertainments were enjoyed with greater zest than the more pretentious amusements of the present day.

Dancing assemblages, or balls of the young people, were common and were simple and hearty affairs. Contra dances, as the moniemusk, Virginia and opera reels, and French four were the usual dancing figures performed. Square dances were uncommon, and round dances unknown. Roger De Coverly, Moniemusk, McDonald's reel, the Arkansas Traveler, Rosin the Bow, and other ancient and lively tunes, played upon a single violin by a local fiddler, constituted the music.

The young men were an athletic, scuffling, wrestling race who delighted in nothing more than those ancient sports by which the backs and limbs of all stout-hearted youth have been tested since the days of Hercules. Wrestling was the popular outdoor amusement, practiced at every house and barn raising, town meeting and public gathering. During school days, a high school in athletics was always established outside the schoolhouse, where morning, noon and night, the boys quite as diligently plied and studied the wrestling art, as their books within its doors. Graduates from these old physical culture schools would come out on election and town meeting days to contest in the ring for honors of the town. Every school district had its champion, and no puny champion was he. When General Training Day would come at Westfield, Sinclairville and Jamestown, strong and active young men would gather from far and near. Where the crowd was the thickest, some athletic young man of spirit accomplished in the art, would mount a peddler's cart and announce by way of challenge that "of all the men he could see, there was not one that he could not lay on his back; that he would be at the Boat Landing at one o'clock." Promptly on time the crowd would be there, and as promptly the dauntless young man himself, and boldly walk into the ring. No sinecure was to hold one's own against all comers there, for ready for the fray were the

sons of the backwoods from the hills of Ellery and Gerry, whose limbs had been toughened by swinging the ax in slashings, and stalking through the woods for deer, with bodies invigorated by feasting on cornbread and venison. There were also rough rafting descendants of Anak from Carroll, Poland and Kiantone, whose muscles had been hardened by hewing down pine trees, and hauling them to saw-mills, pulling at oars, and roughing it on Allegheny fleets. There, too, were tough, grog-drinking boatmen from down the river, equally ready for a wrestle or a fight, though seldom a fight occurred. Indeed it was not merely strength and skill, but also nerve and brain that was required to hold the championship against all comers in those old wrestling days.

But few holidays were recognized. Thanksgiving Day was observed by only a few, and those settlers from the New England States. Christmas was honored but little more. The young people often celebrated New Year's with balls and sleighrides; Washington's Birthday was passed by; the Fourth of July was duly remembered. No day of the year, however, not excepting Independence Day, was so generally observed as General Training Day, often in other places called General Muster Day. The rough life of the backwoods man, the familiarity of the people with the use of fire-arms, and the recent war in which the country had been engaged, were calculated to cultivate a martial taste, and the military spirit ran high for many years. On General Training days, which were observed in Jamestown, Fredonia, Sinclairville, Mayville, and other principal places in the county, the whole male population of the neighboring towns would turn out to witness the sham fight, military parade, and take a part in the festivities of the day. None of that day lived long enough to efface from memory the fun and enjoyment of General Training Day. The apple carts and peddlers' wagons dispensing their stock of apples, sweet cider, ginger-bread and honey, and before all, the stirring music of the drum and fife were not soon forgotten.

These general trainings were held in September of each year. Nearly all the young men and the greater part of the able bodied men served in the ranks. When this military system was first instituted, the men and officers took pride in the performance of their duties, and for some years the soldiers were quite well disciplined; after a little the military spirit began to wane, and discipline to relax. The officers were selected with less care,

and the men began to regard the performance of military duty as a burden. The law required them to furnish their own arms and equipments and the consequence was that they were dressed "in all kinds of hats, all styles of coats, from the surtout to the sailor jacket;

they carried all kinds of arms from the shotgun to the stake from the fence," bearing a strong resemblance to Falstaff's soldiers, causing much merriment to the wags of the time. The military musters after a while degenerated into a farce, and were discontinued.

CHAPTER X.

The Early Farming Period—1835-1851.

By the State census the population of the county in 1835 was 44,869, an increase of 10,212 in five years, showing the effect that the Erie canal had upon the prosperity of the county, and also showing in what high esteem the county was held abroad. Yet the inhabitants were still poor, their lands in most instances unpaid for, and all that they had was represented by the labor that they had expended in clearing and improving their lands.

In 1835 the Holland Company contracted their unsold lands and lands of which there were outstanding and unexpired contracts, to Trumbell Carey and George W. Lay. It was understood that such of the settlers as could not pay for their farms would be compelled to renew their contracts, and pay a certain sum per acre in addition to the original price, and such interest as had accumulated thereon. This proposed exaction was called the "Genessee Tariff." As soon as this became known, it produced great excitement. A large public meeting was held in Jamestown at which a committee was appointed consisting of Elial T. Foote, Oliver Lee, Samuel Barrett, Leverett Barker and George T. Camp to confer with the proprietors at Batavia, and ascertain their intentions towards the settlers. The committee so appointed were unable, however, to obtain satisfactory information. A second public meeting was held at Mayville, January 8th, 1836. The people were now greatly aroused, and this was more numerously attended than the former one. Leverett Barker was chosen president, and John M. Edson, secretary. James Mullett addressed the people in an impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge Foote and others; a committee was appointed, to which was added the chairman and secretary, to confer with William Peacock, the agent of the company for Chautauqua county. Mr. Peacock received the committee coldly, and the little information that he gave them was very unsatisfactory. The result of this conference produced great excitement, and the excesses which followed the proposed exactions were such as might have been expected.

"The early settlers had braved a wilderness and wrought for themselves homes such as extreme toil, privation and hardship could accomplish. They had rallied at the call of danger, shed their blood and perilled their lives in defense of the soil. The owners had grown wealthy by the industry of the settlers, and their agents rolled in fatness; to impose such terms at a time and under such circumstances as, in a majority of instances, would deprive the settlers of their farms and compel them to abandon their possessions, while a course of fair dealing and equitable requirements on the part of the owners would enable them, after a few more years of toil, to call the soil on which the fire and vigor of their manhood had been expended, their own, was more than they would submit to or endure."

There were small gatherings of the people in Gerry, Ellicott and Ellery, in which the subject was discussed. The more it was talked over, the more were the people incensed and inclined to resort to harsh measures. As the result of these gatherings, a meeting was called at Hartfield, which was not well attended. This was adjourned to the 6th of February, and it was understood, without a formal declaration to that effect, that the purpose would be tearing down the land office. On the 6th of February, from three hundred to five hundred people assembled at Barnhart's Inn at Hartfield, principally from Gerry, Ellery, Charlotte, Stockton, Poland, Ellicott, Busti and Harmony. Roland Cobb, of Gerry, was chosen chairman. Gen. George T. Camp was solicited to become leader in the contemplated enterprise, but he declined, and in an earnest speech endeavored to induce them to abandon their violent intentions. The chairman also said that the Land Company might yet be willing to make terms, should another conference be had with them. Nathan Cheney, an intelligent and resolute old settler, abruptly and effectively addressed the meeting in these words, "Those who are going to Mayville with me, fall into line." The whole assemblage at once obeyed, chose Cheney their leader, George



FAIR POINT



THE FIRST POSTOFFICE AT FAIRPOINT

Van Pelt from Charlotte for lieutenant, formed into line, and marched a short distance west of Barnes' store in Hartfield and halted. Cheney then called for twenty-five of the strongest men to do the work of demolishing the Land Office. The number called for promptly stepped forward. Among them were Harrison Persons, the Allegheny pilot before mentioned, "Zeke" Powers (noted for his strength, afterwards a soldier of the Mexican war where he lost his life), "Coon" and Jim Decker, "Bill" Pickard, Peter Strong and John Coe (from Pickard Street in Ellery), and other strong and resolute people. The people then resumed their march for Mayville, the sappers and miners with Persons and Powers as leaders, in advance. The only arms they carried were axes and crowbars and some hoop-poles taken from a cooper's shop on their march. Two kegs of powder were taken along, although no use was made of them. When the party arrived at the Land Office (which was about 8 o'clock in the evening) Cheney posted the sappers and miners upon three of its sides and paraded the rest of the party around these workmen to guard them from outside interference. As a light was burning in the building when they arrived, admittance was first demanded, to which no response was given. Cheney in a strong voice then gave the order to strike, which was obeyed, and all the windows came out with a crash. The door was broken down, and an entrance to the building effected. A costly clock was disposed of by the blow of an ax. A valuable map of the county, upon which every farm was delineated, was destroyed. The axmen made light work of the furniture and woodwork. They cut the posts and canted the building over. They found some difficulty in opening the vault that contained the safe, which was made of solid mason-work of cut stone. Van Pelt pried out the keystone with an iron bar; others took one of the pillars of the building and used it as a battering ram, and strong arms soon battered down the door of the vault. The iron safe was pried open, and half a cord of books and papers of the company were taken out, placed on a sleigh, and carried to Hartfield, where a bonfire was made, and they were burned. Some of them, however, were carried away by the people and have been preserved. The party dispersed and went to their homes about midnight.

The most of those engaged in this affair held contracts for the purchase of land, and in many instances would have suffered ruinous consequences from the company's exactions. The

proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and those engaged were generally sober men. No liquor was used, except while the work of demolishing the building and opening the vault was going on. While the people were on the way from Hartfield to Mayville, Peacock was notified of their coming and left his office and took refuge at the house of Donald McKenzie, and after remaining a short time in Mayville he went to Erie. No further communication was had between the Holland Land Company or their agents and the settlers until 1838, when a sale was made of the company's land to Duer, Robinson and Seward (Gov. William H. Seward), who opened an office in Westfield, where the business was conducted without disturbance or dissatisfaction.

During the war waged by Texas for its independence, Chautauqua county was represented by at least two soldiers. John Harding, a native of Chautauqua county, served with credit, and Mr. Pickett, of Charlotte, a young man in Fanning's command, was massacred by the Mexicans.

The winter of 1836-37 was long, and so severe that the "Western Trader," a schooner loaded with corn and oats, bound down from Detroit in the fall of 1836, was frozen in the ice, drifted down, and lay for six weeks in a mass of ice off Dunkirk. She and her crew were not loosened from their fetters until nearly June, 1837. An increased interest in agriculture had now been manifested for several years. A society formed in 1820 went down in a few years for the want of patronage by the State. It was now revived. Some citizens met at Mayville in October, 1837, to organize an agricultural society. Jediah Tracy was chosen president and William Prendergast (2d) secretary. The meeting was adjourned to the 4th of January, 1838, when the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society was organized. William Prendergast was chosen president; Henry Baker, Timothy Judson, Thomas B. Campbell and Elias Clark, vice-presidents; E. P. Upham, secretary; and Jediah Tracy, treasurer.

The county during the years immediately previous had been in a state of unexampled prosperity, in which Dunkirk fully shared. Lands both uncultivated and improved began to rise in value, which was first observed in 1833. People of all classes embarked in wild speculations, particularly in real estate. There was a great demand for corner lots, and favorable sites. Cities were laid out along the lake wherever there was a harbor; almost every

village was affected. As Dunkirk was to be the termination of the Erie railroad, it was an unusually promising field for speculation. The crisis came in the spring of 1837. The mercantile failure in New York in March and April amounted to over \$100,000,000; in New Orleans to the amount of \$27,000,000 took place in two days. All the banks in the county suspended specie payment.

The winter 1837-38 was one of the mildest ever known. Vessels navigated Lake Erie during the winter, including January. In this winter occurred the "Patriot War." Many of the people of Canada were discontented with the British government, particularly the French inhabitants of Lower Canada. An armed rebellion broke out there, which was finally suppressed with some loss of life. Uprisings of a less serious character occurred in Upper Canada. The little steamboat "Caroline," owned by a citizen of Buffalo, was captured by the British at Schlosser, on the Niagara river, set on fire, and sent over the Falls. One person was killed and several wounded. This affair caused much excitement in Chautauqua county. A meeting was held in January at Mayville, of which William Peacock was chairman, and George W. Tew, secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions with reference to the outrage at Schlosser. Strong resolutions were passed condemning the act, and in favor of military preparations to protect the borders of the county against further outrages. Gen. T. J. Sutherland, a patriot leader, visited the county. Some enlistments were obtained. Secret lodges of "Hunters" were formed along the frontier of Canada, to collect munitions, and aid the "patriots." Some two hundred stand of arms had been gathered, and were stored for the use of the "patriots" at Fredonia. A body of United States troops under Gen. Worth was sent to suppress these unlawful proceedings. They stopped at Dunkirk and marched to Fredonia to break up the "Hunters' Lodge" there. Several wagon-loads of arms and army supplies were captured. Among those who ventured into Canada and took up arms in the patriot cause, was Linus W. Miller, who resided in Stockton. He was taken, tried, condemned, and punished by transportation to Van Dieman's Land. After an absence of nearly eight years, he returned to this county. The interesting story of his captivity he told in the "Notes of an Exile."

On June 14th, 1838, the steamboat "Washington," on her downward trip to Buffalo, when about twelve miles below Dunkirk, was discovered to be on fire. She immediately steered

for Silver Creek, the nearest harbor, but the flames spread so rapidly that she soon became crippled and was sinking, when the steamboat "North America" hove in sight, took her in tow, and succeeded in getting her within two miles of the shore, where she sank. Twelve of the seventy persons on board were lost.

At the meeting of the board of supervisors in 1839, certificates were given for wolves killed in Busti and Clymer. The year closed with the heaviest fall of snow in the record of the county. About Christmas, in a short time the snow fell to the depth of five feet. The wind heaped it into drifts, rendering the roads entirely impassable. All communication was cut off even between the nearest neighbors. Flocks were buried in the drifts, and physicians were interrupted in their duties, resulting in some instances in the death of their patients.

By the census of 1840 the population of the county was 47,975, an increase in five years of but 3,106.

In 1841 a very large wolf was killed in Villenova. It was the last destroyed in the county. It was so successful in avoiding its pursuers that it was not killed until it had been hunted thirty-one days. Its skin was stuffed, and exhibited in different towns. The records of the board of supervisors show that a bounty of "ten dollars was allowed Sewall Spaulding for killing a full grown wolf, in the town of Villenova."

The same portion of Lake Erie where three years before the steamboat "Washington" was lost, was the scene of the most terrible catastrophe that ever occurred on the waters of Lake Erie. August 9th, 1841, the steamboat "Erie," Capt. Titus, left Buffalo at 3 o'clock p. m. for Chicago with over two hundred fifty persons on board. When off Silver Creek about 3 o'clock, a carboy of copal varnish on the upper deck near the smoke stack, became heated and burst. The boat had been painted and varnished, and in a few moments the whole of the upper part of the vessel was enveloped in flames. The passengers leaped into the lake without life preservers, or the slightest article of buoyancy to sustain them, save one, who it is said laid himself out to die on the working beam of the engine. Over two hundred perished, of whom one hundred fifty were Swiss emigrants. The "DeWitt Clinton," which had put into Dunkirk a short time before, the little steamboat "Sylph," which was also lying there, and other small boats, hastened to the relief of the burning boat. They only saved about thirty-five persons, who were found clinging to

the burning wreck, or floating on pieces of boxes, furniture and timber. The burning vessel appeared to be at Battery Point, while in fact it was several miles out. George and Sampson Alton and Andrew Wood put out in a little boat with a mere rag of a sail and saved young Lamberton, of Erie, who had swam two miles from the wreck. Others did what they could, but there was little to do more than to rescue from the waves the bodies of the lost. The corpses of the drowned continued to float ashore for two weeks or more. The greater number were interred in Dunkirk, many in Silver Creek, seven in Sheridan, some in Irving and a few at Van Buren. But four of the lost had been residents of the county.

It is a curious and now almost forgotten fact, that among the industries that have been cultivated in this county was included at one time the raising of silk. As early as 1827 a small number of black mulberry trees, *morus nigra*, now cultivated for ornament and shade, were grown, and a small quantity of silkworms raised. A smaller tree, the white mulberry, *morus alba*, was brought into the county about the same time. About 1834 the Chinese mulberry, *morus muticaulis*, the leaves of which were best suited for food for silkworms, was introduced. In 1841 an act was passed providing for the payment of a bounty of fifteen cents for every pound of cocoons raised, and fifty cents for every pound of reeled silk made from cocoons raised in the county. The effect of this law was to stimulate for a short time the growing of silk. Mulberry groves were common and silkworms for a while grown in considerable numbers. It is interesting to know that one hundred pounds of silk were actually raised in the county in 1842. The business proved to be a losing speculation.

In President Harrison's administration, while Daniel Webster was Secretary of State, the question respecting the northwestern boundary of the United States was under consideration. Webster at this time visited the county to interview Donald McKenzie at Mayville. McKenzie was born in Scotland, of distinguished lineage, and came to Canada early in the last century; for eight years he was engaged in the fur business. In 1809 he became one of the partners of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, and was established at the mouth of the Columbia river, where he remained until 1812. In 1821 he joined the Hudson Bay Company and was one of the council and chief factors, with his headquarters at Fort Garry, and was afterwards governor of the company. In 1832 he removed to May-

ville and resided there until his death in 1851. His life was full of adventures and peril. When Webster visited McKenzie, he came from Buffalo to Barcelona and thence to Mayville in a covered carriage. His purpose was to ascertain such facts bearing upon the northwestern boundary controversy between the United States and England as were in the possession of McKenzie. His visit was a government secret and known at the time by but few. Judge William Peacock was among the number. Webster remained one day and two nights at the residence of McKenzie.

In the spring of 1843, Capt. Nathan Brown, of Jamestown, sent down the river the first of his store boats. Until the building of the railroad to Jamestown, these boats furnished the principal means for the transportation to market of the articles manufactured there. From 1843 to 1880, Mr. Brown built one hundred fifty-four of these boats, loaded them with worked building materials and other woodwork, and sent them down the river, selling his cargo at points along the Ohio and other rivers, and finally selling his boat. The enterprise of Mr. Brown made him and his boats familiarly known along the Allegheny, Ohio and Mississippi rivers for many years. On November 4, 1844, late in the evening, Nathaniel Lowry, the leading merchant of Jamestown, while returning to his dwelling in Jamestown, was stabbed by a person evidently having the purpose of killing him. For a long time his life was despaired of. He finally recovered. Jeremiah C. Newman, of Pine Grove (now Russell) Warren county, Pennsylvania, was suspected of the offense, arrested, indicted and tried at the Chautauqua county oyer and terminer at Mayville, in January, 1846. The trial was one of the most celebrated in the history of the county. Richard P. and Dudley Marvin, James Mullett and Madison Burnell, the ablest lawyers of the county, were engaged either in the prosecution or defense. Newman was convicted and sentenced to State prison for five years and three months.

The same year Alvan Cornell was tried at Mayville before Justice Dayton for the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor, in Jamestown. He attempted suicide but failed. The prosecution was conducted by David Mann, the district attorney. He was defended by Samuel A. Brown, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung. He was believed to have been insane, and his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

By the State census taken in 1845, the population of the county was 46,548, a falling off in

five years of 1,427. This had not happened before since the settlement of the county. During the ten years that followed the building of the Erie canal, and that had preceded the year 1835, 24,244 inhabitants were added to its population, an increase of one hundred twenty per cent., the most rapid growth the county had ever known. During the ten succeeding years it had added only 1,679 to its population, an increase of but four per cent. and at the close of that period it was actually decreasing in population. This remarkable falling off in the increase of population from 1835 to 1845 is believed to have been due to the fact that there was during that period a large emigration from Chautauqua county to the west, caused by the hard times that followed the great financial crash in 1837, and the discouraging delay in building the Erie railroad.

In June, 1846, the convention to frame a new constitution for the State commenced its session in Albany. George W. Patterson and Richard P. Marvin represented Chautauqua county in the convention. The changes made by the new constitution were followed by a statute passed in 1848 known as the "Code of Procedure," which entirely revolutionized the practice in civil procedure. It abolished the distinction between suits at law and suits in equity; the whole system of pleading was reformed, and many other changes were made of a radical and important character, respecting the procedure in civil actions. The changes made by the Code in practice and pleading much affected the legal profession. Lawyers who had mastered the settled principles that had governed the practiced were now obliged to devote much study to the perplexing questions that arose under the new system. Attorneys then past their prime of life were naturally disinclined to renew their studies, and many of the older lawyers ceased to take as active a part in the profession as before, and some entirely retired from it.

When the Code went into effect, it marked the close of an era in the history of the Chautauqua county bar. The first period of its history (the pioneer period) commenced with the organization of the county and continued ten years until the constitution of 1821, during which time the old Court of Common Pleas was the principal legal tribunal. Four years of this time this court was held in John Scott's log tavern, and afterwards in the old court house. Zattu Cushing was the first judge, and presided in the Common Pleas during all this period. Judge Cushing, although he had no superior advantages of education or legal train-

ing, possessed the other qualities of an excellent judge. He was possessed of a superior mind, personal dignity, firmness and force of character, and was benevolent and pure in his life. In every respect he honored the position. It is fortunate that through the thoughtfulness of Judge Walworth the portrait of the estimable pioneer Judge now adorns the courtroom of the county. Had we a transcript of the strong faces of all the old lawyers who practiced in his court, it would be an invaluable possession for future generations—of Anselm Potter, Jacob Houghton, James H. Price, James Mullett, Dudley Marvin, Sheldon Smith, Abner Hazeltine, Samuel A. Brown, Ernest Mullett, John Crane, Abram Dixon, David Mann and others. Although the field of their labors was close to the borders of the wilderness, they were men skilled in their profession. Several of them were college graduates, some were men of unusual natural capacity; all were well read in legal principles and skilled in the practice of the law. For knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law they would not suffer by a comparison with their brethren of the profession in succeeding years. In 1820 there were thirteen of these pioneer lawyers in the county.

The Court of Common Pleas continued after the constitution of 1821, and until that of 1846. For nearly twenty of the twenty-five years of this period, Dr. E. T. Foote was its first judge. Like Judge Cushing, he was not a lawyer by profession, but was a man of ability, and well fitted to preside in this popular court. He took great interest in the early settlers, and during his active years, a leading part in every enterprise designed to promote the prosperity of the county not only as regarded its business interests, but for the moral and religious advancement of the people also.

Thomas A. Osborne succeeded Judge Foote as first judge of the Common Pleas, but held that position during 1843-44 only. He was a good lawyer, and was best qualified by reason of his legal attainments to fill the position of any who have filled the office. Mr. Osborne was an accomplished writer, particularly upon political subjects. He was a Democrat, and his clear and finely written articles maintaining the principles of his party often appeared in the "Mayville Sentinel" and other papers of the county.

Thomas B. Campbell, also a Democrat, succeeded Judge Osborne as first judge, and held the position for two years and until the Court of Common Pleas ceased to exist. The court suffered no deterioration with Judge Camp-

bell as its presiding office. Although he was not a lawyer, he was a strongminded, able and upright man, who, like his predecessors, had an aptitude for the law. By his strong and practical good sense, he commanded the respect not only of the suitors at law, but of the members of the bar who practiced in his court.

The old Common Pleas in 1847 ceased to exist as a court. When it expired it was composed of Thomas B. Campbell, first judge; John M. Edson, Caleb O. Daughaday, Niram Sackett and Franklin H. Wait, judges. This had been the court most familiar to the people from its organization. Court week to the old settler was a period of creation best suited to his peculiar taste. His constant struggle for existence with the forest and with unpropitious seasons had trained him to take his greatest pleasure in the trials of strength, of skill and of brain. He took delight in witnessing the sharp encounters and trials of wit that a lawsuit brought forth. This old court was also a school of instruction. There he obtained his first ideas of the law, and learned the principles of our government. The judges were to him the best examples of dignity, justice and wisdom, the closing plea of his favorite lawyer his highest ideal of eloquence, and he was not without reason for this opinion. Judge Mullett, Dudley Marvin and Madison Burnell, as forensic orators were without superiors in Western New York. The remarkable genius of Judge Mullett, his rare wit, and his powerful and impressive eloquence, never failed to carry away and control his audience. The logic, the eloquence, the will of Burnell, dominated the court, and wrenched verdicts from juries.

Great progress was made in education and schools during the Early Farming Period. Phin M. Miller in his exhaustive history of the schools of the county has aptly denominated this as the "Red School House Period," while the time preceding it he calls the "Log School House Period." The Fredonia Academy, although incorporated during the Pioneer Period, was not opened to pupils until 1826. Mayville Academy was incorporated in 1834; Jamestown Academy in 1836; Dunkirk Academy in 1837; Westfield Academy in 1839; and Ellington Academy in 1851. In 1836 provisions were made establishing school district libraries. The common school system, however, remained substantially unchanged until 1843, when town commissioners and inspectors were abolished, the office of town superintendent of schools created, and the board of supervisors authorized to appoint a county superin-

tendent of schools. Under the provisions of the law, Worthy Putnam was elected county superintendent of schools in 1843. Mr. Putnam immediately endeavored to arouse an interest in schools and education. He appealed directly to the citizens of the county to aid him. He personally visited its schools, and stimulated both teachers and scholars to effort. Through his personal influence many new school houses were built in the county. But it was with the teachers and scholars that he had the most success. The first Teachers' Institute was held at Mayville in 1846, under his superintendence. Both teachers and scholars long remembered with gratitude the interest he awakened in them, in teaching and learning. The term he served as county superintendent of schools is the most memorable in the annals of school teaching in our county's history.

During the Mexican War, which came to a close in 1848, several soldiers served who had been residents of Chautauqua county, among them Nathan Randall, a resident of Mayville, and also of Sinclairville, served under Capt. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame in Worth's division. He was in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec, where he was wounded. He was a captain in the Civil War. Zeke Powers, of Ellery, served in the war and died in the service.

In June, 1848, gold was discovered in California. To reach California that year from the Eastern States was an undertaking greater than it would be now to go to the remotest part of the earth. People who had the hardihood and enterprise to find the mines of California that year were called "Forty-niners," and gained a distinction that was denied to those that came afterwards. Chautauqua contributed its full share of those early adventurers. Among the "forty-niners" was George Stoneman, a native of the county, a lieutenant in the regular army, afterwards a distinguished general in the Civil War. That year he took some part in framing the constitution of that State, of which many years after he became the governor.

About the first Chautauquan to arrive in California after the discovery of gold was Col. Heman Winchester, a well-known citizen of the town of Ellery. He went by the way of Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico and Mazatlan, and was on his way one hundred eight days. He arrived at San Francisco early in June, 1849, where he found a quiet and orderly people, with no civil government except what was

self-imposed. The charge of a blacksmith for shoeing a horse was twenty-four dollars, carpenters' wages were from ten dollars to thirty dollars a day, and found. Before he entered the mines Mr. Winchester received five hundred dollars for moving thirty cords of dirt a distance of six rods.

Among those from Chautauqua county who journeyed across the continent that year were: Alonzo Winsor, Lyman Rexford and D. M. Bemus from Ellicott; and Russell Wilson. Aretus J. Blackmer arrived in California in August, 1849, after a journey of ninety-nine days. The first four days after his arrival he worked on the bar near Sutter's mill, and gathered in that time seventy dollars' worth of gold. John Clark, from Busti, was four months on the way. Of those who journeyed over the plains was a party from Westfield, attached to Col. Gratiot's company from Bufalo, among whom was Rossiter P. Johnson. J. Hutchins, from Mayville, made the journey around Cape Horn. Some crossed the Isthmus. Among others from Chautauqua county in 1849 were David Sabius, Arba Briggs, and Seneca Hoag. The greater number of these early miners from Chautauqua county had fair success and some returned with a competence.

In 1849 not a mile of railroad had been built in the county except that portion of the New York & Erie railroad leading easterly from Dunkirk, that had been abandoned. The imports of the county were mostly brought in, and the exports taken out, at the ports of Dunkirk, Barcelona, Silver Creek and Cattaraugus and over the main road that passed through Westfield, Fredonia, and over the Cattaraugus creek. In the south part of the county, Chautauqua Lake and the Conewango were to some extent means of communication. To reach these routes from the interior of the county many miles of dirt road, the most of it poor and muddy during the wet season, had to be traveled. This year important improvements were commenced in the roadways. Plank roads now began to be made. Lines leading from the Main road in the north part of the county above mentioned were surveyed and their con-

struction commenced. These were built along old highways when it was practicable, but when the grade was an objection they would be secured over new routes.

The first built was the Westfield and Chautauqua plank road. Its northern termination was at Westfield, its southern Hartfield, where it was designed to intercept the travel on the east side of the lake. About two miles north of the south termination there was a branch route extending to the steamboat landing at Mayville. This branch was built to intercept travel on the west side of the lake. This road and its branches were nine miles in length.

The Westfield and Clymer plank road was organized this year. It commenced at Westfield and extended southerly through the towns of Westfield, Sherman and Clymer to the Pennsylvania line, one and one-half miles south of Clymer village, in all a distance of twenty-five miles. It was expected at the time that this line would eventually extend north to Barcelona, and south through the valley of the Broken Straw to the Allegheny river. The abundance of the hemlock trees along the line of this road enabled its builders to obtain hemlock lumber for three or four dollars per thousand.

About this time a plank road was built from Smith's Mills in Chautauqua county northerly to Versailles in Cattaraugus county, and thence to Whites Corner in Erie county and beyond.

In 1850 the population of the county was 50,493. Hanover was the most populous town, having 5,144 inhabitants. Pomfret, which included the present town and city of Dunkirk, had 4,483; Ellicott, which included Jamestown, had but 3,523; and French Creek, the least populous town, but 725. The increase of 3,945 in the population of the county in five years was chiefly due to the prospect of an immediate completion of a great highway of travel from the ocean to Lake Erie, which Dunkirk and all the county had so long and so anxiously awaited. This story has full narration in the chapter, "Town and City of Dunkirk."

CHAPTER XI.

The Agricultural Period—1851-1861.

The period that commenced with the completion of the Erie railroad in 1851 may appropriately be called the Agricultural Period, because of the great advance and improvement made in the farming industry. Agriculture for

twenty-five years afterwards was the chief occupation of the people of the county.

In May, 1851, soon after the great celebration, the New York and Erie railroad commenced permanent operations, running five

passenger trains from Dunkirk to New York daily; three were first-class, and two second-class trains. The fare from New York upon the former was eight dollars; upon the latter five dollars. The fine steamers "Niagara," "Queen City" and "Key Stone State" commenced to navigate Lake Erie from Dunkirk in connection with these lines to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit; the fare for the passage to the latter place was four dollars. The gauge of the Erie road was originally six feet, which was supposed at the time to give great advantage over a narrow gauge in the shipment of freight. Particular attention was given by the road to the transportation of cattle and live stock.

The year 1852 commenced in Chautauqua with an event scarcely less in importance to its people and to Dunkirk than the completion of the New York & Erie railroad. On the first of January of that year the Buffalo & State Line railroad was opened from the State Line of Pennsylvania to Dunkirk, and on February 22d to Buffalo. The Buffalo & State Line railroad was in a great measure originated by the people of Fredonia, and a large portion of its stock subscribed by them, and was at first located through that village and considerable grading was done on that route, but in April of this year it was decided by the directors to build the road by the way of Dunkirk. By subsequent consolidations of the various roads between Buffalo and Chicago, it became a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. From the first, the business of this road was extraordinary. It soon outstripped the Erie road in importance to Chautauqua county, and it is now, with the Erie road, among the leading roads of America.

A principal route for stages, travel and transportation of freight from Buffalo, Dunkirk and Fredonia to Jamestown, Warren, and the southeastern part of the county, prior to the building of the Erie road, had been by the highway, one branch leading through the villages of Cassadaga and Sinclairville, and the other through Stockton and Delanti, to Jamestown. The ascent of the ridge by the Sinclairville branch from the north with heavily loaded teams had always been a laborious task. Near Shumla was Scott's Hill, at the west border of the town of Arkwright. At the foot of this hill a yoke of oxen was in readiness to assist heavily loaded teams up the ascent. At "Walk-up Tavern," later known as the "Kimball Stand," the passengers dismounted, that the stage might the easier ascend another steep

incline a few miles north of Jamestown, which bore the significant name of "Walkup Hill."

Through the enterprise of the people of Stockton, the Central plank road was built from Dunkirk through Fredonia, Stockton and Delanti to the Kimball Stand in the town of Ellicott, near its north line, where it met another plank road which extended partly around "Walkup Hill" to Jamestown. The Central plank road was twenty-two miles long. Another plank road was built from Jamestown to Frewsburg. In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville plank road was built from Fredonia through Cassadaga and Sinclairville to the Kimball Stand. It was twenty-two miles in length. North of Cassadaga it extended for three miles through an unbroken forest. A plank road was organized with Rodney B. Smith as president, to be constructed from Smith Mills south to Jamestown. It was built through Hanover, Villanova and Cherry Creek, by way of Balcoms and the village of Cherry Creek, to the north line of the town of Ellington, and was completed to that point in 1852. The hemlock plank for this road was manufactured and delivered along the line of the road for five dollars a thousand. There were now over one hundred miles of plank road in the county. These were excellent roads at first, smooth and firm. Heavy loads could be carried over them very rapidly. Such increased facilities for transportation and travel greatly promoted the prosperity of the county.

January 2, 1852, a fire occurred in Jamestown, sweeping away almost every building on the east side of Main street between Second and Third streets, including the old Allen House tavern. In 1837 a destructive fire had swept the same locality, the work of an incendiary. Mansfield and William W. Compton, who occupied as a fancy dry goods store the building whence the fire in 1852 originated, were suspected of setting this fire for the insurance money. Augustus F. and Dascum Allen, his brother, the principal sufferers in the fire, vigorously prosecuted the Comptons. They were tried at the May term the following year. The trial lasted eight days and excited great interest. Madison Bunnell assisted Daniel Sherman, the district attorney, with great ability. Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, one of the ablest lawyers in the State, Abner Hazeltine and John F. Smith, attended to the defense. The Comptons gave evidence to prove that they were six miles away at Frewsburg, attending a dance, during the fire. Although the evidence was circumstantial, Mansfield Com-

ton was found guilty of arson in the third degree and sentenced to State prison for eight years. William W. Compton was found not guilty. Mansfield was pardoned by Governor Seymour upon the ground that the evidence was too weak to establish his guilt. This circumstance afterwards gave the case a political importance.

A distressing catastrophe occurred on Cassadaga Lake, September 2 of this year. A party of forty young men and women set out from Delanti for a picnic upon the "Island," as it was called. To reach it they had to cross the lake. Warren Wilcox took four into his boat, which proved leaky and sunk, leaving all of his party in the lake, but Mr. Wilcox by his courage and self-possession saved them all. When this accident occurred, those in a larger boat managed by Jarvis Wilcox, having twenty young people aboard, being but a little distance away, witnessed the accident. The young people on this boat sprang to their feet in alarm; this action tipped the scow, which precipitated all on board into the lake. J. W. Warren and Delevan G. Morgan, who were of this party, rendered efficient service in saving the lives of several. Seven young ladies, daughters of prominent citizens, were drowned, all between the ages of thirteen and twenty-seven; their names were: Lucy Lazell, Celia Lazell, Alice J. Wilkins; Mary A. Harrison, daughter of Dr. G. S. Harrison; Charlotte Moore, Elizabeth M. Goodrich, and Philena Saddler. Jarvis Wilcox, the boatman, after saving several of the passengers, was also drowned, while attempting to save others. Philip Phillips, afterwards widely known and celebrated as the "Pilgrim Singer," was among the saved. A great concourse of people assembled at the funeral. Eight bodies of the drowned were present, each with its circle of relatives and near friends. Six were buried in one grave, over which was erected a monument with an appropriate inscription.

More than half a century had elapsed since a new town had been added to the list. Sherman was the last. Poland was formed from Ellicott, April 9, 1832, and eight days later the town of Sherman was formed from Mina. Kiantone was now (November 16, 1853) formed from the town of Carroll. Kiantone perpetuates the name of the little Indian village that stood on the banks of the Kiantone creek, within the limits of the town. Kiantone is associated with several names of aboriginal derivation. The Conewango creek, which forms the greater part of its eastern boundary, bears an Indian name; Stillwater, the principal stream in the north part of the town, was once

known as the Ga-won-ge-dock, while the large stream in the south part bears the Indian name given to the town.

Kiantone was one of the earliest seats of Spiritualism. The year that it was organized as a town, and but four years after the "Rochester knockings" were developed, a famous spring was revealed, it is said, to Oliver G. Chase and Mr. Brittingham, two early Spiritualists, not far from the site of this ancient Indian village. This spring was about one and one-half miles above the residence of A. T. Prendergast, on the right bank of the Kiantone creek, at the foot of a high bluff and at the edge of the forest. It seemed to have two sources forty feet beneath the surface and but eight inches apart. One of the fountains discharged turbid, and the other transparent waters; one was charged with sulphuric acid and iron, and the other with magnesia, soda and iodine. Modern Spiritualism was then at its very beginning. The dedication of this spring was one of its early demonstrations. At this meeting, April 15, 1853, many Spiritualists were in attendance. A marvelous history was attributed to the spring. It was said that it was known to Celts one thousand years before, and that a knowledge of its existence had been for a long time lost. It was resolved that now a city should be built around it, to be called Harmonia; that its houses should be circular, lighted by the sun and painted blue. The doings at the spring, particularly the receiving of communications from the spirits of deceased persons, were long a subject of criticism and ridicule. Twenty-five years later, when Spiritualism was better understood, it was established under more favorable auspices at Lily Dale, on Cassadaga Lake, which thereafter and during many years was one of the most important assemblage grounds of Spiritualism in the United States.

Chautauqua county has contributed its full share to the idiosyncrasies of the times and seems to have been a point whence many unique and independent movements, good, bad and indifferent, have had a start. Many of the early converts to Mormonism were from Chautauqua county, and several of its most famous leaders were familiar to its people in the early years of the Latter Day Saints. Among them was Sidney Rigdon. He was born in Allegany county, and in early life was a Baptist minister. He is believed to have surreptitiously obtained at the printing office at Pittsburgh the manuscript written by Solomon Spaulding, called the "Book of Mormon," which Spaulding is said to have intended to

publish merely as an historical romance purporting to account for the peopling of America by the Indians. This manuscript, after it had been furnished to him by Rigdon, Joseph Smith claimed to have read through a pair of magic spectacles behind a screen or blanket to his amanuensis, Oliver Cowdery, in the presence of David Whitman and Martin Harris ("the three witnesses"), pretending it to be a translation of the hieroglyphics engraved upon the plates that Smith claimed were dug out of a hill in Ontario county, New York. Thereafter Rigdon preached the Mormon faith, was closely connected with Smith in his enterprises, and suffered with him in the persecutions growing out of their championing Mormonism. Jamestown was a gathering place for Mormons for a while in 1833. Rigdon was there, a chief among them. It is estimated that at one time from one hundred to three hundred Mormons were there. They occupied houses on Third street, west of Jefferson, and held frequent meetings, usually in the street near their dwellings. In 1834 they left Jamestown, having made but few converts there. Brigham Young having superceded Rigdon, the latter was contumacious and refused to submit to Young's authority. Finally Rigdon returned to the place of his birth in Allegany, New York, where he died, declaring himself to be firm in the belief of the doctrines and truthfulness of the "Book of Mormon."

During the early years of Mormonism, in many towns of the county were gathered converts to the faith who eventually journeyed westward and joined Joseph Smith at Nauvoo. Oscar Johnson relates that:

In 1834 there were in Laona and vicinity about thirty Mormons. Dr. Thomas D. Mann was practicing there as a physician. A Mormon elder was sick unto death, and the doctor took his three students with him on one of his visits. The elder said that he should die, but should arise from the grave the third day. One of the students whispered to the other, "We will see that he does." Unfortunately some of the Mormons overheard this, and on the third night they assembled in force to watch, and when the boys had the body partly removed from the grave they rushed upon them and succeeded in capturing one of the number. This year the Mormons removed, almost in a body, to Ohio, but they left one of their number as a witness to convict the young student. The one left had the habit of drinking, and, by a concerted effort and free whiskey, was in a profound slumber when the case was called for trial. No one appearing, the case was dismissed. It is to be doubted whether the prisoner could have been convicted for his efforts to verify the predictions of a dying saint. The accused was Dr. George S. Harrison, who for more than fifty years was one of the most influential citizens and ablest physicians in Chautauqua county. It is believed that the same trio of medical students prepared themselves for their duties by a close observation of the bones and muscles of Joseph Damon, the murderer.

Orson Pratt, one of the twelve Mormon apostles, distinguished also for his knowledge of mathematics and for his scientific ability, was once identified with the county. James D. Strang was another famous Mormon. He resided in Ellington, was admitted to the bar of Chautauqua county in October, 1836; practiced law in Ellington, where he was postmaster for a time. He joined the Mormons, and became a leader among them. When the Mormons were driven from Nauvoo in 1845, they were divided into three factions—the "Twelvitites," who emigrated to Utah; the "Rigdonites," who followed Sidney Rigdon, and the "Strangites," who followed James D. Strang. When Joe Smith was killed, Strang claimed to have a revelation from God appointing him his successor. Strang and his followers made Beaver Island in Lake Michigan their headquarters. After a while a force of fishermen and others attacked them and the Mormons were driven from the island. Strang received wounds from which he died soon after at the Mormon village of Voree, in Wisconsin.

The scene of Button's Inn, written by Judge Albion W. Tourgee, is located in Chautauqua county, near the brow of the hills south of Westfield, on the main road to Mayville. The story is partly based upon the existence of Mormonism in our county and the fact that some of the Mormon leaders went out from it.

By the State census of 1855, the population of the county was 50,506, a gain of but thirteen in five years. The population of the villages was as follows: Dunkirk, 4,754; Jamestown, 2,625; Fredonia, 2,076; Westfield, 1,433; Silver Creek, 652; Forestville, 540; Mayville, 501; Panama, 500; Ellington, 487; Sinclairville, 450; Laona, 406; Sherman, 401; Frewsburg, 400; Quincy, 289; Dexterville, 270; Salem, 258; Ashville, 247; Centerville, 233; Busti Corners, 201; Delanti, 180; Barcelona, 169; Cordova, 154; Dewittville, 133; Cassadaga, 131; Blockville, 118; Clymer, 110, and Fentonville, 100—twenty-seven villages, large and small. Although the boundaries of most of them were not established by corporate lines, the census figures given fairly represent their population within their reasonable limits. Some since then have nearly gone out of existence, while the villages of Falconer, Lakewood, Celoron, Cherry Creek, Brocton, Chautauqua, Point Chautauqua and Bemus Point are not in the list, the greater number of them then having no existence. It is also interesting to know that nearly 18,000 of the inhabitants of the county in 1855 lived in these twenty-seven villages, while the population of the county out-

side of their limits remained nearly the same as it was twenty-five years before, the villages having increased nearly four fold.

It is interesting and may be hereafter useful to mark not only the changes in the population, but also the conditions of our climate as it has been from time to time. The winter of 1855-56 was of great severity. Commencing about Christmas, the cold continued for one hundred days with scarcely a thaw; snow fell more or less each day. The railroads were often blocked with snow, and the trains at times ceased to run. The mail route between Jamestown and Dunkirk was filled with drifts, and for a week, as late as in March, no New York or Buffalo mails were received at Jamestown. When the blockade was broken, fifteen mail bags were received within forty-eight hours at the village post office. The following are the thermometer records from the diary of an old resident of the county. The figures given all mean below zero: January 7, 1856, 2 below; 8th, 8; 9th, 22; 26th, 23; February 3rd, 24; 6th, 14; 12th, 17; 13th, 22; 14th, 28; 19th, 25; March 7th, 2; 9th, 14; 10th, 24; 12th, 6; 13th, 5; 30th, 4; April 1st, zero. Apple, peach and plum trees were so injured by the cold that many died.

The county of Chautauqua was always one of the largest producers of maple sugar among sections of a like area in the United States. Maple trees were abundant in every town of the county. According to the census of 1850, 767,653 pounds of maple sugar were made. Harmony produced the most, 87,422. Charlotte was by far the greatest producer according to its area; that year it produced 69,195 pounds. Busti came next with 60,350. Stockton 55,685, Villanova, 49,216. Sheridan produced the least, 2,400. In 1857 the maple sugar production in the county was greater than in any previous year. Over a million pounds were made.

Early in the morning of May 22, 1859, Cornelius Lynch, a farm hand in the employ of James Battles, a substantial farmer of the town of Charlotte, was found in the barn of Mr. Battles, bleeding and insensible, and so badly injured by wounds upon his face and head that he died during the day without recovering consciousness. Martin, son of James Battles, was arrested for the killing of Lynch, and was tried at the June court the next year. He was ably defended by Madison Burnell, Austin Smith and James A. Allen. John F. Smith, the district attorney, represented the people. He made a very able plea that occupied eight hours in the delivery. The plea of Mr. Burnell in de-

fense of the prisoner was a powerful effort, and was the last important case that Mr. Burnell tried. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The sentence of Judge Richard P. Marvin, the judge who presided, was that the prisoner should be confined in prison for one year, and then executed on the warrant of the governor. This was in accordance with the statutes as they then existed. The defendant, by his attorney, James A. Allen, appealed the case to the general term, and the verdict was set aside upon the ground that the law was unconstitutional.

The year 1859 is memorable for the great June frost. A more flattering and propitious spring had seldom been known. June 3rd the air became cold and chilly, rain prevailed, which changed to snow the next morning. During night the thermometer fell to the freezing point. The ice froze from one-half to one inch thick. The ground was frozen to a corresponding depth. Just a week later, June 11th, occurred a frost even more severe than that of June 4th. All of the grass, fruit, corn, winter grain and other crops were killed. The leaves upon the maple, the ash, and all the nut-bearing trees, were killed, and in a few days later all the foliage was yellow; the trees appeared as if scorched by fire. Nature presented a most desolate appearance which continued through much of the summer; even the shrubbery and young saplings were killed. The territory that suffered by this calamity extended as far west as the middle of Ohio, north into Canada, south to Pittsburgh, and nearly to Cincinnati.

Up to the meeting of the board of supervisors in the fall of 1859, the name of the county had been spelled Chautauque. This spelling it was believed was not in accordance with its pronunciation by the aborigines. Upon the petition of Hon. E. T. Foote and others, a resolution was adopted by the board on October 11th, 1859, directing its clerk in all records and correspondence to spell the name of the county Chautauqua. The resolution directed the county clerk to change the seal accordingly.

August 26th, 1859, Col. E. L. Drake sunk the first oil well at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and at a depth of seventy-one feet struck oil. His success produced startling results. Great excitement followed throughout the country. Chautauqua county was contiguous to the oil region, consequently the excitement there became intense. The county by a direct line was not more than twenty miles from either the Tidioute oil belt, or the great Bradford field;

so near it was, that Chatauquans were constantly reminded of the great mines of mineral wealth so little distance from their boundaries, by the light of the burning wells of gas and oil nightly reflected upon the sky. They often came in communication with operators and speculators whose minds were filled with bright visions of wealth to be made in oil, and many of our county people became in a measure infected with a mania for speculation. Some made fortunes, others lost all they had.

Among those connected with our county and successful in oil operations, were some who by their ability and enterprise assisted greatly to develop the industry. Dr. Francis B. Brewer became interested in petroleum years before Col. Drake put down the first oil well, and was among the first to direct attention to its virtues, and to move in an enterprise to develop its production. Dr. Brewer afterwards became a distinguished citizen of the county, representing it and Cattaraugus county in Congress. Cyrus D. Angell, a native of Hanover, in Chautauqua county, in 1867 became interested in and had charge of the Belle Island Petroleum Company, of which William C. Fargo of Buffalo was president. Four years later, Mr. Angell became the owner of its stock. This company was among the most successful in the oil country. Among the citizens of Chautauqua county in one way or another largely interested in or connected with this company or with Mr. Angell in the oil business, were C. R. Lockwood, W. T. Botsford, Amos K. Warren, John R. Robertson, Sherman Williams, William Leet, C. G. Maples, T. S. Moss and Dr. Cory.

Mr. Angell, by his intelligent observation and study of the subject, and by practical tests and surveys, established the truth of the theory that petroleum deposits were to be found extending in courses, in a fixed direction through the oil country; a knowledge that has proved of recognized and practical value to oil men. One of the principal oil producing belts bears his name. Among the citizens of Chautauqua county to be named who have acted a prominent part in the development of the oil industry and have been more or less successful in mining operations, may be mentioned Haskell L. Taylor, who was born in Stockton. He and others organized the well known oil firm of H. L. Taylor & Co., which became at one time the largest producer in the oil country. This company reorganized as the Union Oil Company, with Mr. Taylor as its president, finally

sold out to the Standard Oil Company for \$3,000,000.

Charles E. Hequembourg, who was born in Dunkirk and was once its mayor, with Dr. J. T. Williams, Mr. Avery and others of Dunkirk, organized the Bradford Oil and Gas Company. This company developed a large oil and gas interest in McKean county, Pennsylvania, and also in Allegany county, New York, and for a while supplied the city of Bradford with gas for fuel and illuminating purposes. Frank M. Johnson, who was born at Westfield, became a resident of Bradford and was largely interested in oil in that city, in McKean county, and in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields. J. W. and F. A. Griffith, both born in Kiantone, were oil men, as were E. M. Cobb, born in Gerry, and Frank A. Wilbur, born in Fluvanna.

Until pipe lines afforded better means for the conveyance of crude oil to the refineries, long trains of petroleum cars, upon each of which were mounted great upright wooden cisterns, and later huge cylindrical metal oil tanks topped with low cupolas, were constantly passing over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, the Buffalo & Oil Creek Cross-cut railroad connecting Corry with Brocton, and the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad. The last two named, when built, were intended for oil roads, and both communicated directly with the oil region, passing through Chautauqua county on their way to the refineries. Sometimes it would happen that a long train would take fire. If this happened in the night-time, the country for miles around would be illuminated by the flames. Such an occurrence once happened on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad as a train was passing northward through Wheelers Gulf, in the town of Pomfret.

In 1860, occurred an event of more substantial and permanent value to Chautauqua county than the discovery and development of oil in Northwestern Pennsylvania. That year the Atlantic & Great Western railroad was completed through the southern towns. For nine years the lake towns of the county had enjoyed railroad facilities, while the southern towns were wholly without them. Jamestown was much the largest village south of the ridge. It possessed better facilities for manufacturing, and was so situated as to command a larger trade than any other village in the county, consequently, prior to the completion of the Erie road to Dunkirk, it had realized a

more rapid growth than any other village in the county. But during the ten years that had just expired, the growth of Dunkirk had been greater. The latter village had now nearly double the population of Jamestown. Even Fredonia had not much less than Jamestown, and Westfield more than half its number of inhabitants. At this time, aside from such goods and commodities as were transported to and from Jamestown over Chautauqua Lake and down the Allegheny river, they were all carried in wagons and sleighs. The principal part of the merchandise brought into Jamestown was conveyed over the plank roads between Jamestown and Dunkirk, a distance of thirty miles, and sometimes from Little Valley in Cattaraugus county. The gas wells of Pennsylvania had not then been developed, nor was gas there manufactured for the uses of the village; it was then lighted by oil and kerosene used in lamps. The transportation of coal to Jamestown was too expensive. The village was chiefly heated by wood fires. That fuel was used in the manufactories, consequently Jamestown for many years was an excellent wood market for the country around. Farmers also of the southern part of the county were not in the enjoyment of the advantages that the railroads gave their fellow farmers in the northern part of the county. This was evidenced by the superior improvements and conditions of the farms in the northern towns; there the dwellings were of more modern architecture and the lands better cultivated. The southern portion of the county remained a retired rural district until 1860.

For energy and business enterprise, the citizens of Jamestown had never been surpassed by those of any other locality in the county. They entertained projects for securing railroad facilities before the Erie railroad was completed to Dunkirk. September 24, 1850, a meeting was held at Jamestown, of which Joseph Wait was chairman, at which a committee was appointed to confer with the people of Erie, Pennsylvania, and the New York & Erie Railroad Company, with reference to the building of a railroad from Little Valley to Erie, through Jamestown, Randolph, Ashville and Panama. In the fall of that year, a favorable route was found by the way of Findley Lake.

The Erie & New York City railroad was organized in 1852, and during the summer of that year a line beginning at the New York & Erie railroad in Cattaraugus county was surveyed through Jamestown, Ashville and

Sherman to intersect the Erie & North-East railroad, two miles beyond the State line between New York and Pennsylvania. Breaking ground took place in Randolph, Cattaraugus county, May 19, 1853. Speeches were made by the president of the company, Benjamin Chamberlain, Richard P. Marvin, Madison Burnell and William Metcalf of Erie, Pennsylvania. Work was commenced upon the railroad the same day where now is the village of Salamanca, and in August at Jamestown. A little later work was commenced in the town of Harmony, and in December in Sherman.

In December, 1858, the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company of New York was organized at Jamestown. Henry Baker, William Hall, Augustus F. Allen, Bradford Burlin, Sumner Allen, Robert Newland, W. D. Shaw of Jamestown and Daniel Williams of Ashville were the Chautauqua county directors. This road commenced in Cattaraugus county, where now is the village of Salamanca. The first thirty-eight miles of the Erie & New York City railroad, extending from Salamanca to five miles west of Jamestown, was adopted, thence it extended to a point near the southwest corner of the town of Harmony. It was intended that this road should be further continued until the valley of the Mississippi and ultimately the Pacific coast should be united by it with New York City and the Atlantic Ocean.

April 26, 1860, the engineers placed their instruments upon the new line. On the 3rd of July the iron was laid to Randolph, and August 24, 1860, cars first arrived at Main street, in Jamestown, witnessed by a multitude of people, the band on the train playing the air, "Ain't I glad to get out of the wilderness?" A complimentary dinner was given at the Jamestown House to Thomas W. Kennard, the English engineer. J. W. Hill, the associate American engineer; Sig. T. Deosdados, agent for Don Jose de Salamanca; Sig. Navarro, agent for the Duke de Rienzares, and other representatives of Spanish interests in this country; John Goddard, of London, and Robert Thallon, of New York, who came on the train, and many other invited guests, were present. Col. Augustus F. Allen presided. Toasts were given and speeches made by William H. Lowry, Col. A. F. Allen, Selden Marvin and C. D. Sackett.

The building of the road was promoted by Spanish capital, advanced by intelligent bankers. It was the first time in the history of American railroads that they had been given substantial support in Spain. In honor of Don

Jose de Salamanca, one of the Spanish gentlemen who had contributed liberally to the promotion of the enterprise, the eastern terminus of the road was called Salamanca, a name full of romantic memories to those familiar with Spanish literature. The road was completed to Corry in May, 1861; to Meadville, Pennsylvania, in October, and to Akron, Ohio, January 19, 1862. To the energy and business ability of Col. A. F. Allen, of Jamestown, more than to any other, were the people of Chautauqua indebted for the successful result of this effort. As soon as the road was completed, the people of Southern Chautauqua began to realize great benefit from it, and Jamestown again took the lead of all the villages of the county in growth and business enterprise, which it has ever since maintained.

The railroads began to benefit all pursuits. They gave a market value to products which before had none. Before the railroads were built, sheep had been slaughtered in great numbers for their pelts and hams (the latter were worth one cent a pound) and for their tallow, which was manufactured into candles. The carcasses were thrown away. Herman and Abner Camp, brothers, commenced the manufacture of candles about the year 1846 at Sinclairville. Twenty tons of tallow was manufactured into candles in 1847, and fifty tons in 1848. The Camps then removed their factory to Dunkirk, where on a more perfect and extensive scale they continued to manufacture candles from mutton tallow. They had invented and patented a process by which newly made candles were withdrawn from the mold. A candle when withdrawn would draw after it into the mold the wick for another candle. Their invention greatly shortened and cheapened the labor of manufacturing.

An interesting circumstance occurred while they were in business at Dunkirk which should be related. The Italian patriot, Garibaldi, after many battles and adventures in the wars of South America and in the contest with the French and Austrians, was banished from Italy. In the summer of 1850 he came to New York, where a public reception was tendered him, which he declined. In order to earn a living during his banishment, he made soap and candles for a while on Staten Island. Afterwards he made voyages at sea from New York. Ultimately he returned to Italy, and became famous for the distinguished part that he took in the wars and politics of Europe. While in the candle business on Staten Island, he made a trip to Dunkirk to visit the candle factory of the Camp Brothers. He was entertained over

night at the residence of Herman Camp in Dunkirk, meantime negotiating with the Camps for the purchase of the patent for the manufacture of candles. No agreement was completed, however.

After the Erie railroad was completed, many old-time vocations were nearly abandoned. Other exports and imports, except such as were shipped on Lake Erie or upon the Conewango and Allegheny rivers, were carried over the roads leading into the county in wagons, and teaming was a common employment. Over the main road extending east and west through the north towns of the county, and over the highways leading south from Dunkirk and Fredonia through Sinclairville and Delanti to Jamestown and Warren, Pennsylvania, and from Westfield to Mayville, and the south-western towns of the county, much freight was transported and many persons were engaged during much of their lives in this employment. Alfred Austin, an old teamster of Sinclairville, in the twenty-three years that he was on the road, made three thousand four hundred fifty trips between Fredonia and Sinclairville with a loaded team, traveling a distance equal to 107,000 miles, or more than four times around the earth at the equator. With the construction of railroads, this business practically ceased, and the old teamsters, their team horses and wagons, became things of the past.

Staging was formerly an important occupation. All travel west of Buffalo, after the close of navigation each year, passed through the northern towns of the county in stages. Sometimes in the spring the ice would drift down Lake Erie and obstruct entrance into Buffalo. Boats coming down the lake at such times would land their passengers at Silver Creek to be taken to Buffalo in stages or post coaches, assembled there for that purpose. Thirty and more stage coaches have been known to be in waiting at one time. Even during the summer months, much travel passed through Chautauqua. In some years, steamboats from Buffalo connected with stages for the west at Dunkirk, thus avoiding the bad roads east of the Cattaraugus creek. Besides passengers, the stages carried the local mail, and, in the winter time the through mails to the west, sometimes two tons in weight, requiring a coach exclusively devoted to that purpose. Adams Express matter was first carried through the county in stages over this route. These old coaches were owned and run by the Ohio Stage Company. They were drawn by four horses, and were large enough to carry twelve persons within, the driver and several

persons outside. They were well constructed, graceful in form, and comfortable for passengers. The oval body of the coach rested on strong leathern straps called thorough-braces, which gave an easy, rocking motion when moving. The driver's seat was well up in front. There was a leather-covered boot for baggage behind.

When the Lake Shore railroad was completed, the old stage route was abandoned, and the stage coaches and their drivers were transferred to the Far West and beyond the Mississippi. The writer remembers in 1855 to have seen many of the old stage coaches of the Ohio Stage Company in use on the stage route between Dubuque and Cedar Falls, in Iowa.

The stage route next in importance was that from Dunkirk and Fredonia, through Sinclairville and Jamestown to Warren in Pennsylvania. This route was a principal outlet for travel from Jamestown and Warren, and these old-fashioned post or stage coaches were in use over it. Stage coaches were also run from Westfield to Mayville, and thence alternately along the east and west shores of Chautauqua Lake to Jamestown. These four-horse coaches were also used on the stage route from Fredonia through Forestville to Gowanda in Cattaraugus county. With the building of later railroads in Chautauqua county these leading stage routes, one by one, were discontinued and the stages were run only between unimportant points in vehicles less pretentious.

The old-fashioned inn disappeared also. Taverns where liquors were sold during the first half century of the history of the county were very numerous. Even on the less important roads there were many taverns. Thickly sprinkled along unimportant country roads in many parts of the county, at this day may be seen old farm houses, usually more pretentious than their neighbors, that were once taverns, where there is now no need for an inn whatever. On the main or stage road from Buffalo to Erie, in the northern part of the county, they were still more frequent. Judge L. Bugbee says that on the completion of the Erie road the emigrant wagons all disappeared with the country taverns. The stage routes running east and west were abandoned about the same time.

After the completion of the Erie road, cattle, hogs and other live stock were taken to market exclusively by rail. Particular attention was given by that company to the transportation of livestock from the time it began operations. Before it was completed they went on foot

hundreds of miles over the long roads leading to Troy, Albany, New York and Philadelphia. The latter city formed the principal market for the cattle of Chautauqua county. There they stood highest in the list for quality, which was due to the measures early taken by Judge Peacock to improve its breeds. Drovers of cattle during the summer months followed each other in quick succession over the long hoof-beaten roads leading to Philadelphia. One hundred twenty droves, averaging one hundred twenty-five head of cattle each, passed the Love Stand in Gerry on the old Chautauqua road (that being then the direct road to the East for livestock) in a single season. Thousands of cattle were at the same time passing over other routes through the county. They were usually sold to stock dealers and farmers of Eastern Pennsylvania, to be fattened and fitted for market upon the rich farms lying in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

In 1851 lumbering was still an important industry. In the southeastern portion of the county it led all the rest. By far the greater part of the lumber and shingles exported from the county went down the Conewango and Allegheny rivers in rafts. The great amount of lumber so transported involved the employment of many strong men in rafting it down the rivers. The service of these men was almost wholly dispensed with when railroads reached the lumber country.

Railroads also brought to the county new employments and new vocations with which the reader is more familiar. The changes we have cited will sufficiently show the great revolution that railroads made in the conditions before existing and the improvements in the fortunes of its people. Indeed, the ten years that last preceded the Civil War, was a period of prosperity. Railroads brought with them a great reduction in the price of all articles imported into the county, and also a material increase in the price of farming products, and consequently a rise in farm rents and in the value of real estate. Labor was in demand, and consequently wages increased. The building of plank roads extended the advantage enjoyed along the chief highways of travel to interior and remote parts of the county. Money was reasonably plenty. In the smaller, as well as the larger villages, new buildings were erected, and improvements made. Their years of privation being ended, the people were satisfied with their present prosperity. The feverish desire to accumulate great wealth had not taken possession of them. At no time was



JAMES MONTGOMERY
First Town Clerk of Chautauqua County



GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN



COLONEL JAMES M. BROWN



JUDGE WILLIAM PEACOCK

such genuine and universal happiness enjoyed by the people of the county, as in the decade that ended with the year 1860.

But during this period one grave subject lay heavily upon the public mind, and was seri-

ously disturbing its peace. Its close marks the beginning of a most momentous period in the history of our country—the beginning of the Civil War, the events of which have left their impression as deeply here as elsewhere.

CHAPTER XII.

The Agricultural Period—1861-1875.

During the Civil War, few events of consequence occurred in Chautauqua county that were not in some way connected with it. The minds of the people were too much occupied with its serious phases and its exciting incidents, to engage in many enterprises of importance. Besides, the greater part of the young and enterprising men were away with the army. Had it not been for new and improved farming utensils, particularly the mowing machine, which was introduced into use about that time, it is difficult to see how, owing to the scarcity of laboring men, the hay and other crops raised by the farmer could have been secured. Yet for the time being, farming and other industries seemed to be in a prosperous condition. This was in a great measure due to the inflated currency. One dollar in gold was at one time worth \$2.98 in greenbacks, butter reached over fifty-five cents per pound, and land more than doubled in value. We will now note in succession the events of more than ordinary importance that occurred within the county during the war and in the years following it. On the night of January 31, 1861, a fire in Jamestown destroyed the entire block on the west side of Main street from Second to Third street, and also the Allen block then occupying the east side of Main street from Third street down to William H. Lowry's building. The fire also destroyed the Allen House barn and the livery stable, as well as the Shaw Hotel block which then occupied the west side of Main street and the north side of Third street, where now stands the Prendergast block, and as far north as Samuel A. Brown's house. In February of that year, fire limits were established in that village, and the Jamestown Gas Light Company was organized. October 8th of the same year, another fire occurred in Jamestown, in which twenty buildings were burned, including a church and a hotel. Jamestown had no sufficient water supply, and many of its houses were built of wood, consequently it was afflicted with a remarkable number of destructive conflagrations.

In March, 1864, a soldier enlisted from a town in Cattaraugus county, named McDon-

ald, went into McBride's saloon in Dunkirk, where he met William Battles. They with others engaged in a game of cards, in the course of which a dispute arose between McDonald and Battles regarding \$10 which had been staked. Battles grasped the money and threatened to burn it. McDonald forbade the burning, whereupon Battles placed a pistol at McDonald's head and discharged it. The ball entered the brain, producing death. Battles was tried in Mayville at the September court. Hon. George Barker, the district attorney, appeared for the people, and Hon. F. S. Edwards and William M. Newton for the prisoner. Battles was convicted of murder in the first degree, and hung in Mayville jail. He was the second person executed in the county for crime.

A remarkable rain storm passed over a portion of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus in September, 1865. The rain began to fall in Ellington at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and continued without intermission until 2 p. m. Mill dams above the village upon Twenty Eight creek which passes through the town, gave way. Suddenly, and without warning to the inhabitants, a great flood reached the village, carrying away houses and barns. The Baptist church was lifted by the water and carried against the hotel, which was swept from its foundations. Its landlord, Mr. Torrey, barely escaped drowning; stores and other buildings were crushed or carried away. Not a bridge was left in the vicinity. Gardens were devastated, and heaps of floodwood piled along the valley. The most deplorable occurrence was the drowning of the four small children of William A. Mattocks. His house was isolated by the water before the danger was realized and before assistance could be rendered.

In 1865 the Buffalo & Oil Creek Cross Cut railroad was chartered. Its name was subsequently changed to the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh railroad. It connects Corry in Pennsylvania with Brocton in this county, where it joins the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road. Its length is 43.20 miles; the portion lying in this State is 37.20 miles in length, and terminates at the State line, which there forms

the south line of Clymer. The two were consolidated April 24th, 1867.

August 7th, 1867, occurred an important event in the interest of education, in the laying of the cornerstone of the State Normal School at Fredonia by the Masons.

November 3rd, 1868, in the course of an altercation, Henry Koch killed Daniel Callahan, in a saloon on Third street in Dunkirk. On the trial, District Attorney B. F. Skinner, assisted by Hon. Lorenzo Morris and W. W. Holt, appeared for the people, Hon. F. S. Edwards, N. H. Hill and A. J. Cook for the prisoner. The trial resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

In November, 1869, the Brooks Locomotive Works of Dunkirk was organized with H. G. Brooks, president, and Marshall L. Hinman, secretary and treasurer, and a capital stock of \$350,000. These extensive works have grown into a great industry, one of the first of the kind in the world and the most important of any in the county. In 1901 its employes numbered 2600 men and it made 382 locomotives that year. It has added greatly to the business importance and reputation of Chautauqua county. Horatio G. Brooks, who established these locomotive works, and to whose business ability their success has been chiefly due, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was in early life a locomotive engineer. In 1850 he brought the first locomotive to Dunkirk for the New York and Erie railroad. He blew the first locomotive whistle ever heard in Chautauqua county. In 1862 he became superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie railroad, and in 1865 superintendent of motive power of the entire Erie railroad. Upon his death in 1887, he was succeeded as president of the company by Edward Nichols, who died January 7th, 1892, and was succeeded by Marshall L. Hinman.

February 4th, 1870, the Sinclairville Library Association was founded. It is the oldest circulating library in the county. December 12th, 1894, it was chartered a Free Library by the name of the Sinclairville Free Library. It is the Second Free Library established in the county, being only preceded by the Prendergast Library of Jamestown. Monday, August 14th, 1871, occurred the most fearful disaster that ever happened on Chautauqua Lake. The steamer "Chautauqua," with thirty people on board, on its afternoon trip up the lake, turned into Whitney's Bay, on the west side about midway between Bemus Point and Mayville, to wood up. As she lay at the dock her boiler exploded. Such was the force of the explosion

that the boiler was torn to fragments and its front part blown a distance of ten rods, cutting a tree a foot in diameter half through. The water and land for twenty rods each way were strewn with wreckage, with here and there a mangled and bleeding body. The noise of the explosion was heard for many miles. In half an hour physicians were there from Mayville. Mrs. Perry Aiken was instantly killed; her body was found fastened between the stumps of two trees that had stood upon the shore. Mrs. Jerusha Hopkins lay dead upon the beach, crushed and mangled. Henry Cook, a colored boy, was killed instantly. Miss Julia S. Hopkins, Miss Eunice Hopkins, Miss Elizabeth Witt Ells and Samuel Bartholomew died from their injuries soon after the catastrophe. The body of Mrs. J. C. Cochran, of Buffalo, was found the next day fifteen rods from the wreck and ten rods from the shore, at the bottom of the lake. Eight in all were killed or died. Fifteen others were seriously wounded, among them Capt. James M. Murray, his thigh being broken; also Alvin Plumb and Major Winfield S. Cameron, prominent citizens of the county.

June 22nd, 1871, the first passenger train passed over the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad. No event more favorable to Dunkirk had occurred since the completion of the Erie road. The road runs southerly from Dunkirk, along the picturesque grounds of the Spiritualists at Cassadaga Lake, through good agricultural lands in this county, terminating at Titusville in the State of Pennsylvania. It is ninety miles long. It gave Dunkirk access to the coal, oil and lumber regions.

One of the earliest projects ever entertained for the building of a railroad west of the Allegheny river was conceived by the people of Warren, Pennsylvania. In 1832 or 1833 a charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for a railroad to follow the valley of the Conewango north from Warren. In 1853 this project was revived by the people of Warren, and seventeen hundred shares of stock were obtained to build a road under the name of the Warren Pine Grove railroad. The project was never consummated until the building of the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh railroad in 1871. The first public movement toward building the latter road was made at a meeting held in 1866 by the citizens of Sinclairville, at which Hon. C. J. Allen presided. The next winter the company was organized as the Dunkirk, Warren & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. Timothy D. Copp was chosen president, Hon. George Barker vice-president.

and S. M. Newton engineer. By an act of the Legislature, towns were authorized to subscribe to its capital stock and \$238,000 was subscribed by towns along the route of the road, which constituted substantially the capital upon which the road was built. Many difficulties rendered the completion of the road a matter of much doubt for a time. To the ability and vigilance of Stephen M. Newton, of Dunkirk, the chief engineer and a director, was the completion of the road chiefly due.

August 20th, 1871, Myron Eddy, a deputy sheriff of Jamestown, received a dispatch from the Police Department of Dunkirk directing him to arrest Charles Marlow, of Jamestown, a German, for the crime of murder. When this order was received it was supposed that some mistake had been made, as Marlow was known in Jamestown as an industrious, well-behaved citizen. It was soon discovered that a most foul crime had been committed. The murder was perpetrated in the cellar of the old brewery in the suburbs of the village, just under the brink of the hill on the west side of Main street, opposite its point of intersection with Kent street. The old brewery has long since gone and its place is occupied by dwellings. A church now stands hard by the spot.

Valentine Benkowski, a poor Russian Pole, had the month before landed in New York, and stopped two days in Dunkirk among his countrymen. In less than a week he was employed by Marlow, who understood his language, as a common laborer. About three weeks later William Bachman, an itinerant German, came to Marlow's and was entertained by him over night. In the morning Marlow told Benkowski that Bachman claimed to have \$6,000 in money. Marlow's manner when he made this remark, and other suspicious conduct, led Benkowski to believe that some crime was meditated, so later in the day when Marlow went down into the cellar with Bachman, Benkowski listened. Soon he heard a pistol shot. It was not until the next day that Benkowski found an opportunity to go into the cellar. He then discovered that the cellar stairs had been recently washed, and saw traces of blood as if a body had been dragged along the cellar floor to the furnace, where there was evidence that a hot fire had been burning. These and other circumstances made him sure that a murder had been committed. He could communicate his suspicions to no one, for he understood no English. Without giving a reason for his abrupt departure, he set out for Dunkirk, where there were many

of his countrymen. Benkowski went on foot to Sinclairville and stopped over night. The next day he went by rail to Dunkirk. On his arrival he told his countrymen, and they informed the police. Benkowski, Orsino E. Jones, a leading citizen of Jamestown who happened to be in Dunkirk, and also a member of the police force of Dunkirk, went to Jamestown and made a diligent search of the brewery premises. In the ashes of the furnace they found the bones and teeth of a man, and also ivory bosom studs like those worn by Bachman.

Marlow was indicted and tried at Mayville. District Attorney B. F. Skinner and Hon. Lorenzo Morris appeared for the people; Hor. Porter Sheldon and C. R. Lockwood, Esq., appeared for Marlow. On the trial, which lasted nearly two weeks, Mrs. Julia Ortman, the aged mother-in-law of Marlow, testified that she killed Bachman with a hammer in the cellar of the brewery in defence of her daughter, Mrs. Marlow, and afterwards she and her daughter without the assistance of Marlow burned the body in the furnace. The jury failed to agree. A second trial was held in January, 1872, before Justice George D. Lamont. E. R. Bootey, then district attorney, and Lorenzo Morris, conducted the trial for the people, and C. R. Lockwood and Porter Sheldon for Marlow. The jury this time rendered a verdict of guilty. Marlow was hung in Mayville jail. This was the third execution of a human being for a crime within the limits of Chautauqua county.

Train No. 6, consisting of an engine, tender, baggage and passenger cars, going north on the Buffalo, Corry & Pittsburgh railroad, Fay Flanders conductor, left Mayville at 3:15 p. m., December 24, 1872. A trestle work three hundred twenty feet long spanned a deep gulch about five miles north of Mayville and ten rods north of Prospect Station. The engine of the train passed over the trestle at a low rate of speed, as it approached Prospect Station. A broken flange on a wheel of the tender threw its rear truck off the track, which caused the baggage and passenger cars to topple, turn over, and fall bottom up on the hard snow beneath. It was a cold day, and the cars were heated by stoves, from which the coals were scattered by the crash and set fire to the cars. There were forty-five persons on the train, of whom thirty-eight were passengers, many returning home or going to visit friends and celebrate Christmas the next day. The weight of the passenger car crushed some of the inmates and held others wedged in so tightly that they

could not escape. The people quickly gathered to check the flames and rescue the passengers. In the absence of water, snow was heaped upon the flames. Holes were cut into the car where the flames would admit it, in an ineffectual attempt to release those imprisoned. Chains and ropes were employed in efforts to pull over the cars, and oxen were used with a like purpose, without avail. When the fire had burned low, a terrible and ghastly scene was witnessed. Eighteen dead bodies, bruised and burned, were taken out. Of the forty-five persons on the train, but five escaped with slight injuries, thirty-two were killed, burned to death, or died from their injuries. Mark Haight, of the firm of Moss, Haight & Dunham, bankers, of Brocton, was firmly held by the timbers of the car. Jack screws were obtained and the timbers lifted so that he could be taken out, but he was so fearfully burned that he expired two hours later. His partner, Mr. Dunham, who was sitting beside him, was rescued with slight injury. Of the twin brothers, Edwin H. and Edward Bell, one was instantly killed and the other escaped. Of two Ryan brothers, one was killed the other escaped. Wilbur T. Rice and his bride, who had been married a few weeks before, were both killed. Catherine Riley, of Titusville, on her way to visit her mother at Dunkirk, Frank Green and his wife, all met their death. Fay Flanders, the conductor, while wedged into the wreck by timbers, but with his body and arms at liberty and suffering pain, even aided the rescue of a little girl who was a passenger on the train. Flanders exhibited great coolness and resolution in his dire extremity. At his suggestion a chain was put round his body, and by the effort of many strong men he was drawn out. His ribs were broken and his limbs torn and burned, and yet he survived a few days and died. Frank Taylor stayed by his brake, although he could have escaped, and lost his life.

The Prospect railroad accident was the most terrible tragedy that ever occurred within the limits of Chautauqua county, excepting the burning of the steamboat "Erie" in 1841. In few accidents of this kind that ever happened was the percentage of loss of life so great.

Jamestown, from the time of its settlement, was the leading manufacturing town of the county. It long had been celebrated for its implements, furniture, wood, cloth and textile manufactures. But in 1873 the most important manufacturing industry of the city was established. Before, no attempt had been

made to manufacture worsted goods west of Philadelphia. That year William Hall, William Broadhead and Joseph Tanner established the Jamestown Worsted Mills, at first called the Alpaca Mills. The machinery was made in England, and many of its skilled operatives came from that country. It quickly grew to large proportions, and its business is now conducted on an extensive scale, its products known from Boston to San Francisco. Eventually William Broadhead retired, and the name of the firm finally became Hall & Company. W. C. J. Hall, Chapin Hall, Erie L. Hall, Elliot C. Hall, Mrs. Rose E. Kent, Alfred E. Hall and Samuel Briggs all have been members of this firm. This industry has contributed greatly to the prosperity of Jamestown.

William Broadhead and his sons, S. B. and A. N. Broadhead, under the firm name of Broadhead & Sons, not long afterwards established other very extensive textile manufacturing in Jamestown which are giving thousands of people employment or daily support. Jamestown owes much of its growth and present prosperity to the energy and business ability of the Broadhead family.

Chautauqua county had now come to the front as one of the first agricultural counties in the State. Its farmers used improved and scientific methods of dairying. Chautauqua county butter and cheese bore a reputation for excellence. The county had become famous for its horses and cattle and apples, all of which were exported in great abundance. Judge Zattu Cushing, when he came to the county in 1805, brought with him a half bushel of apple seeds from which a nursery was started on what is known as the Marsh farm at Fredonia. This was probably the oldest orchard in the county. Many other early settlers planted their first orchard with scions and with apple seeds brought with them into the county, selected from favorite varieties that were raised at their old homes in the East. Among them were Spitzenburghs, Seek-no-further, Roxbury Russets, Rhode Island Greenings and other excellent and now forgotten kinds. There were also many worthless kinds, useful only for cider, which have been supplanted by the standard varieties of later years. The apples of the hills in the central part of the county were better in quality than those raised in the northern towns, but the early frosts rendered the former a more uncertain crop. Pears, plums, cherries and berries of all kinds were successfully grown in nearly all parts of the county, but the northern towns and the coun-

try bordering on Chautauqua Lake were decidedly best adapted to most kinds of fruits. Peaches of an excellent quality were raised north of the Ridge in abundance, while among the hills they were poor in quality.

In the northern towns of the county in 1874, the grape had become the principal staple, and the manufacture of wine an important industry. In 1824 Deacon Elijah Fay planted a few Isabella and Catawba grape roots on his farm in the town of Portland. In 1830 he made five or six gallons of wine, and from year to year increased the manufacture until 1860, the year of his death, when he had two thousand gallons in his cellar. In 1859 Joseph B. Fay, Garrett E. Ryckman, a grandson of Deacon Elijah Fay, and Rufus Haywood, built the first wine house in the county at Brocton. Twenty acres of grapes supplied it. In 1879 Mr. Ryckman became the sole owner of this wine house. He improved and added to the plant until it became one of the most perfect and extensive establishments of its kind in the county and in the State. In 1865 the Lake Shore Wine Company was formed. The year following there were six hundred acres of vines in Portland. The Portland Center Wine House and other wine companies followed.

In 1867 Thomas Lake Harris, a native of England, who had acquired a literary celebrity, and also a reputation as a successful and popular minister of the Universalist church, organized a society known as the Brotherhood of the New Life. The society purchased nearly two thousand acres of land in Portland, extending two miles along the shore of Lake Erie, and, besides other industries, commenced to cultivate the grape, built a large wine house and cellar near Brocton, engaged in the manufacture and sale of pure native wine, more especially for medicinal purposes. They laid out a village, intended as their industrial center, to be called Salem-on-Erie. They were commonly known as the Harris Community. They manufactured thousands of gallons of wine annually. The association finally fell to pieces and their lands were sold in parcels. While they continued, their property was not held in common, but individuals were permitted to hold real estate and cultivate it on their own account. The authority of the Scripture and the marriage relations were held sacred. They had no written form for their government. Their system combined the doctrines of Plato in philosophy, Swedenborg in their religion, and Fourier in their social relations. Although exclusively devoted to their association, they

lived in accordance with their professions and were excellent, intelligent citizens. The association numbered more than two thousand members. Lady Oliphant and her celebrated son, Lawrence Oliphant, who gave up his seat in the English Parliament, several Japanese high officials, and two Indian princes, were residents of the community. Mr. Harris finally sold the lands to Mr. Oliphant, and now scarcely a member of the association remains.

Portland from the beginning has been the leading town in the culture of the grape and other fruit, and the Fays were the first and leading family in the enterprise.

From its small beginnings in 1824, during the fifty years that followed, the culture of the grape in Chautauqua county had been growing so that in the Lake Shore towns of the county it had become a leading industry. About 1874 it had ceased to depend upon a limited home market and had found without the county, first in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, an extensive and increasing demand. A new era in the agricultural prosperity of the county had now begun. Vineyards were spreading over the lowlands from the foot of the hills along the southern shore of Lake Erie and soon began to climb the hillsides along the northern face of the Ridge, and now the grape belt extends for a distance of about fifty-five miles along the southern shore of Lake Erie from Harbor Creek in Erie county, Pennsylvania, to Erie county, New York. The average width of this territory is about three and one-half miles. While it includes a considerable tract in Erie, Pennsylvania, and a small portion in Cattaraugus county, the principal portion of the grape belt is in Chautauqua county. It includes the most of the area of the lake towns and a portion of some of the adjacent towns. The entire territory of the grape belt now cultivated contains about 120,000 acres of which 100,000 acres are in Chautauqua county. The Isabellas and Catawbas were the first varieties extensively raised. The Concord was finally introduced by Lincoln Fay. The severe winter of 1872-73 proved it to be the most hardy grape and best adapted to the soil and climate of Chautauqua. This variety soon became the leading kind raised throughout the county.

An event at this time contributed more to promote the welfare of the county and to extend its fame than any event before. This was the organization of the Chautauqua Assembly, now known as the Chautauqua Institution, which is treated in a special article in this work.

CHAPTER XIII.

Close of the Century—1875-1902.

About the first event that occurred of importance in this closing period was the completion of the Buffalo & Jamestown, now the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad to the city of Jamestown, in the fall of 1875. This road was finished from Buffalo to Gowanda as early as 1874. It has proved of great value not only to the city of Jamestown, but also to the eastern towns of the county. Ellington, Cherry Creek and Villenova were entirely without railroad facilities until it was constructed. The town of Ellicott was bonded in the sum of \$200,000 to aid in its building. A litigation grew out of it, resulting in a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that the bonds were invalid; they were never paid. The town of Cherry Creek had also bonded itself in a large sum to aid the road. A similar litigation arose respecting the validity of the Cherry Creek bonds, resulting in a settlement by which they were paid in part by that town. In 1876 the Prendergast Block in the village of Jamestown was erected.

We must regret to have to record a phenomenal number of crimes and tragedies. During the first forty years of settlement, but few desperate crimes were perpetrated. But one felonious homicide was committed during that forty years, and that was the crime of Damon in killing his wife. During the succeeding thirty-three years ending with 1875, but five or six criminal homicides were committed. In marked contrast with these two periods were the later years. During a period that would naturally be supposed to be the most law abiding and humane, there were as many as seventeen felonious homicides and murders perpetrated in the county. The commission of so many serious offences is not to be attributed to an unusual state of depravity, but to fortuitous circumstances and to the existence of railroads, large towns, and the less quiet life of the people. Crime came as an incident of these changed conditions.

On January 20, 1877, Clarence S. Hale, as the result of an altercation, killed Gerard B. Hamilton with a moulder's ladle in Clark's foundry in Jamestown. Hale was tried at the following September court, held by Charles Daniels, justice of the Supreme Court, and acquitted. E. R. Bootey, district attorney, assisted by H. C. Kingsbury appeared for the people; Orsell Cook and Lorenzo Morris defended.

In the summer of 1877 occurred the great railroad strike. The Baltimore & Ohio Rail-

road Company made a reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of its employees. A strike followed by the Brotherhood of Engineers. The sympathy of the public in favor of the employees was general. Strikes soon followed on many other railroads. At one time, six thousand miles of railroad were tied up.

In July the strike assumed such formidable proportions in Buffalo that the militia were called out. The Seward Guards of Westfield, or Third Separate Company, under Capt. J. H. Towle, were summoned to Buffalo. They left for that city on the Lake Shore road on Tuesday, July 27, 1877, upon a wildcat passenger train, consisting of a mail and baggage car and two coaches carrying forty passengers, and the Third Seward Guards. On arriving at the railroad bridge over Buffalo creek, the train was stopped by the strikers. The engine and mail car were detached by the mob and allowed to proceed, and the other cars were run on to a "Y." The strikers then began to stone the car, and tried to board it. The Seward Guards responded with a volley of musketry which had ugly effect, but were compelled to leave the car in possession of the rioters. Three or more of the rioters were wounded, some fatally.

April 16, 1878, the first subordinate Grange in the world was organized at Fredonia. A. S. Moss, H. Stiles, W. H. Stevens, U. E. Dodge, L. McKinstry, A. P. Pond, D. Fairbanks, W. McKinstry, William Risley, M. S. Woodford were present at its first meeting. U. E. Dodge was its first master.

A boat race had long been advertised to take place on Chautauqua Lake on October 16, 1879, between Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, and Charles E. Courtney, the two most famous oarsmen on the continent. On the day appointed, people from all parts of the country appeared at Mayville, where the race was to take place. Besides the representatives of leading newspapers, there came a swarm of pickpockets and raffra from abroad, and with them wheels of fortune, sweat boards, roulette tables, old army games, and every swindle and thimble-rigging device by which innocent humanity could be fleeced. Trains and boats continued to arrive until over fifteen thousand people had come. And yet it all resulted in a fiasco. Courtney claimed that his two boats had been cut in two without his knowledge, and that he was unable to row the race. The water of the lake was unruffled. Hanlan appeared at the appointed time and

rowed the race alone. He made the five miles in thirty-three minutes fifty-six and one quarter seconds, and received the \$6,000 stake money.

James Crosby, aged thirty-two, in 1879 was residing upon a farm in Ellington, situated upon a high hill three miles west of Conewago station and one and a half miles from Ellington village. On the afternoon of July 23 of that year he went to the village, and returned home about ten o'clock in the evening. He alleged that on his return he heard a whistle from a clump of trees near his dwelling house, but thought that it was Wheeler, his brother-in-law, who lived across the road; that he continued on his way and entered his house, where he was attacked by some one with whom he had a life struggle. That he clung to his assailant, who rushed out of the house, but was shot with a pistol and struck upon the head and left stunned upon the ground. Wheeler was aroused and a physician summoned. His wife Emily was found strangled to death in bed, with the marks of the hand that did it on her neck. Her little boy aged seven years was found asleep in his trundle bed near his dead mother. Strenuous efforts were made to find the perpetrator with no trace. At last suspicion was awakened that Crosby had killed his wife, and then inflicted wounds upon himself. He was arrested and tried at the January court in 1880. Abner Hazeltine, the district attorney, assisted by E. R. Booty and A. C. Wade, conducted the prosecution. Walter L. Sessions, John Baker and E. L. Bailey appeared for the defense. The jury after being out five hours found a verdict of not guilty.

February 15, 1880, Charles L. Stratton, a native of Mississippi and a resident of Poland, in an altercation with Elmer Frank, near Kennedy, killed Frank by stabbing him to the heart. Stratton was tried for the crime. Abner Hazeltine, the district attorney, appeared for the people. C. D. Murray defended Stratton, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to imprisonment for life. It is a singular fact that the father of Frank had some years before been murdered and that the wife of Stratton, who was present at the killing of Frank, was the sister of Mrs. Emily Crosby, alleged to have been murdered by her husband a few months before as above related.

In 1880 the grounds of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association at Lily Dale, then recently purchased, were dedicated. Its history is given on other pages of this work.

In 1880 many fine structures were erected in Jamestown, among them the Sherman House, at a cost of \$125,000; the Jamestown Cotton mills and the Gokey block; over \$325,000 were expended during the year in buildings in Jamestown.

February 19, 1880, Dunkirk was incorporated, the first city in the county. John Beggs was then president of the village, and held his office until March of that year, when Horatio G. Brooks was elected its first mayor.

In 1882 the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroads were built through Dunkirk, and the station erected near Central avenue on the south side of the city.

The first use of natural gas for illuminating purposes in the United States was made in Chautauqua county. From the shales of the Portage group of rocks along the beds of several streams, and at various places in Lake Erie, carburetted hydrogen issued in great quantities. This gas burned with a white flame tinged with yellow above, and blue where it escaped from the burner. In 1821 it was introduced into a few of the public places in Fredonia, among them the hotel which it finely illuminated, when LaFayette visited the place in 1825. The gas was obtained from a spring on the north bank of the Canadaway, at the bridge crossing that stream on Main street. The light house erected at Barcelona about 1828 was lighted by this gas brought from a gas spring in its vicinity, mentioned in an early survey. After the light house was discontinued, Westfield was supplied from the same spring. In 1848 the Fredonia Gas Light Company was organized. In 1858 Preston Barmore sunk a well and procured a much greater supply. Alvah Colburn afterwards sunk another well. The gas from this and the Barmore well proved sufficient, and for many years lighted the village. At length manufactured gas was used for illuminating purposes, first in Jamestown in 1861, and in Dunkirk in November, 1867. In February, 1885, the electric light system was put in operation in the city of Jamestown, and was for the first time used in the county. In September of the same year natural gas from the wells in Pennsylvania was first employed to light the city of Jamestown. September 27th, 1888, electric lights were first used in the city of Dunkirk.

In the afternoon of August 25th, 1885, ex-Governor Fenton died suddenly while sitting in the directors' room of the First National Bank of Jamestown, attending to his business duties. Business was suspended, Jamestown

draped in mourning, and his funeral universally attended by the citizens. Besides the Fenton Guards who acted as a guard of honor, the members of the Grand Army post, the public officials of Jamestown, many citizens from abroad were present, among them Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, a most intimate friend of Governor Fenton, also David B. Hill, then governor of the State of New York and his staff. Mr. Fenton was buried in Lake View Cemetery, Jamestown. At the time of his decease he was little over sixty-six years of age. He is mentioned at greater length in the chapter on Political History.

In January, 1886, the Swedish Orphanage was dedicated. January 29th, John A. Hall died in Jamestown. He was editor of the "Jamestown Journal." That paper was not only the leading but, next to the "Fredonia Censor," the oldest in the county. It was established in 1826 by Adolphus Fletcher. During the more than three quarters of a century which has elapsed since then, it has been the greater part of the time the most influential newspaper in the county. It has been edited by some of the most accomplished political newspaper writers in Western New York. Its editors have been Adolphus Fletcher, Abner Hazeltine, J. Warren Fletcher; Frank W. Palmer, who afterwards held high official and editorial positions during President Harrison's term, among them national public printer; C. D. Sackett; Coleman E. Bishop, a well-known and trenchant political writer; Davis H. Wait, afterward governor of Colorado; and John A. Hall, who bought the paper in 1876. Mr. Hall built new buildings, improved the paper, enlarged its business, and absorbed other competing papers. Mr. Hall ably edited the paper until his death. He was succeeded by his son, Frederick P. Hall. After the death of John A. Hall, the Journal Printing Company was formed, and the "Jamestown Journal" is now the largest newspaper establishment in the county.

March 31, 1886, Jamestown was incorporated the second city of the county, and Oscar F. Price elected its first mayor. On May 22 the Jamestown Bar Association was organized. In October the Jamestown Business College, the first and only institution of the kind in the county was organized by E. J. Coburn. H. E. V. Porter, later its principal, took charge of the practical department, and Miss K. A. Lambert was engaged for the theory department. Shorthand was taught under the direction of Charles M. Brown.

August 31, 1886, a slight shock of an earth-

quake was felt throughout the county, causing doors to slam, chandeliers to vibrate, billiard balls to move on the table, and in one or more instances the bells in the steeples to slightly ring.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-one was the first year in which electricity was used as a motive power in Chautauqua county. June 19, 1884, the road of the Jamestown Street Railway Company was so far completed that the first car, a horse-car, was run from the Sherman House to the boat landing. August 25 of the year before, the company had been organized with John T. Wilson (who had been active in its organization, and afterwards effective in promoting it) as president, and C. R. Lockwood secretary and attorney. New articles of incorporation were filed October 13, 1883. The motive power having been changed to electricity, the first electric car run in the county passed over its road on Third street. Through the energy of Almet N. Broadhead, who for many years was president, has its success as an electric road been due.

Long before horse-cars were in operation in Jamestown they had been in use between Fredonia and Dunkirk. As early as September, 1866, the Dunkirk & Fredonia railroad had been organized, and horse-cars run over its line a distance of about three miles. Thomas L. Higgins, of Fredonia, was its first president. During a period of nearly eighteen years before street cars were introduced into Jamestown, they had been extensively in use for passenger travel between Dunkirk and Fredonia. In 1878 Milton M. Fenner obtained a controlling interest in the road and became president. In 1880 he took the position of secretary, treasurer and manager. It afterward acquired an electric light and power plant, a steam heating plant, and the Fredonia Natural Gas Light Company. In 1891 electricity was substituted as a motive power; the first electric cars were run over it October 29, not four months after electric cars were first used in Jamestown.

December 1st of this year the Prendergast Free Library building was completed, and the first purchase of books placed on its shelves. This association was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature passed January 29, 1880.

Besides the many homicides committed in the county during the last period of its history, there also occurred an unusual number of painful casualties. On September 15th, 1886, an excursion train from Erie to Niagara Falls, over the Nickel Plate railroad collided with a way freight in the deep cut north of the trestle that spanned the creek at the village of Silver

Creek, the baggage cars of the passenger train telescoping with the smoking car. Fourteen people were killed or died from injuries. William H. Harrison, in charge of the excursion train, and Louis Brewer, in charge of its locomotive, were tried for manslaughter at the court held at Mayville the succeeding May. L. F. Stearns, the district attorney, represented the people, and Jerome B. Fisher the prisoner. The defendants were acquitted. August 19, 1887, a burglar while engaged in entering the house of A. R. Catlin, in Jamestown, was shot and instantly killed.

In November, 1887, the first Political Equality Club was formed, at Mrs. Daniel Griswold's, in Jamestown. Mrs. D. H. Grandin was elected president, Mrs. N. R. Thompson secretary, and Mrs. C. W. Scofield treasurer. The first county convention of Political Equality ever held in New York State convened at the Opera House in Jamestown, October 31, 1888. Mrs. Martha T. Henderson was chosen its first president; Mrs. Kate S. Thompson and Mrs. Annie C. Shaw secretaries; and Mrs. Lois M. Lott treasurer.

In Jamestown, on July 4, 1888, LeRoy Bogardus was murdered in broad daylight, in an alley on the Brooklyn side of the Chadakoin, and but a few steps from Main street and Brooklyn Square, while the streets and square were filled with more than the usual number of people. His head was crushed by the blows of some hard instrument. Bogardus had represented that he was in possession of a large sum of money. During the greater part of the day he was in company with George W. Foster, who was seen to have in his pocket a car coupling pin. Foster was also seen escaping from the alley soon after the murder was committed. He was indicted and tried before Judge Loren Lewis, at Mayville. Lester F. Stearns, district attorney, and Arthur C. Wade, appeared for the people, Vernon E. Peckham and E. L. Bootey for the prisoner. The jury after being out twenty-seven hours announced a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Judge Lewis when sentencing him, said he owed his life to the ability of the attorneys who defended him.

In 1888 the Chautauqua Lake railroad was completed along the Eastern shore of Chautauqua Lake from Jamestown to Mayville. It is 21.17 miles in length, and cost \$1,080,000. In 1890 the Gratiot of Dunkirk, afterwards one of the leading hotels of the county, was completed.

Now business throughout the county and country was dull. The value of farming products had for many years been falling, and farming had ceased to be as profitable as it once had been. As one of the results, there were many abandoned farms that had before produced good incomes. In Charlotte alone there were fifteen deserted farms, each of which had once kept from eight to twenty-five dairy cows, and that town suffered no more in this respect than other towns in the county. In March, 1890, at Fredonia, Kosolina Boscellere killed his father-in-law Salvator Latona. Both were Italians. Boscellere was discharged on the grounds that the killing was in self-defence. In August, 1892, Patrick Dowd, a post office robber, resident of Dunkirk, in a fit of jealousy and anger over some woman whom he had been dining, shot and instantly killed George Haas, of Jamestown, at the Hotel Sherwin, in Fluvanna, and immediately afterwards shot four bullets into his own body, dying instantly.

August 19, 1892, at midnight, the Fenton Guards were ordered to Buffalo on account of the strike by the switchmen of the Erie, Lehigh Valley & Buffalo Creek railroads. A long blast from the whistles of the Broadhead & Fenton Metallic Works, was the signal for their assembling. Two hours later they were on the march for the Erie depot, with Capt. Fred W. Hyde, Lieut. Daniel H. Post and Frank A. Johnson in command. At 5:40 a. m. they arrived at Buffalo. Over eighty men finally reported there for duty. The strike having come to an end without violence, the guards returned to Jamestown after an absence of twelve days.

October 12, 1892, the Fenton Metallic works burned. August 2, Allen's Opera House in Jamestown was destroyed by fire. December 15, 1893, a frightful railroad disaster occurred on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. at Herrick's creek, two miles east of Dunkirk. The rain and melting snow had raised the water in the creek so that it undermined the base of the railroad track over it, and the supporting bank on the Dunkirk side of the creek, so that when the westbound Mayville accommodation reached the bridge, it gave way. The baggage car, smoker and day coach were precipitated into a gorge twenty-five feet below. Five persons were killed and six more or less injured. Of the killed, four were residents of Chautauqua county—Jesse Hodge, the conductor, of Brocton; Oscar Porter and his mother, Mrs. J. N. Porter, both of Brocton; and George Wyman, of Fredonia.

Early on October 15, 1893, the propeller "Dean Richmond," Capt. G. W. Stoddard, of Toledo, foundered off Van Buren in a terrific gale on Lake Erie. No one of those on board survived to tell the story of the catastrophe. No assistance could be given. The next morning the beach between Van Buren and Dunkirk was strewn with the wreck and cargo of flour. The dead bodies were found as far down as Silver Creek, and were taken to the morgue at Dunkirk. Eighteen lives were lost. Where the boat is supposed to have been wrecked was a dangerous reef. At this bit of Chautauqua coast as many tales of disaster can be told as on any like strip of dangerous coast along the ocean shore. There it was that the "Passaic" met her fate two years before. There the "Golden Fleece" was firmly bedded in the rocks, and there the passenger steamer "Oswego" went fast, and the lives of those who attempted to go ashore were lost.

The year 1893 is memorable in Chautauqua county history for the financial distress of all classes of people. During this year, besides banks and bankers, occurred many other failures in the county among business men. Seven per cent. of those doing business became insolvent.

A special meeting of the board of supervisors was held on the 6th of June of this year at Mayville, for the purpose of considering the question of an increase in the appropriation for the enlargement of the county clerk's office. A motion was there made to appropriate \$2,000 in addition to the \$3,000 that had before been appropriated. But upon the suggestion that the city of Jamestown would make propositions for erecting county buildings providing the county seat was changed to that city, another motion was made to defer expending the \$3,000 already appropriated, and that a special meeting of the board be called for August 8, 1893, to vote upon the question of the county seat. Attempts to change the county seat, and projects to divide the county, commenced with its organization, and were continued at intervals to the time of this special meeting. As this was the last effort of the kind, it will be proper here to give an account of the various attempts that have before been made.

The act of the Legislature organizing the county in 1808, provided for the appointment of three commissioners to locate the sites of its county buildings. The people of Canadaway (now Fredonia) cleared a half-acre of land at the east end of the common, on the west side of the creek, intending it as the site of the county buildings. To their great disgust the

commissioners when on their way to locate the county seat did not even stop to look at the place, but passed on and established the county seat in the woods where now is Mayville, and erected there "a large hemlock post" to mark the spot. To this act of the commissioners there came a protest, which was renewed from time to time with more or less emphasis.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held at John Scott's log tavern in Mayville in 1811. The board consisted of two members: William Prendergast, of Chautauqua; and Philo Orton, of Pomfret. The first business after the organization of the board, and the election of certain officers, was to raise money to build a court house and jail. Supervisor Orton, representing his Pomfret constituents, who were not favorable to raising money to erect public buildings on a rival site, remembering also the brusque treatment of the commissioners when they went to locate the county seat at Mayville, voted "no." Repeated efforts on the part of Supervisor Prendergast failed to secure a majority in favor of this essential measure. Finally, when Mr. Orton moved to raise money for expenditures that had been made for the benefit of the town of Pomfret, Mr. Prendergast refused to concur. The wheels of the infant government now ceased to revolve, and everything came to a dead standstill. After deliberating on the serious aspect that affairs were taking, the board unanimously came to an agreement to raise money for the court house and jail, and also to pay the town taxes, and the clouds that had for a time darkened the prospects of our rising young county drifted away.

In 1812 three new towns—Ellicott, Hanover and Gerry—were erected out of the town of Pomfret, through the influence of Zattu Cushing and other citizens of Canadaway, it was said, in order to secure sufficient strength in the board of supervisors to remove the county seat to that place.

Efforts were made as early as 1831 to accomplish a division of the county. In 1843 a more serious attempt was begun by citizens living in the north-eastern towns of Chautauqua, joined with citizens of Erie and Cattaraugus, to form a new county to be called Schuyler. Delegate conventions were held in each of the counties, and the legislature appealed to. Oliver Lee, then a very influential citizen of Western New York, the "Buffalo Courier," and Democrats in Buffalo, favored it with a view it is said of forming the Democratic county. A county convention was held in opposition, and the scheme terminated without success.

In 1844, so strong was the agitation for a division, that January 25 of that year a mass meeting was held in opposition, with Judge J. M. Edson, of Sinclairville, president, and many vice-presidents. A memorial to the Legislature was drafted and a vigilance committee appointed to thwart it in every town. The project again failed. In 1846 the attempt was renewed; February 11, a meeting was held to remonstrate against all projects for a dismemberment of the county; Gen. Leverett Barker, Fredonia, chairman. Nearly all the towns of the county were represented. This movement to effect a division terminated like the others, without success.

In 1852 the New York & Erie railroad was completed, the Lake Shore was in process of construction, and the Atlantic & Great Western in contemplation. The consummation of these enterprises would secure railroad communication with all the principal parts of the county excepting Mayville. The difficulty of access to the county seat soon led to many schemes for a division. One project was to erect a new county from Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Erie, with the county seat at Forestville; another, a Ridge division, provided for a county seat at Westfield; while a fourth plan was proposed to divide the county by assembly districts as they then existed, with county seats at Mayville and Sinclairville. A meeting was held at Westfield with Judge Thomas B. Campbell as chairman, in opposition to all divisions.

In the fall of 1852, dissatisfaction with the location of the county buildings took expression in the board of supervisors. A resolution to remove them to Delanti in the town of Stockton was lost for the want of a two-thirds vote, required by law. A final and strong effort was made the succeeding year to divide the county. A bill passed to its third reading in the legislature of 1853, to organize the towns of Brandt, Collins, and Evans of Erie county; the towns of Dayton, Leon, Perrysburgh and Persia of Cattaraugus county, and the towns of Arkwright, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Hanover, Pomfret, Sheridan, and Villanova of Chautauqua county, into a new county to be called Marshall. During the winter, Ebenezer A. Lester, Augustus F. Allen and John M. Edson and other leading citizens went to Albany with a largely signed remonstrance in opposition to the bill, which was lost on its third reading by a large majority. This was the last serious effort made to divide the county. The building of the Cross Cut railroad twelve years later gave better facilities for reaching May-

ville, which have been still further improved. At the special meeting of the board of supervisors on August 8th, 1893, a petition was presented asking the removal of the county buildings to Jamestown, to be located within one-half a mile from the intersection of Main and Third streets. A petition was also presented asking the removal of the county buildings to Dunkirk, to be located on Central avenue, on a plot of five acres of land on the west side of that street, opposite the dwelling built by James Gerrans, then owned by Andrew Dotterweich. A proposition was also submitted for new county buildings in Mayville, including the offer of from two to five acres near the lake. The board finally passed a resolution to remove the county seat from Mayville to Jamestown, and that the question of such a removal be submitted to the electors of the county at the next ensuing general election. The vote upon the subject of changing the site of the county buildings to Jamestown was lost at the election by a majority of 425 against it, 6,645 votes having been cast in favor, and 7,070 in opposition.

A committee appointed by the board of supervisors in the fall of 1883 to examine the accounts of Orren Sperry, county treasurer, found that he had received in 1883, the sum of \$159,191.33, and had expended the sum of \$154,821.86, leaving in his hands \$4,370.07. Nothing appeared in this report to indicate but what his accounts were correct and in a normal state. But early in 1884 rumors were in circulation that he had lost in the oil country by speculations, and had drawn out and loaned to others large sums of money belonging to the county, and in May of that year the community were startled to learn that Sperry had fled to parts unknown. Nothing so serious affecting its finances had ever before happened to the county. It was ultimately found that Sperry was a defaulter in the sum of \$89,506.47, of which \$26,093.85 were trust funds and \$63,412.62 were cash arising from taxes. No sensation lasted so long, or so universally disturbed the equanimity of the people of this county. In the counsels and conventions of the Republican party, of which Sperry was a member, his malfeasance was a disturbing element for many years. After his departure a special meeting of the board of supervisors was called, and at an adjourned special meeting a committee was appointed, who investigated the books and accounts. Charges were then made and proceedings were instituted against him for his malversations in office, resulting in his removal by Governor

Cleveland. A reward of \$2,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of Sperry. Hon. Porter Sheldon and Charles D. Murray were employed as counsel for the county. At a meeting of the board of supervisors in the fall of 1884, measures were taken for a settlement or prosecution of suits against the bondsmen of Sperry, and other parties indebted to the county growing out of his defalcation. Six indictments were found against him at the September court of 1884, but the authorities were unable to find him, and he went without arrest. At a special meeting of the board of supervisors in May, 1885, a settlement was effected and the large claims of the county against the bondsmen of Sperry were compromised by accepting the sum of \$35,000, and discharging the bondsmen from further liabilities. After leaving the United States, Sperry made his appearance in Mexico. Measures were taken to arrest him, but he found it out and disappeared from that country. He was next heard of in Canada, from where he opened correspondence with some of his friends at home, and some of them visited him there. While he was in Canada, an action was commenced by W. L. Sessions and C. D. Murray by the direction of the board of supervisors against Wilson, an oil broker of Oil City, to recover the amount of a certificate of deposit of \$6,000, which had been assigned to him by Sperry. The certificate was payable to Sperry as treasurer of Chautauqua county. This it was claimed was notice to Wilson that Sperry was using public funds. The attorneys of Sperry recommended the dismissal of the indictment against him, that he might feel safe to return to Chautauqua county and give his testimony as a witness in the action. The board of supervisors, with a few dissenting voices, endorsed the recommendation, but when the matter came before Justice Green, of the Supreme Court, he declined to dismiss the indictment, stating that in his judgment such a course would be opposed to good public morals. As there was a question as to the responsibility of Wilson, the action was settled by the payment of \$3,000 by Wilson's wife.

June 1st, 1893, Orren Sperry, nine years a fugitive from justice, suddenly appeared in Chautauqua county, and voluntarily surrendered himself. At the May court in 1894, Sperry having pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, was sentenced by Judge Lambert to two years' imprisonment at Auburn. When he delivered himself up to the authorities, he was an old man about sixty-eight years of age, and his case now became again a matter of dis-

cussion throughout the county, and a feeling of pity took the place of censure among many of the people. A petition was circulated and was very numerously signed, for his pardon. This greatly influenced Governor Flower, who pardoned him in June, 1894. Many believed Sperry had not been sufficiently punished, that his crime had been too lightly regarded. The "Jamestown Journal" pronounced his pardon to be a travesty upon justice. The pardon was also severely condemned by the "Fredonia Censor," and the "Buffalo Express."

In December, 1894, a terrible tragedy occurred. Myron Sherman was a well-known farmer and resident of Busti. He was a son of Daniel Sherman, former sheriff, and a brother of Daniel Sherman, a prominent lawyer and citizen, then serving the last month of his term as its surrogate. On Friday, December 7, Myron Sherman, with Mrs. Myron Sherman and their little grandson, while driving across the railroad track between Ashville and Lakewood, were struck by the fast mail train, and all were fatally injured. The grandchild was killed instantly; he was buried the next Monday. Mr. Sherman died the following Wednesday; Mrs. Sherman died the Friday after. Their burial was appointed for Saturday afternoon, December 15. The unusual circumstances of their death attracted hundreds of people to their funerals.

Winslow Sherman, a farmer residing in Busti, a few miles from his kinsman, Myron Sherman, his wife, Mrs. Winslow Sherman, his daughter, Mrs. Clinton Davis, and his son, Byron Sherman, were at their dwelling house in the forenoon of the day of the funeral. Winslow and Byron left the house about two o'clock in the afternoon to attend the funeral. About two hours later Byron returned. On his way he stopped at his neighbor's for his nephew, a boy of thirteen, the son of Mrs. Davis, who rode home with him. On their arrival at Winslow Sherman's dwelling house, while Byron was putting up the horse the boy went to the house, and there beheld a fearful and ghastly sight; upon the kitchen floor, amidst pools of blood, he saw the dead body of his mother. On the bloodsoaked carpet of the sitting room his grandmother lay dead. It was found that both victims were killed with an ax or some instrument with a sharp edge. Mrs. Davis had many cuts upon her face, but a blow upon the back of her head evidently caused her death. A heavy blow upon the forehead caused the death of Mrs. Sherman. There were many cuts, however, upon her face. Every room in the house

seemed to have been ransacked. The bureau drawers were pulled out and their contents scattered upon the floor. There was two hundred fifty dollars in money hidden in a bureau drawer on the second floor, but it was not discovered by the robber. Footprints freshly made were found indicating that the murderer had entered the house through the woodshed, and departed the same way, no other clue or trace of the murderer was there found. Between daylight and dark of Sunday, the day following, three thousand people visited the little brown house where the two gray-haired women lay dead. Although this murder was committed in the daytime, in a dwelling house in plain view of other inhabited houses, but a few miles from Jamestown, with a police force and public authorities very accessible, the perpetrator was not found and the Sherman murder remains a mystery to this day.

In 1895 Lakeside Assembly was established on the west shore of Findley's Lake, the second in size of the many beautiful sheets of water scattered over the county. The Assembly was founded by the Rev. C. G. Langdon, of the United Brethren church. A plot of ground was secured of Mr. J. A. Hill on the west side of the lake, and Mr. Langdon with his own hands began to cut the underbrush and clear away the logs from the first acre used. He in connection with Dr. F. E. Lilly, who lived upon the Lake, laid out the plot into lots, and procured a large tent for the meetings, the first of which was held in 1895. During that season several small buildings were erected, and about forty lots were sold. The society was incorporated, and meetings held during several succeeding years with much success. The moneys received were appropriated for the improvement of the grounds. The Lakeside Assembly is modeled after the Chautauqua Institution, and has been conducted with success and with benefit to those who have enjoyed its privileges. Dr. F. E. Lilly was its first president; after his removal to California he was succeeded by Ebenezer Skellie; upon his decease, J. A. Hill was chosen.

Chautauqua county in 1896 was remarkable for its mild and pleasant weather, and great fruitfulness. Scarcely a frost occurred after the first day of April. By the first of June, field strawberries were in the market, roses in full bloom, the grass in the meadows thick and tall, the corn rank and vigorous. The summer was as beautiful as the spring. Thunderstorms prevailed, purifying the air, and causing a dense growth of vegetation. August was a de-

lightful month, the woods, pastures and meadows were as green as in June, but of a deeper shade. Autumn fulfilled the promise of spring and summer. Never was there such a crop of apples. The orchards were so loaded with fruit that the limbs often broke and many apples were spoiled. Notwithstanding the apples were unusually large and perfect, they brought little or nothing in the market. Seventy-five cents a barrel was the average price for the best apples, the seller to furnish the barrels. Cider mills were overstocked while running at full blast. There was an unusual production of grapes. By reason of the over production the crop was unprofitable to the producer. In 1897, during eight days in July, the thermometer early in the day rose above ninety degrees and there remained until late in the afternoon. Many times it reached one hundred degrees. Seldom in the experience of a lifetime was the weather so continuously hot. The people were forced to cease business on account of the heat of the day.

The year 1897 seems to have been a year of tragedies. A foul murder was committed in Sinclairville at an early hour of the morning of May 26. Axel Lawson, of Swedish birth, resided with Grant Edson, a farmer who lived on the Ellington road about two and one-half miles east of Sinclairville. For some time he had bought farmers' produce around Sinclairville, marketing it at Jamestown. On May 25 he made his usual trip to Jamestown, sold his produce, and about ten o'clock in the evening set out from Jamestown to return. This was the last seen of him by his friends alive. About five o'clock in the morning of the 26th, Edson discovered Lawson's horse coming toward his barn without a driver. Examining the wagon, he found blood splashes on the dashboard and crossbar. Fearing some accident, Edson started in search of Lawson. At a secluded spot just beyond the outskirts of the village of Sinclairville, but within its corporate limits, where the road that leads around the north side of Cobb Hill, curves along the margin of a little ravine, and is there partly hidden by the foliage of scattered bushes and trees, he found the dead body of Lawson. Coroner Blood, District Attorney Green and Sheriff Gelm were notified and quickly came. Royal E. Sheldon, president of the village, called the trustees together and a reward was offered for the arrest and conviction of the murderer. For many days the search was continued from where the body was found, south across the meadowland to the road lead-

ing over Cobb Hill. One footprint remained there in the dust as if the person who had made it was about to cross the road, but as this track neither continued across or up or down, it is believed that the person who made it, at this point stepped into some carriage awaiting him. Many citizens of the village living along the highway west of this place, about two o'clock in the morning heard a buggy come down Cobb Hill at a headlong speed, pass through the village, and with much noise cross the bridge on Railroad avenue and the railroad track at the station, and go on with undiminished speed along the road toward Cassadaga creek. Two parties saw the buggy with two occupants from their bedroom windows as it rapidly passed by. Notwithstanding the search was long continued, but like the Sherman murder of a few years before, the crime remained a deep mystery.

Another tragic event occurred on Saturday, November 27 of this year, at Jamestown. Between three and four o'clock in the morning, fire was discovered in the Atlantic block annex at the corner of First street and Mechanics' alley. The fire department responded promptly and the flames were soon extinguished, but not until three persons sleeping in the building were smothered with smoke or burned to death in the flames.

In the afternoon of November 30th, a homicide occurred in a dingy saloon on North Portage street, in Westfield, as the result of a quarrel between Judson E. Root, the proprietor, and William Drake, who was under the influence of liquor. After some rough scuffling between the parties, Drake sat down in a chair. Root then went out of the room, returned with a gun and shot Drake as he sat in his chair, killing him instantly.

Nearly one-half a million of dollars was appropriated by Congress for the improvement of Dunkirk Harbor through the influence of Hon. Warren B. Hooker, of Fredonia, Member of Congress, from the Chautauqua and Cattaraugus congressional district, and chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

In the spring an important improvement was also commenced in the eastern part of the county by which it was expected that twenty-five thousands of acres of practically worthless land in the Conewango Swamp would be drained and made valuable by cutting a wide and deep ditch from the Kent road in the town of Cherry Creek, a distance of thirteen miles, to Waterloo, in the town of Poland.

The City Hall in Jamestown was completed

and first occupied in 1897. On June 27th of that year the short railroad connecting the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, near Falconer, with the Chautauqua Lake railroad, near Fluvanna, having been completed, the cars were first regularly run upon it.

The grape crop of the county was this year unusually large and valuable; 4,388 carloads of grapes, over 12,600,000 baskets, were shipped by the Grape Union in the space of six weeks. A very large quantity was shipped outside of the Union. Over one thousand carloads were shipped in the town of Portland alone.

Over thirty years had now passed in peaceful pursuits since any citizen had been called upon to take up arms in the cause of his country. Chautauqua county had been represented in nearly every, if not all the wars, in which the country had been engaged. In the early years of its history there were several of the soldiers of the old French and Indian wars living in the county, among them Samuel Shattuck, of Portland. His history has a special interest to us. He was not only a soldier of that old war, but a very romantic and exciting portion of his service rendered in it was actually performed in Chautauqua county, about fifty years before it was settled by white men. At one time during this old war he was one of Putnam's celebrated rangers, and served in the vicinity of Lake George, afterwards in the War of the Revolution and fought at Bunker Hill, Bennington and Yorktown, and other battles. His service in both wars amounted to twelve years. He came to Portland, Chautauqua county, in November, 1823, to live, and died in that town September 1, 1827, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

John Owens, of Carroll, grandfather of Governor R. E. Fenton, was a remarkable pioneer of the county. He was with the English under Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, and with Ethan Allen in the Revolution at the capture of Ticonderoga. He died at Carroll, February 6th, 1843, at the remarkable age of 107 years, probably the oldest citizen that has ever lived in the county, older than Mrs. Deborah Doty, who died at Frewsburg, March 5th, 1902, at the advanced age of 106 years. Stephen Marther was a soldier of the old French War and had a very remarkable career.

The experience of the Frank family, of the town of Busti, in the French and Indian Wars, is worth relating. Eva Frank, the wife of John Frank, Sr., of another Frank family, when she (Eva) was a small child, her sister Mary, who became the wife of Myers.

the father of John Myers who was an early settler of Carroll, their mother, her little brother, Lawrence Frank, a maiden sister, and John Frank, Sr., of the other Frank family, were all captured in the Mohawk Valley by the Indians and taken to a place near Montreal and kept there among them three years before they were ransomed. Mary was detained four years, as she had the smallpox when her sister was exchanged. The mother had to carry the son, who was but eighteen months old, on the march to Montreal, and keep up with the party in order to keep him from being tomahawked. The maiden sister on her return from captivity had forgotten her mother tongue, and was taken from the Indians against her will, having been kept apart from her relatives, and had forgotten them. All of these Franks became early settlers of the town of Busti. John Frank was again taken prisoner during the War of the Revolution. He escaped from his captors at Oneida Lake the first night after his capture, through the aid of friendly Oneida Indians, and safely reached his house at German Flats. Joseph Frank, of Busti, son of Lawrence above-mentioned, was with the Chautauqua regiment in the battle of Buffalo and was shot, killed and scalped by the Indians.

Orsamus Holmes was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of the town of Sheridan. His father had been an officer in the old French War. He was himself a soldier under Ethan Allen, in the War of the Revolution. He was with Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec. He was afterwards captured by the British and taken to Canada and placed on board of a prison ship, but he and three others escaped in the night time, crossed the St. Lawrence, wandered seventeen days in the wilderness, suffering great hardships, and was finally captured with his companions by the Indians, taken back to Montreal and confined in prison. After a month's confinement he and two others overpowered the guard and escaped. They scaled the city wall, crossed the St. Lawrence, plunged into the forest, pursued by the Indians, and after encountering great dangers, at the end of fourteen days they reached the frontier settlements of Vermont.

Samuel Sinclear, the founder of Sinclairville, and many years the supervisor of the old town of Gerry, enlisted in his Uncle Joseph Cilley's regiment (the First New Hampshire, Stark's regiment) when he was but fifteen years of age, and served three years. He was at Valley Forge, in the battles of Saratoga and Monmouth, and in Sullivan's expedition against

the Indians. His father, Richard Sinclear, was a soldier of the French War, and a major of the Revolution. His three brothers, one an officer, also served in the Revolution. Mr. Sinclear had distinguished relatives, among them Gen Benjamin F. Butler, whose mother was his cousin. He was uncle to Lieut.-Gov. John G. Sinclear, of New Hampshire.

Arthur Bell was one of the earliest settlers at Westfield. He was the second supervisor of the town of Chautauqua. He served with the Niagara board of supervisors at Buffalo in 1808. He served in the American army of the Revolution three years. Elijah Risley, Sr., one of the leading citizens and founders of Fredonia, was a soldier of the Revolution.

Col. Nathaniel Fenton was the first supervisor of Poland, and afterward represented the county in the Assembly. Before he was eighteen years of age he was a brave and trusty colonial scout in the War of the Revolution. James Dunn, the pioneer settler of Portland, was also a soldier in the same war. Robert Seaver, a founder of the settlement at Charlotte Center, and all his brothers were Revolutionary soldiers.

Col. Nathaniel Bird, one of the most benevolent of the early citizens of the county, was also one of the most enterprising. He was the first to run mail stages over the route between Buffalo and Erie. In 1826 he ran the first daily stages and post coaches over this line. He enlisted in the army of the Revolution at the age of sixteen, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and came home ragged and barefoot.

Henry Elliott, of Chautauqua, was a soldier of the Revolution. He was badly wounded in the campaign of Burgoyne, afterward served as coxswain on the ship "Putnam," which in its cruise off the coast of England captured nine prizes. William Martin, of the same town, was in the battle of Bunker Hill; and under Arnold and Montgomery in the expedition against Quebec, where he was wounded by a cannon ball. In 1780 he was captured by the Indians in a skirmish at Little Falls, and taken to Quebec. After several months' detention he made his escape.

The foregoing are some of the names of the soldiers who once resided in Chautauqua county. More than one hundred and fifty have at some time had their homes here. Many of the earliest pioneers were Revolutionary soldiers. It is interesting to know that so many of the continental soldiers at some time resided in Chautauqua county. There is scarcely a

pioneer burying ground but contains the remains of one or more.*

The Jamestown Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized in October, 1900, its first regent, Miss Stella Florine Broadhead. Among its members was formerly Mrs. Maria Cheney Hall, daughter of Ebenezer Cheney, a Revolutionary soldier. He enlisted in the American army at the age of seventeen, and served in the Revolutionary War as a private. Mrs. Hall died January 17th, 1903, at the age of 97 years. Interesting meetings to promote the objects of the society are often held. The graves of six Revolutionary soldiers buried in Lake View cemetery and two in the Ashville cemetery are annually decorated by the chapter.

A chapter of Sons of the Revolution, having similar purposes with those of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized at Jamestown. Lewis Hall was its first regent; Daniel H. Post, its secretary and treasurer. Mr. Hall, its regent, was much devoted to its objects until his decease. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert L. Smalley.

Nearly the whole of the population of Chautauqua county able to bear arms was called to the front during the War of 1812. The county was represented in the war with Mexico, and even in the struggle of Texas for Independence. It furnished several thousand gallant soldiers and many distinguished officers in the Civil War, and had paid out in that contest for bounties and war purposes \$1,078,144 and now was to do its share in the war with Spain.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight was a year of brilliant events in the history of the country. That year covers the whole period of the Spanish War. The revolt of the Cubans from Spanish rule in February, 1895, had early excited the sympathies of the people of the United States, but not until the vigorous policy promised by General Weiler took the form of

fire, slaughter and starvation to non-combatants, did the United States make emphatic protest. The story of Chautauqua county's part in it is told elsewhere in this work.

Of the other important events that occurred in the county in 1898 may be mentioned the completion of the new Erie depot at Jamestown, on the site of the old one.

The American Library Association met at Celoron in July, 1898, over four hundred professional librarians present. The annual meeting of the Photographers' Association of America was also held at the same place this year. In June of this year, Fredonia was quarantined against the smallpox. There were no deaths, and the cases were of a mild type. Five thousand seven hundred twenty-eight cars of grapes were this year shipped from the grape district between Angola and Erie. The value of the crop was estimated at \$1,170,000.

In the afternoon of March 25th, Oscar E. Rice killed his wife in the town of Westfield. They had separated, and she at the time was serving as a nurse for Mrs. Hattie Dascomb. He killed her with a jackknife, in the presence of Mrs. Dascomb, who was at the time sick in bed. He then tried to kill himself, but was arrested before he accomplished it. He was tried in Mayville at a court held by Justice Childs. District Attorney Eleazer Green, assisted by H. C. Kingsbury, prosecuted in behalf of the people. A. B. Ottaway and S. W. Mason defended. The defense was insanity. A verdict of murder in the first degree was found by the jury. The finding of the jury was affirmed on appeal, and the prisoner was electrocuted—the first criminal from Chautauqua county that suffered electrocution.

At the October county court, Joseph Patti, an Italian laborer, was tried before Judge Jerome B. Fisher for the killing of Grisaulti, a companion laborer. They were members of a gang of men working on the railroad track in the town of Ripley in June of the same year. An altercation resulted in the stabbing of Grisaulti by Patti, who died a few days after. District Attorney Eleazer Green conducted the trial for the people; Patti was defended by Thomas Larkin and Archibald D. Falconer. The prisoner was convicted of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The year 1899 opened with a winter colder than had been known in Chautauqua county for twenty-five years. On the night of February 10th the thermometer fell to ten degrees and more below zero, with a high and cutting wind that forced the cold into the best con-

*John M. Edson, when a young man, had the honor of sitting at the table with Lafayette when he was entertained at Fredonia on his journey through the county in 1825. Mr. Edson says that with others, his stepfather, Major Samuel Sinclear, and thirty other Revolutionary soldiers, sat at the same table, twelve of whom were from Yorktown. Mr. Edson described Lafayette to be a man less than six feet high, somewhat corpulent. He wore a wig of dark hair, was of a dark complexion and had full cheeks. He talked English well, and freely upon the subject of the war, with the sold ers, in which they together had participated. He was affable and courteous to all. Mr. Edson said that in the confusion made by the crowd of people assembled that day, a woman was thrown from a wagon and injured. Lafayette made many inquiries respecting the accident and expressed great concern for the injured woman.

structed dwellings. For nearly a week the weather continued bitter cold; a portion of each day for three days it fell to more than twenty degrees below zero. At some places in the county it was reported as falling below thirty degrees.

In July of 1899 a party of English from Jamestown were camped at Driftwood on the east shore of Chautauqua Lake. On the 5th of that month, Squire Tankard, an Englishman, a weaver by occupation, about noon suddenly appeared in the camp, and without warning shot and instantly killed Mrs. Beaumont, his wife's sister, and then shot and severely injured Mr. William Beaumont, her husband, in the arm. He then turned the pistol upon himself, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound, and ran for the lake, and waded into its shallow waters. He then returned to the shore and attempted to escape across the county, but was next day captured in a barn near the village of Gerry. The defendant was indicted and tried in November, 1899, before Justice Frank C. Laughlin. District Attorney E. Green appeared for the people; A. C. and R. F. Pickard appeared for the defendant. The defence offered was insanity, and some evidence was given to sustain it. The prisoner was ably defended; the jury, however, rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The attorneys for Tankard afterward petitioned to Governor Roosevelt to appoint a commission of physicians to examine the defendant as to his insanity, resulting in a stay of punishment.

On Sunday, August 20th, a street fight occurred in Jamestown in which a number were engaged, and Axel Johnson was killed by some one whose identity could not be ascertained.

A family feud of long standing came to an end September 23, in the town of Arkwright. The quarrel arose about a land controversy between Lavern and Cassius Wilson; a lawsuit resulted in favor of Cassius. Lavern in the afternoon of that day left Fredonia for the farm of Cassius, where he found him at work in his corn field with his hired man. Lavern leaped over the fence and ran toward his brother, threatening to kill him. Cassius, who was a much weaker man physically, drew a revolver from his pocket and shot his enraged brother, killing him instantly. Cassius was arrested, but soon discharged, as the circumstances showed that the killing was done in self-defence.

The most shocking crime of all was committed on the same day, a few hours after the homicide mentioned, at Falconer, at about

eight o'clock in the evening. Some young men heard the continuous screams of a woman proceeding from a retired spot upon which a street crossed the Chadakoin. They ran to her rescue. The screams continued until they reached the bridge, when they called out to her and she feebly answered. They found her still alive, but unable to speak. Before a physician could be called she died. Her face and throat had been cut. The ground about showed the evidence of the terrible struggle that had occurred before the helpless girl gave up her life. Her name was Emily Adolphson, a young Swede girl. Frank Wennerholm, who had been a suitor of Emily Adolphson and resided in Jamestown, was suspected. The handle of a razor was found near the body, which was proved to have been his. The authorities found him in bed; the clothing he wore was wet and muddy, and in places stained with blood. There were other circumstances to show his guilt. A *post mortem* examination disclosed the fact that the murdered girl would have been a mother in a few months, which was a strong circumstance throwing light upon the motive for the crime. Wennerholm was tried in June, 1900, at Mayville, Justice White presiding. A. C. Pickard and Frank Wheeler appeared for the defendant; E. Green, district attorney, for the people. After a short absence the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty. Wennerholm's attorneys carried the case to the Court of Appeals. The verdict of the jury was, however, sustained, and Wennerholm was electrocuted.

This year Willard McKinstry, of Fredonia died. He was the oldest and one of the best known editors in the State. In 1842 he became the editor of the "Fredonia Censor," which he published for over fifty-seven years. Upon his retirement he was succeeded by his son, Louis McKinstry. For years "The Censor" was the leading Whig and afterwards a Republican newspaper. It was the most influential and substantial newspaper in Northern Chautauqua, and is now the oldest in the county, having been established in 1821 by H. C. Frisbee. This year Albert Hilton also died. For more than twenty years he was the well known and popular editor of the "Fredonia Advertiser and Union," the leading Democratic newspaper of the county.

July 10th, 1900, the first term of a Federal Court ever held in Chautauqua county was held in Jamestown, by Hon. John R. Hazel. F. E. Shaw, of Charlotte, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. At this term, Max La

Sar was indicted for diamond smuggling, was arraigned, and held in \$25,000 bail.

The most disastrous fire that Fredonia had ever before experienced occurred on Main and Center streets, January 25th, 1900. It was discovered about 1:20 o'clock a. m. Twelve buildings were burned, including the Pan-American Hotel, Miner's Bank, and the Dunkirk & Fredonia Street Railway power house. Miss Alice Huntington, and Warren Leopold Bretzckgi, a Swiss house painter, lost their lives. Fourteen horses were burned in their stables. The loss of property was estimated at \$200,000. In March the Taber felt factory, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the village, was burned.

A far more terrible fire than all occurred on the morning of December 14, of the same year, when the Fredonia Normal School buildings were burned. The fire broke out shortly before six o'clock in the morning, in the basement, in the room occupied by the janitor. The cause of it is not known. No fuel was used in the building, it being heated by steam supplied by the street railway company. Five minutes after the fire was discovered, the alarm was sounded, but in that short time the office, reception room and front way were a mass of flames. The elevator shaft and the two spiral staircases afforded a powerful draft, sucking the roaring flames upward to the third story, where were the rooms of the lady students. Miss Julia D. Sherman, one of the two teachers living in the building, by her presence of mind, enabled all the young ladies in the south wing of the building to escape but one, Miss Cora Storms, who perished probably in her room. The young ladies in the north wing ran to the fire escape in that part of the building, but the netted screen of the window was fastened so tightly that they were unable to remove it. Some then went into adjoining rooms and stepped out at the window and made their perilous way along the ice covered window ledge to the fire escape. The weather was intensely cold, and they suffered greatly in the dangerous exploit. Five young ladies were less fortunate; their charred remains were found the Sunday following, close together, near the base of the fire escape, indicating that they were unable to tear away the screen at the window, and overcome by the heat and smoke, they had perished together. Miss Maude Fizzell, one of those who had crawled out of the window and walked along the ledge of the Mansard roof and was safe, exclaimed that she must go back to the room and get her diamond ring. She turned back and was seen

no more. The janitor, Mr. Morris, although he could have saved his life, perished in a fruitless effort to stay the fire. Miss McLaury, the other teacher living in the building, was overcome by the heat, but was aided to escape by Miss Sherman. The lives of nineteen persons in the building were saved. The following is a list of those who perished in the fire: Phineas J. Morris, of Fredonia, the janitor; Ruth Thomas, of Pike, New York; Cora Storm, of Eden Center, New York; Inez Jones, of Busti, New York; May Williams, Cannonsville, New York; Bessie Hathaway, Lake Coma, Pennsylvania; Maude Fizzell, Bradford, Pennsylvania; seven in all. They were all interred in one grave. The loss of the buildings and other property by the fire was over \$200,000.

The burned Normal School building was the successor of the Fredonia Academy. A new Normal School building more extensive and costly was now built upon the site of the burned building, and was formally dedicated in the presence of a great number of people, June 29, 1903.

Nineteen hundred and two closes the history of the first century of our county. That year no serious crime was committed or tragedy occurred. Its events were generally of an agreeable character, calculated to bring up and strongly impress a pleasing recollection of the past history of the county. The Historical Society, which was organized in 1883, with Prof. Samuel G. Love as president and Dr. W. W. Henderson secretary, several years before, had resolved to celebrate in 1902 the settlement of the county. In due time the board of supervisors and the Hon. S. Frederick Nixon, its chairman, gave their influence and took practical measures to further the movement. Patriotic citizens contributed liberally to aid it, and when the time arrived the citizens of Westfield and in all parts of the county actively and enthusiastically by their efforts completed the success of the celebration, which occurred June 24-25, 1902.

An interesting event occurred but a few days before, which will aid in preserving in the future an agreeable remembrance of the celebration. This was the opening of the extension of the Jamestown, Chautauqua & Lake Erie railroad, which occurred on Saturday, June 21st, 1902. This little piece of road lies wholly within Chautauqua county, and extends through its most picturesque scenery. Descending at the rate of one hundred feet to the mile, it passes through deep cuts, over high but substantial trestle works, winding among the hills and along dark chasms and wild scen-

ery, until the blue waters of Lake Erie appear in view, terminating in Westfield, close by the precipitous bank of Chautauqua creek. On the second day of the Centennial, a long train passed over this road, loaded with passengers from Jamestown, Falconer and Southern Chautauqua county, to participate in the ceremonies of the day.

The people of the county during the year 1902 seemed to be filled with a desire to express their pleasant remembrance of former days. Reunions were held in several towns, where old acquaintances after years of separation gathered from all parts, often from other States. The most notable of these town picnics was held at Parkhurst's Grove, in Stockton, on the 26th of August. E. L. McCullough presided. S. Fred Nixon was the principal speaker. Five thousand people were in attendance. The year before, the fourth annual town picnic had been held in the same grove, when three thousand people were present. Many articles of interest, relics of early days in Chautauqua county, were displayed in a large tent. Successful town picnics of a like character were held in Cherry Creek and Villenova during the year 1902.

The affection of a Chautauquan for his county seemed everywhere this year kindled anew. The Chautauqua Society of New York City was formed and held its first annual reunion and dinner at the Hoffman House in that city, the guests, nearly one hundred in number. Washington Windsor was president, and Justice John Woodward toastmaster.

Principal among the citizens who have taken part in these commemorative gatherings and have in recent years rendered valuable service to the people of the county in preserving its history, the stories and faces of its old pioneers, is Charles J. Shults. In 1900 he edited and published a fine collection of illustrated historical matter relating to the town of Cherry Creek. Afterwards he edited and published a like valuable collection relating to the town of Dayton, in Cattaraugus county. As that town adjoins Chautauqua, his publication is of much interest to our county.

Mr. Shults was born in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, February 23, 1868. He was educated in the Union schools of that place. He learned the printer's trade of Robert H. Shankland, one of the best known editors of Western New York. He also pursued the study of law and medicine. He published various newspapers in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, among them the "Cherry Creek News," and has been for many years

closely connected with Chautauqua county and well versed in its recent history.

In the year 1902 the weather was so unfavorable that the attendance at the Chautauqua Assembly was not so great as the year before. Nineteen hundred and one was the Pan-American year. Fifty thousand people then visited Chautauqua, from every State and Territory in the Union, including Hawaii, and also from Canada, New Zealand, India, China, Peru, Germany, England, Cuba, Congo, South Africa, Sweden, Mexico, Argentine Republic and Brazil. In 1902, although the total attendance was less, the duration of those in attendance was longer than ever before. The final exercises of the Chautauqua Assembly for that year and the last in the closing year in the first century of the settlement of the county were held August 28th, in the Hall of Philosophy.

The Hall of Philosophy was regarded as a classic spot in the grove. So many notable men had so often discoursed upon learned and interesting subjects beneath the roof of this old Parthenon, that it had become very dear to Old Chautauquans. This was the last exercise held within its colonades, for now it was to be torn down and replaced with an edifice of stone.

On the opposite shore of the lake at Point Chautauqua, later in the season another structure was destroyed, this time by fire—the Grand Hotel, a noble edifice which then occupied the most sightly place on the lake. It was 300 feet long by 165 feet wide, the main structure five stories high and the wings four stories. It was built in 1877-78 by the Baptist Association, which had control of the point at the time. They had hopes of making it a great resort equal to the Chautauqua Assembly across the lake.

Chautauqua county had at the close of 1902 reached a degree of prosperity that its citizens of early years had never anticipated. The county had all the attractions of soil and scenery, market facilities, early educational and social opportunities, possessed by the most favorable of rural communities. To these were added in the last quarter of a century the well-known important advantages, which had caused it to lead all other counties of the Empire State not having large cities within its borders—the growth of the grape industry, which established its material prosperity; and the rise of the Chautauqua Assembly, which in a still greater degree promoted its material advancement. The beauty of the lake and its many attractions would have been sufficient to draw many to its shores. It was, however, the

annual meetings of the Assembly that attracted the great mass of people to visit it, and that gave it its worldwide fame. During its twenty-nine seasons of meetings it had been visited by Presidents, the Governor-General of Canada, Statesmen, Governors and Generals, its audiences had been addressed by some of the most eminent men of the land, and of the day, audiences that were immense, that Joseph Jefferson said were so large as to appall him. Besides those who actually attended Chautauqua, more than ten thousand Chautauqua Home Reading Circles were formed and nearly a million people availed themselves of their benefits. To nearly every country in the world has the Chautauqua idea been carried. People everywhere have been made familiar with the name of our lake. It has been adopted not only as the name for other assemblies, offsprings of our own, but as the name for other descriptions of places besides.

We cannot better conclude the annals of the first century of our county than with some account of the general racial character of its inhabitants and of their distribution through the county. The first colonists have a strong influence in fixing the characteristics of their descendants for generations. The leading pioneer himself leaves a deep impression upon his community. His ideas and methods are generally long followed. James and John McMahan furnish instances of this kind. It was through their influence that the first settlers emigrated from Pennsylvania and established themselves around Westfield. These early settlers came from Northumberland and the counties along the Susquehanna river, near the center and in the eastern part of Pennsylvania; some were of German, but they were generally descendants from the Protestant-Irish families that had emigrated from County Down, Ireland. The McMahans were of Irish parentage. These Pennsylvanians were an industrious, reliable and religious people, and their characteristics are still to be seen in many of their descendants, not only in Westfield, but in other of the earliest settled parts of the county. The first who came were emigrants from the eastern part of Pennsylvania, among them David Eason, Low Minegar and Thomas McClintock. These were the earliest settlers at Fredonia. The same is true of Captain James Dun, who first settled at Portland.

In the south part of the county, John Frew and Thomas Russell, in Carroll, and Robert Russell, of Kiantone, all came from Pennsylvania, and all of Irish parentage from the County Down.

The earliest settlements in the south part of the county were made at Kennedy, in the town of Poland, and at Worksburg (now Falconer) in the town of Ellicott, by Pennsylvanians. Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy, although he never became a resident of the county, may be said to have been the founder of Kennedyville. Edwin Work was the founder of Worksburg. A friendship and certain business relationship existed between these men. They both came from Meadville. Work was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania. He studied law and was admitted to the bar and subsequently was the prosecuting attorney there. He married Mrs. Jane Cameron, the widow of Joseph Cameron. He was a man of enterprise and ability and integrity. He caused mills to be built at Worksburg, and roads and bridges to be constructed three years before any settlement was made at Jamestown. When almost the only travel was made by Indian trails, keelboats and canoes on Chautauqua Lake and the larger streams in the southeastern part of the county, he constructed keelboats at his mill for the transportation of salt from Mayville to Pittsburgh and for other purposes. Work ran lumber from his mills to New Orleans, as he had done before from the Kennedy mills. He shipped cotton when he arrived at Natchez, and sold his boats at New Orleans for lumber for more than their cost. He may be said to be the pioneer of the southern part of the county, as McMahan had been of the northern towns. Worksburg was for several years the most important settlement in the southern part of the county, as the Cross Roads had been in its northern part. The first settlers of Poland and Ellicott, through the influence of Kennedy and Work, like those of the Cross Roads, came from Pennsylvania; not from the Susquehanna region in the east part of the State, but from Meadville and vicinity, in Western Pennsylvania. Among these pioneers were Wilson, Culbertson, George W. Fenton, the father of Governor Fenton, Ross, and other well-known pioneers. Many of the settlers from Western Pennsylvania or their immediate ancestors originally had their homes in Northumberland and other counties on the Susquehanna, and most often had a Protestant-Irish parentage.

But it was only for a few of the first years that settlement was chiefly from Pennsylvania. The migrations of men have been generally from the East towards the West, with a strong tendency to follow lines of latitude, and this law was substantially observed in the subsequent settlement of our county. For nearly fifty years after the first beginning of settle-



LIGHTHOUSE AND FISHHOUSE—SILVER CREEK



BARCELONA HARBOR

ment, immigrants came here almost entirely from the middle and eastern counties of New York and from the New England States. The pioneers of the middle and a portion of the eastern counties of New York, in accordance with the law of migration, had come from the county immediately to the eastward. So it is that the settlers of Chautauqua county for a period of fifty of its earliest years were mainly of New England extraction. Of our own earliest pioneers many also were from the British Isles—Irishmen, Scotchmen and Englishmen. Alexander Cochran, a Protestant or Scotch-Irishman from the North of Ireland, was the first settler of Ripley; Alexander Findley, an Irishman, from Pennsylvania, was the first settler of Mina.

When the frontier period had come to a close by the organization of Chautauqua as a separate county in the year 1811, the places that have now proved to be the most important points in the county had all been selected and settled, including Westfield, Fredonia and Jamestown. The population, influence and wealth of these three towns indicate the foresight and good judgment of their founders—Col. James McMahan, Judge Zattu Cushing and Judge James Prendergast.

Judge James Prendergast, Colonel James McMahan and Judge Zattu Cushing, three leading pioneers of these different and distinct parts of the county, besides having broader and more comprehensive views as to the direction in which the development of the county would tend, were possessed of more means than most of the early settlers, and could therefore proceed with more deliberation and care in choosing the spot at which to stake their fortunes. Colonel McMahan was a surveyor, quite familiar with the western wilderness. He had traversed the county from its southern limits to Lake Erie as early as 1795 with a view to location, and finally chose the beautiful farming land adjacent to Westfield as presenting the most favorable prospect. Judge Cushing also passed through the county in 1798 or 1799 on his way to Presque Isle to superintend the building of the ship "Good Intent," and again on his return east. He selected his home on the Canadaway, in the fine lands around Fredonia, as offering the greatest promise to one who would choose a home on the frontier. He was no doubt influenced in his choice by similar considerations to those that governed Colonel McMahan. Judge Prendergast, who as early as 1794 or 1795 traveled extensively in the Southwest, having visited the Spanish country of Northern Louisi-

ana, and in 1805 journeyed through Pennsylvania to Tennessee with a view to settlement in that State, had at last explored the region around Chautauqua Lake and along the Conewango, saw in the magnificent forests of Southern Chautauqua a source of wealth. He saw also a prospect of its immediate realization in the Allegheny and its tributaries, which offered the facilities for the transportation of the lumber manufactured at their sources to the great market which he perceived was destined to grow up in the valley of the Mississippi.

As lumbering and clearing the land was the chief vocation, lakes and water courses, large and small, were the principal circumstances determining what points were longest to continue business centers. Not until fifty years after the first settlement of the county did railroads come to revolutionize transportation and travel, changing business centers. The Holland Land Company deemed Mayville, at the head of Chautauqua Lake and at the head of the navigation of river courses to the Mississippi Valley and also at the termination of the Short Portage to Lake Erie, to be the place of importance in the county, as it did the harbor at Barcelona at the opposite termination of the portage, and the small harbor at Cattaraugus creek. These three places were regarded as the principal points of consequence. So much so that they were the only places in the county that the company saw fit to survey into village lots. Silver Creek was undoubtedly selected for its harbor and water power. For the latter reason Forestville, Worksbury, Kennedy and Frewsburg, were chosen for settlement, as was Sinclairville by its pioneer, Samuel Sinclear. He thought also that its proximity to what he believed would some time be an important highway extending eastward and westward between the county seats of the southern tier of counties of the State to be intersected at or near Sinclairville by another important highway extending between Buffalo and Pittsburgh, would make it a place of some note. For similar reasons the crossing at the Portage road had much influence in establishing the location of the first settlement of the county at Westfield.

The county organized and settlement made at all of its principal points, emigration was continued from Eastern New York and the New England States with great vigor. It continued almost exclusively from that portion of the country for quite forty years and until the county had gained three-fifths of its present population. At the end of that time it was

inhabited by people almost entirely of New England and English extraction. During that period the immigrants came in independently of each other, and in single families. Sometimes it would happen that the inhabitants of a neighborhood came from a single locality in the East.

Several small colonies of English early settled in the county. The literature and the language, the laws and the traditions of England, are so like those of America, that the few distinctive characteristics of these superior people disappear more quickly than those of any other country. A large portion of the settlers of the northeast part of the town of Mina and the northwest part of the town of Sherman were Englishmen, many of them from County Kent. They began to settle in the county about the year 1823. Among those English pioneers were James Ottaway, the ancestor of A. B. Ottaway, one of the ablest and best known lawyers in the county; William Relf, Edward Chambers, Edward Barden, Thomas Coveney, William Mayborn, Benjamin Boorman, John Thorp and Richard Bass.

In Charlotte there were many English families. The street leading from Sinclairville to Cherry Creek was first settled by families principally from the South of England. Samuel Hurley was the pioneer, he came as early as 1817. Abraham Reynolds next came in 1819, direct from London; twice he walked from Charlotte to New York. Robert LeGreys came in 1819; John Thorn in 1834; and in 1836 John Reed from Devonshire; Richard Brock, Thomas D. Spiking and Thomas Thompson came later. The street leading north from the Center to Arkwright was also largely settled by Englishmen wholly from Yorkshire, in the North of England, among them Thomas Pearson, ancestor of Arthur C. Wade, the well-known lawyer of Jamestown. William Wright and Thomas Dickinson came together in a ship from Hull, and settled on this street; William Hilton in 1830; his son John, who has been a director on the Erie railway. The descendants of these Englishmen and many others who came later, constitute a large and substantial portion of the population of the town. Englishmen early settled in other parts of the county.

About twenty years after the selection of Jamestown for settlement by James Prendergast, there came from the Midland counties of England the Wilson and Bootey families and settled at Jamestown, on the southeast side of the Chadakoin, and cleared the land on what is now known as English Hill, within the

bounds of the city of Jamestown. John T. Wilson, of the Wilson family, long one of the most enterprising and respected citizens of Jamestown, and the late Edward R. Bootey, of the Bootey family, one of the most able and esteemed lawyers of Chautauqua county, were both born in Jamestown. Later on and prior to 1840, there came from England, William and Charles Mace, John Spring, John Armistage and others. In 1843 William Broadhead, who has contributed more to the prosperity and advancement of Jamestown than anyone now living, came direct from Yorkshire in England; he was followed the next year by his father and Thomas Sunderland, who selected Busti for their homes; and soon after, the Northrups, Lords and Jabez Whitley, who also settled in Busti. Further additions of Englishmen were made in the fifties and sixties. These were mostly from Lancashire and they largely settled in Sugar Grove and Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Soon after the Civil War, the manufacturing industries of Jamestown called Englishmen from the manufacturing districts of England. Early in the seventies many more Englishmen came to take a principal part in establishing the great textile industries of that city. Among them were the families of Joseph Turner, Edward Appleyard, Joseph Appleyard, Edward Pickles, Edward Cawley, Samuel Briggs, William Briggs, David Hilton, Joseph Rushworth, T. H. Smith, Joseph Metcalf, R. E. Toothill and the Sedgwick brothers.

A few Frenchmen early came to Chautauqua county. Quite a number of French families settled in the northern part of the town of Charlotte, and a few in other parts of the county, but at no time have the French exceeded one hundred in number. Of those who settled in Charlotte, John Cardot came in 1828 or 1829. In 1833 Mr. Tackley, Peter Belandret, Mr. Landers, Joseph Gillett and families, Lewis and John Simmons and afterwards John and August Boquin and Nestor Lamblin and families came. They were all substantial and reliable citizens.

Irishmen were among the earliest pioneers. At first they came independent of each other, and were scattered among the different settlements of the county. About the year 1836 they came in large numbers and more in a body, to work upon the New York & Erie railroad, then in process of construction. About fourteen miles of the road was built by them from Dunkirk into the town of Arkwright, when the work was suspended and this portion of the road abandoned. Theirs was the first work performed in building a railroad in Chautauqua

county. The result of their labor is still to be seen in the old and partly obliterated "cuts and fills" and stone culverts that were constructed along the line of this piece of abandoned road. Many of these Irishmen afterward became citizens of Villenova, Arkwright and Charlotte.

By the census of 1845, the population of the county was 46,548, nearly all of American birth, and almost entirely of British descent, much the greater number having been born in New York or in the New England States. Perhaps 2,500 of the inhabitants of the county were of foreign birth, and of these almost all were from the British Isles. There were a few Germans and Frenchmen, and scarcely one from any other country of Europe. Never have the people of the county been so purely of British extraction since then. In 1845 it was seldom that a person could be found who had come from Continental Europe, or could speak any other than the English language. When it happened it was regarded as a notable circumstance.

Soon after the year 1845, there began to set in from European countries to the county a great tide of immigration which has continued without interruption until the present time. The first to come were Hollanders. They came to the town of Clymer. About the year 1844 was the beginning of their settlement in that town, and now a large percentage of its population are of Holland stock. These citizens retain in a marked degree the characteristics, manners and customs of the parent country. The impress of original nationality is likely to remain longer with their descendants than with the descendants of any other people in the county.

No people have occasion to take more pride in their ancestry than those who can trace their lineage directly or indirectly back to Holland. New York is the only State in the Union that was principally settled by the people of that country. There is much of the State that has pleasing remembrances of this interesting country. In New York City, along the Hudson, at Albany, and in the Mohawk Valley, live the descendants of this people. Holland sympathized with America in her struggle for Independence. Soon after the Revolution, when it was known as the Republic Batavia, eleven staid merchants of the city of Amsterdam had such faith in our republican form of government which at that time was regarded by most of the civilized world as but a visionary experiment, as to invest a large sum of money in the wild lands of the western part of this State. They constituted what is

known as the Holland Land Company. Thereafter for many years the interests of this company were most intimately blended with the history of our county. Theophilus Cazenove, Paul Busti, and John J. Vanderkemp, natives or citizens of Holland were the earliest agents for the disposition of its lands.

With the building of the Erie railroad, beginning about 1849, began a still greater irruption of foreigners into the county. Dunkirk was the objective point. The Irish were the first on the ground, but were closely followed by the Germans. The immigrants from both of these countries were mostly poor. The greater part became permanent residents. Excepting the English, no foreigners have become so quickly and thoroughly Americanized as the Irish and Germans. They readily adopt American customs, quickly comprehend the free principles of government and learn to conservatively apply them.

After the Irish and Germans came the Swedes. Jamestown was then the objective point. Three young women from Sweden came to Jamestown in 1849. One became the wife of Frank Peterson, one Mrs. Otto Peterson, and the third went farther to the west. These were the first Swedes to settle in the county, the forerunners of the thousands that came afterwards. It is said that Samuel Johnson and Andrew Peterson and some others came the same year. The first child of Swedish parents born in the county was a daughter of Andrew Peterson; it died in infancy. Theodore, son of Samuel Johnson, born December 29, 1851, was the first male child born of Swedish parentage in the county. Since 1849 the immigration from Sweden to this county has been very great. Jamestown is the principal place of Swedish settlement, as Dunkirk in the north part of the county is now the principal home of the Irish, the Germans and the Poles, and Fredonia, Westfield and Silver Creek of the Italians. More than one-third of the population of Jamestown are Swedes or of Swedish parentage. A large percentage of the inhabitants of the southern towns of Ellicott, Carroll, Kiantone, Busti, Ellery, Chautauqua, Harmony and Ellington, and of the town of Pomfret are natives of Sweden.

The people of this nationality at length became so numerous that in 1874 a Swedish newspaper, the "Folkets Röst" (People's Voice), was established in Jamestown by Olof A. Olson and others. It has been published in the Swedish language under different names until the present time. The Swedes have established many religious organizations, and have

built many churches. The first was the Swedish M. E. church; it was organized in 1852, and a church built. They have established libraries and many societies for educational improvement and for charitable purposes. The Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage, or home for orphan children, was organized and incorporated in 1884. The Home owns 87 acres of land in East Jamestown, and a brick four-story building, which with outbuildings is worth \$40,000. August J. Lindblad, who has been a director and its secretary for many years, has been one of the most zealous and faithful workers for the Home. By the census of 1855 there were 453 persons born in Sweden; in 1900 the natives of Sweden in the county had increased in number to 7,151.

By the census of 1855, there were but five Danes in the county. The first to arrive in Chautauqua county was M. P. Jacobson, of Jamestown, in 1854; he came from Bornholm, an island of the Baltic; he was a carriage-maker and blacksmith by trade. He was followed by L. H. Tideman, a carriage and sign painter, and later by A. C. Holmes. John and Nicholas Romer were prominent among the early Danes. They came in the early sixties to Jamestown and entered into the employ of Charles Jeffords in the manufacture of axes. Nicholas was foreman of the factory. They afterwards established an extensive model ax factory in Dunkirk. C. C. Beck came to Jamestown in 1864 and established the first ice industry of that city. He also engaged in the building of steam and other boats on Chautauqua Lake. For several years nearly all the boats upon the lake were built by him.

The Danes of Jamestown with but few exceptions came from the island of Bornholm, in the Baltic. But few Danes outside of Jamestown reside in Chautauqua county. They have organized various social and religious societies, and are intelligent, industrious and law-abiding citizens. According to the census of 1900, 316 residents of the county are natives of Denmark.

In 1855 there were no Norwegians in the county; by the census of 1900 there were only twenty. John A. Hale, of Jamestown, is said to have been the first who came from that country. Oscar O. Olson was born in Storhammer, Norway, in 1849, came to the United States in 1872, and is prominent among them.

The Swedes, the Danes and the Norwegians, constituting the Scandanavian branch of the Teutonic races, are so nearly related to the Anglo-Saxons that it makes it easy for them

to assimilate with and to become in every sense of the word American citizens.

Next after the Swedes came the Polanders. They settled in Dunkirk. The first to come were Abrose Johnson, Anthony Pogorzelski, Joseph Fleming, and John Winkler and their families. In 1855 there were 21 Polanders in Chautauqua county. Later they began to come in greater numbers; and in 1875 there were eighty-five Polish families in Dunkirk, and that year St. Hyacinth's Roman Catholic Church was erected at a cost of \$10,000. The Poles principally reside in Dunkirk and the country roundabout. They are educating their children and making rapid progress. They are among the best farmers in the county; through their energy and industry they are securing good homes. In 1900 there were 1,027 natives of Poland residing in Chautauqua county, and many more descendants.

The Italians were the last of our foreign-born residents to come to Chautauqua county. With the exception of a very few who resided in Dunkirk, Westfield, and perhaps at some other places, there were none of that nationality residing in the county previous to 1890. These few were not common laborers, but men skilled in some trade or vocation. They were usually intelligent, and sometimes educated men. Mr. Martignoni, now of Dunkirk, and Frank Potalio, of Westfield, are among the early Italians. By the census of 1855 there was not a single Italian residing in the county, and yet fifty years ago and before that date, Garibaldi, the most eminent of Italians, came to this far western country and visited Dunkirk. Joseph Serrone was the first Italian to establish a permanent residence in Dunkirk. He came in March, 1888, and established a fruit store there. His daughter Lucy was the first child born of Italian parents in Dunkirk.

The Italian population first began to appear along the line of the Lake Shore railroad, and settle about the same time in several of the northern towns of the county. In the early part of the year 1891, Toney Dolce and Alex Gentile came to Westfield. Since then there has been a constant influx of this people to that village. In 1892, while the street railway was being constructed between Dunkirk and Fredonia, some Italian laborers from Buffalo were engaged in work upon it, among them Peter Lauza. He brought his family from Buffalo and took up his residence in Fredonia, and was the first to reside in Pomfret. In 1893 relatives of the Lauzas and other families, about ten families in all, came from Buffalo, with a few

others from Italy, to Fredonia. From that year to the present time they have been increasing rapidly in the vicinity of Fredonia, coming usually upon the invitation of their relatives who preceded them. In 1894 Peter Lauza was the first to open the new industry of wine making to the Italian settlers in Western New York. This wine industry is largely carried on by Italians residing in the county, but American firms have also been started. This wine is made of the pure grape juice and allowed to ferment itself. This industry has been so greatly developed within recent years that grape lands have greatly increased in value. Antonio La Grasso is now at the head of a large wine industry in Fredonia. Pietro Elardo and Antonio La Duca are large manufacturers. One hundred thousand dollars are probably invested in the wine business at and near Fredonia. There are many successful Italian farmers cultivating lands in the American way, among them the Russo brothers. Frank La Grasso has an extensive macaroni factory.

The first to settle at or near Brocton was Peter Rumfolo and his family and brothers. Rumfolo came about 1892 or 1893. He was followed by other families until now there are about one hundred Italian residents in that town, among them the two brothers Faso, who own an extensive wine cellar. These Italians are from the island of Sicily and are all small in stature but one, who is taller and larger than the others, whose name is Paolicckia, and who came from Italy proper. His family conform to the customs of America, and he manages one of the largest grape farms in the vicinity and is successful in the wine business. Many Italians have settled in Dunkirk and still more near Silver Creek, where they are engaged in raising grapes and making wine. In considerable numbers they are beginning to appear in other towns in the county. The Italians now residing in Chautauqua county are an industrious, law-abiding and peaceful people. They show an interest in educating their children. Their children attend the public schools, are eager to learn and make rapid advancement in their studies.

It is a singular fact that the majority of the Italians residing in Chautauqua county came from the single town of Valledolmo, in Central Sicily. This is true also of many of the Italians residing in Buffalo and other parts of the State. The Italians are the last of our foreign population that have immigrated to Chautauqua county in considerable numbers.

By the United States census taken in 1850,

the rapid increase of the foreign population and the great change that was soon to take place in the racial character of the people of the county first began to appear. By this census residents of foreign birth had increased to 3,622, about seven per cent. of the whole population. These foreigners were more than two-thirds Irish, English and Canadians, the remainder were principally Germans from the continent of Europe.

By the census taken in 1855, a still greater change appears to have taken place in these respects. By this census fourteen per cent. of the whole population were foreign born. Of these, 2,483 were born in Ireland; 1,455 in England; 1,207 in Germany; 453 in Sweden; 334 in Canada; 289 in Holland; 128 in Scotland; 93 in France; 45 in Switzerland; 27 in Wales; 25 in Prussia; 21 in Poland; 5 in Denmark; 2 in Asia; 1 in Russia, and none from Norway, Italy, Spain or Portugal. Of these 3,223 were born in Continental Europe against 4,345 born in the British Dominions.

By the census of 1875, taken at the beginning of the last period in the history of the county, it appears that 1,138 were born in Canada; 2,143 in England; 3,987 in Ireland; 341 in Scotland. In all, 7,609 were born in the British Dominions, while 3,946 were born in Germany, and 6,156 in other countries, principally in Sweden, a total of 10,102, who were a majority all born in Continental Europe. The whole population of the county aside from a few Indians, at the beginning of the last period of its history was 64,781, of which 17,711, being 27 per cent., were born in foreign countries.

According to the census of the county taken in 1900, almost at the close of the first century of our history, the whole population of the county had increased to the number of 88,314 inhabitants, of which 79,765 were native-born citizens, and 17,549 foreign-born. Of the foreigners, the Swedes were far the most numerous, as the Irish had been during the early years of the immigration. Seventy-one hundred fifty one were born in Sweden; 2,859 in Germany; 2,085 in England; 1,244 in Ireland; 1,127 in Poland; 977 in Canada; 761 in Italy; 437 in Holland; 316 in Denmark; 186 in Scotland; 106 in Switzerland; 76 in France; 41 in Russia; 21 in Austria; 20 in Norway, 19 in Wales; 12 in China; 12 in Finland; 9 in Asia; 1 in Hungary; 1 in Turkey; 1 in Belgium; 1 in Cuba, and 44 in other countries.

In 1875 over 27 per cent. of the whole population of the county were foreign-born, while in 1900 but 20 per cent. were of foreign birth.

Yet it is probable that in 1900 as many citizens were of foreign blood, largely of Continental Europe, as at any time in its history. By the census of 1900, 47,721 were native-born citizens having native-born parents, while 40,403 of its inhabitants were either of foreign birth or both parents were of foreign birth, 40 per cent. of the whole population. About sixty years before, about 20 per cent. only were of this character, and this small number were not tainted with the blood of Continental Europe.

We have yet to mention two other classes of people residing in the county who may be said to be to the manner born. The colored people of African descent have been settlers to some extent ever since the county was first settled, and still remain distinct from all other classes by reason of a far wider racial difference. Joseph Hodge, or Black Joe, was selling goods to the Indians on the Cattaraugus creek as early as 1792. In 1806, when William Prendergast, Sr., his sons, daughters and grandchildren, came in a body together, they brought with them from Pittstown, New York, their favorite slave Tom. Other slaves and free negroes drifted into the county while it was in process of settling. As many as eight slaves resided in the county with their masters in 1817. According to the census reports there were five slaves in the county in 1814, three in 1820, and one as late as 1830. In 1850 there were 140 colored people of African descent in Chautauqua county, 70 males and 70 females. Some of them were runaway slaves and others were free-born. All were natives of the United States and many of Chautauqua county. Of these, Mrs. Katherine Harris was the oldest. She was born in Pennsylvania, is 94 years of age, and resided in Chautauqua county 75 years (1900). Her grandfather on her father's side was a negro rescued from a slaveship on its way from Africa. Her other grandparents were white. The colored population in 1900 was 148, mostly residing in Jamestown, and of these 78 were males and 70 were females.

According to the census of 1900, 31 Indians were residing upon the part of Indian reservation that lies in Chautauqua county in the town of Hanover.

Of the 88,314 inhabitants in the county according to the United States census taken in 1900, the town of Arkwright has 918; Busti, 2,192; Carroll, 1,684; Charlotte, 1,406; Chautauqua, 3,590; Cherry Creek, 1,745; Clymer, 1,229; Dunkirk City, 11,616; Dunkirk town, 454; Ellery, 1,628; Ellicott, 3,118; Ellington, 1,330; French Creek, 1,014; Gerry, 1,198; Hanover, 4,778; Harmony, 2,998; Jamestown city, 22,-

892; Kiantone, 491; Mina, 1,038; Poland, 1,613; Pomfret, 6,313; Portland, 2,690; Ripley, 2,256; Sheridan, 1,633; Sherman, 1,560; Stockton, 1,852; Villanova, 1,206; Westfield, 3,882.

The population of the cities and villages of the county was: Jamestown, 22,892; Dunkirk, 11,616; Fredonia, 4,127; Westfield, 2,430; Silver Creek, 1,944; Falconer, 1,136; Mayville, 943; Brocton, 900; Sherman, 760; Cherry Creek, 701; Forestville, 623; Sinclairville, 577; Lakewood, 574; Celoron, 506; Panama, 359; in all, 50,088 people. In the fifteen or more smaller villages and hamlets, there were at least 4,000 more inhabitants, making in all 54,000 residents of cities and villages, leaving about 34,000 living in the country districts. Although Chautauqua is called a rural county, five-eighths of its inhabitants were in cities and villages. In the last 50 years the village and city population had increased threefold, while the population of the country part of the county remained about the same that it was fifty years ago, and but little more than it was seventy years ago.

Although there may be little to distinguish the early annals of the county from those of other parts of Western New York, no century in the history of Chautauqua that will come after the present will be of equal interest. The tale of the pioneer, his free and simple life, his great expectations, the hardships he endured, the sacrifices he made and his final success will always interest. The novelty of a life in the backwoods, and the rapid progress that settlement made in this first hundred years, will in the future bear a romantic interest. If the early pioneer were here now, he would marvel at the changes that have been wrought, the railroads that have been constructed, the towns and cities that have been built, the green fields that spread everywhere among the hills. When the sound of his ax was first heard along the shore of Chautauqua Lake the Indian had not taken leave of Fair Point, the deer browsed in its groves, and the wolf nightly serenaded there. Now all is changed; in the same groves thousands gather from all parts of the land to listen to the discourse of orators and philosophers from all parts of the world upon scientific and advanced topics of the day. All this change has occurred in the span of a single life. Austin Smith was born in March, 1804, married the daughter of the first pioneer in the county, became an able lawyer, the contemporary of Jacob Houghton, James Mullett and Dudley Marvin, and other almost forgotten lawyers, distinguished in the very earliest annals of the county. He in his prime took a

prominent part in the affairs of the county, and was one of the best known of its early citizens and in 1903, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years, Mr. Smith was still living in the village of Westfield.

A few other facts will serve to show in a striking way how great has been the change, and how rapid has been the progress of the county in the first hundred years of its history.

In 1801 the county was an uninhabited wilderness. By the census taken in 1810, nine years later, it had a population of 2,381. In 1811 it was an organized county. That year \$1,500 was voted by its supervisors to build a court house and jail, and \$988 for all other town and county purposes. In 1821, ten years later and but a short time before the Erie canal was built, while the county was yet emerging

from its pioneer condition, the equalized value of the real estate of the county was \$1,849,248. The town, State and county taxes had increased to \$8,292. In 1850, the year before the Erie railroad was completed, the equalized value of its real estate was \$5,301,368, and the taxes, town, county and State, were \$39,145, and now a half-century later, in 1902, the equalized value of real estate is \$37,403,184, and the total town, county and State tax is \$221,945.

In 1850, about the middle of the first century of its history, when the county was on the eve of entering on its greatest era of progress, not a mile of railroad of any kind was in operation in the county; in 1902 there were two hundred fifty miles of steam railroad and twenty-four miles of electric road built, and more than fifty miles more of electric road soon to be constructed.

CHAPTER XIV.

Opening of the Twentieth Century.

The year 1903 was ushered in by a disastrous fire in Jamestown, the Hall Estate Block at the corner of Main and Third streets being badly damaged, while the tenants all sustained severe losses. For five hours the firemen under Chief Wilson fought the flames and saved the block from total destruction. This disaster was the beginning of a series of fires, drownings and accidental injuries that marked the beginning year of Chautauqua's second century.

At the opening of the 1903 session of the New York House of Representatives, S. Frederick Nixon was placed in nomination by Assemblyman J. Samuel Fowler, of Chautauqua, and for the fifth time was elected speaker of the house, an honor gracefully acknowledged by Speaker Nixon.

On March 5, Mrs. Betsey Hudson, of Beulah Place, Jamestown, celebrated the beginning of her 100th year, her guests finding their hostess in good health, and except for infirmities of sight and hearing, in possession of all her faculties.

At the same time Mrs. Sarah Andres, of Silver Springs, was entering upon her 101st year in wonderful health, reading without glasses and rising at six each morning.

On the night of January 8-9, fire broke out at No. 10 South Main street, Jamestown, which caused a loss of \$40,000 before it was brought under control.

On January 17, 1903, Maria Cheney Hall, daughter of Seth Cheney, a Revolutionary soldier, and widow of James Hall, a Civil War

veteran, died at her home in Jamestown, in her ninety-seventh year. Her early life was spent in Kiantone, but her later years in Jamestown. She was a member of the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the only "true daughter" belonging to that body. She was deeply revered by her sisters of the chapter, who officially paid suitable tribute to her memory.

At five o'clock a. m., January 20, a fatal fire occurred at Dunkirk, in which Fred Teadt, a man of 70, was burned to death.

The opening of the fishing season of 1903 on Lake Chautauqua was marked by a sad accident on the morning of February 2. David Pederson, a stalwart Dane in the prime of life, driving a fish coop on the lake for a day's fishing, lost his bearings in the thick fog and drove directly into an open body of water. Heavily weighted with clothing, he quickly sank, and did not rise again. He left a wife and five children.

Funeral services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church of Cherry Creek, Sunday, February 8, 1903, in memory of Vernon E. Skiff, who died in the Philippines. He was one of the teachers first sent out by the government to the islands, and was in charge of a school of one hundred Filipino children, none of whom could speak English, nor could he speak their language. Mr. Skiff was a graduate of Fredonia State Normal School, class of 1901, and a resident of Cherry Creek, that vil-

lage also the home of his parents, his brother and sister.

On February 26, 1903, the cornerstone of the Federal building at Jamestown was laid.

The plant of the Jamestown Dining Table Company was almost totally destroyed by fire, March 5, 1903, Night Watchman Walter Ruland losing his life, and Fire Chief Wilson sustaining severe injuries.

On June 29, 1903, the new State Normal School building at Fredonia was dedicated. The handsome and adequate building replaced the one destroyed by fire, December 14, 1900, with the loss of seven lives. The new building, one of the costliest and handsomest school buildings owned by the State of New York, and a worthy monument to the cause of education, was duly dedicated to its intended purpose, with impressive services held in the chapel. State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner delivered an address, as did S. Frederick Nixon, speaker of the New York House of Representatives, and others. Louis McKinstry, editor of the "Fredonia Censor," and for many years secretary of the local board, prepared and read an historical sketch of the school.

The Republican county convention met at Dunkirk, July 1, 1903, and renominated J. D. Gull for county clerk, Charles Kenney for coroner, and S. Frederick Nixon for Assembly (Second District). John C. Jones, a newcomer in the official life of the county, was nominated for sheriff after a sharp contest. He had been a member of the county committee from Westfield for several years, and a member of the executive committee. Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown, a well-known attorney, was nominated for Assembly from the First District.

At the meeting of the County Board of Supervisors, S. Frederick Nixon was unanimously elected chairman. O. D. Hinkley, who had been an officer of the board for thirty-three years and clerk for about twenty years, having declined to again serve, Frederick W. Hyde, of Jamestown, was elected clerk; Theodore A. Case, of Ellington, was elected chairman *pro tem*.

On October 5, 1903, the first trolley car to make its appearance in Westfield ran over the line from Northeast, stopping at the Main street bridge.

John J. Aldrich, former county clerk and supervisor, died in Jamestown, October 18, 1903. He was a lifelong resident of Chautauqua county, a merchant of Ellery and Jamestown, and very popular. He was elected

county clerk in 1876, and was reelected to succeed himself, the only instance of the reelection of a county clerk in Chautauqua during the forty years preceding his own. In 1888 he was elected supervisor from Jamestown, was chairman in 1890-91, and a member of the board continuously until 1896.

The proposition to bond the State for \$101,000,000 to improve the Erie canal met with defeat in Chautauqua county, where the vote stood 3,441 for, 10,626 against. The full Republican county ticket was elected by about the usual majorities in an "off" year. John C. Jones, the candidate for sheriff, was the only new official elected, County Clerk Gallup and Coroner Kenney being reelections. Speaker Nixon was again elected Assemblyman from the Second District, Arthur C. Wade from the First District.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the Niagara Reservations, held at Niagara Falls, December 22, 1903, Charles M. Dow, of Chautauqua county was elected president of the commission, the third to fill that office since the creation of the commission two decades earlier. Mr. Dow had been a member of the commission for about five years and had taken a deep interest in preserving the natural beauties and grandeur of the reservation and in providing facilities and accommodations for visitors.

An important event in Masonic circles marked the beginning of the year 1904. On January 4 two bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite were instituted in Jamestown: Jamestown Lodge of Perfection, with Shelden B. Brodhead, thrice potent grand master; Jamestown Council, Princes of Jerusalem, with Samuel Briggs as grand master. The officers of Palmoni Lodge of Perfection and of Palmoni Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and other notables in Masonry, were present, performed the rites of institution, and conferred the degrees upon a large class of candidates.

Bitter cold marked the opening week of the new year, the United States government thermometer at No. 5 Garfield street, Jamestown, registering 31 degrees below zero at 8 p. m., January 4. This was the lowest reading of the thermometer since government weather records had been preserved in the city. Reports from all parts of the county were of abnormal cold, and Obed Edson, of Sinclairville, an authority on county affairs, asserted that "this morning was the coldest of any within my recollection."

At the opening of the New York Legislature, January 6, S. Frederick Nixon, of Chautauqua,

was elected speaker of the house. On the speaker's desk was a beautiful floral design, a tribute from Westfield friends; fourteen links in yellow immortelles were emblematic of the fourteen terms Mr. Nixon had served as Assemblyman, while the six gavels in white immortelles surmounting the design were in token of his sixth election as speaker. At the same session of the house, Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown, took his seat as a newly-elected member.

The Chautauqua County Society, of New York City, composed of one hundred members, men and women, who formerly lived in Chautauqua county, held their second annual dinner at the Hoffman House, January 26, 1904. Justice John Woodward, of Jamestown, presiding as toastmaster. Louis McKinstry, of Fredonia, was the first speaker, and was followed by Dr. John T. Williams, of Dunkirk.

The proprietor of the hotel, John F. Caddagan, a former resident of Dunkirk, opened the rarely used banquet hall for the occasion, and threw open his own private parlors to the society.

Ira Lucas, the newly-elected supervisor from Clymer, and a prosperous farmer, committed suicide by hanging, January 28, 1904, the body being found hanging from a beam in his own barn. Temporary aberration was the only cause that could be assigned for his deed. The severe weather of the winter had made the county roads impassable, and this preyed upon his mind, he thinking that as supervisor he would be blamed for their condition in Clymer.

A pleasing feature of county official life was the marriage of James D. Gallup, for seven years clerk of the county, on February 8, 1904, the bride, Mrs. Mary Waite Pope, a daughter of Frank M. Waite, copy clerk in the county clerk's office.

The breaking up of the severe winter of 1903-04 brought with it severe floods, which were particularly destructive in Kiantone, the Stillwater overflowing and covering acres upon acres with ice cakes.

At the final adjournment of the State Legislature, April 15, 1903, Speaker Nixon was presented by vote of the Assembly with an order for an oil portrait of himself, to be hung in the speaker's room at the capitol. This was an unusual honor, as but two previous speakers have their portraits hanging in that room.

April 29, 1903, marked the closing hours of the life of George W. Patterson, of Westfield, a man of culture and public prominence, son of Governor George W. Patterson.

A fatal factory fire occurred in Jamestown,

Friday afternoon, May 6, 1903, in which Andrew Nord, a man of sterling worth, lost his life. The fire destroyed the large four-story furniture factory of A. C. Nordquist & Company, with its entire equipment and a large quantity of valuable lumber. Three houses were also destroyed, and several others badly damaged. Mr. Nord, a partner in the company, was in the office of the factory, and it is thought that in seeking to warn employees of their danger, he was overcome by smoke. He was born in Sweden and had reached the age of fifty. His body was recovered.

The discovery of the body of Frank Lane, near Driftwood, closed the last chapter of a tragedy which occurred on the afternoon of November 6, 1903, when Rell Jackson and Frank Lane hired a boat and started out to hunt ducks on Lake Chautauqua. That was the last time they were seen alive. The following day the boat was found on the beach of Shearman's bay, but all attempts to find the bodies failed and in December the lake closed with its secret untold. On April 14, 1904, the body of Mr. Jackson was found floating not far from shore between Greenhurst and Fluvanna, but not until June 8 was the other body discovered. On the afternoon of that day, Morris O'Connell, engineer of the Chautauqua Lake train, due in Jamestown at 6:35, while running at high speed on that portion of the road near the lake at Driftwood, caught a glimpse of a floating body, stopped his train, ran back to the place, and there found the long sought for body of Frank Lane.

On Monday, July 4, 1904, cars of the Chautauqua Traction Company began making regular trips between Jamestown and Chautauqua. One of the passengers on the first car, which left the Sherman House at six o'clock, was Bishop John H. Vincent, one of the founders of the great Chautauqua Institution.

The Chautauqua County Republican Convention met in Jamestown, July 5, 1904. Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown, and S. Frederick Nixon, of Westfield, were renominated for the Assembly; Frank K. Patterson, of Dunkirk, for district attorney; Frank S. Wheeler for special county judge; and Edward B. Osgood, of Portland, for coroner.

At 6:30 p. m., July 7, the hardware store at Chautauqua was discovered in flames, which were not subdued until the entire business square of the Assembly grounds were in ashes. Men and apparatus were sent from Mayville and Jamestown, and with their help the local firemen were able to save the Children's Temple, Kellogg Memorial building, the meat

and milk depots, all of which were in grave danger. The fire interfered little with the regular routine of Chautauqua life, and soon after it was found to be under control the usual evening audience gathered in the amphitheatre.

The centennial anniversary of the settlement of the town of Sheridan held August 25, 1904, was a most creditable celebration of an historical event. A monument was unveiled at the James Collins farm, two miles east of the village of Sheridan, on the site of the log house built by Francis Webber in August, 1804. After the unveiling, the people gathered in Patterson's grove in the village, where speeches were made by J. G. Gould, of Sheridan, whose father was the first white child born in the town of Pomfret; Obed Edson, of Sinclairville; S. Frederick Nixon, of Westfield; Manley J. Toole, and A. B. Sheldon, of Sherman, whose grandfather, Winsor Sheldon, bought land from the Holland Land Company in 1807, and with his brother Haven, in 1810, built the first sawmill in that section. U. J. Doty, whose grandfather settled in Sheridan in 1820, read a carefully prepared and valuable historical paper.

September 13 was the opening day of the nineteenth annual meeting of the national encampment of the Union Veteran Legion of the United States in Jamestown. Veterans of the Civil War from many parts of the country were in attendance, and the city most royally entertained them.

A killing frost swept over Southern and Central Chautauqua on the night of September 21, doing vast damage. The northern part of the county escaped without great loss through the protection the heavy vegetation afforded the grapes. On the lowlands of the Cassadaga Valley in the town of Carroll, the mercury dropped to twenty degrees above zero.

The County Board of Supervisors met in annual session in Mayville, September 26, 1904. New members were E. J. Daugherty, Thomas Hutson, C. A. Mount, H. N. Crosby, L. E. Button, Michael C. Donovan and Charles J. Anderson. The member elected for Clymer having died, his place was filled by the appointment of the former supervisor from the town, Lorenzo P. McCray, Jr. The vacancy caused by the resignation of John W. Willard, of Jamestown, was filled by the appointment of Charles J. Anderson, a former member of the board. All the old officers of the board were reelected. Fred W. Hyde was again appointed clerk; Louis McKinstry, assistant clerk; Charles J. Shults, journal clerk, and Arthur B. Ottaway, attorney.

Austin Smith, of Westfield, died October 25, 1904, aged 100 years, 7 months, 9 days—Chautauqua's oldest inhabitant. Said Phin M. Miller of him in the "Centennial History of Chautauqua County" (1902):

Any attempt even to outline our educational history omitting to mention the name of Hon. Austin Smith would mark the effort a failure. During an active, useful and long life he has been closely identified with the cause of education. He was the first principal of the first academy in the county, beginning his work in 1826. In 1830 he settled in Westfield. He was a member of the first board of trustees of Westfield Academy, organized in 1837, and ever its warm and earnest friend. In 1868, when the high school succeeded the academy, he was elected president of the Board of Education. For more than sixty years he was an active, intelligent educational force doing good work for the cause in which he had a peculiar interest. His name has always been the synonym for all that is pure and true.

Austin Smith was admitted to the bar in February, 1830, and began practice in Westfield the same year, having Abram Dixon as his partner until Mr. Smith was appointed by Governor Seward surrogate of Chautauqua county in 1840, an office he held four years. He was a member of the Legislature of 1850-51, and in 1853, on the recommendation of Secretary Chase, was appointed examining agent of the United States Treasury Department for South Carolina and Florida. Later he filled the office of tax commissioner. On March 16, 1904, he celebrated his centennial anniversary, being at the time in good health, able to receive the friends who called to congratulate him, and to have his photograph taken. In 1828 Austin Smith married Sarah H., daughter of the pioneer settler, Col. James McMahan.

At 5:30 a. m., November 26, an alarm called out Dunkirk's fire department to extinguish flames in a boxcar near the Erie depot. On returning from the fire a combination hose and chemical wagon was struck by the Southwestern Limited Express train on the Lake Shore railroad, Frank Miller, the driver of the wagon, being killed, the other fireman receiving severe shocks, but no severe injuries.

At 1 a. m., December 7, the freight house of the Lake Shore, at Westfield, was discovered in flames, and owing to the high wind the building, book records of the office and several freight cars were destroyed before the firemen had the fire under control. The nearby Lake Shore Hotel was saved.

Warren Dalrymple, a veteran of the Civil War, serving in the 112th New York State Infantry, who had been living alone on the Eggleston farm since the death of his wife,

April 8, 1904, was found dead in his chair, late in the afternoon of December 12.

At the opening session of the 1905 Legislature, S. Frederick Nixon, of Chautauqua county, was for the seventh time elected speaker of the House of Assembly. This exceeded all previous records for length of service as speaker, six terms having been the limit.

Immediately after the passing of the old year in Mayville, John K. Patterson assumed the duties of district attorney of Chautauqua county, his oath of office having been recorded with County Clerk Gallup, and his bond with County Treasurer Swift earlier in the day. He succeeded Eleazer Green, of Jamestown, and had during the previous four years been Mr. Green's assistant.

On January 9, 1905, Chautauqua, among other counties of the State, was awarded by the State Court of Claims money paid into the State Treasury under the law of 1869, which could have been retained to apply to the sinking fund for the redemption of bonds issued to aid in railroad construction half a century earlier. The amount returned to Chautauqua county was \$14,014.19.

Amid profoundly impressive scenes, a memorial tablet was unveiled in the high school building, Jamestown, during the afternoon of January 13, to the memory of Samuel Gurley Love, born 1821, died 1893, organizer of Jamestown public schools, and their superintendent, 1865-1890. Frank W. Stevens, a former member of the Board of Education, made the memorial and dedicatory address.

One of the largest security company bonds executed in Chautauqua county up to that time was issued January 14 by Arthur B. Hitchcock for \$120,000. The bond was issued on behalf of Theodore A. Case, of Ellington, as committee of the person and property of Henry Allen, of the town of Conewango, who had been adjudged incompetent.

Unusual distinction attended the 74th annual meeting of the Chautauqua County Trust Company, held in Jamestown, January 18, 1904. This arose from the fact that it was presided over by the nonagenarian A. G. Dow, of Randolph, then in his 97th year, and father of Charles M. Dow, president of the company. The veteran director and presiding officer was quite vigorous physically, and his mental faculties seemed unimpaired, despite his great age.

Early in the morning of February 16, fire destroyed the interior of the main business block of Brocton, causing a loss of \$50,000. Help came from Dunkirk, which combined with the efforts of the local firemen kept the

fire within the limits of the block in which it started.

A storm swept over Chautauqua county on the night of February 17, which was the worst in many years. With a few noteworthy exceptions, every train in the county was held in the snow, and much inconvenience as well as suffering resulted. Rural mail carriers were in many cases unable to cover their routes, and dairymen were badly interfered with in making deliveries.

Charles S. Abbott, vice-president of the Eastman Kodak Company, and one of Jamestown's best known business men, died at Oak Lodge, near Enfield, South Carolina, March 1, 1905. The body was brought to Jamestown for burial.

Dr. Julien T. Williams died at his home in Dunkirk, April 10, 1905. He was a son of Dr. Ezra and Sarah King (Clark) Williams, who were among the pioneer settlers of the county, moving from Oneida county to Dunkirk in 1820. Dr. Williams was born in Dunkirk, November 15, 1828. He was a graduate of Fredonia Academy, class of 1849, and in November, 1851, received his M. D. from Castleton Medical College. He practiced medicine and conducted a drug store in Dunkirk until 1882, then purchased the plant of the Dunkirk Printing Company and became editor of the "Dunkirk Observer." Later he was editor of "The Grape Belt." He was a member of the Dunkirk Board of Education continuously from 1853 until his death; member of the Assembly in 1864, and again in 1885; and county supervisor, 1887-1891. On the day of his funeral, business was practically suspended in Dunkirk, and many organizations attended the services in a body. Dr. Williams married Julia King Thompson, of Dunkirk, and they were the parents of a large family.

The shops of the Silver Creek Upholstery Company were damaged by fire during the night of June 10, to the extent of \$20,000. The firemen could do little to save the inflammable interior, but did wonderful work in saving the two three-story buildings which comprised the plant.

The justices of the Supreme Court in convention assembled at Albany, June 19, 1905, elected Jerome B. Fisher, of Chautauqua county, to be Supreme Court reporter for a term of five years, at a salary of \$5,000, Judge Fisher receiving thirteen out of twenty-one votes cast.

On June 20, 1905, the Fredonia National Bank was closed by order of the Comptroller of the Currency. The bank was founded in

1865 by Chauncey Abby, who was its president until his death in 1894. This failure caused a great deal of distress, and legal complication resulted. The finances of the town were somewhat involved, and Fred R. Green, cashier of the bank, was arrested on June 23, on serious charges. He was later tried on thirty-five counts and plead guilty to four, involving the charge of falsifying the bank's records. He was sentenced to six years in the State penitentiary.

On application of Attorney General Mayer, Justice Hasbrouck, on June 29, appointed Frank L. Smith, of Silver Creek, receiver for the State Bank of Forestville, that institution having been reported insolvent by State Superintendent of Banks Kilbourn.

The building owned by Reade & Smith, proprietors of the "Cherry Creek News," in which their editorial rooms and printing plant were located, burned to the ground on the morning of July 5. The "Jamestown Journal" courteously extended the temporary use of their facilities to "The News." The Jamestown Panel and Veneer Company suffered the complete loss of their plant in Jamestown, together with machinery, material, lumber and finished product, by fire, in the early morning hours of July 4, the loss totalling \$30,000. Early in the morning of July 27, fire destroyed practically \$30,000 worth of property on the principal business street of Panama.

On July 27 the State Assembly finally disposed of the long drawn out "Hooker Case" by its refusal to remove Judge Hooker from the State bench. The case originated in Chautauqua county in charges against the political integrity of Judge Hooker by the County Bar Associates. The matter came before the Legislature finally upon Judge Hooker's demand for an investigation, and after a full hearing the vote for removal stood: 41 Republicans and 35 Democrats. Against removal: 58 Republicans and 9 Democrats. Under the Constitution, one hundred votes were necessary to remove. This was a celebrated case in the State, and in Chautauqua county it had entered deeply into its politics. Judge Hooker served out his full term as Supreme Court Justice, and until his death, fifteen years later, continued his residence in Fredonia.

Justice George Barker, one of Chautauqua's most distinguished sons, a man of rare ability and for half a century prominent in the political life of the county, died in Fredonia, July 20, 1905, aged 82. He was twice county district attorney, and for twenty years a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. In his early

political life he was a firm friend and political ally of Governor Fenton, whose name he presented to the convention which nominated Mr. Fenton for Governor. Justice Barker married, in 1857, Achsah Gleason, who preceded him to the grave, leaving an only child, Mary Eliza, who married John Woodward, of Jamestown, also a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

The certificate of incorporation of the Chautauqua Worsted Mills was filed in the court house at Mayville, August 5. The capital stock of the company was \$200,000; the principal office of the company, Falconer; the purpose, the manufacture of worsted yarns, worsted goods and textile fabrics.

On August 11, 1905, President Roosevelt was the guest of honor of the Chautauqua Institution. This was the second time the institution had entertained a President. General Grant having been a guest while chief executive of the Nation. After an informal breakfast in Higgins' Hall, President Roosevelt was introduced to a large audience in the amphitheatre by Bishop John H. Vincent, the silent but impressive Chautauqua salute welcoming the distinguished guest. The President spoke for an hour on Popular Education and Democracy, though he protested his address had no specific or definite title. After singing "America," the audience was dismissed and the presidential party left the grounds.

The first car over the Warren & Jamestown railway, No. 54, reached the Humphrey House in Jamestown, September 2, 1905, making the connection between Jamestown and Warren, Pennsylvania, an accomplished fact after many months of weary waiting.

The Board of Supervisors in annual meeting, October 1, 1905, organized by the election of S. Frederick Nixon, chairman; J. A. McGuinness, clerk; Louis McKinstry, assistant clerk; J. A. Clary, journal clerk; A. B. Ottaway, attorney. A resolution of regret at the resignation of Capt. Frederick W. Hyde, after twenty-two years of service as journal clerk, was passed.

Samuel Frederick Nixon, speaker of the New York State Assembly and chairman of the Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors, died at his home in Westfield, October 10, 1905. He was a man of strong personality, lovable in nature, earnest and aggressive in what he deemed to be right, and a born leader of men. He was identified with many business enterprises, but was best known for the prominent part he bore in the public life of the county and State. He was always interested in poli-

tics, and almost as soon as through college he was elected supervisor. For twenty consecutive terms he held that office, and but the Saturday before his death his townsmen nominated him for the twenty-first time. Fourteen of those years of service were as chairman of the board, as well as its actual and unquestioned leader.

He was elected member of the Assembly from Chautauqua, Second District, in 1887, when twenty-six years of age, and with the exception of the years 1890-91-92 held that office continuously. For many years he had had no opposition in his own party for the Assembly nomination, and for the seven years preceding his death he had been elected speaker of the house by the unanimous vote of the Republican members. No other man ever equalled his record of seven consecutive terms as speaker. A few weeks prior to his death he was nominated for the Assembly for the sixteenth time.

He was born in Westfield, December 3, 1860, youngest of the two sons of Samuel and Mary E. (Johnston) Nixon, and grandson of a wealthy family of County Down, Ireland. He was survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. Speaker Nixon was buried in the village cemetery at Westfield, October 13. A most remarkable gathering of distinguished men, including Governor Higgins, ex-Governor Odell, State Senators, Assemblymen and Supreme Court Judges, were present to pay the last tributes of respect to their friend and long-time associate in the State government.

The November elections resulted in the usual Republican majorities for the county office, with the exception of the First Assembly District, where William R. Rawson, the candidate of the Independent Republicans and regular Democrats reduced Arthur C. Wade's plurality to 178. Henry K. Williams was elected Assemblyman from the Second District, he being substituted after the death of Speaker Nixon, the nominee of the convention.

The Board of County Supervisors with every member present, elected Theodore A. Case, of Ellington, chairman to succeed S. Frederick Nixon, deceased. Harley N. Crosby, of Ellicott, was chosen chairman *pro tem*. Supervisor Thompson, appointed by the town board to succeed Mr. Nixon, announced the latter's death and moved that the board adjourn out of respect to the memory of their former chairman.

The Fredonia village board of trustees voted that a sum of about \$4,000, which the town treasurer had on deposit in the Fredonia Na-

tional Bank, should be made good to the town. A dividend of twenty-five per cent. had been paid depositors, which with a similar amount ready to be paid, left the treasurer with about half the original amount to pay.

The State Assembly, with the Senate, the Governor, and other State officers and representatives of the Court of Appeals, and other courts, in the presence of an audience completely filling the great Assembly chamber and representing all parts of the State, on the evening of March 27, 1906, formally honored the memory of Samuel Frederick Nixon, who for fifteen years represented in the Legislature, from the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua county, and for seven consecutive years served as speaker of the House of Assembly. After the audience had gathered, the members, present and former, of the Assembly; the Senators, the elective and appointive State officers, the members of the judiciary and finally Governor Higgins and his secretary, marched into the Assembly chamber and were seated. Prayer was offered by Rev. George L. McClellan, D. D., Speaker Nixon's family pastor, and musical selections were rendered by a local quartette. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who succeeded Mr. Nixon as speaker, presided and made a brief address. Lewis L. Carr made the memorial address, which was a masterly and sympathetic eulogy of the great speaker. Mrs. Nixon, her children and other members of the family were present and occupied the speaker's room beside the rostrum.

The Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors met in special session for the purpose of redistricting the county under a law requiring that in all counties having two or more Assembly districts the supervisors should meet on May 22 for that purpose. It was found unnecessary to make any change in the boundary line of the Assembly districts in Chautauqua county, and a resolution was passed by the board to that effect. The calling of the board together at the time necessitated its reorganization for the ensuing year, which was done with little change from the organization of the previous year, the only one being the election of W. L. Nuttall, of Mina, as chairman *pro tem*, to succeed H. N. Crosby, of Jamestown.

The Republican county convention in session at Dunkirk, July 26, nominated for county judge, Arthur B. Ottaway, of Westfield; for surrogate, Harley N. Crosby, of Falconer; for county clerk, Emerson J. McConnell, of Mayville; for sheriff, Leon E. Button, of Harmony. The convention endorsed Theodore A. Case, of

Ellington, for State Senator from the Fiftieth District.

The Chautauqua County Traction Company opened its line from Mayville to Westfield, September 15, 1906.

Rovillus R. Rogers, of Jamestown, was chosen president of the Council of School Superintendents of New York State at the convention held in Jamestown, October 20, 1906.

The vote for Governor in Chautauqua county in 1906 was: Charles E. Hughes, R., 11,786; William R. Hearst, Independent League and D., 5,360. The vote for State officers and Congressmen did not vary greatly from the foregoing figures, although Mr. Hughes was the only State officer elected on the Republican ticket. In the county the Republican nominees for the county offices were elected by about the usual figures.

The Board of Supervisors met in annual session September 24. Augustus F. Allen having resigned when nominated for the Assembly, the credentials of Leon L. Fancher were received, which showed his appointment to succeed Mr. Allen as supervisor from Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Jamestown. A resolution to move the county seat to Jamestown was voted down. The increased assessed valuation of real estate in the county over 1905 was shown to be \$1,387,348.

Justice of the Peace Platt M. Parker, of Fredonia, one of the best known men of the village, died November 17, 1906, aged 62. He was born in Fredonia, March 9, 1844, and spent his entire life in the village. He was educated in Fredonia public school and academy, became a civil engineer and surveyor, and dealt extensively in real estate. He was justice of the peace for twenty years, village engineer fourteen years, deputy sheriff several years, and for one term under-sheriff of Chautauqua county, serving under Sheriff Jenner. 'Squire Parker was a member of the Baptist church, and Forest Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was a man in whom the community placed the most implicit confidence. Forest Lodge by his request was in charge of the funeral services.

Among the appointments announced in December by the Attorney General-elect, William F. Jackson, was that of Frank H. Mott, one of the leading Democrats of Western New York, to be Deputy State Attorney General.

Orsino E. Jones died at his home in Jamestown, January 25, 1907. He was a native son of Jamestown, and no man in the city had a wider experience or more varied life. He was a man of strong physique, regular, temperate

habits, and a tireless worker. He was chief of Jamestown's fire department for a number of years, and he did much for the material advancement of Jamestown and gave liberally towards the public institutions and charities. He left no immediate family.

At the age of 86, Lorenzo Martin, one of the best known farmers of his section of the county, died at his farm one mile east of Busti, Sunday, February 17, 1907. He was born in Busti, and when he was eight years of age his parents bought the farm upon which their son spent seventy-eight years of his life. Of the one hundred persons present at his marriage to Mercy Jenkins in 1842, Mrs. Martin alone was living when Mr. Martin died after a married life of sixty-five years. Three children survived their father—Mrs. Edwin Knapp, of Tecumseh, Nebraska; Mrs. Alice M. Spencer, of Jamestown; and Rev. D. L. Martin, who gave up ministerial work in Michigan in 1905 to return to the homestead and care for his aged parents.

Edward C. Brown, of Jamestown, a highly regarded business man, was found dead in his room in the Manhattan Hotel, New York City. He was a son of Col. James M. and Charlotte Brown, his father a Civil War veteran, captain of Company B, 72nd New York Regiment, volunteers, and colonel of the 100th Regiment, killed in battle. His remains were brought to Jamestown, where his widow continued to reside.

In his ninety-fourth year, James M. Hodges, of Lakewood, passed away, March 23, 1907. He was born in Vermont, but when in his fourth year his parents moved to Erie county, New York, where Mr. Hodges resided until thirty-two years of age, when he came to Chautauqua county. He spent fifty-five consecutive years of his life on a farm in the town of Harmony, but the last seven years were spent with his son Alpheus, in Lakewood. He was a man of splendid health, and until his last illness of ten days' duration, which resulted in his death, he was never sick enough to spend even one entire day in bed.

Edwin A. Bradshaw, vice-president of the Journal Printing Company and chief editorial writer on "The Journal," 1889-1907, died at his home in Jamestown, April 4, 1907. He was a man of most engaging personality, and as a writer was graceful in literary style, but at his best as a paragrapher, having the ability to say much in a few lines. Under the heading, "Noted in Passing," he gave to readers of "The Journal" thousands of paragraphs of rare humor and philosophy. He married, in 1897,

Belle E. Smith, and left a son, Robert Cook Bradshaw.

Marshall Littlefield Hinman, a former president of the Brooks Locomotive Works, and one of the founders of the plant, died at his home in Dunkirk, May 3, 1907. Mr. Hinman was born in Cattaraugus county, December 12, 1841, and in 1861 first came to Dunkirk, where he had a leading part in organizing The Brooks Locomotive Company in 1869. He was the first secretary-treasurer of the company, and finally its president. He was president of the Lake Shore National Bank of Dunkirk, 1891-96; president of the Board of Education, 1886-92; mayor of Dunkirk two terms, 1885 until resigning in 1887; president of the board of water commissioners, 1889-1892. On Christmas Day, 1901, he joined with the Brooks heirs in making an endowment of \$100,000 to Brooks Memorial Library, Dunkirk.

F. W. Stevens, of Jamestown, was appointed chairman of the Up-State Public Utilities Commission, to take effect July 1, 1907.

The cornerstone of the new county court house at Mayville was laid with impressive ceremony, July 24, 1907. The exercises were conducted by the Grand Lodge of New York, Free and Accepted Masons, the following Masonic lodges of the county participating in the parade and other exercises of the day: Jamestown and Dunkirk Commandaries, Knights Templar; lodges from Jamestown, Forestville, Fredonia, Dunkirk, Sinclairville, Cherry Creek, Sherman, Westfield, Silver Creek, Brocton and Mayville.

The village was gay with flags and bunting, every business house and public building in the central part of the village being elaborately decorated with the national colors. Bands were playing long before the formal exercises began, and the village was filled with representatives from all parts of the county, with many from elsewhere in the State. The new building is on the site of the old one, which for three-quarters of a century had served the people of Chautauqua as a court house.

The oration was delivered by Rev. George L. MacClelland, D. D., of Westfield, and was an eloquent impressive review of the history of the county. The usual articles were contained in a small compact copper box, which was fitted into a corner of the stone. Upon its cover was engraved this inscription. "Made and presented by Thomas Hutson, chairman of the building committee, July 24, 1907, Mayville, N. Y." All members of the County Board of Supervisors were present.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors the work of dividing the county into two Assembly districts was completed as follows: First District, population 49,001; Arkwright, Busti, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Harmony, Jamestown, Kiantone, Poland, Stockton and Villenova. Second District, population 47,825; Chautauqua, Clymer, Dunkirk (town and city), French Creek, Hanover, Mina, Pomfret, Portland, Ripley, Sheridan, Sherman and Westfield.

Fire at an early hour of the morning of September 1, 1907, devastated a thickly settled square in the village of Lakewood.

The county returned the usual Republican majorities in the November elections of 1907, the county officials all being reelected. In Ellington, Charles J. Main, Prohibitionist, was elected supervisor over William Anderson, the Republican nominee. The uncalled-for criticism of Theodore A. Case, chairman of the Board of Supervisors and his consequent refusal to accept the nomination again, contributing largely to that result. Augustus F. Allen and Charles R. Hamilton were reelected assemblymen from the First and Second Districts.

Crawford Stearns, a pioneer resident of the county, born in Arkwright in 1830, son of Benjamin Stearns, and father of former State Tax Commissioner Lester F. Stearns, died in Forestville, November 28, 1907. Benjamin Stearns moved from Vermont to Chautauqua county during the first decade of its existence and settled on land now within the limits Dunkirk.

Orin Braley, of Kiantone, an octogenarian and a lifelong resident of the same section, dropped suddenly dead in his barn, April 20, 1908. His father, Elisha Braley, came to that section of the county from Vermont in 1811.

Portage Inn, Westfield's new hotel, built by former Sheriff John C. Jones, was formally opened April 28, 1908, with a banquet given by the Business Men's Association in recognition of the enterprise shown by Mr. Jones in giving Westfield a new and modern hotel.

The Chautauqua County Board of Supervisors met September 28 and organized. William S. Stearns, of Pomfret, was elected chairman; A. B. Sheldon, chairman *pro tem.*; J. A. McGinnies, clerk; Louis McKinstry, assistant clerk; J. A. Clary, journal clerk. The increased assessed value of land in the county increased over 1907, \$1,699,198.

James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, spoke in Jamestown on the evening of October 15, and was given an en-

thusiastic welcome. Governor Hughes, a candidate for reelection, spoke in the same city, October 30, on his second visit to Chautauqua county during the campaign. Judge Alton B. Parker spoke for the Democracy, October 31, 1908. William H. Taft, the Republican candidate for President, spoke at Dunkirk from the rear platform of his car, November 2.

The entire Republican ticket was elected in Chautauqua county: Edward B. Vreeland, Congressman; Charles M. Hamilton, State Senator; Emmons J. Swift, county treasurer; Charles E. Dodge, superintendent of the poor; Albert E. Nugent, special surrogate; Charles Blood, Bergen F. Illiston and Ellis W. Storms, coroners; Augustus F. Allen and John Leo Sullivan, assemblymen; Charles W. Hurlburt, Charles W. Whitney and Judson S. Wright, school commissioners. Charles E. Hughes was reelected Governor by an increased plurality, his vote in Chautauqua county 15,060; Lewis E. Chanler, his Democratic opponent, receiving 7,039, the highest vote cast for any Democrat in the county. William H. Taft, for President, received 15,617; William J. Bryan, 6,174.

In this election, Chautauqua lost her prestige as the banner Republican county, Kings, Onondaga, Monroe and Westchester all giving greater pluralities for Taft and Sherman than was given in Chautauqua. Charles W. Hamilton, candidate for State Senator, received the largest vote cast for any candidate on the Republican ticket, either local or State.

Benjamin Franklin Matthews, one of the oldest residents of the town of Gerry, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Emory M. Kinne, three miles northeast of the village of Gerry, Sunday, December 6, 1908, in his 87th year. He was one of the twelve children born to Caleb and Margaret (Van Salisbury) Matthews, pioneer settlers of Chautauqua county. At the time of his death he was the oldest man born in the town. He served during the Civil War in Company E, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and was a farmer of Gerry until the infirmities of age incapacitated him.

Carl Frederick Abrahamson, senior member of the dry goods Abrahamson-Bigelow Company, died December 21, 1908, suddenly stricken with apoplexy. He was born in Sweden, May 24, 1858, and in 1871 was brought by his parents to Chautauqua county. He became one of Jamestown's most prominent merchants, and was a pillar of strength to the First Lutheran Church and to Gustavus Adolphus Orphanage. He served as member of the Board of Supervisors from Jamestown, and in

that body made his influence felt for good. He married, in 1897, Christine Anderson, who survived him with an infant daughter.

Governor Hughes on January 6, 1909, sent to the Senate the name of Egbert E. Woodbury, of Chautauqua county, to succeed himself as State Tax Commissioner. Mr. Woodbury was born in Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, and after attending Albany Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1884. In that year he began the practice of law in Jamestown; was chairman of the Republican committee, 1888-89; member of Assembly, 1890-93; and for several years surrogate of Chautauqua county.

Edmond H. Pease, the oldest volunteer fireman in Jamestown and a veteran of the Civil War, died January 29, 1909, aged 63. He enlisted in Company G, 122nd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, at Jordan, August 8, 1862, and was mustered out at Washington, June 23, 1865. He was engaged at Gettysburg, and was then wounded; captured by Confederate troops, May 6, 1864, and from that date until December 9 was confined in Andersonville prison. After the war he located in Jamestown, where on January 6, 1870, he joined Deluge Engine Company, and was on the active list until his death.

Robert N. Marvin, son of Judge Richard and Isabella Newland Marvin, died in Jamestown, February 6, 1909. Early in life he entered actively into business life and assumed the management of his father's estate. Among the many responsible positions which he filled was that of executor of the Prendergast estate and in that capacity he was in charge of construction of the beautiful church and library that perpetuate the name of that old Jamestown family. For four years he represented Ellicott on the Board of Supervisors and with generous unselfish public spirit served his community. He married Mary Elizabeth Warner, who survived him.

Westfield was visited by a destructive fire early on February 25, 1909, and it was not until help had arrived from Fredonia and Brocton that the fire was brought under control. While there were no casualties, five firemen from Brocton had a narrow escape when the heavy cornice and part of the brick wall of the Wells block fell.

Ransom B. Lydell, supervisor of the town of Ellicott and president of the First National Bank of Falconer, died at his home on Work street, Falconer, April 19, 1909. He was a son of Lucius and grandson of Luther Lydell, who came to Chautauqua county and settled in

Poland in 1828. His maternal grandfather, Judge Joel Burnell, came to the county in 1810 and settled in Charlotte. Ransom Lydell, at the age of twenty-one, was elected justice of the peace in Poland. In 1884 he moved to Falconer, where he became prominent in business and in public life. He married Mina J. Covey, and they were the parents of eight children.

Jay Mann, a farmer near Findley Lake, was killed in an explosion of dynamite while blowing out stumps on his farm, about one mile south of the village of Sherman, May 21, 1909. He had been removing stumps by means of dynamite during the afternoon, and about four o'clock arranged two charges in two different stumps, a fuse being attached to each. He lighted one of the fuses, and hurried away to what he considered a safe distance. He did not, however, place sufficient distance between himself and the stump in which the other charge had been placed, and that omission proved fatal, although he did not apprehend danger from that source. The concussion produced by the first explosion caused the charge in the other stump to explode, the force of the blast carrying Mr. Mann thirty feet through the air and frightfully mangling him. He died about three hours later, retaining consciousness throughout the entire period.

Marcus H. Ahlstrom, one of the founders of the Ahlstrom Piano Company, its vice-president and traveling representative, died in Jamestown, June 14, 1909. He was born in Gothland, Sweden, and was the first member of his family to come to the United States. He was a resident of Jamestown from 1868 until his death, and a man most highly esteemed. He left a widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Lyon Ahlstrom, and a daughter Gladys.

Nathan Dwight Belden, for nearly sixty years a resident of Chautauqua county, died at his home in Mayville, June 15, 1909, aged 73. He was born in Connecticut, but was brought to Chautauqua county by his parents. He married Sarah Aldrich, February 2, 1859, and during their more than fifty years of married life resided in the towns of Ellery, Stockton and Chautauqua. For twenty-seven years Mayville was their home, their residence on Erie street. Mr. Belden was town overseer of the poor for about fifteen years; was an Odd Fellow; and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Belden survived her husband, with two daughters—Alice, wife of Lewis B. Bixby; and Emily, wife of Frank Lane, of Florence, Massachusetts.

At a singularly harmonious convention of Chautauqua's Republican hosts, held in Dunkirk, June 22, John P. Hall, of Sherman, was nominated for sheriff; Luther S. Lakin, Jr., of Jamestown, for county clerk; and Dr. Bergen F. Illston, of Jamestown, for coroner. Later, Augustus F. Allen and John Leo Sullivan were renominated for the Assembly from the First and Second Chautauqua county districts, and Judson S. Wright for school commission, Third District, an office he had filled for seven previous years.

On Sunday, July 4, 1909, the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown celebrated with special services the centennial of Methodism in Chautauqua county, the ninety-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Jamestown church; the twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the present church; and the twenty-third anniversary of its dedication. Bishop John H. Vincent preached in the morning, the choir rendering special music of a high order. Bishop Vincent preached the dedicatory sermon twenty-three years earlier, and there were in the audience 117 persons who heard him on that occasion.

Boomerton and South Dayton suffered heavy financial and business loss on the night of July 17 by fire, which destroyed the mill of the Jamestown Panel and Vencer Company at Boomerton, and a great portion of the business section of South Dayton. The loss at the mill was \$25,000; to the village, \$45,000.

Walter Gifford, former member of the Assembly from Chautauqua county, past master of the New York State Grange, a prominent farmer, and one of the oldest native-born residents of the county, died at his home on Fulton street, Jamestown, August 9, 1909. He was born in Busti, May 8, 1829, and there resided upon his farm until a few years prior to his death. He became interested in the Patrons of Husbandry in its early days, and was influential in that organization, serving as master of the State Grange four years. He represented Chautauqua county in the State Assembly in 1891-92. He married Eliza C. Robertson, who survived him, with two daughters—Mrs. H. B. Jenkins, of Dumont, New Jersey, and Mrs. Orren B. Hayward, of Jamestown.

The Board of Supervisors met in the new court house at Mayville, Tuesday, August 17, 1909, and formally accepted the new building from the contractor. The building was completed within the amount appropriated, \$135,000. Bonds were issued to the amount of \$130,000, the \$3,000 owing above that amount being paid from other funds.

Mrs. Eliza Bullock Albro, the oldest resident of Busti, died January 17, 1910, in her ninety-second year. She was born in Busti, November 26, 1818, daughter of Rev. William Bullock, and was the widow of David Albro, to whom she was married at the age of twenty-five. She left a son, Frank Albro.

On February 12, 1910, Governor Hughes appointed Robert J. Cooper to be special surrogate for Chautauqua county, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Albert E. Nugent.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held March 10, 1910, to consider the report of a committee appointed by the board concerning a county tuberculosis hospital.

A fire which caused Jamestown the loss of a valuable life—Capt. Jonathan Hanson, commander of fire police—and a half million dollars in property, began in the Gokey factory, Saturday night, March 12, 1910. On Sunday night, or soon after midnight, the ruins of the factory blazed up and started a conflagration which eventually consumed the Gokey business block and the Sherman House, wrecked the Briggs block and spread alarm to the entire business section. Captain Hanson was instantly killed by falling debris. Joel Oberg, second lieutenant of fire police, was seriously injured, as was Alfred F. Shoestring, first assistant foreman of Deluge Engine Company. The entire city department, with that of the village of Falconer, was used in fighting this Jamestown's most serious fire.

The funeral service of Captain Jonathan Hanson, the gallant captain of Jamestown fire police, who fell in assisting to quell the great fire of March 12-13-14, was held March 15, from the State Armory, preceded by a brief service at the home. The large armory was inadequate to accommodate the throngs who wished to honor the dead officer by their presence, and after the drill shed and galleries had been filled to overflowing, many were turned away. The funeral services, under the direction of Rev. Horace G. Ogden, D. D., were of a very impressive character. Captain Hanson was buried with military honors, and after the brief service at the grave in Lakeview Cemetery, a squad from Company E, fired three volleys and the bugler sounded "Taps."

On the morning of March 15, Alfred E. Shoestring, assistant foreman of Deluge Engine Company, who was injured at the same fire in which Captain Hanson lost his life, died at the Woman's Christian Hospital in Jamestown. Again, vast crowds assembled to honor the memory of a brave man, and the large auditorium of the First Methodist Episcopal

Church of Jamestown was filled long before the hour for the services to begin. Business was generally suspended by request of the mayor, and it seemed as though the entire city turned out to pay a tribute of respect to the young volunteer who, leading the way into the burning building, gave up his life as nobly as ever did a soldier on the field of battle. Rev. Horace G. Ogden conducted the funeral services, and at the head of the fireman marched Chief Wilson, leading his "boys" with reverent mien and heavy heart. He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

On March 18, 1910, a bronze memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of Miss Calista Selina Jones, who taught in the public schools of Chautauqua county for nearly sixty years. The tablet was presented to the public schools of Jamestown by Mrs. Elvira Stearns, a sister of Miss Jones, and was placed in the main corridor of the high school building.

Henry Le Fevre Brown, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, died in Jamestown, April 29, 1910, aged 67. He was at the time of his death one of the three men residing in Jamestown who were awarded medals of honor by Congress for gallant deeds. Mr. Brown's deed was thus described in his citation: "Voluntarily and under a heavy fire from the enemy, he three times crossed the field of battle with a load of ammunition in a blanket on his back, thus supplying the Federal forces whose ammunition had nearly all been expended, and enabling them to hold their position until reinforcement arrived." For nearly thirty years he was identified with the railway mail service and held responsible position. He compiled a history of the 72nd Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and possessed the most complete data of Chautauqua county men in the military service. He left a widow, and a son, Harold LeFevre Brown, of Jamestown.

William Broadhead, Jamestown's foremost manufacturer, died May 21, 1910, in his ninety-second year. He was of English birth and parentage, but from the year 1843 he was a resident of Chautauqua county. He became a large manufacturer of textiles in Jamestown, and to him the worsted interests of the city owe their origin. He retained his interest in Jamestown until the end of his life, and on the occasion of his eighty-first birthday said, in response to felicitations, "When I came to America I came to be an American, and while of course I believe that England is the place in which to be born, I most firmly believe that America, and particularly Jamestown, is the place to live." He was survived by four chil-

dren, his sons succeeding their father in the management of the Broadhead business interests.

On Monday, August 1, 1910, the annual convention of the International Bible Students' Association began in the large amphitheatre at Celoron, on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, adjacent to Jamestown. Forty-five hundred Bible students were in attendance. The convention was one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever held in this country. Representatives from every town in the county attended during the week it was in session. The convention was remarkable for the number in attendance and for its splendid organization for the management of the formal meetings and entertainment of visitors.

Dr. James Brooks, for sixty years a practicing physician of Ellington, died August 5, 1910.

William H. Sprague, who for fifty-six years was engaged in the hardware business prior to his retirement, died by his own hand, August 15, 1910. He was a grandson of Captain Joseph Sprague, of Rhode Island, an officer of the Revolution, and a son of Nicholas Sprague, who came to Western New York about 1828 and established a paper mill at Laona. William H. Sprague at the time of his death was seventy-eight years of age, and afflicted with chronic stomach trouble. This affected his mind to such an extent that, unable to bear the pain, he ended it.

The one hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of Jamestown was observed at the afternoon session of the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science, Obad Edson, president of the society, presiding. The guest of honor was Mrs. Lucy Akin, of Ellery, a daughter of John Bowers, who built the first house in Jamestown, in 1810. Obad Edson read a paper on "The First Settlement in Jamestown;" Mrs. Mary Hall Tuckerman, on "The Women of the Early Day;" Abner Hazeltine, on "The Beginnings of Jamestown D. A. R.;" Nichols, of Westfield, on "History of the Triangle;" and Mrs. Kate Cheney, on "Reminiscences of the Prendergasts."

The Board of Supervisors met in annual session at Mayville, September 26, 1910, and organized by the reelection of the officers of 1909, A. Morell Cheney, of Ellery, chairman *pro tem.*, the only new official elected. The report of the clerk of the board, Joseph A. McGinnies, showed an increase in assessed value of land in the county over 1909 to be \$2,188,193.

On the afternoon of October 14, 1910, Theodore Roosevelt, the then only living ex-President of the United States, addressed a political

gathering on the campus of Jamestown High School. He was given an enthusiastic welcome, and in his speech displayed at its best the wonderful force as a public speaker. His last previous visit was on November 7, 1898.

While the State went Democratic by a large majority, Chautauqua county swung true to her moorings and gave the Republican ticket the usual majorities, although the vote was light. The vote on Governor stood Stimson, Rep., 10,547; Dix, Dem., 4,906. In the county the successful candidates were: Charles M. Hamilton, State Senator; Rev. Julius Lincoln, Assembly, First District; John Leo Sullivan, Assembly, Second District; Edward J. Green, district attorney; Frank S. Wheeler, special county judge; Robert J. Cooper, special surrogate; Edward B. Osgood, coroner.

John S. Nevins, of Westfield, was appointed sealer of weights and measures by the Board of Supervisors, a new office created under a State law.

Among the new public officials who assumed office with the new year (1911) was Rev. Julius Lincoln, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, of Jamestown, who had been elected Assemblyman on the Republican ticket from the First Chautauqua District. He did not give up his pastoral relation, but returned to Jamestown from Albany each week-end to fill his pulpit. Edward L. Green succeeded John K. Patterson as district attorney, and Robert J. Cooper assumed the duties of special surrogate. The other officials of the county succeeded themselves. On January 2, 1911, John Alden Dix was inaugurated Governor of New York, and for the first time in eighteen years the Democratic party was in power in the State.

A factory fire destroyed property valued at \$50,000, belonging to the Peerless Furniture Company, of Jamestown, early in the morning of January 4, 1911.

The figures of the census of 1910 for the minor civil divisions of Chautauqua county were made public by the Director of the Census on January 24. The figures for the various villages showed an increase in practically all of them over the population of 1900, and many of the rural towns showed an increase. The complete figures follow:

Arkwright	843
Busti, including Lakewood village	2,136
Lakewood village	564
Carroll	1,564
Charlotte, including part of Sinclairville	1,258
Sinclairville	542
Chautauqua, including Mayville	3,515
Mayville	1,122

Cherry Creek town and village	1,380
Cherry Creek village	606
Clymer	1,164
Dunkirk, Ward 1	5,560
Ward 2	5,399
Ward 3	3,852
Ward 4	4,401
Dunkirk town	420
Ellery	1,695
Ellicott, including Celoron and Falconer	4,371
Celoron	610
Falconer	2,141
Ellington	1,235
French Creek	882
Gerry with part of Sinclairville	1,155
Hanover, including Cattaraugus Indian Reser- vations, part of Forestville and Silver Creek village	5,670
Forestville	721
Silver Creek	2,512
Harmony, including Panama	2,847
Panama	337
Jamestown, Ward 1	4,438
Ward 2	4,577
Ward 3	4,695
Ward 4	5,511
Ward 5	6,039
Ward 6	5,636
Kiantone	520
Mina	1,033
Poland	1,447
Pomfret, including Fredonia	7,399
Portland, including Brocton	3,058
Brocton village	1,181
Sherman, including Sherman village	1,568
Sherman village	836
Ripley	2,230
Sheridan	1,888
Stockton	1,781
Westfield, including Westfield village	4,481
Westfield village	2,985
Total population of county	105,126
Total population of county in 1900	88,314

Henry Rappole, a veteran of the Civil War, former county superintendent of the poor and treasurer of Jamestown, died at his home in Jamestown, January 25, 1911, in his seventy-eighth year. He lost an arm in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, and to quote a comrade, "No braver soldier ever stood in line." He was born in the town of Ellery, October 27, 1833, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Rice) Rappole.

Levant L. Mason, who for sixty years was engaged in business in Jamestown, died February 13, 1911, in his eighty-fifth year. Devoted to the art of free-hand engraving, he could not give up the work he had followed so capably for so many years, and until a few weeks prior to his death he would frequently take up his engraving tools and at the age of eighty-four was able to carve upon gold or silver as daintily and perfectly in script or old English as ever. In 1850 he brought his bride to Jamestown and established a home at No. 204 Lafayette street,

and there they celebrated their golden wedding and lived for sixty years until death. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, one of the founders of the Chautauqua County Society of History and Natural Science, and long an official member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. He left a son, John C. Mason, and daughter, Mrs. Frederick P. Hall.

At midnight, February 28, 1911, the Jamestown Volunteer Fire Department gave way to a paid department of thirty-five full-pay men and twenty-five call men.

Captain Joseph S. Arnold, one of the oldest veterans of the Civil War, died in Jamestown, March 15, 1911, in his eighty-ninth year, the last survivor of his immediate family. He enlisted in the Seventh Company of Sharpshooters, was mustered in as captain, September 12, 1862, and although nearly forty years of age at that time, he outlived every company commander of the 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, to which the company was attached. He was discharged on account of disability, April 29, 1864. His only son, George C. Arnold, a member of his father's company, died in the service. Captain Arnold's wife, Mary Phillips, died in 1902, both natives of Chautauqua county, born in the town of Ellery.

The State Capitol at Albany was partially destroyed by fire during the morning hours of March 29, 1911. The fire destroyed the entire west wing of the building and did incalculable damage before being brought under control. The injury to the building was immense, while the loss in books and priceless documents cannot be computed. The State Library suffered heavily. The famous collection of Indian relics from Chautauqua county was preserved intact. A. C. Parker, State Archaeologist, and his assistant, carrying the entire exhibit in their cases to a place of safety. This valuable collection was made by Mr. Parker himself, from Irving, Ripley and Sinclairville principally. An interesting fact in connection with the rescue is that, though made of tinderlike hair or the driest of wood, not a single object connected with the Indian religious and mystery rites was destroyed. Even the hair of the famous medicine masks was unused, much to the surprise of museum officials.

Alanson Ostrander, one of the few remaining pioneers of the town of Gerry, died at his home on the Ellington road, April 16, 1911, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Tompkins county, New York, but when four years of age was brought to Chautauqua county by his parents, David and Mary (Cooper) Ostrander.

der. For fifty years the farm upon which he died was his home and there he was survived by his aged wife Abigail. He also left a son, Frank Ostrander, of Gerry Hill, and two daughters—Mrs. Joseph Trusler, and Mrs. Walter Crawford.

Important action was taken by the County Board of Supervisors April 18, 1911, in voting a new State road to be built along the east or Bemus Point side of Lake Chautauqua. Three other highway propositions were voted: The Jamestown-Frewsburg road, a distance of four and a quarter miles; a brick highway from the State line to French Creek, through French Creek towards Findley Lake, a distance of six and two-thirds miles, and five and a half miles leading from Fredonia toward the village of Cassadaga and the Stockton town line. The county's share of the expense of these highways to be borne from a bond issue of \$120,000.

The survivors of the Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry, met in fiftieth anniversary at Jamestown, August 29, 1911. The regiment was recruited largely in Chautauqua county, and left Camp Seward at Westfield, November 9, 1861. Among the visitors was General Daniel Sickles, General George S. Nichols, and other military men of note. The old veterans were royally entertained, and found that the hearts of their entertainers went with their welcome.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the departure

of the 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, for the front, was celebrated at Fredonia, September 13, 1911. Survivors to the number of 106 were lavishly entertained by the residents of the village, and voted to return for their fiftieth anniversary celebration in 1912. Thirty-two survivors of the 49th Regiment gathered in Jamestown, September 16, 1911, for their annual reunion and fiftieth anniversary of the departure from Buffalo for the front in 1861. Four companies of the regiment were recruited in Chautauqua county.

Isaac N. Button, a merchant of Panama, was instantly killed by the collapse of a scaffold at a concrete dam under construction just west of the village of Panama. At the same time, Charles Blanchard, of Panama, was so badly injured that he died the next day. Both men were sightseers at the dam and were standing on the scaffold, which gave way. Mr. Blanchard, seventy-one years of age, had spent his life in Panama, and had held many village and town offices. Mr. Button was proprietor of the mill and feed store at the Corners.

The November elections of 1911 were entirely in favor of the Republicans. The county officials elected were: Treasurer, Emmons J. Swift; superintendent of the poor, Charles E. Dodge; coroners, Charles Blood, Ellis W. Storms; Assemblymen, First District, Rev. Julius Lincoln; Second District, John Leo Sullivan.

CHAPTER XV.

Opening of the Twentieth Century (continued).

Charles H. Corbett died at his home in Sherman, January 19, 1912, in his sixty-seventh year. He was born in Mina, October 5, 1845, son of Newell and Persis Corbett. The Corbett and Newell families came from New England to Chautauqua county about 1825. Robert Corbett built and operated a flour mill at Findley Lake, and Jesse Newell was one of the early farmers in the neighborhood of Presbyterian Hill in the town of Sherman. Charles H. Corbett, grandson of Robert Corbett and Jesse Newell, was a successful merchant of Sherman, and gave much time to the public. He served three terms as town clerk, was treasurer of school board, chief of fire department, and supervisor, 1882-83; Assemblyman, 1884; chairman of the Democratic County Committee, member of Democratic State Committee, one of the organizers and every year but one, vice-president of the State Bank of Sherman. In 1891 he was grand master of the

Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York; was a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He married Narcissa Dutton, of Sherman, and left a son, Frank D. Corbett.

Almon Augustus Van Dusen, a former judge of Chautauqua county, died February 10, 1912, in his seventieth year. He practiced law in Mayville, and several times was the Democratic candidate for county judge. While he always reduced the usual Republican majority, he never overcame it until 1890, when, after serving a brief period by appointment of Governor Hill, he again made the campaign as the Democratic candidate, to succeed Judge Lambert, appointed Supreme Court Justice. Mr. Van Dusen carried the county by a majority of 899 votes, receiving a Republican majority of from 4,000 to 6,000. He served six years as county judge and in 1895 was nominated for the Supreme bench. The Chautauqua county

bar paid Judge Van Dusen fitting tribute in memorial resolutions.

Captain Albert Gilbert died in Santa Barbara, California, April 28, 1912, in his sixty-first year. He received his commission during the Spanish-American War, serving with Company E, Sixty-fifth Regiment, United States Volunteers. He was, with Reuben Earle Fenton, instrumental in bringing the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company to Jamestown in 1887. When that company was consolidated with the Art Metal Construction Company, he retained his connection with the business, in which he was a recognized pioneer—the manufacture of metal furniture and office fixtures. Captain Gilbert married Jeannette, daughter of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, who survived him, with a son, Earle Fenton Gilbert.

On May 11, 1912, Jamestown Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, dedicated a bronze tablet at the boat landing to commemorate the construction of a dam there in 1782 by the King's Eighth Regiment, thus raising the water that they might float their boats and proceed on their way to attack Fort Pitt. The principal speaker of the occasion was Frank H. Mott, secretary of the chapter.

On Thursday, September 12, 1912, the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the 112th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry (Chautauqua Regiment) for the front, was celebrated by a reunion of the veterans of the regiment at Jamestown. One of the veterans present was N. John Swanson, who at the same time was celebrating his ninetieth birthday, he marching away to the war on his fortieth birthday. The occasion was one of deepest interest and every particular of the celebration was worthy of the event commemorated.

Arthur B. Ottaway, county judge, and Mrs. Myrtle Redfield Nixon, were married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westfield, October 2, 1912. This wedding was of especial interest to Chautauquans from the fact that Judge Ottaway had for six years served as district attorney and for eight years as county judge, and was at the time a candidate for reelection. Further interest attached to the marriage, for the bride was a daughter of George Redfield, and widow of S. Frederick Nixon, so long in public life in the county and State.

Job E. Hedges, Republican candidate for Governor, visited Chautauqua, October 25, 1912, and in the evening addressed a large audience in the Opera House at Jamestown. President Taft passed through Jamestown during the morning of October 26, and delivered

a ten-minute speech from the rear platform of his private car.

William Northrop, who came from England a lad of fifteen and made his home in Busti, died there October 26, 1912, aged eighty. He served Busti as justice of the peace several years, was supervisor 1890-98, and was always deeply interested in public affairs.

Although in 1912 there were regular and progressive Republican tickets in the field in addition to the Democratic ticket, Chautauqua county withstood the attacks from foes within and foes without, and elected every Republican on the county ticket save one, Cheney, Republican, being beaten in the First Assembly District by Jude, a Progressive. The Democratic national and State tickets carried Dunkirk, Arkwright, Cherry Creek and Charlotte. Charles M. Hamilton, Republican, of Chautauqua, was elected Congressman; Judge Ottaway was reelected county judge; Luther S. Lakin, Jr., reelected county clerk; Frank V. Godfrey elected State Senator; John L. Sullivan was chosen Assemblyman from the Second District; Harley N. Crosby was reelected surrogate; Gust. A. Anderson elected sheriff, and Bergen F. Illston was reelected coroner. The vote for President in the county was: Taft, 7,881; Roosevelt, 6,480; Wilson, 4,814. Chautauqua county furnished two candidates for State Treasurer—Ernest Cawcroft, Progressive, and Arthur A. Amidon, Prohibition. Cawcroft received in the county, 6,254 votes; Amidon, 1,053; Archer, Republican, 7,821; Wyrell, Democrat, 4,575. For Governor: Sulzer, Democrat, had 4,731; Hedges, Republican, 8,269; Straus, Progressive, 6,272. Sulzer carried the State.

Gardner Dunham dropped dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Alvah Shelters, four miles from Sinclairville, December 10, 1912. Mr. Dunham was in his ninety-sixth year, and had spent nearly his whole life in that section of the county, his father settling there in 1819.

Daniel Griswold, of Jamestown, died suddenly in the Erie railroad station at Kennedy, January 31, 1913. He was one of the last links connecting the pioneer period of Chautauqua county with the present. He came to the county when a lad, and grew up a sturdy specimen of American manhood. He drove the river half a century prior to his death and from that drifted into the life of a lumberman, a business which claimed his interest till the last, he being president of the Union Lumber Company. He was a supervisor from the town of Poland, 1865-69; from Ellicott, 1884-85; and

from Jamestown, in 1886. In 1871 he moved from Poland to Salamanca, and in 1873 began his residence in Jamestown. In 1881 he was elected a director of the Chautauqua County Bank, and May 8, 1890, was elected the president, serving several years. He married, November 18, 1868, Martha Townsend, of Carroll. Two children survived him—Miss Martha Townsend Griswold, and Daniel Griswold.

Mrs. Mary Moore Merrell, recognized as Jamestown's oldest woman resident, died at the home of her granddaughter on West Third street, April 21, 1913, aged ninety-eight years, two months and twenty days. She was born at Sheldon, Genesee county, New York, January 31, 1915, youngest daughter of Elijah and Mary (Beardsley) Norton. In 1839 she married Robert Johnson Merrell, and in 1855 came to Chautauqua county. She survived all her six children.

During the street car strike in Jamestown, there was a strong mob spirit manifested and open rioting resulted. Mayor Carlson issued a proclamation of warning, and under a call from Frank W. Stevens the citizens met and from the gathering about three hundred men volunteered for special police service duty, without pay. This number was soon increased to nearly five hundred, to whom the oath of office was administered. They were assigned to various posts in the city and most effectively policed the city. There was no further rioting, and through the efforts of a Citizens' Conciliation Committee, of which Frank W. Stevens was the capable head, an agreement was reached between company and employees—the strike, however, lasting nearly two months.

Frank H. Mott, of Chautauqua county, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1902, and Deputy Attorney General of the State in 1907, was appointed Secretary of the Up-State Public Service Commission, June 11, 1913, by Governor Sulzer.

On September 29 the Board of Supervisors met in annual session at the court house in Mayville. William S. Stearns was elected chairman; A. Morelle Cheney, chairman *pro tem.*; Joseph A. McGinnies, clerk; Louis McKinsty, of Fredonia, was elected assistant clerk; James A. Clary, journal clerk, and Edmund Dearing, of Mayville, page. These men were the veterans of the board, Mr. McKinsty then serving his twenty-fifth, Mr. Clary his eighteenth and Mr. Dearing his thirty-third year with the board. Mr. McGinnies had been a member of the board seventeen, L. P. McCray sixteen, and W. L. Nutall eleven years. The statistical table presented by the clerk of

the board showed the assessed value of real estate in the county had increased \$2,643,671 over 1912. The increase in personal property valuation was \$52,755.

At the November elections of 1913, William S. Stearns, chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was elected district attorney for Chautauqua county. His opponent, Glen W. Woodin, Democrat and Progressive, made an exceptionally strong canvass and cast a large vote—8,349 against 8,620 for Mr. Stearns. Frank S. Wheeler was elected county judge; Robert J. Cooper, special surrogate; Edward B. Osgood, coroner; A. Morelle Cheney and John Leo Sullivan, Assemblymen. Several supervisors who were candidates for reelection were defeated, new members succeeding in Arkwright, Charlotte, Chautauqua, Cherry Creek, Dunkirk, Hanover, Poland and Sherman. A new member was appointed in the place of Supervisor Webber, of French Creek, at the next meeting of the board. The only Progressive on the board, Jesse A. Foster, of Busti, was defeated by the Republican opponent, Fred P. Simmons. In Arkwright, Eder A. Tarbox was beaten by Ransom A. Matthewson, Democrat, by a margin of two votes. The candidate in French Creek died during the campaign, but enough votes had the name of Lucas Gleason written in to elect him.

Edward Beardsley shot and badly wounded John G. W. Putnam, overseer of the poor for the town of Chautauqua, January 14, 1914. Mr. Putnam was in the Beardsley home on the Sherman road, three miles from Mayville, to take the nine children to some institution where they would have proper care. He was accompanied by Gust. A. Anderson, sheriff of the county, and by Gerry W. Colegrove, undersheriff. Two shots were fired by Beardsley, both taking effect. The sheriff and undersheriff drove hastily away to Mayville to place Putnam under medical care, leaving Beardsley in possession. He barricaded the doors and windows and withstood a siege of exactly one week, although the house was completely surrounded and numerous shots were exchanged. Finally, Special Deputy Charles Backus was admitted to the house, and getting possession of Beardsley's gun brought him to Mayville without resistance. Beardsley claimed he was defending his home against invasion. Mr. Putnam recovered from his injury. Beardsley was later convicted of "assault in the first degree" and sentenced to the maximum penalty, which is "not more than nine years and six months." He was delivered to the prison officials at Auburn, March 13, 1914.

Fire at three o'clock Sunday morning, January 25, 1914, destroyed the Mayville House, a landmark of more than county-wide reputation and the principal hotel of Mayville.

Since so long ago as the first volume of "Four Girls at Chautauqua," by "Pansy," the Mayville House was a widely known hostelry, and in that book is described. It had been headquarters for judges, lawyers, witnesses and jurors for Chautauqua county's lawsuits since it was built, and for more than a quarter of a century had stood about as it was when the fire swept it away.

The First Baptist Church of Jamestown was destroyed by fire, February 14, 1914, although the walls of the edifice were left standing.

Ernest Cawcroft, the Progressive leader of Chautauqua county, was appointed Deputy State Treasurer, the announcement being made March 9, 1914.

At the special election held April 7, 1914, to vote upon the calling of a Constitutional Convention, Chautauqua county voted: For, 1,807; against, 3,284. In the State the proposition carried.

Charles H. Gifford, manufacturer and banker, died at his home in Jamestown, April 29, 1914.

Newton Crissey, farmer and banker, born in the town of Stockton, and a resident of Fredonia until his removal to Jamestown, died May 1, 1914, having just passed his 86th birthday. He was president of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank for a number of years, but was best known in the county as a farmer and cattle dealer, a business he followed many years. He was a devoted Baptist, and the Calvary Baptist Church, which he founded, remains a monument to his zeal and interest.

At the centennial celebration of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown, the following facts were established as historically correct:

Methodism began its career in Chautauqua county in the winter of 1808-09, with the forming of a class of four members at Fredonia. In 1810 another class of ten members was organized at Villanova, and in 1814 Rev. Burrows Westlake, preacher in charge of the Chautauqua circuit, formed another class of ten members at Worksburg, now Falconer. The last-named class, under the care of Edward Work, was recognized as a regular preaching station by the minister in charge of the circuit, with preaching every four weeks. This class, according to Griggs' "History of Methodism," was subsequently removed to Jamestown, as in 1823 it received a grant of twenty-five acres from the Holland Land Company and a great revival having occurred, many of the converts living in Jamestown.

On the afternoon of June 5, 1914, the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in the village

park at Sherman was unveiled, Rev. Horace G. Ogden, D. D., of Jamestown, the orator of the occasion.

Frost was reported from several valleys in the county during the week of June 13-20, 1914, and considerable damage was done to corn and other crops, particularly beans, in the Frewsburg district.

For the first time as a special event, Chautauqua County Day was observed in the Chautauqua Assembly program, July 11, 1914. The morning speakers were Myron T. Dana, principal of the State Normal School at Fredonia; Frank H. Mott, secretary of the Up-State Public Service Commission, and Samuel A. Carlson, mayor of Jamestown. In the afternoon, Judge William L. Ransom, of New York City, a former Chautauqua county man, was the speaker, and in the evening the first of the season's dramatic entertainments was given by the "Chautauqua Players." Director Arthur E. Bestor expressed the desire of the Chautauqua Institution for a closer relation with the county communities, and hoped that an annual Chautauqua County Day would attain that result.

Arthur C. Wade, lawyer, business man, politician and farmer, died in Jamestown, August 21, 1914. He was a man of large business interests, and as a lawyer very successful. He was much in the public eye, but never held political office save two terms as Assemblyman from the First Chautauqua District. He was a native son of Chautauqua, born in the town of Charlotte, son of George L. and Jane E. (Parsons) Wade.

Rev. Father Richard Coyle, rector of SS. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church, Jamestown, for forty years, died August 25, 1914. He was the beloved priest, a good citizen, a man of high ideals, possessing the courage to do battle for them if necessary, and with the most intense appreciation of the responsibilities he was under as a priest of God. He was buried with most imposing ceremony, August 31, in Holy Cross Cemetery, business being generally suspended in Jamestown, as requested by Mayor Carlson.

The Board of Supervisors met in annual session at Mayville, September 29, 1914. Hermes L. Ames was elected chairman; Dr. L. P. McCray, chairman *pro tem.*; Joseph A. McGinnies, clerk; L. McKinstry, assistant clerk; James A. Clary, journal clerk; Edmund Dearing, page. The clerk presented a communication from the executors of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Newton announcing the gift of \$150,000 for a tuberculosis hospital building and grounds.

Chautauqua county reaffirmed her loyalty to the Republican party at the November elections, 1914, by large majorities. The head of the ticket, Charles S. Whitman receiving a plurality of 7,791. His total vote in the county was 10,502. Egbert E. Woodbury, of Jamestown, for Attorney-General, received 10,811, the highest vote given any man on the State ticket. Charles M. Hamilton was elected Congressman; George E. Spring, State Senator; Charles M. Dow, James Spencer Whipple and Herman J. Westwood, district delegates to the Constitutional Convention; Emmons J. Swift, county treasurer; Charles E. Dodge, overseer of the poor; Charles Blood and James E. Martin, coroners; A. Morelle Cheney, Assemblyman, First District; John Leo Sullivan, Assemblyman, Second District.

On January 1, 1915, Chautauqua county was honored by the induction into office of Egbert E. Woodbury as State's Attorney-General, a position of power and responsibility. Mr. Woodbury was the first Chautauquan elected to a State office since Reuben E. Fenton was inaugurated Governor just fifty years earlier. Attorney-General Woodbury appointed as one of his chief deputies, Frank Jenks, of Jamestown.

Judge Abner Hazeltine, son of Abner and Matilda (Hayward) Hazeltine, one of Chautauqua's eminent citizens, died May 3, 1915. A man of striking personality, with a kindly heart and active brain he was prominent in the affairs of his community, a pillar of strength to the church, the personification of kindness and hospitality in his home and most charitable.

He was a man of high intellectual attainment, a student and a thinker, a ready writer upon local topics and an authority on the history of the county in which his eighty years of life were spent. He married Olivia A. Brown, daughter of Samuel and Clarissa Brown, of Ashville, and left a son, Ray Thomas Hazeltine, of Jamestown, and a daughter, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltine, who at the time of her father's death was officially connected with the library school of the University of Wisconsin. She was formerly librarian of the James Prendergast Library of Jamestown, the predecessor of Miss Lucia T. Henderson, the present librarian.

William T. Falconer, son of Patrick Falconer, who laid out the village which bears his name, and born at the Falconer mansion in Falconer, died in Jamestown, May 6, 1915. He was a man of large affairs, prominent in public life, and a citizen of high repute.

Augustus F. Allen, Assemblyman and ex-postmaster of Jamestown, was appointed first deputy superintendent of elections, June 23, 1915.

On Monday, July 19, 1915, the first term of Surrogate's Court, with a jury, ever held in Chautauqua county, was convened at the court house in Mayville with Surrogate Harley N. Crosby presiding, the court convening under a new State law. Under its provisions all contested will cases can be tried in Surrogate's Court instead of Supreme Court.

Captain William Fitzhugh Endress, only son of Col. William F. Endress, died on shipboard, September 7, 1915, enroute to his station in the Panama Canal Zone. Capt. Endress was a graduate of West Point, and for twelve years had been in active military service. For two years he had been on duty in the Canal Zone, and when the canal was opened was superintendent of the Gatun Lock.

Capt. Fred H. Wilson, chief of the Jamestown Fire Department, was killed in an automobile accident three miles from Butler, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1915, while on his way home from Pittsburgh, where he had taken his daughter to school. Capt. Wilson had been a member of the fire department since 1888, and from 1898 had been chief. He was a member of the Fenton Guards (13th Separate Company) for twenty-seven years, was elected captain in 1903, and on October 3, 1914, was placed on the retired list. He served in the Spanish-American War, and was the veteran leader of his firemen at scores of fires. He was greatly beloved by his men, and held a place deep in the hearts of the people of his city. A gallant soldier and fireman, yet it was his sterling character as a man, his integrity of purpose and honesty that endeared him to those who knew him best. The flags of the city floated at half-mast in his honor, and the day of his funeral the city offices and many business houses were closed. He was buried with the full military honors befitting his rank.

At the November election in 1915, William H. Marvin, Republican, was elected sheriff over J. William Sanbury, Democrat; Luther S. Lakin, Jr., Republican, was elected county clerk for the third time; Bergen F. Illston was reelected coroner; Leon L. Fancher was elected member of Assembly from the First District, and Joseph A. McGinnies from the Second District. There were many changes in the Board of Supervisors, the new board standing twenty-three Republicans, six Democrats, one Prohibitionist. The new constitution was defeated both in county and State, the county

voting 7,709 for, 8,792 against. The vote on woman suffrage was 9,763 for, 7,002 against. The vote for sheriff was: Marvin, 11,250; Sandbury, 4,224.

The Board of Supervisors met in annual session, November 8, 1915. The officials of the board, elective and appointive, were continued in office for another year. The assessed value of real estate in the county increased over 1914, \$2,053,339.

Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York State, was the guest of the county, November 17-18, spending the night in Dunkirk, thence to Jamestown the following morning. The visit was without political significance.

Capt. Newel Cheney, son of Nelson E. Cheney, a pioneer of the county, died at his home in Poland Center, December 8, 1915, in his eightieth year. Captain Cheney was a veteran of the Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry, enlisting September 10, 1861, in Jamestown, and serving three years. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company C, September 10, 1862; captain of Company F, February 12, 1864; and was mustered out, October 25, 1864, with the brevet rank of major. He was prominent in Grand Army circles and in the Grange; was supervisor and Assemblyman; and a man both admired and respected.

Luman W. Pierce, president of the Empire State Degree of Honor, a district deputy of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a leading Democrat of the town of Stockton, dropped dead in his home at Stockton, January 3, 1916. He was a prosperous dairy farmer near the village of Stockton, and a man of the highest standing in the community. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, the funeral in charge of his brethren of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

S. Winsor Baker, general manager and treasurer of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company, died at his home in Jamestown, January 4, 1916. He aided greatly in the phenomenal growth of the company with which he was connected for about three years prior to his death. He was buried in Lake View Cemetery. Resolutions of highest appreciation and respect were passed by the directors of the Gurney Ball Bearing Company.

John D. Johnson, president of the Swedish-American National Bank, died in Jamestown, January 20, 1916, aged seventy. He was born in Sweden, but was brought to Chautauqua county when seven years of age, and by his own efforts rose to high rank as business man and citizen.

The New York State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met in forty-third annual session in Jamestown the week of January 31, 1916. The Grange is one of the largest fraternal orders and the annual session one of the largest delegate bodies in the State. During the session, Sherman J. Lowell, of Fredonia, was elected master of the order in New York State.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors, May 23, 1916, the county was redistricted in order to balance the population in the two Assembly districts. The First District was shorn of the towns of Arkwright, Stockton and Villenova, leaving a population of 53,608, those towns when added to the Second District increasing the population to 53,253. The districts as divided were thus constituted: First District—Jamestown, Busti, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Harmony, Kiantone, Poland. Second District—Dunkirk, Arkwright, Chautauqua, Clymer, French Creek, Hanover, Mina, Pomfret, Portland, Ripley, Sheridan, Sherman, Stockton, Villenova, Westfield.

Charles Baker, a lifelong resident of Ripley, died at his home in the village, May 23, 1916. In 1914 Mr. Baker's vineyards, which he personally tended, yielded more grapes by weight to the acre than any other farm in Chautauqua county. He was seventy-five years of age, and left a widow, Mrs. Margaret Hardinger Baker; a son, Frank J. Baker; and a daughter, Mrs. Clarence H. Holden.

On June 1, 1916, about fifty assessors representing practically every town in the county and the cities of Jamestown and Dunkirk, met at Mayville and formed an organization of the assessors of Chautauqua county. This was done under the authority of the Board of Supervisors, who acted upon the recommendation of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. John I. Venness, of Lakewood, was elected president; I. A. Wilcox, of Portland, vice-president; Judd A. Woodward, of Stockton, secretary.

The Fenton Guards (Company E, 65th Regiment, New York National Guard) were called out under the order mobilizing the National Guard of the State, and began assembling at their armory June 19, 1916. They were later transferred to the 74th Regiment on July 1, 1916, sworn into the United States service, and on Tuesday, July 4, left for Buffalo to join the 74th Regiment under orders to entrain for Mission, Texas. Capt. Charles A. Sandburg was in command of Company E; A. Bartholdi Peterson, first lieutenant; Donald S. Brown, second lieutenant.

This was the first of a series of military demonstrations that Chautauqua county witnessed during the four years of warfare culminating in the destruction of German power. The 74th was sent to the Mexican border as a part of the policy of dealing with Mexico.

Mrs. Sarah L. (Jones) Hall, widow of Samuel J. Hall, who for more than half a century was a teacher in the public schools, died in Jamestown, July 11, 1916. She was born in Jamestown in 1832, and while still in her teens began teaching. A few years later she married, and after her husband's death resumed work in the school room, only giving up teaching at the age of seventy-five.

Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for President, visited Chautauqua county, Saturday, September 30, stops being made at Westfield, Fredonia, Jamestown, Dunkirk and Silver Creek. Mr. Hughes was enthusiastically received and his remarks were listened to with marked attention. Ernest Cawcroft, of Chautauqua, and his former law partner, William L. Ransom (not for years, however, a resident of the county) were announced as candidates for presidential electors by the Republican State Committee.

Judge Samuel Seabury, in his campaign for Governor of the State, visited the county and delivered an address in Jamestown, Saturday night, October 29, at the Samuel's Opera House. Governor Charles S. Whitman also visited the county during the closing days of the campaign.

Chautauqua county gave Hughes a total vote of 14,717; Wilson, 7,137; Whitman, 14,182; Seabury, 5,697; Charles M. Hamilton, Republican, was elected Congressman; George H. Spring, State Senator; Leon L. Fancher and Joseph A. McGinnies, Assemblymen; William E. Stearns, district attorney; Frank S. Wheeler, special county judge; Robert J. Cooper, special surrogate; Edward Osgood, coroner. Egbert E. Woodbury, a Chautauqua county man, carried the county for attorney-general by a plurality of 9,456.

The Board of Supervisors met in annual session November 13, and organized by the election of A. Morelle Cheney, of Ellery, chairman; Dr. L. P. McCray, of Clymer, chairman *pro tem.*; Joseph A. McGinnies, clerk; Louis McKinsty, assistant clerk; J. A. Clary, journal clerk; Edmund Dearing, page. The clerk's report showed that the assessed value of real estate in the county was \$66,363,491, an increase over 1915 of \$3,124,968.

Two heavy steel cars, moving rapidly, collided on a curve just northeast of Westfield

station on the Jamestown, Westfield and Northwestern railway. They met with such force that they telescoped, crushing the life out of both motormen, and injuring about every passenger. Frank Wood and Herman Swanson, both of Jamestown, were the killed men, and Martin Colby, of Westfield, was so severely injured that he died the following morning, January 2, 1917.

Judge Vernon E. Peckham, for several years special county judge of Chautauqua county and for more than a decade referee in bankruptcy for Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, died in Jamestown, February 1, 1917.

After seven months on the border in the United States service, the 74th Regiment returned to Buffalo, February 20, 1917, Company E, which left Jamestown in July, 1916, with two officers and 135 men, reaching Jamestown on February 24 following, their roster showing three officers and 111 men. They were given a hearty demonstrative welcome. There had been no deaths in the company during their long period of border service.

The county heard with regret of the death of Phin M. Miller, a native of the town of Stockton, and one of Chautauqua's ablest sons, in Buffalo, Sunday, March 25, 1917. He was interested in county journalism for some years, but later accepted prominent position with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, continuing with it until reaching the age limit, when he was retired on a pension. He was a county school commissioner, and the author of the chapter on the schools of Chautauqua county, published in "Centennial History of Chautauqua County, 1902." He was president of the Chautauqua Historical Society several years, and as head of that organization did much to stimulate interest in historical research and the preservation of family records.

Captain Charles A. Sandburg, commanding Company E, 74th Regiment, received orders on March 29 to immediately report with his company at Buffalo for muster into the United States service. The order was rescinded later, and the company was mustered in at Jamestown and placed as guards at railroad bridges and important points in the county. While engaged in guarding the Nickel Plate railroad bridge at Silver Creek on the night of May 6, or early morning of May 7, 1917, Private Sandberg was instantly killed by a passing freight train, which struck his rifle barrel with such force that it was bent almost double around the young man's neck, killing him instantly. Private Sandberg joined the company in June, 1916, and was the first and only man of Com-

pany E, to give up his life for his country during his connection with the company.

Rev. Elliot Chapin Hall, youngest child of William and Julia (Jones) Hall, died in Jamestown, April 27, 1917, just two days before his seventy-ninth birthday. After fourteen years in the ministry of the Congregational church, he was called home by the illness of his father, and thereafter resided at the homestead in Jamestown. He was identified with important interests and became prominent in the business life of his city. He married Tirzah Snell, daughter of Professor E. S. Snell, of Amherst, and they were the parents of Martha S., E. Snell and Tirzah H. Hall.

At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors, William J. Knauer was reelected county superintendent of highways, and Luke H. Fay, of Portland, was chosen commissioner of elections.

The enrollment of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one ordered by the United States Government, reached a total in Chautauqua of practically 10,000 names.

Emmons J. Swift, for nineteen years treasurer of Chautauqua county, made public on June 20, his determination not to again accept the office.

James L. Weeks, an eminent member of the Chautauqua bar and a former mayor of Jamestown, died at his summer home on Chautauqua Lake, September 2, 1917.

Charles E. Dodge, county superintendent of the poor, died at the administration building, Dewittville, October 3, 1917. He was in his sixty-third year, and for fifteen years had held the office above mentioned.

On October 27, 1917, Charles M. Dow was named Federal fuel administrator for Chautauqua county.

At the November elections, 1917, William J. Doty was elected county treasurer; Gerry W. Colgrove, county superintendent of the poor; Charles Blood, reelected coroner, an office he had held for forty years; James Martin, coroner; J. Samuel Fowler, State Senator from the Fifty-first District; Hermes L. Ames and Joseph A. McGinnies, Assemblymen from the First and Second Chautauqua districts.

On November 12, 1917, the Board of Supervisors met in annual session in Mayville. The chairman, chairman *pro tem*. and clerk were continued in office. Louis McKinstry was elected assistant clerk; James A. Cleary, journal clerk; Edmund Dearing, page. The clerk's report showed as one item that the assessed valuation of real estate in the county was \$75,624,209, an increase over 1916 of \$9,260,864.

A native son of Chautauqua, and in his seventieth year, Clement B. Jones, for a quarter of a century city clerk of Jamestown, died with the opening of the new year. Dr. Robert Newland Blanchard, a leading physician of Jamestown, where he had been in practice forty years, died January 18, 1918, in his sixtieth year. He was Jamestown's first health officer.

The main building of the Strong Veneer Company plant at Gerry, the pioneer veneer factory in the county, was burned to the ground on February 16, 1918. John Strong, father of B. E. Strong, president of the company, made the first veneer by machinery driven by horsepower, the son, B. E. Strong, driving the horse which furnished the power.

George T. Armstrong, a lawyer of Jamestown at one time, associated with Benjamin S. Dean and Frank W. Mott in practice, died March 7, 1917. He was a leader of the Democratic party in the city, and for six years a civil service commissioner. Mrs. Hannah G. Leslie ("Grandma"), probably the oldest resident of Chautauqua county, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Elliot A. Fenton, in Jamestown, April 8, 1918, aged 100 years, three months, eight days.

The "Jamestown Journal," under date of March 7, 1918, announced editorially that not only had Chautauqua county gone "over the top" in the matter of the Third Liberty Loan, but every city and town in the county had done its share, reached its allotment, and gone beyond it.

Marion N. Fisher, son of Judge Jerome B. Fisher, was appointed assistant district attorney for Chautauqua county by District Attorney William S. Stearns, *vice* Warner S. Rexford, resigned.

On May 12, Governor Whitman signed the bill establishing a county children's court for Chautauqua county.

The will was drafted by the State Probation Commission, and embodied several new features. The new court was created as a separate part of the county court to be presided over by the county judge or special county judge.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held May 15, 1918. The regular annual meeting of the board elected in November, 1917, was not until the following November, and the term of A. Morelle Cheney, chairman of the 1917-18 board having expired the preceding January 1st. Dr. L. P. McCray, of Clymer, was elected temporary chairman to serve until the annual meeting. Every member of the board responded to his name except

Frank O. Olson, who had been away from the county for a year, but still held the office of supervisor from Jamestown.

Emmet C. Nixon, granite and marble dealer of Westfield, was killed, and Dr. Stephen A. Brown shot through the jaw, on May 21, 1918, at Westfield, by Joseph J. Johnson. Gerald G. Gibbs, a lawyer of Westfield, who disarmed Johnson, would have lost his life had Johnson's revolver not missed fire as Gibbs was advancing upon him.

Alfred P. Hall died at Long Beach, California, July 15, 1917. He was identified with manufacturing in Jamestown from boyhood, and with the development of three of the important industries of the city—The Jamestown Worsted Mills, the Art Metal Construction Company, and the Gurney Ball Bearing Company. He served his city in public position, and was deeply interested in church work.

James T. Fowler, aged eighty, died in Jamestown, October 21, 1918, having been a resident of that city for over half a century. He was a prominent member of the Chautauqua bar, a lover of books, and extremely fond of children. Jarvis K. Wilson, aged eighty-two, died at his home in Gerry, October 23, 1918. He was a lifelong resident of Gerry, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Gerry Home and Orphanage.

Chautauqua maintained her prestige among solid Republican counties by the usual pluralities for the county ticket. Judge Arthur B. Ottaway was reelected county judge, and Harley N. Crosby, surrogate, without opposition, each of them receiving over 18,000 votes. James S. McCallum was elected sheriff by a vote of 15,058, and Miss Ellen P. Yates, county clerk, by practically 12,000 votes over her nearest opponent.

Daniel A. Reed, of Dunkirk, was elected to Congress from the Thirteenth District; J. Samuel Fowler, State Senator from the Fifty-first District; Hermes L. Ames and Joseph A. McGinnies were reelected to the Assembly from the First and Second Chautauqua districts; and David Lincoln was elected coroner to succeed Dr. B. F. Illston. For Governor, the county went 17,659 for Whitman, 5,864 for Alfred A. Smith, the Democratic candidate, who was elected.

The Board of Supervisors met in annual session in Mayville, November 11, 1918, there being eleven new members to answer roll call. Dr. L. P. McCray was elected chairman; Joseph A. McGinnies, clerk; William L. Nuttall, chairman *pro tem*. Louis McKinstry was

elected assistant clerk; Joseph A. Clary, journal clerk; Edmund Dearing, page. During the first session of the board, F. J. McCarthy, of Hanover, was stricken and quickly passed away.

With other newly-elected county officials, Miss Ellen P. Yates entered upon the duties of clerk of Chautauqua county, January 1, 1919, one of the first women in the State to assume the responsibilities of an important county office.

Louis McKinstry, for many years owner and editor of the "Fredonia Censor," died at his home in Fredonia, March 5, 1919. Although not continuous, he gave fifty years of service to the county in clerical positions, and year after year was unanimously elected assistant clerk of the Board of Supervisors. He attended the session of the board late in December, 1918, but owing to infirmities could not climb the stairs to the board room. He did attend the annual banquet of the board, and made a characteristic address which he regarded as his farewell. He went to eternal rest and reward with the love and respect of the people of Chautauqua county.

On April 1, 1919, more than one hundred veteran members of Company E and other units of the 108th Regiment, 27th Division, United States Army, returned from overseas, arrived in Jamestown and were warmly received.

The death of Miss Minnie E. Fletcher, which occurred during the week of April 7, 1919, removed the last of a family prominent in Chautauqua county journalism for sixty years, Miss Fletcher being the last to retire from newspaper work. Her father, Adolphus Fletcher, established the Jamestown "Journal" in 1826, and until 1892, when the Chautauqua "Democrat" ceased to exist, Miss Fletcher, better known as "Minnie" Fletcher, was city editor of that paper. She then became a teacher in the Jamestown public schools, age and failing health compelling her resignation in 1916. "None knew her but to love her, none named her but to praise."

Judge Jerome B. Fisher, for ten years judge of Chautauqua county and for fourteen years reporter of New York State Supreme Court, died June 18, 1919. He was eminent in the law, prominent in the fraternal orders and in the politics of the county and a most graceful eloquent public speaker.

William N. Gokey, who for forty years had been identified with Jamestown's business interests, died in Jamestown, October 6, 1919.

Ernest F. Rowley, at one time an extensive manufacturer of butter and cheese, with a chain of factories in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, died in Kennedy, Chautauqua county, October 13, 1919. He served as supervisor from Ellington in 1889 and 1890, and was a factor in county affairs for a score of years.

The usual Republican majorities prevailed at the November election in 1919. William S. Stearns was reelected district attorney; Frank S. Wheeler, special county judge; Robert R. Cooper, special surrogate; Edward B. Osgood, coroner; Hermes L. Ames, Assemblyman from the First Chautauqua District; Joseph A. McGinnies, Assemblyman from the Second District. Five supervisors were elected from Dunkirk instead of two, six from Jamestown instead of three, and two from Harmony, owing to a change in the law and to a division of the town of Harmony, the new town being known as North Harmony.

The annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors elected in 1918 was called to order November 10, 1919, the roll-call disclosing every member present. Supervisor Pettit spoke feelingly of the departed Louis McKinstrey, who for thirty-two years had been assistant clerk of the board, and asked the members to rise in respect to his memory. Dr. L. P. McCray was reelected chairman, W. L. Nuttall, chairman *pro tem.*, and J. A. McGinnies, clerk. Gerald E. Frey was elected assistant clerk; James A. Clary, journal clerk; Edmund Dearing, page.

On Tuesday, November 11, 1919, a great crowd witnessed an Armistice Day parade of service men of Chautauqua county, who were escorted through the streets with great pomp and pageantry. The first division of the parade, led by Colonel William F. Endress, was entirely military, Major Charles A. Sandburg in command of Company E, 74th Regiment, New York National Guard; Major A. Bartholdi Peterson in command of service men; and staff of Ira Lou Spring Post, American Legion; service men of Jamestown, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Westfield, Silver Creek, Ripley, Brocton, Mayville, Sherman, Bemus Point, Falconer, Kennedy, Ellington, Frewsburg, and other places; and allied service men, under the lead of Captain George W. Cottis. Next came the service flags, overseas' workers, Red Cross workers under the direction of Mrs. Harry P. Sheldon; Spanish War veterans and veterans of foreign wars; Jamestown Battalion, State Cadets. The second division was historical; the third, industrial; the fourth, automobile.

The entire city caught the spirit of enthusiasm and the national colors were seen everywhere. On Third street was an imposing arch of flags and banners which was illuminated at night by powerful electric lights. Thousands of visitors were in the city, and enthusiasm pervaded the crowds which lined the route over which the parade passed. About two thousand service men of the county marched in the procession, all parts being well represented. The outstanding feature of the parade, aside from its length and the excellence of the floats, was the enthusiasm with which the service men were received all along the line.

George E. McLaury, a former supervisor of the town of Sheridan, 1897-1905, died November 12, 1919, aged eighty-one. Henry M. Keith, supervisor of the town of Sherman, recently elected for a seventh term, died November 17, 1919. The vacancy caused by his death was temporarily filled by the appointment of I. O. Otaway, president of the State Bank of Sherman.

At the annual meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, week of November 16, Sherman J. Lowell, of Fredonia, was elected master of the National Grange.

During the night of Friday, November 21, 1919, Obed Edson, "the grand old man" of Chautauqua county, died at the home of his son, Walter N. Edson, in Falconer, aged eighty-seven years, nine months, four days. A detailed account of his wonderful life and work is given elsewhere in this work, but his spirit lives in every page of this history, one in which he took the deepest interest, and to whose early encouragement and loyal support it is largely due. Several chapters are entirely from his pen, and had not death intervened he would have carried out plans he had made for other chapters. Well trained in the law, an able advocate, an honest man—he stood high among his professional brethren of the Chautauqua bar, and held the confidence of his clientele and of opposing counsel. He was the best informed man of his day concerning early Chautauqua county history and of the region long before the white man came. His historical research, early recollections and wonderful memory, made him a veritable encyclopedia of local information, and he took perhaps greater interest in historical research than he did in his profession. Living a life of activity and good works, quietly pursuing the path that lay before him, shirking no responsibility, nor seeking honors which did not belong to him, he lived and



ARKWRIGHT FALLS



ASA BURNHAM'S CHEESE FACTORY AT ARKWRIGHT—FIRST IN THE COUNTY

labored long beyond man's allotted years and carried with him to the grave the love and respect of every Chautauquan who knew him or of his work.

The population of Chautauqua county, its towns, villages and cities, has just been announced by the Federal Census Bureau, September 1, 1920. The figures for the census of 1920, as compared with those of 1910 and 1900 follow:

Incorporated place	1920	1910	1900
Chautauqua county	115,348	105,126	88,314
Arkwright town	757	843	918
Busti town, including Lakewood village	1,995	2,136	2,192
Carroll town	1,761	1,564	1,684
Charlotte town, including part of Sinclairville village	1,173	1,258	1,406
Chautauqua town, including Mayville village	3,533	3,515	3,590
Cherry Creek town, including Cherry Creek village	1,204	1,380	1,745
Clymer town	1,205	1,164	1,229
Dunkirk city	19,336	17,221	11,616
Dunkirk town	512	429	454
Ellery town, including Bemus Point village	1,496	1,695	1,628
Ellicott town, including Celoron and Falconer villages	5,463	4,371	3,118
Ellington town	1,061	1,235	1,330
French Creek town	866	882	1,014
Gerry town, including part of Sinclairville village	993	1,155	1,198
Hanover town, including Forestville and Silver Creek villages and part of Cattaraugus Indian Reservation	6,016	5,670	4,778
Harmony town, including Panama village	1,443	2,847	2,988
Jamestown city	38,917	31,297	22,892
Kiantone town	623	520	491
Mina town	903	1,033	1,038
North Harmony town*	1,235		
Poland town	1,308	1,447	1,613

*Included in Harmony until 1920.

Pomfret town, including Fredonia village	7,973	7,309	6,313
Portland town, including Brocton village	3,140	3,058	2,690
Ripley town	2,116	2,239	2,256
Sheridan town	1,887	1,888	1,633
Sherman town, including Sherman village	1,467	1,568	1,560
Stockton town	1,674	1,781	1,852
Villenova town	961	1,140	1,208
Westfield town, including Westfield village	4,390	4,481	3,882

Incorporated places:	1920	1910	1900
Bemus Point village	227		
Brocton village	1,383	1,181	900
Celoron village	757	619	506
Cherry Creek village	527	606	701
Dunkirk city	19,336	17,221	11,616
Falconer village	2,742	2,141	1,136
Forestville village	620	721	623
Fredonia village*	6,051	5,285	4,127
Jamestown city**	38,917	31,297	22,892
Lakewood village	714	564	574
Mayville village	1,442	1,122	943
Panama village	208	337	359
Sherman village	847	836	760
Silver Creek village	3,260	2,512	1,944
Sinclairville village	514	542	577
Westfield village	3,413	2,985	2,430

Dunkirk and Jamestown cities by Wards:	1920	1915
Dunkirk city	19,336	
Ward 1	6,047	
Ward 2	4,005	
Ward 3	4,178	
Ward 4	5,106	
Jamestown city	38,917	37,780
Ward 1	4,825	4,662
Ward 2	5,666	4,536
Ward 3	5,633	5,446
Ward 4	6,909	8,034
Ward 5	8,604	7,942
Ward 6	7,340	7,160

*No wards.

**Previously announced as 38,898.

CHAPTER XVI.

Towns: Arkwright—Busti—Carroll—Charlotte—Chautauqua—Cherry Creek—Clymer.

Arkwright—The town of Arkwright, in the northern part of the county, surrounded north, east, south and west by Sheridan, Villenova, Charlotte and Pomfret, was formed from Pomfret and Villenova, April 13, 1829. The highest points in the town range from eleven hundred to twelve hundred feet above Lake Erie. Sheridan separates Arkwright from Lake Erie and Villenova from Cattaraugus county. While the original forests have all been felled and given way to the fields, and the soil is well adapted to the raising of crops, agriculture is not the leading industry of the town, the hilly

nature of the town making it more profitable for grazing. The chief source of wealth is the dairy product, which compares favorably with the other towns of Chautauqua county.

Arkwright has the distinction of having absolutely no aliens among its inhabitants, the entire population in 1915—843—being all citizens, according to the New York State census.

There are many points of comparison in which the town is surpassed by its neighbors, yet there is no scenery in the county so picturesque and beautiful as that at and near Arkwright Falls. There banks of shale rise pre-

capitately from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, their tops covered with shrubbery and delicious wintergreen to tempt the skill of the visitor in climbing. The student of geology, go where he may, will find much to interest him, as nature's work is plainly demonstrated.

Original Purchases:

1807—November, Zattu Cushing, 63 (articled to Uriah L. Johnson).

1809—June, Benj. Sprague, 56; August, Aug. Burnham, 60; Ed. McGregor, 62; September, Oliver Taylor, 55; October, Aaron Wilcox, 56; November, Nathan Eaton, 64; Benj. Perry, 64.

1810—January, Horace Clough, 42; May, Aug. Burnham, 56.

1812—March, Robt. Cowden, 54.

1814—October, Moses Tucker, 62; November, Daniel Harris, 53.

1815—October, Robt. W. Seaver, 37.

1816—February, Abiram Orton, 55; December, Thaddeus Barnard, 16.

1817—March, Robt. Cowden, 53; April, Jabez Harrington, 39.

1818—March, Silas Matteson, 8.

1821—July, Isaiah Martin, 3; October, Bela Kingsley, 13; Hiram Kingsley, 13.

1822—March, Simeon Smith, Jr., 39; Caleb Weaver, Jr., 39; April, David Weaver, 31; John Weaver, 32; Bethnel Harvey, 12; October, Ashbel Scott, 10; November, Asahel Burnham, 26, 27; Moses and Aaron Luce, 18.

1823—July, Sylvester Gould, 42; August, Stephen Chase, 2; November, Orestes Thatcher, 18.

1824—September, Simeon Clinton, 27; October, Benj. White, 28; Arna Wood, 51.

1825—September, Stephen Chase (2d), 9; October, Ellsworth Griswold, 25.

1826—January, Andrus M. Huyck, 16; July, Wm. F. Peebles, Jr., 33; October, Zephania Briggs, 42; Abijah Mason, 8.

1828—January, Benj. Perry, 47.

Among the early settlers were: Byron T. Orton, Benjamin Perry and Augustus Burnham, who settled in the northwestern part of the town in 1807; Aaron Wilcox, 1809; Nathan Eaton, 1810; Uriah Johnson and John Sprague, 1811; A. Z. Wilson and Robert Cowden, 1812. On May 11, 1811, the first white child, Horatio Nelson Johnson, was born in the town; the first death was that of Augustus Burnham, in 1813; the first marriage, Chauncey Andrews to Louisa Wilson, was solemnized in 1814. Isaiah Martin built the first frame house in 1814, and kept the first tavern. Lucy Dewey taught the first school in 1813. Benjamin Orton built the first saw mill in 1818. The first religious services were held in the house of Aaron Wilcox in 1810 by Rev. John Spencer, and in 1820 Elder Thomas Grennell organized the first Baptist church. William Wilcox was elected the first supervisor of the town in 1830.

One of the oldest and most influential citizens was Simeon Clinton, born in Ballston, Saratoga county, February 13, 1779. In early life he moved to Fly Creek, Otsego county, where he remained about fifteen years. In 1813 he journeyed to Buffalo and thence along the shores of Lake Erie until he nearly reached the present site of Dunkirk, then leaving the lake he arrived at the present township of Gerry, near Canadaway or Mill Creek, where he sold his horse and invested the proceeds in a farm. He then returned home, sold all of his possessions except some cooking utensils and furniture, loading these into his wagon together with his wife and three children, the youngest, one year old, and started with his ox-team for his newly purchased home. When he arrived at Buffalo he found it had been burned by the British, and only a single house standing. While passing from Buffalo to Dunkirk he and his family had a narrow escape from being thrown from a rocky cliff into the lake. After many hardships they arrived at their Gerry home. He remained here only a short time, for the creek overflowed and came near carrying away his dwelling. Selling his place, he purchased a new farm at the center of the present site of Arkwright, 1813, on which he resided to the time of his death, April 29, 1858. Mr. Clinton, an honest and educated man, took great interest in public affairs and was instrumental in forming the township of Arkwright. He was the first postmaster, and held his office for twenty years. The first town meeting was held at his house, May 2, 1830. At different times he held the office of justice of the peace, superintendent of schools, town clerk and commissioner of deeds. He made the first survey of the plot of Dunkirk. He also surveyed the present site of Sinclairville, and with the help of Mr. Peacock laid out the Chautauqua road. He understood weaving plain cloth and flowered and figured flannel. A short time before his death he was talking to a neighbor, when a fly lit on his hand, which he killed with the other. "There," said he, "when I pass from time to eternity, I wish to go just as quick as that." It seems that his request was granted, for while he was standing in his barn door he was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Arkwright was the first town in the State to establish extensively the coöperative system in the manufacture of cheese. Asahel Burnham was the first to institute that industry on a large scale. He was the grandson of the pioneer of that name, the first settler of Ark-

wright. He was born in Arkwright, about 1826. He had poor opportunities for education and no business experience; he had, however, energy and natural business ability. In early years he was a farmer. Prior to 1861, each farmer manufactured his own butter and cheese; that year Mr. Burnham built in Arkwright the first cheese factory in the county upon the coöperative plan, at Burnham's Hollow on Canadaway creek, and was called the Canadaway Cheese Factory. While still owner of this factory, in 1865 he built the second of the kind in the county at Sinclairville, which it is believed was at that time the largest in the State. That year in this factory he manufactured into cheese 4,349,364 pounds of milk from 1,450 cows, belonging to 120 patrons and made 7,200 cheese, each weighing 60 pounds, a portion of the time 60 cheese a day. He also built and owned factories in adjacent towns. He was called the "Cheese King," because he bought and handled a large portion of the cheese made in Western New York.

The coöperative system in the manufacture of cheese thus established by Burnham grew into a great industry. In Arkwright in its three cheese factories were made 263,403 pounds of full-cream cheese in 1902. In the county the same year in thirty-five cheese factories 3,307,938 pounds were made. Of the fifty-four butter and cheese counties in the State, Chautauqua county ranked eleventh. In 1902 in its thirty-four butter factories 3,243,940 pounds of butter were made, and the county stood fourth in rank in the State in quantity. The four counties that exceeded it were each much greater in extent, and Chautauqua ranked above them according to its territory in the quantity of butter made.

Mr. Burnham was noted all over the United States as the owner of a famous stable of thoroughbreds, his most noted racer being "Brambletaletta." He had for an emblem a pineapple cheese, which he emblazoned on his jockey's colors.

Supervisors—1830-36, Wm. Wilcox; 1837-40, Levi Baldwin; 1841, Lewis E. Danforth; 1842, Levi Baldwin; 1843, Lewis E. Danforth; 1844-52, Wm. Wilcox; 1853-4, Levi Baldwin; 1855-6, Chauncey Abbey; 1857, Levi Baldwin; 1858-9, Chauncey Abbey; 1860-1, John C. Griswold; 1862-5, Chauncey Abbey; 1866, John C. Griswold; 1867, Delos J. Rider; 1868, John C. Griswold; 1869, Oscar H. Houck; 1870, Levi C. Baldwin; 1871-2, Leander S. Phelps; 1873-5, Geo. W. Briggs; 1876, John C. Griswold; 1877-8, Edson I. Wilcox; 1879-80, Ezra Scott;

1881-2, Richmond Putnam; 1883, Eaton Burnham; 1884, John C. Griswold; 1885, Ezra Scott; 1886-7, Cassius M. Griswold; 1888, Richmond Putnam; 1889-91, Chas. E. Cole; 1892-5, Marvin Cardot; 1896-9, Frank W. Horton; 1900-1, Marvin Cardot; 1902-5, Marvin Horton; 1906-9, Edes A. Tarbox; 1910-13, Chas. C. Cole; 1914-17, Rawson A. Matthewson; 1918-19, John A. Griswold; 1920, Edgar M. Towns.

There are 22,083 acres included within Arkwright limits, of which the equalized assessed value in 1918 was \$354,414; full value, \$451,731. The villages of the town are Arkwright and Griswold. The schools are excellent, and several religious denominations are represented by congregations and church edifices. Arkwright's farmers and public men have always been of a high class and influential in county affairs.

Busti—Extending from Chautauqua Lake south to the Pennsylvania line and from the town of Kiantone on the east to the town of Harmony on the west, Busti contains an area of 29,152 acres, or about forty-five and one-half square miles.

The town was organized from Ellicott and Harmony, April 16, 1823, and named for Paul Busti, general agent of the Holland Land Company.

Original Purchases:

1810—April, Saml. Griffith, 4; May, Theo. Bemus, 12; December, Jonas Lamphear, 48.

1811—March, Wm. Matteson, Jr., 40 (Ellicott); May, Jedediah Chapin, 4; Palmer Phillips, 11; October, Nath. Fenner, 15.

1812—February, Jos. Phillips, 11; March, Anthony Fenner, 6; Thos. Fenner, Jr., 15; April, Theron Plumb, 7; August, Barnabas Wellman, Jr., 38; Reuben Landon, 7.

1814—May, Arba Blodgett, 25; Elisha Devereaux, 1; July, Asa Smith, 2; October, Wm. Bullock, 17.

1815—April, Peter Frank, 5, 6; June, Josiah Thompson, 28; Cyrenus Blodgett, 33; Ford Wellman, 47; November, Josiah Palmeter, 15.

1816—April, Harris Terry, 63; October, Harris Terry, 47.

1817—September, Nicholas Sherman, 16; Lyman Crane, 8.

1818—September, Wm. Gifford; October, Samuel Hart, 8.

1822—September, Ransom Curtis, 39; November, Peleg Trask, 17; Jared Farnam, Jr., 34.

1823—June, Jos. Taylor, 39; October, Ethan Allen, 45; Silas C. Carpenter, Isaac Foster, 54.

1824—February, John Badgley, 43; March, Ford Wellman, 54 (Harmony); July, Elijah B. Burt, 37; October, Barnabas Wellman, 31; November, John Kent, 30; December, Saml. Darling, 35.

1825—January, John Buck, Jr., 20; February, Xavier Abbott, 10; March, Jarius Buck, 19; June, David Hatch, 7; August, Wm. Nichols, 38; Geo. Martin, 13.

1826—November, Benj. A. Slayton, 43.

1827—September, Alex. Young, 24.

A tannery was built by John Frank in 1812. The first vats were made of logs. It was burned, and rebuilt, and continued until about 1865. No other tannery, it is believed, was ever in this town. The last factory established by Mr. Frank, was destroyed by fire and not rebuilt. A trip hammer built by Giles Chipman and Lyman Fargo continued for several years. Uriah Hawks later built a chair and spinning wheel factory, which was discontinued on account of the difficulty of maintaining dams on the streams.

The first blacksmith shop is said to have been Patrick Camel's, at the tannery. Next, Chipman and Fargo commenced business near Camel's, and removed sixty rods south and added the manufacture of edged tools with a trip hammer. The first store was kept by Van Velzer, about 1830. Stephen J. Brown was probably the first physician. He came about 1837, and practiced about twenty years. Before his death, Dr. Bennett came and practiced a few years.

The first saw mill at Busti Corners was built by Heman Bush. A clock factory was built in 1830, by Samuel Chappel and James Sartwell, and continued several years. After its discontinuance, a grist mill was built on the same site by Heman Bush and another afterwards by Francis Soule.

Busti's lake front is now almost a continuous village of summer resorts from one end to the other, beginning with Lakewood, with its large hotels, parks, drives, promenades, golf links, and many attractive homes. Lakewood is connected with Jamestown by a modern electric railway, and has an excellent steamboat service. Above Lakewood are Clifford, Lowe and Sherman parks, which are each year presenting added attractions for summer visitors. Below Lakewood's Shady Side, a most beautiful spot, and still farther east at Clement Park and Squier's Park, are many costly summer homes. In the western part of the town is the village of Boomertown, on the Erie railroad; and in the southern central part is the village of Busti, a quiet rural community made up largely of descendants of the early families of the town; Stoddard, Broadhead, Gallup, Hazeltine, Jones, Martin, Curtis, Northrop, Matteson, Frank, Andrews and Babcock are all familiar names in Busti's past and present.

Busti is without railroad connection, but is a thriving and prosperous village, with three churches, a union school, grist and saw mills, and modern stores.

According to the State census of 1915 the town of Busti had a population of 2,279 citi-

zens and 52 aliens. The assessed value of real estate in the town in 1918 was \$1,894,651; full value, \$2,460,585. The town is strictly a farming, grazing and residence district, there being no factories of importance.

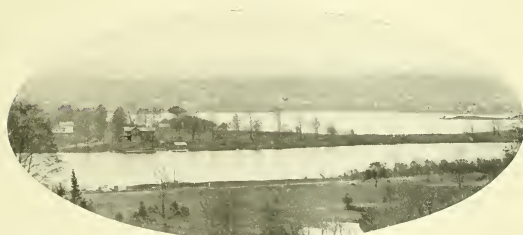
Palmer Phillips came to Busti in 1811. He became well known as a maker of the best grain cradles and hand rakes. Rev. John Broadhead, another well-known pioneer, was a Methodist minister, and in 1835 came to Busti from Green county, New York, the first Broadhead to settle in Chautauqua county. The Blodgett family left a deep impress upon the history of Busti. The founder, Arba Blodgett, a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in the town near the State line in the southwestern part soon after his military service ended. In that day town meetings were held in private houses and the owner of the house was expected to and did furnish liquor for the voters. This rule was first broken in Busti by Arba Blodgett, who in the face of ridicule and criticism refused to furnish the customary bottle of whiskey. He was a strong Abolitionist, and tradition says his home was a station on the Underground Railroad. Loren Blodgett, son of Arba, "was known throughout the United States as a statistician, economist and journalist; and his works connected with the Smithsonian Institution and Treasury Department won for him a reputation as one of the world's greatest statistical compilers." He was in charge of the Department of Physical Research at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, and assisted in supervising the survey for the Union Pacific railroad. He was later placed in charge of the financial and statistical reports of the United States Treasury Department; was general appraiser of customs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; chief of the customs division of the United States Treasury Department, and appraiser of customs, New York City. He died in Busti in 1837, meeting an accidental death.

Near the Blodgetts lived the family of William Storum, colored, whose daughter married Lewis Clark, a fugitive slave from whose life Harriet Beecher Stowe drew the character of George Harris for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." A granddaughter of William Storum married a son of Frederick Douglass. This Storum home was the scene of a cruel incident in 1851, when a runaway slave from the South was taken from there and returned to his old masters.

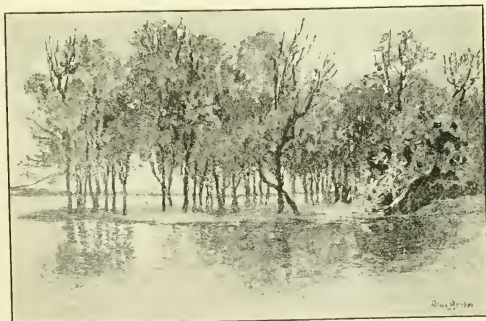
The Gallup family came in 1828 from Otsego county, bringing their effects drawn by an ox-team. The Gallup farm, on the mail route between Busti and Sugargrove, which long held



VIEW OF LAKEWOOD



CASSADAGA LAKE



LONG POINT

the reputation of being tilled and most productive in the town, was converted into a poultry farm, and under its owner, Miss Flora Gallup, a former high school teacher of Jamestown, gained enviable reputation.

The first hotel in Busti was built by Heman Bush, and the first town meeting was held in "the long room" of this hotel, March 2, 1824. Daniel Sherman, father of Daniel Sherman, of Forestville, was the first supervisor.

Rev. Ira Stoddard came to Busti in 1825, and was pastor of the Baptist church many years. His descendants ranked among the influential and respected citizens of the town. Oren Stoddard (a relative), a well-known citizen from 1840 until his death, was a man of considerable inventive genius. He erected a steam saw mill and a basket factory and much of the machinery was his own invention. In 1878 he built a large brick house, the second brick house in the town.

George Stoneman, of Chenango county, was a neighbor of Daniel Sherman, the first supervisor. He was somewhat eccentric. He built a saw mill west of the residence of the late Abram Sherman, on a little bank within a few rods of the lake shore, with no visible water power. The question was often asked, where is the water to come from to run the thing when he gets it built? An old farmer asked Mr. Stoneman where he was going to get water, to which he replied, "You see, don't you, that I have built close to the lake, where is always plenty of water." "Yes, I see; but how are you going to get the water above the mill?" "Bring it in corn baskets," was the prompt reply. But soon a force of men and teams was constructing a race and for many years the "corn basket, or dry saw mill" was operated with more or less profit to the owner and as a great convenience to farmers and lumbermen.

Later, when there were no steamers on Chautauqua Lake, Mr. Stoneman constructed a horse-boat, built upon two huge dug-out canoes. These canoes were placed several feet apart and decked over from one to the other, catamaran style. An immense horizontal wheel extended across the deck, upon which the horses traveled. The under surface of this wheel was geared to the shaft of a paddle wheel in the center of the boat—the motive power, a horse on each side of the boat. Upon assuming command of this quaint craft, his friends dubbed him Commodore Stoneman. The commodore's boat could make the round trip in from three to four days, and in those easy-going times this means of transportation was quite liberally patronized. George Stone-

man was father of Gen. George Stoneman, of the United States army, who was elected Governor of California after the close of the war. John Stoneman, another son, became a lawyer, went West, and became a State Senator. One of the four daughters, Kate Stoneman, of Albany Normal School, was the first woman lawyer in the State of New York.

Uriah Bentley settled in what is now the town of Busti in 1810. He was a brave and sturdy pioneer, a practical cooper and blacksmith. He built in 1837 a large brick house, the first of its kind in Southern Chautauqua county. This house was the later summer residence of Fred A. Bentley, then president of the Bank of Jamestown.

Daniel Sherman, the first supervisor, and his two brothers, Isaac and Nicholas, were among the early settlers. They took up large tracts of land, and were men of thrift and influence. The Wellmans settled in the southwestern part of the town, and in 1812 Mr. Wellman was called to the defense of Buffalo. The Garfields settled in the southeastern part of the town, and for many years were famous as farmers and county fair exhibitors.

Elias H. Jenner was a well-known school teacher, and for more than twenty years was clerk of the board of county supervisors.

Gideon Gifford came from Cambridge, Washington county, in the spring of 1828, moving his family and household goods with a young span of horses and a covered wagon. He purchased over three hundred acres of land bordering on Chautauqua Lake, the southern portion of which he selected for the site of his future home, known as the Gifford homestead and later owned and occupied by one of the sons, Walter C. Gifford. The first house was a post and beam house, shingled outside with pine shaved shingles, some ten to twelve inches in width. The nails were cut by hand, even the shingle nails. The door trimmings and nails were brought with the family from Washington county. In the early years he traveled on foot over a large section of the county in the employ of Mr. Peacock, agent of the Holland Land Company. For a long period and until his eyesight failed, he spent much time in surveying, especially in laying out roads and establishing disputed boundaries. The original farm is nearly all owned by his descendants.

The Baptist church of Busti was organized August 30, 1819, by a council consisting of Elders Ebenezer Smith, Paul Davis and Jonathan Wilson. Members uniting at that time were: Daniel Startwell, Enoch Alden, Ebenezer

Davis, Benjamin Covell, and, it is believed, Henry L., John L. and John Frank, Jr., and Elijah Devereux were also first members. A few days later William Frank and Anna Sheppard were admitted. The first church edifice was erected in 1836, the present one in 1853. Rev. Paul Jones was the first pastor. The Methodist Episcopal church of Busti Corners was organized in 1819, by Rev. Alvin Burgess, with sixty members, and a church edifice was erected the same year.

The value of real estate in the town of Busti in 1918 was \$2,460,585; equalized assessed value, \$1,930,504.

Daniel Sherman, the first supervisor of the town, served in 1824-28, 1833; Emri Davis, Sr., 1829-32-34-35-40-47-61-62; Pardon Hazeltine, 1836-39; Henry C. Sherman, 1841-45; Stephen J. Brown, 1843; Lorenzo Matthews, 1843-48-50-53; Theron Palmeter, 1851-52-54; John B. Babcock, 1855; Emri Davis, Jr., 1856-58; John A. Hall, 1859-60-71; William B. Martin, 1866-67; Harmon G. Mitchell, 1869-70; Alonzo C. Pickard, 1873-75; Jerome Babcock, 1876-78-88-89; Barber Babcock, 1879-80; Jacob B. Foster, 1881-82; Fred A. Bentley, 1883-85; Warren Frank, 1867-68; William Northrop, 1890-97; Dr. A. J. Bennett, 1898-1901; Fred A. Bentley, 1902-03; Ellsworth J. Dougherty, 1904-07; J. William Sandbury, 1908-10; John I. Veness, 1911; Jesse A. Foster, 1912-13; Fred A. Simmons, 1914-17; Axel Levin, 1918-20.

Carroll—The town of Carroll, in the extreme southeastern part of the county, was erected in 1825 from the town of Ellicott, and named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the immortal Signer, who in affixing his name to the Declaration of Independence added his residence, that there might be no doubt of his identity if misfortune overtaken the cause for which he was risking his life and fortune.

The town, broken and hilly in the northeast and east parts and rolling in the south and southwest, originally included the present town of Kiantone, which was set off from Carroll in 1853. Conewango creek forms the greater part of the boundary line between the two towns, entering Carroll from the north and continuing to the Pennsylvania line. The town contains 20,658 acres, the highest summits, being 1,400 feet above tidewater. Frewsburg, on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, is a thriving village with important industrial establishments—The Carroll Furniture Company, the Frewsburg Canning Company, and the Merrell-Soule Company, dairy products. There are in Frewsburg four small factories.

Other villages of the town are Fentonville in the south, Dodge in the east, and Ivory in the north. The population of Carroll, according to the State census of that year, was 1,714, of whom seven only were aliens.

Original Purchases:

- 1808—July, Joel Tyler, 51; Geo. Sloan, 59 (now Kiantone).
- 1809—March, Samuel Anderson, 57 (now Kiantone); June, Charles Boyles, 42; Isaac Walton, 41.
- 1810—March, Geo. W. Fenton, 52.
- 1811—October, Matt. Turner, 53; November, Ebenezer Cheney, 54; Matt. Turner, 54.
- 1812—January, John Frew, 61.
- 1813—September, Robt. Russell, 57 (lot now in Kiantone); December, Amasa Littlefield, 36.
- 1814—March, Ebenezer Cheney, 36; May, Ebenezer Cheney, 46, 47, 54, 55; Ebenezer Davis, 37; Benj. Jones, 23, 28; Levi Jones, 24, 28; Elijah Braley, 43; Horatio Dix, 28; July, James Hall, 54; September, Aaron Forbes, 64; November, Robt. Russell, 57 (now in Kiantone).
- 1815—March, Josiah H. Wheeler, 46; Wheeler and Hall, 32, 40; Wm. Sears, 31.
- 1816—May, Jona. Covell, 43; Eli Eames, 38.
- 1817—May, Benj. Russell, 30.
- 1818—May, Aaron Forbes, 64; November, Levi Jones, 23.
- 1819—January, Josiah H. Wheeler, 39.
- 1820—June, John Frew, 62.
- 1821—November, John Myers (lot not given).
- 1822—September, Isaac Eames, 39.
- 1823—October, James Hall, 15.
- 1824—January, John and James Frew, 20; February, John Myers, 20; April, John Frew, 27; September, Daniel Wheeler, 27; October, Truman Comstock, 31.
- 1826—May, Hiram Covey, 14; James Covey, 14; Jonah R. Covey, 14; June, Taylor Aldrich, 28.
- 1827—June, Wm. Haines, 26; John F. Bragg, 48; October, Robt. Russell, 49.

The first settlers were John Frew on lot 61, and Thomas Russell on west half of lot 53 at the mouth of Frew Run. In the spring of 1809 John Frew paid \$2.25 an acre, built a log cabin, and put in crops in 1810. A few months later, George W. Fenton sold his farm on Chadakoin river and located on lot 52, south of and adjoining the lands of Frew and Russell. Frew and Russell built a saw mill in 1810, and commenced sawing the next spring. They ran the sawed boards to Pittsburgh. James Frew was connected with them in building the mill, and purchased Russell's interest in 1814. In 1817, with their father, Hugh Frew, they built an "overshot" gristmill, using the gearing and stones of their father's old mill in Pennsylvania. George W. Fenton developed a large farm, and opened the first store in Frewsburg. John Tyler was on lot 51 by June, 1808; his son Hamilton, born 1810, was the first white child born in the present town. Isaac Walton was on lot 41 and Charles Boyles on lot 42 in the summer of 1809.

The first marriage of the town was William Boyles to Jerusha Walton in 1811. Young says that Benjamin Covell, born in Harwich, Mass., in 1761, was at the taking of Burgoyne, at Sullivan's defeat, and the battle of Monmouth. He married Sybil Durkee, and removed in 1810 to Carroll, where he died, November 27, 1822. At that time all of his sons and daughters, his brother Seth and nephew Simeon, were living near him, and the settlement was called "Covelltown." They "were active in getting the first bridge built across the Conewango at Covelltown." Benjamin Covell took up in December, 1810, lot 2, town 1, range 11, in Kiantone. They went in canoes to Warren to trade and to Work's mill with "grists." Lumbering commenced early, and a transient population came to work in the woods, in the mills and in rafting, sometimes bringing a family. John Myers opened a tavern in 1814 on the Conewango about a mile from Frewsburg, and the same year William Sears established one on lot 11 (Kiantone). In 1816 John Owen began a tavern at Fentonville, also a ferry. In the rafting season these taverns were centers of great mirth and enjoyment; the raftsmen more than filled the houses and would quarrel for the privilege of lying on the bar-room floor in order to hear Owen tell his stories.

Perhaps no other township in the county has had so many saw mills at the same time as Carroll. John Frew assisted Edward Work to build his saw mill at Work's Mills in 1808, and the first lumber cut by Frew was plank for eight flatboats which he built and took to Mayville for salt which he ran to Pittsburgh. "The same John Frew brought on his back from Dunkirk a bushel-and-a-half bag of salt for the settlers, who were in perishing need of it. It was also John Frew who in 1813 killed the last deer killed at the great deer lick in the four corners of Main and Third streets of Jamestown." He was supervisor, 1816-22, and was selected for higher offices, but would not except. He had sound judgment, strict integrity, and was the active man of the community. He died in 1865, aged 76. His brother James was a quiet, unostentatious man of great worth, a good marksman, hunter and mechanic. In 1812 he served on Harrison's Indian campaign. He married Rebecca, daughter of Josiah H. Wheeler, and was accidentally killed August 24, 1834, at the age of forty-three, at a "raising." His sons were: John H., Miles, Josiah, Jefferson; and David, who lived to a good old age and had the respect of all. John and James Frew were sons of Hugh and

Mary (Russell) Frew, of County Down, Ireland. Hugh was a miller and came to Frewsburg in 1817 to operate the new gristmill. He died in 1831, aged 73.

George W. Fenton, son of Roswell Fenton, was born in Hanover, N. H., December 20, 1783. In 1804 he went to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Louisville. Returning to Pittsburgh, Mr. Fenton made canoe trips for several years with goods and provisions up the Allegheny river and to French creek. In the winter of 1805-06 he taught the first school at Warren, became acquainted with John Owen and family, and married Elsie Owen. The next spring they settled near Levant, one of the first three families of Ellicott. Joseph Ellicott, who came in 1807 to survey the township into lots, engaged Mr. Fenton to help him survey Carroll. While earning good wages he gained thorough knowledge of the town. Selling his Levant home to John Arthur, he purchased 627 acres, made a permanent residence in 1809, and died March 3, 1860. His children were: Roswell O., born September 6, 1807, the first white child born in Chautauqua south of the ridge; George W., William H. H., John F., Reuben E., Governor of New York and United States Senator.

John Owen was a native of Windsor, Conn., and a soldier of the old French War and the Revolution. He came from the Susquehanna Valley to Warren in 1806, and, in 1808 located on lot 57, town 2, range 10, in Poland. In 1816 he sold his farm and located in Carroll on lot 41, where he resided twenty-seven years. He kept a tavern on the road that crossed the Conewango at the State line, also a ferry. Many a man has laughed at the old man's stories and jokes till his sides were sore. He claimed that in his early days he never found but one man that got the better of him in a fair "stand-up" fight. Owen served with the English in the attack on Quebec in the old French War, and was under Ethan Allen, May 10, 1775, at Ticonderoga. He died in Carroll, February 6, 1843, aged 107 years, ten months, eight days. Ira Owen came with his father John to the Conewango and settled east of him. He was with the Chautauqua militia at the battle of Buffalo, and was a brave soldier and excellent marksman. While in line, several of his company had been shot by some foe in their rear; presently the third man to his right was shot. Owen discovered an Indian lowering his rifle from the head of a flour barrel eighty yards distant. Drawing his rifle to his face, when the Indian's head appeared in view the dusky intruder fell back to trouble

them no more. On the retreat from Black Rock he killed a pursuing Indian. Seeing him fall, Owen ran to rescue his rifle, belt and powder horn, but the bullets whistled so close that he only succeeded in getting the rifle. Reuben Owen, second son of John, lived on the old homestead until his death; he married Hannah Clark. Alvin, youngest son of John, lived at Fentonville, married Miss Haley, had three children, and was drowned in the Conewango by the upsetting of his skiff.

John Myers and his thirteen children became closely connected with Carroll. Six of his sons, John, Jacob, Robert, Lyman, William and James, and two of his daughters, became permanent citizens. He enjoyed life, while having a shrewd eye to business, and transmitted his cheery temperament to his children. Hiram Dickinson, son of Gideon Dickinson, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in 1800, in Williamstown, Vermont. In 1818 he married Sally Pierce, of Hoosick, Rensselaer county. In February, 1819, they started for Chautauqua county, arriving here after traveling just one month with an ox-team over almost impassable roads, there being only a sled track most of the way. They came with a wagon as far as Nunda, where they found the snow so deep they were forced to load their goods on a sled. Their load of three thousand pounds consisted mostly of household goods and farming utensils, also a box containing two very fine pigs, of a superior kind, and at that time sought after far and near; they were known as the "Dickinson breed" for many years. When the family arrived at Jamestown, they stayed all night in one of the first hotels of the place—a shell of rough boards, with loose partitions and floors. From there they started for their new home. There were but few families for miles around, and no store nearer than the "Prendergast store" at Jamestown. On arriving at their destination, the place later owned and occupied by A. Hiller, in Carroll, they commenced housekeeping in the usual manner of those days.

"About 1825 James Cowan settled on Case Run. He was a noted hunter and while in search of game he penetrated the dense wilderness of South Valley, in Cattaraugus county." There was then a well-worn Indian trail leading from the Conewango along Case Run, through Covey Gap and down Bone Run to the Allegheny river near Onoville. On the north side of this trail, near the boundary line of Carroll and South Valley, a fence had been made by the Indians, woven of brush and small poles, which ran northerly for a mile and a half over

a high ridge to the north branch of Bone Run. It was sufficiently high to intercept the passage of deer and elk. This fence was to be seen as late as 1840.

Rev. Paul Davis, a Baptist, came from Vermont in 1816; his labors bore good fruit until his death ten years later. His son, Simeon C., locally prominent for years, came in 1814; he has many descendants. Consider Benson, a soldier of 1812, came from Vermont in 1816, and died in Falconer in 1855, aged 89, Hiram Thayer, from Massachusetts, came in 1816 and to Carroll in 1820. He bought part of lot 39, and lived here sixty years until his death; he was an esteemed citizen, acquired wealth, and left numerous descendants. In 1816 Joseph Waite, father of Hon. Davis H. Waite, at one time Governor of Colorado, came from Vermont and engaged in lumbering until 1821, when he removed to Jamestown. Josiah H. Wheeler, from Vermont, brought a large family and purchased the Matthew Turner saw mill on Frew Run, lot 53; his sons worked harmoniously with him and they acquired wealth. Otis Moore settled early on lot 45, and owned and operated the saw mill one mile east of Frewsburg. Luther Howard, a native of Wardsborough, Vermont, came about 1830 and settled on the farm he bought of Charles Wolcott, who had made a small clearing, and where his son Jediah lived after his father's death.

Case Run took its name from the first settler, James Case, who did not remain long. Moses Taft, from Vermont, was an early settler and part owner of a saw mill on Case Run. Dutee Harrington settled on lot 32, and was a mill owner for years. Orsino Comstock lived on lot 31; Richard Hiller on lot 30; Goodwin Staples on lot 8. John Townsend bought the Thayer mill, which he and his sons owned and operated many years. Christopher Eaton came about 1823 from Vermont, and lived a long life in Carroll. Edmund White was early on lot 27. Pliny Cass was a resident here from about 1820. Luther Forbush came from Newton, Mass., in 1829 and resided many years on lot 34; he had a large family. His brother-in-law, Jacob Adams, and Leonard Adams, came from Newton about 1847. Cyrus Adams, son of Jacob, died a soldier in the Civil War. In 1827 Rufus Green, from Vermont, came, settling first in Kiantone and in 1830 on lot 51; he was a justice for many years. H. N. Thornton came from Ripley in 1828, and subsequently lived in Kiantone and Carroll. Otis Alvord was an early settler at Fentonville. Dorastus Johnson, about 1845, settled on lot 45; Ira and Calvin, two of his six sons, lost

their lives in the Civil War. George W. Brown came in 1828; he was a farmer and mill owner. His sons, George W., Amos and Lewis, were Union soldiers in the Civil War. Adam Vandewark in 1834, Albert Fox in 1835, J. D. Bain in 1838, Reuben Niles in 1839, were other settlers.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William Sears, March 6, 1826, and these officers were elected: Supervisor, James Hall; town clerk, John Frew; assessors, James Parker, Levi Davis, James Frew; commissioners of highways, E. Kidder, George W. Fenton, Simcon C. Davis; overseers of poor, E. Kidder, George W. Jones; collector, Asa Moore; constables, Asa Moore, Hiram Dickinson; commissioners of schools, William Sears, Simeon Covell, Levi Davis; poundkeepers, George W. Fenton, William Sears.

For a small town, Carroll has done much manufacturing. Its saw mills have been numerous and active, steam supplanting water as a motive power as water failed. Jefferson Frew's mill cut from half to three-quarters of a million feet annually during many years. Edward Hayward, Edwin Moore, the Myerses, Edwin Eaton, E. W. Scowden, Wood & White, Moore, Spink & Company, and others, produced millions of staves; butter tubs, paint kegs, etc., laths, hand-sleds, baskets, soap and seed boxes, have been some of the products. The town received a valuable accession in the immigration of a large number of Swedes, who are industrious, frugal and law-abiding people.

The Frewsburg Baptist church was formed January 1, 1838, of sixty members of the First Baptist Church, of Carroll, now extinct; it took its present name Sept. 20, 1842. March 10, 1838, John G. Curtis and Phineas Annis were chosen deacons. Until 1842 the church had no regular pastor. It was received into the Harmony Baptist Association in 1838; and in 1842 Rev. M. Colby was its first pastor. The first church clerk was Abida Dean. The Baptist Society was formed January 14, 1850. The first trustees were Phineas Annis, Elias Howard, George W. Fenton, John Myers, Jr., and Jacob Persell. George W. Fenton and John Myers, Jr., defrayed the most of the expense of building the present church edifice. The Congregational church was organized with seventeen members. Rev. R. Rouse was the first pastor. In 1863 they erected their house of worship. The Methodist Episcopal church was organized January 21, 1843, with Rev. Moses Hill, pastor. Alexander Ross, George Bartlit and A. J. Fuller were chosen trustees. The original members were Edmund White,

Alexander Ross, A. J. Fuller and wives, George Bartlit, Mrs. Sibil French and Mrs. Elsie (Owen) Fenton, who retained membership until her death. George Bartlit was class leader many years. In 1844 a church was erected on a lot presented by James Hall. A Swedish mission church was organized at Oak Hill about 1889. The Lutheran church of Frewsburg was organized in 1878. The Swedish mission church was established at Frewsburg in 1878 with A. G. Nelson, pastor.

Lumber is such an important factor in Carroll's progress and development that the following article on "Carroll—Early Lumbering," from the pen of Mrs. Effie W. Parker, in "The Centennial History of Chautauqua County," published in 1904, is largely drawn upon:

It has been stated by historians that "no more magnificent forest existed in the United States than that which cast its mighty shadows over primitive Carroll"—a forest not only vast in extent, but the trees were larger than ever before known. Conewango pineries were the wonders of their day, and their fame had extended to other countries. Nature was provident in the streams that were to furnish power for the reduction of this forest, which in time gave place to the now productive farms.

In 1810 John Frew built a saw mill on lot 53. At a later date he with his brother James and Thomas Russell built a mill at the mouth of Frew Run on the east side of the Conewango, on lot 61. Thomas Russell sold his interests in 1815. In 1817 the Frew brothers, with their father, Hugh Frew, built a gristmill, using the same power and flume for both mills. The saw mill passed into the hands of Jefferson Frew, who in 1872 put in steam and operated it for a number of years.

Matthew Turner is supposed to have built on lot 53 the second mill in town; it was bought by Josiah H. Wheeler in 1816. James Wheeler, his son, built a mill on the same lot farther east, using one power and flume for both mills. On lot 45 Mr. Taylor built a mill; this was later owned by G. W. Fenton; the property passed into the hands of Otis Moore and on to his son, O. H. Moore. The plant was unusual in operating ability, the streams at this point being fed by numerous springs so that sawing could be done almost any day in the year. On the same lot east, Job Toby built a mill between 1816 and 1820. On lot 36 Amasa Littlefield built a mill that was purchased and rebuilt by John Myers. Reuben and John Thayer built a mill on the same lot east, that was purchased by John Townsend in 1841 and operated by himself to the time of his death in 1860, and by his son Samuel to 1888. Cyrus Clough was another saw mill builder on lot 28. This mill was conducted later by Jacob Persell. John Bain, Sherman Jones, John Townsend, Jr., Henry Bennett and Stephen Bennett, successively. By this time John Frew built a third mill on lot 27. His son, James R. Frew, carried on the business in later years; was later a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1902 was the oldest person living who was born in the town of Carroll.

Jediah Budlong as early as 1832 built a mill on lot 19 with an overshot wheel, and had a usual annual product of 500,000 feet of lumber. In 1848 Emrich Evans, with Mr. Budlong, rebuilt the mill, and it passed

into the hands of L. L. Rawson, purchased later by John Hiller and burned in 1872. At the head of Frew Run, John Myers put in a mill that Samuel Cowen purchased later.

All these mills were on Frew Run, a stream not exceeding five miles in length, and all were operated three or four months in the year. In early times, water was held back by the density of forest, so that even in a dry time, after a thunder shower, quite a stroke of business could be accomplished. None of these mills but sawed one hundred thousand feet of lumber a year—more sawed three or four times that. With two exceptions, all these mills were running up to 1860. Steam superseded the water power on this stream, and one mill is in operation at the present time (1902), that of Lewis Brothers on lot 45.

In the southwest portion of the town were five mills on the same stream for a distance not exceeding a mile, the first of which was built in 1833. The mills were built by Daniel Wheeler, Luther Forbush, Joseph Hook, Benjamin Price. The Wheeler mill passed into the hands of H. H. Fenton and son, Hook mill sold to J. Brokaw, and at a later date, Mr. Brokaw built farther up the stream. George Wiltzie purchased the Price mill, introduced steam, and operated as late as 1885 with an annual product of 100,000 feet. In 1883 Mr. Wiltzie cut fourteen thousand pine shingles from a single tree. On lot 32, on Case Run, the three Pope brothers, Jediah, Gersham, and Chester, who were known as the old company, built and operated a mill; they afterwards sold to Asa Cramstock. These brothers later built two mills on lot 14. The Covey mill was bought by G. W. Fenton, Jr., on lot 23, in 1834. James Cowen between 1838 and 1840 built a mill on the same lot. Mr. Cramstock sold his mill to D. Harrington and built another on lot 24, and which was operated later by Holiday & Ames. Another mill owned by Pliny Cass was the lowest on Case Run, and passed into the hands of his son, J. Smith Cass.

In 1848 G. W. Fenton, Jr., built a mill just below the one he purchased in 1834, and in 1851 still another, using the same power and flume for both. These mills had unusual capacity, the usual annual product being 500,000 feet of lumber. In 1850 the product reached 1,100,000 feet. Both these mills were operated for twenty years, when the lower mill was arranged for shingle sawing. The other mill is still (1902) in operation by the Fenton brothers, who are using the original water power with a turbine wheel. The Harrington mill is also in operation with the original water power. Amasa Burt purchased one of the Pope mills on lot 14.

In early times shingles were rived and shaved from the best pine timber, but as first-class pine diminished, shingle machines were introduced and timber that would not admit splitting and shaving was sawed into shingles. Twenty-five thousand pine shingles cut from a single tree was not an uncommon product in those times. The product of these several mills was hauled to the nearest point on the banks of the Conewango, usually during the winter season, as wagons were unknown in the earlier days. The boards were rafted and loaded with shingles ready to float out on the first spring freshet. Vast fleets of lumber were sent yearly down the Conewango to the Allegheny river to Pittsburgh and farther south. For several years the best pine was worth only \$2.50 per thousand feet. This was traded for supplies, as flour, pork, tea, coffee, sugar, cotton cloth, etc., flour at times being twenty dollars and pork forty dollars a barrel. A canoe was taken on the raft, and into this were loaded the supplies, then pushed back at the end of a setting pole against a strong current to the starting point.

When the first bridge was built across the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, the contractor came to the Conewango country. He found the timber wanted near the Pennsylvania line. Upon inquiring the price, the owner told him he could have all he wanted for nothing as the ground upon which the timber stood was worth more for agricultural purposes than the timber itself. Thousands of pine logs cut from the timber from this valley measured more than five feet at the stump and made from three to five thousand feet of lumber, while there were occasional logs that measured seven feet across. None of these majestic sentinels now remain. In 1878 A. M. Woodcock cut from lot 45 two trees measuring four and a half feet at the stump that netted him \$185. While these did not compare with many of their predecessors in size, their commercial value was considerably greater.

The last tract of land of any considerable size with a growth of primeval pine upon it was the Prendergast estate in Kiantone, formerly a part of Carroll. It was purchased in 1887 by William Townsend and Daniel Griswold, who erected a mill and manufactured it into lumber. The estate comprised more than eight hundred acres, of which six hundred were timbered. Many of them were magnificent trees fit for the mast of a stately ship. There were several millions of lumber cut from this tract.

Supervisors—James Hall, 1826-33-39; James Parker, 1834-37-56-57; Esbai Kidder, 1838; Phineas Spencer, 1840; Jediah E. Budlong, 1841; Gordon Swift, 1842-44; John Frew, 1845; Reuben E. Fenton, 1846-52; Edwin Eaton, 1853-73; William H. H. Fenton, 1854-65-71; Charles L. Norton, 1855-58-64; Lucius M. Robertson, 1872; William Sheldon, 1874; Albert Fox, 1875; Temple A. Parker, 1876-77; Edward L. Hall, 1878; Lucius M. Robertson, 1879; George G. Davis, 1880; Silas W. Parker, 1881-87; Marcus T. Howard, 1888-90; John Venman, 1891-93-98-1903; Charles E. Dodge, 1894-97; Dana J. Hunt, 1904-07; Herbert R. Bennett, 1908-19; Loye T. Durrand, 1920.

The full value of Busti real estate in 1918 was \$1,022,784; equalized, \$802,446.

Charlotte—For the centennial history of Chautauqua county published in 1904, Obed Edson, Chautauqua's foremost historian, now passed to eternal rest, prepared a history of Charlotte, his own "home town," the scene of the activities of his father, Judge John M. Edson, and of his father's step-father, Major Samuel Sinclair. That history is herein considerably drawn upon, as is a companion article from the pen of Mrs. Robert C. Seaver, entitled "The Founder of Sinclairville and Charlotte Center—1762-1827."

The first settlement of the town of Charlotte was made in the northwestern part, known as the Pickett neighborhood. John Pickett, April 1, 1809, then unmarried, settled on lot 62, and built on the Pickett brook a log house, the first in the town. He was born in Spencertown,



MAIN STREET, SINCLAIRVILLE



VIEW OF SINCLAIRVILLE

Columbia county, June 20, 1789. He afterwards removed to Chenango county, and February 23, 1809, came to Chautauqua county. His brother, Daniel Pickett, and his family settled upon lot 63, built a cabin and moved into it in the fall. His brother-in-law, Arva O. Austin and wife, the same year moved into a log house that he built upon lot 63. Abel Prior and Taylor Gregg took up land in the south part of lot 62, but did not remain during the winter. January 25, 1810, was born Phoebe, daughter of Arva O. Austin, the first white child, she married Adin Wait. John Cleland, Jr., in March, 1810, took up land on lot 54. In September, Mrs. Joseph Arnold, then residing in the Pickett settlement, died, the next day her sister, Jerusha Barris, died; they were buried in one grave on the farm once owned by Chauncey Pierpont on lot 62. These were the first deaths in the town. In March, 1811, Nathan and Oliver Cleland, brothers of John Cleland, Jr., and in the fall Samuel, another brother, with their father, John Cleland, settled on lot 54. In 1811 Moses Cleland was married to Sally Anderson by Rev. John Spencer; this was the first marriage. Joel Burnell in 1811 settled upon lot 46, where he resided until his death. He was the father of Madison and Ransom Burnell, eminent lawyers, both born in Charlotte. Among other settlers who left descendants here were Freeman Ellis, Edward Dalrymple, Eliakim Barnum, Jacob Hall, James Cross, David Ames and Caleb Clark. Orton, son of Caleb, was surrogate, 1848-52 inclusive. John B. Cardot, from France, settled in this part of the town. He was followed by other families from that country.

Charlotte Center was first settled by Robert W. Seaver, a soldier of the Revolution. His son, Randolph W., and grandson, Corydon, became supervisors. In the spring of 1809, Mr. Seaver and Barna Edson selected ninety acres of lot 37. The same spring William Devine settled upon the west part of lot 29, where he built the first building at the Center. Oliver Gilmour, Daniel Jackson and Aaron Seaver were early settlers. Stephen Lyman, brother-in-law of Major Sinclair, settled near the Center. In 1811 Barney Cole was buried at the Center; he was the first male person who died in the town. At an early day a shop was built on Mill creek by Edward Landas, for wool carding and cloth dressing, which was later used as a pail and wood mill factory, and turning shop. About 1817 the first saw mill was built there. In 1869 a steam saw mill was erected by Addison Lake and Edwin Tuttle. About 1851 Joseph Landas built and opened

the first store at the Center, although others had for brief periods sold limited amounts of merchandise. In 1821 Nathan Lake and his brother Calvin, from New England, settled east of the Center. Their brothers, Daniel B. and Luther Lake, in 1826 settled in what became the "Lake Settlement." Freeman Lake came later. The Lake brothers were men of character and intelligence, and their descendants have been leading and influential citizens. Nathan Lake was the first supervisor, elected in 1830. Allen A. Stephens, son-in-law of Nathan Lake; Edwin F. Lake, son, and Horace E. Kimbel, son-in-law of Daniel B. Lake and Henry C. Lake, son of Calvin, have all been supervisors. Henry C. Lake during two terms was a member of Assembly from Chautauqua county, and his son, Clarence H. Lake, sheriff. Hon. John Woodward, his nephew, a grandson of Calvin Lake, was born at Charlotte Center, and became a Justice of the Supreme Court. Arthur C. Wade, the distinguished lawyer, and Charles L. Webster, the distinguished publisher (made a "Knight of the Order of Pius VII" by the Pope) were both born at Charlotte Center. Thomas J. Allen, while residing at Charlotte Center, was elected to the Assembly in 1837. Hugh Harper, of County Donegal, Ireland, in 1838 settled about a mile south of that place; he died at the age of 96, leaving many descendants. His brother William came from Ireland a few years later and settled in the town, where he has numerous descendants. The population of Charlotte Center in 1875 was 127.

Sinclairville (originally Sinclearville) was next settled in June, 1809. John Pickett, of the Pickett settlement, piloted a party of pioneers down Mill creek to Cassadaga; here he felled a tree to enable the party to cross the stream. After pointing out the way that led to the Smiley settlement in Ellery, he returned to his home. No white man of whom we have any account had visited the place now Sinclairville prior to Mr. Pickett, except the surveyors of the Holland Company. Sinclairville derives its name from Major Samuel Sinclear, a soldier of the Revolution, and belonged to a celebrated family of New Hampshire. Among other distinguished relatives he had as a near kinsman Joseph Cilley, United States Senator from New Hampshire. He was also a kinsman of Governor B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and uncle of John G. Sinclear, a distinguished orator and lieutenant-governor of New Hampshire. Having purchased lot 41, embracing the land where the village is situated, in November, 1809, he commenced settlement by

causing a log house to be built at the intersection of the roads now leading from Sinclairville, the one to Charlotte Center, the other to Cherry Creek. In March, 1810, he, his son John and William Berry and family and Chauncey Andrus arrived at this log house, the snow then lying deep. They occupied for two days and nights a wigwam made of poles and hemlock boughs, until their log house was completed. In the fall of 1810 Mr. Sinclear cut a road from Fredonia to Sinclearville, the first opened into the central part of the county. October 22, 1810, his family, which included his stepsons, Obed and John M. Edson, arrived. In 1810 he erected a saw mill, and in the fall a frame dwelling which was for many years the village tavern. In 1811 he built a grist mill. Each of these buildings was the first of its kind erected in the eastern and central part of the county.

Nathaniel Johnson, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Sinclairville from Madison county in 1814. His son Forbes, for many years a resident here, was a member of the Legislature in 1844. His daughter Hannah married Sylvanus L. Henderson, who settled in Sinclairville, November 26, 1816. Dr. W. W. Henderson, born in Sinclairville, and formerly collector of United States revenue, was his son. Forbes Johnson and John M. Edson constructed the first tannery and built a grist mill at Sinclairville early. John M. Edson was often supervisor, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Dr. Henry Sargent was the earliest postmaster. The mails were first carried through Sinclairville by Sampson Crooker, father of Hon. George A. S. Crooker; he went through once a week on foot. William Heppner settled in the village in 1853; he was the first German to come, and was followed by many of that nationality. Samuel Sinclear and Jonathan Hedges were the first innkeepers; Elias Wheeler, John Love, Jarvis B. Rice, Levi F. Harrison, Henry Sylvester and William H. Rice were later ones. Stages were first run from Fredonia to Jamestown by Obed Edson, brother of John M. Edson, and Reuben Scott, about 1827. Subsequently the line was extended to Warren, Pa., by Obed Edson. In 1832 a school house was built, schools having been previously kept in the first log house built in the village, and in a school house built in 1816 in Gerry but within the village corporation. Early in 1849 Sinclairville was made a station on the telegraph line between Fredonia and Pittsburgh, nearly the first telegraph station established in the county. In 1852 a plank road was constructed from Fredonia through Sin-

clairville to Ellicott; it was built principally through the exertions of the people here. Perez Dewey was its largest stockholder, and first president. Obed Edson surveyed the road.

The first merchant was Abraham Winsor. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1778, married Sophia Bigelow, sister of Fanny, the wife of Major Samuel Sinclear. He came from Madison county, and in 1813 built an ashery not far from the town line on Railroad avenue, where the old mill pond was afterward made, and in 1815 built and opened a store in nearly the same place. In early years he transported down the Cassadaga in canoes the pot ashes he received for his goods, and thence down the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where he received in exchange, flour, tobacco, nails, glass and other merchandise.

The settlement of the village and surrounding county was slow until the completion of the Erie canal. There was but little sale for goods until 1824, when Walter Smith and George A. French, of Dunkirk, opened a store at Sinclairville. This and the opening of the Erie canal gave a new impetus to settlement. Their store was built upon the corner of Main and Park streets, on the site of the Grange buildings; Joy Handy succeeded them. Levi Risley and Judge John M. Barbour were clerks in this store. In 1828 Walter Chester came; Mr. Ten Eyck, of Cazenovia, his partner, furnished the capital. They occupied the building that had been used by Smith and French. Mr. Chester in 1832 built a dwelling, then the finest in the town. This was owned by C. J. Allen at his decease, and later by Obed Edson. Mr. Chester sold out and removed to Dunkirk. He was succeeded by Thomas J. Allen and he by Bela Tracy. In 1843 Caleb J. Allen went into possession. The old yellow store on the corner was now divided into parts and moved to different places in the village and a new store built in its place by Mr. Allen. He continued in trade until the fall of 1846, when he was succeeded by Alonzo Langworthy. Mr. Langworthy was a leading citizen, active in promoting the building of the railroad, the school, public library and improvement of the cemetery. He was long the president of the respective boards of trustees of these public institutions. He carried on an extensive and successful business until 1851, when Mr. Allen resumed trade here and Mr. Langworthy purchased the Methodist parsonage on the site of the drug store of Jay Bargar and traded ten years. In 1862 he purchased the store on the old corner of Mr. Allen and resumed trade there. The following merchants conducted

business there after Mr. Langworthy: Charles Danforth, Thompson & Chafee, Thompson & Lapham, Alonzo Putnam, Putnam & Cummings and John H. Cummings.

The next store was erected by Perez Dewey, at the corner of Main street and Edson's Lane. Mr. Dewey was born in Westfield, Mass., December 18, 1792. He was early a peddler of small notions, which he carried in a tin trunk. When his business sufficiently improved he carried his wares in two hand trunks, then he procured a horse and wagon, and added dry goods and tinware to his stock, and for many years made an annual circuit of the county. At length Mr. Dewey established a sort of headquarters with Mr. Beebe near Cassadaga, where he shipped goods and replenished his stock. About 1830 he and Joseph Sinclear commenced trade in a building on Main street. While thus engaged, he built a substantial store which he first occupied in January, 1834. Here he did an extensive business, selling largely on credit. Mr. Dewey was a bachelor, devoted to his own affairs and well known for his peculiarities. In the spring of 1851, having become the most wealthy man in the town, he retired from active business. He was succeeded by his nephew, John Dewey.

In 1845 Mr. Brown erected at the corner of Main and Lester streets a store, the first brick building in Sinclairville; Nelson Mitchell laid the bricks and built the store. Near it later he erected a brick dwelling. The first firm to occupy the store was P. and J. Rathbone in 1845, succeeded by E. T. Brown & Co. (Henderson); Nelson Mitchell purchased Henderson's interest. This firm was followed by Mitchell, Brunson & Rathbone. John M. Brunson came next, then Nelson Mitchell, followed by Mitchell, Sheldon (R. E.) and Danforth (C. L.) Nelson Mitchell was next again in trade, then the firm of Putnam & Thompson. This was succeeded by Alonzo Putnam, and he by Edwin Williams, when for about six months Fred Trusler and D. B. Dorsett were in trade as Trusler & Company, after which Edwin Williams resumed trade. Mr. Williams occupied the store in all about thirteen years.

R. E. Sheldon was long the leading merchant and business man of later years. He built the brick store on Main street later occupied by his son B. T. Sheldon. Among other well-known traders of early days were Davis A. Havens, Job Smith, A. Z. Madison, David Forbes and A. G. Dow, dealers in tin and hardware, later a senator representing Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. Of the hardware dealers, Reed & Reynolds were for many years

the leading firm. John T. and William Spear were also hardware dealers. Emory O. Bargar and Zardius Phillips were the first to establish drug stores in the village. Charles Smith was the first shoemaker. Chester Wilson, father of W. Thomas Wilson (long a justice of the peace and lawyer of the village), was the first saddler and harnessmaker. A hat store was established in 1835 by S. and William Griffith. The first school was taught by William Gilmour in the winter of 1811-12, in the log house erected in 1809 by Mr. Sinclear.

Dr. Orange Y. Campbell and Henry Sargent were the first physicians. Drs. William Copp, Henry B. Hedges, J. E. Kimbell, Gilbert Richmond and George S. Harrison of a later period were for many years practicing physicians of Sinclairville. Dr. George S. Harrison was born in Madison county, New York, in 1810; came to Chautauqua county in 1825, where for forty-four years he practiced medicine. He was an excellent and popular physician, a man of ability and force of character, a leading Democrat, and for three years a supervisor. Benjamin L. Harrison, his son, was a citizen of Dunkirk, many years in the service of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, was formerly an alderman, and later a justice of the peace of Dunkirk. He married Lucy, daughter of Abner Putnam, an early citizen. They had one son, Louis P., assistant purchasing agent of the American Locomotive Company. George M., their eldest son, a physician, died in 1887.

Drs. H. P. Hall and Allen A. Stevens were prominent physicians of a still later period. Drs. George F. Smith and Charles Cleland, both educated at the Sinclairville Union School were later well known physicians of the village.

The first religious meeting in the town was held October 22, 1811, by Rev. John Spencer, in the first log house built by Major Sinclear. Rev. Asa Turner, a Baptist, was an early missionary here. The first religious society was the Methodist Episcopal in 1812. For many years commencing in 1820 meetings were regularly held by the Christians or Unitarians. Revs. Joseph Bailey and Oliver Barr are well remembered preachers of that denomination. June 2, 1826, the Baptist church was organized. In 1834 its house of worship was erected, the first church edifice built in the town. In 1845 the Congregationalists built a house of worship. In 1851 the Methodists built a church, and the same year the Universalists also, which was afterwards owned by the Catholics, and finally by the Episcopalians.

Albert Richmond was the first lawyer of Sinclairville. He was born in Brattleboro, Vermont. He was admitted to the bar in the same class with Horatio Seymour, came to Sinclairville in 1833, and was one term surrogate. He died in 1878. E. B. Forbush commenced the practice of law in Sinclairville about 1836. He removed to Buffalo, when he became a successful patent lawyer; he was killed in the railroad accident at Angola in 1867. S. Mervin Smith and A. B. Fenner were early lawyers. E. M. Peck was a man of ability, practiced law in the village thirty years. E. H. Sears, afterward judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa, was a lawyer of Sinclairville. Worthy Putnam, the well-known author of a book on elocution, and who as a county superintendent rendered greater service to the schools of the county than any other person previous to his day, read law with Obed Edson and commenced practice in Sinclairville. C. F. Chapman also read law with Obed Edson, and was his partner in the practice of law there. James A. Allen, of Buffalo, Samuel T. Allen, of Holden, Missouri, Caleb J. Allen, Jr., of Iowa, and Stephen H. Allen, of Topeka, Kansas, born in Sinclairville and for six years a judge of the highest court in Kansas, were all brothers and sons of Caleb J. Allen, Sr., and all commenced the practice or study of law in Sinclairville. W. Thomas Wilson read law with Gen. Charles H. S. Williams, at Fredonia, came to Sinclairville in 1861, practiced law there for many years. He was twenty-eight years a justice of the peace, and five terms justice of sessions of the county court. Charles M. Reed, born in Sinclairville, educated at the Sinclairville Union School, read law with C. F. Chapman, graduated at the Albany Law University in 1885, for several years special surrogate, and Fred H. Sylvester, who was born in Sinclairville, educated at the Union School, read law with Obed Edson, won the Clinton scholarship and was graduated at the Buffalo Law School in May, 1890, were later practicing lawyers of the village. Obed Edson was for many years a practicing lawyer at Sinclairville. Walter H. Edson, born in Sinclairville, and Harley N. Crosby, both of Falconer, commenced the study of law with Obed Edson and its practice at Sinclairville.

Evergreen Cemetery was organized June 21, 1862. Owing to its favorable situation, the taste and good management of those having it in charge, it far excels any other in the county, and is now one of the most beautiful in Western New York. Bernard W. Field was its first president and first superintendent.

April 7, 1868, occurred the severest fire that

ever visited Sinclairville—the Bennet block on Main street. Three stores composing the block, the Sinclairville House and one dwelling house, a barn, the meat market and a shoeshop burned, and a harness shop was torn down to prevent the spread of the flames.

February 6, 1870, the Sinclairville Library was founded by Rev. E. P. McElroy.

The people of Sinclairville were the first to move the construction of the Dunkirk, Alleghany Valley & Pittsburgh railroad. The first train was run over it June 22, 1871. Timothy D. Copp was the first president of the road. Mr. Copp was often supervisor of the town. In 1868 he was elected presidential elector.

November 5, 1874, the Sinclairville Fair Ground Association was incorporated. In 1881 a Board of Trade was organized which has continued with great benefit to the business interests until the present time. William H. Scott, its first president, and Richard Reed, its secretary, were most efficient in its support. Later the Sinclairville stock farm of Holstein cattle and French coach and Percheron horses was established by Bela B. Lord, a native of the village, and the stock farms of Jersey cattle by Frank E. Shaw, a nephew of "Josh Billings" and also a native of the town, and have been a great benefit to the village and town and have added to their reputation. A Grange has long been established in Sinclairville. Its flourishing condition is largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Bela B. Lord. In 1880 a Union School District was formed and a fine brick school-house built which was opened in 1881. The village was incorporated in 1887. Its first president was William Reed. Waterworks were constructed in 1892 upon the gravity system, which were purchased by the village in 1899.

The southeast part of the town was first settled by Leman Cleveland, on lot 10. In 1814 Samuel T. Booth settled on lot 26; John Howard in 1817 on lot 1; Justus Torrey in 1819 settled on lot 18. He chopped and cleared with his own hands several hundred acres of land, and during many years manufactured large quantities of maple sugar. Widow Lemira W. Camp settled upon lot 17, on two hundred acres of land known as the Camp farm. She was the mother of Milo, Merlin, John Wilson, Herman and Samuel Camp, and of Mrs. Hannah Waggoner and Mrs. Anna LaGrys. Among other early citizens in this part of the town were David Sheldon, John Luce and James Parsons and Robert, Peter and Allen Robertson.

Kent street and adjacent territory was first settled by families from England. Samuel

Hurley, the pioneer, came as early as 1817. Abraham Reynolds came in 1818, direct from London; twice he walked from Charlotte to New York. His son Henry was a well-known citizen, three years its supervisor. Robert La-Grys came in 1819. Upon his farm on Kent street a pin or curled maple tree grew for which T. D. Copp paid him a sovereign, manufactured it into veneers, and took it to London to be used to decorate Queen Victoria's yacht. After it was completed, Mr. Copp, on invitation, visited the yacht. He found it decorated with seventeen different kinds of wood. John Thorne came in 1834; he left three sons, John, Dr. William, and Thomas, who spent much of his time at sea. In 1836 from Devonshire came John Reed. His son William was supervisor, and Richard long a well-known hardware dealer of Sinclairville. His eldest son John emigrated to Australia. Richard Brock and Thomas D. Spiking came later.

The street leading north from the Center to Arkwright was also largely settled by Englishmen from Yorkshire. Thomas Pearson, William Wright and their families and Thomas Dickenson came over together in a ship from Hull, and settled on this street in 1828. William Hilton came in 1830; his son John was a director on the Erie railway. These Englishmen, their descendants and others who came in later years from that country, constitute a very large and influential part of the population.

Among the early settlers residing near Sinclairville and in the southwestern part of the town were: Ezra Richmond, Chauncey Andrus, Peter Warren, father of Judge Emory F. Warren, and William Brown; upon the Owlsborough road: Asa Dunbar, Phillip Link, Henry Cipperly, William H. Gleason, and Bela Tracy, once a member of Assembly from Chautauqua county, and brother of John Tracy, former Lieutenant-Governor of the State. James Williams was a well known resident of this part of the town. Henry Sornberger was also an early settler in this part, and Richard G. Burlingame, a settler of a later date.

The northeast part of the town was the last settled. Nelson Straight, the first to begin improvement, settled about 1832 upon lot 24. In 1832 Nelson Chase located upon lot 16, and Nathan Penhollow on lot 15. Calvin Abbey, Elijah Lewis, William W. Wood, Neri Crampton, Daniel Hoisington, Henry Smith, William Luce, G. R. Matthewson, Peter Odell and Nelson Mansfield were early settlers there. John Wilkes, who came in 1851, built the first saw

mill in 1865. Upon his farm the last bear was killed in the town. James Hopkins, Patrick Doran and Garret Wheeler, from the west of Ireland, came about 1840. Others from Ireland settled a little later.

The town was organized in April, 1829. The first town meeting was held March 2, 1830, and the following officers chosen: Supervisor, Nathan Lake; town clerk, Walter Chester; justices of the peace, John M. Edson, Eldred Lampson, James S. Parkhurst; collector, Barzillai Ellis; assessors, Peter Warren, Bela Tracy, Spencer Clark; overseers of the poor, Freeman Ellis, Abel Potter; commissioners of highways, Bela B. Lord, R. W. Seaver, Charles Goodrich; commissioners of schools, Bela B. Lord, Samuel T. Booth, Crocker Richardson; constables, Amasa Dalrymple, Barzillai Ellis, Benjamin Fisher; sealer of weights and measures, Oshea Webber.

Sinclairville and Charlotte Center—By Mrs. R. C. Seaver. Sinclairville is an incorporated village lying close to the southern boundary of Charlotte and laying grasping fingers on that part of Gerry between the township's border and the Dunkirk, Allegany Valley & Pittsburgh railway station, and a corresponding section of the highway leading to Jamestown. It boasts four churches, a high school employing six teachers, a hotel, and the usual quota of stores, public halls, mills, shops, factories and homes. South it is bounded by the open valley; on the other three sides by hills, save where on the north, Mill Creek hurries through on its way to join the Cassadaga.

Major Samuel Sinclear had never looked on this part of Chautauqua when in 1809 he stepped into the land office in Batavia and took articles for two lots in what was then the town of Pomfret. Of these, lot 63 lay in the town of Gerry as formed in 1812, and on lot 41 was built the house that proved to be the nucleus of Sinclairville. It was from the scant descriptions of the surveyors' lines that he judged, and correctly, that here was a suitable site for a mill. He formed a partnership with William Berry, of Madison county, who came to Chautauqua the same fall and with assistance from four men from among those who had formed the Pickett Settlement, put up the body of a log house; he then returned to Madison county. In the following March, Major Sinclear, his son John, two hired hands, Berry and his wife, reached this rude beginning of a home. Before it could be made habitable, they passed two days and nights in a wigwam of

poles, thatched and furnished with hemlock boughs.

Major Sinclear's father, Colonel Richard, was of Scotch descent, and Mary Cilley Sinclear's ancestors were from Austria-Hungary. In the history of the Sinclear family, by Leonard Allison Morrison, published in Boston in 1896, the Sinclear lineage is traced back to 890, when Norsemen besieged and took the castle of St. Clair in Normandy. Here the name had its origin. That they were nearly related to, and that at least nine of the name were with William the Conqueror at Hastings, is asserted on the authority of undisputed history. The name has a different orthography among different branches and generations of the family. St. Clair, Sinclear and Sinckler are among them.

Samuel, born May 10, 1762, at Nottingham, N. H., had four predecessors and four successors in the family cradle. "Gen. Joseph Cilley, conspicuous for his bravery as colonel of the First New Hampshire Regiment at the battles of Bemis Heights and Monmouth," was his uncle, and that Cilley, Congressman from Maine, who was killed in the historic duel near Washington by Graves of Kentucky, was also a near kinsman.

Samuel's childhood was of the briefest, for at fourteen years he was in the army as attendant to his uncle, Col. Cilley, and when barely fifteen he enlisted in Captain Amos Morrill's company of the same uncle's regiment and served three years. He rendered distinguished service in the first battle of Bemis Heights; was one of the twelve thousand, under Washington, who sent Clinton's defeated forces creeping off in the darkness at Monmouth, and he shared the privations and sufferings of those darkest days of the great patriot's life at Valley Forge. There were other battles in which he took part while in Gen. Enoch Poor's brigade; and in 1779 he was with General Sullivan fighting the Indians on the frontiers of New York and Pennsylvania. Two of his brothers died in the service, and another was discharged with him. His father was also a Revolutionary officer. It was while a resident of Eaton, Madison county, in 1776, that Governor Jay bestowed on him his commission of major of militia.

Honorably discharged at eighteen years of age, having served the full term of his enlistment, Major Sinclear went to Maine and established a ship-timber business on the Kennebec. Eight years later he came to this State and after a residence of the same length of time in Utica and Cherry Valley, he joined those who

were making the first settlement at Eaton, Madison county. At forty-eight he was again battling with the "forest primeval," this time in Chautauqua county. That lonely and lowly home to which he came in 1810 soon received such additions as partitions, a ladder to the second floor, and a chimney of clay-plastered sticks and stones. It stood where now (1902) stands the home of Mrs. Mahala Dibble, at the intersection of the Charlotte Center and Cherry Creek roads, and served as church and schoolhouse, and as a refuge to new-comers until they could convert the living trees into sheltering homes. In this labor they had ever the benefit of Major Sinclear's advice, valuable from his experience and judgment; and many times his financial aid also.

In the summer of 1810, in addition to clearing land, Major Sinclear built the first saw mill in the central or eastern part of the county. The same fall, he employed help and worked with them to construct a wagon road, the first over the ridge, from Fredonia (then called Canadaway) to his wilderness home. He had previously brought his family to Canadaway, and October 22nd he arrived with his children, Samuel, David, Joseph, Nancy and Sally, his second wife, Fanny, and her children, Obed, John M. and Fanny Edson, and five wagon-loads of goods. His first wife was Sally Perkins, whom he married in 1785, in Vassalboro, Maine, and whose death occurred at Eaton in 1804.

A few scattering families had located from three-fourths of a mile to three miles distant, but the nearest settlements were, that on the Pickett Brook four miles northwest, and that at Charlotte Center, three miles northeast. The last named was begun by R. W. Seaver, Barney Edson and William Devine. They came from Oneida county in the spring of 1809, Devine and wife at Seaver's request. Edson went to Batavia in May and booked the land but did not return. The initial building of Charlotte Center soon put up by those remaining was sixteen by eighteen feet, with bark roof and a single door and window. It stood on or near the site of the present school house, their first clearing having been a few rods to the west. Here in the fall they stored the small crop of corn they had raised, and went back to Oneida county, returning the following spring.

Robert W. Seaver was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 3, 1762, enlisted at fourteen, and served six years and eight months in the War of the Revolution. Among the battles in which he took part was that of

King's Bridge, near New York and Yorktown. He was under Lafayette, and the face of the revered Washington was also familiar to him. During the War of 1812, when the "Queen Charlotte" chased the American salt boats into the Canadaway and was repulsed, Widow Cole run the bullets and Mr. Seaver made the cartridges, no one in the hastily gathered forces knowing how to do it but him.

On the farm south of Charlotte Center, Mr. Seaver planted an orchard from seeds brought from Oneida county. The farm has remained in the possession of his descendants. Mr. Seaver was a man of prominence and held several positions of trust. Until 1816 his wife, Anna Edson Seaver, was the only doctor in the vicinity. The stone that marks his grave in Charlotte Center Cemetery bears the simple record: "Robert W. Seaver for seven years a soldier of the Revolution, died July 31, 1836, aged seventy-five years."

When in 1812 the town of Gerry was formed, embracing the present towns of Gerry, Charlotte, Cherry Creek and Ellington, a meeting was called at Cassadaga for the purpose of selecting a name. It was decided to call it Gerry, for the Vice-President elected that fall, but Sinclair was the choice of many. The first town meeting was held in his house in 1813. He was chosen supervisor, an office which he filled six terms. For several succeeding years, being the only freeholder in the town, he frequently executed a deed of some small piece of land gratuitously to such as, elected to office, were required to own land in order to hold the position, even when as in the case of Judge Joel Burnell, the successful candidate, his own opponent.

Not alone in their struggle for a material existence was his help ready. His copy of the "Albany Gazette," for many years the only newspaper penetrating the wilderness as far as Fredonia, was regarded as community possession. On its arrival, all gathered to listen to its contents as read aloud, usually by J. M. Edson, then a boy, afterward Judge Edson, and the father of Hon. Obed Edson and Mrs. Ursula Sylvester of Sinclairville.

With other soldiers of the Revolution, Major Sinclair was a conspicuous participant in extending greeting and honors to Lafayette at Fredonia in 1825.

It was not until the death of its founder that Sinclairville assumed its present name, being known previously as "The Major's" or "Major Sinclair's," and the post office awkwardly retained the name Gerry post office till 1869.

On the well-preserved gray stone that marks

his resting place are engraved many Masonic emblems, and below, the lines typical rather of the times than of the subject:

"How lov'd, how valu'd once avail thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

Prior to the organization of any religious society in Charlotte, it was visited by early missionaries. The first meeting was held by Rev. John Spencer, October 22, 1811, in the first log house built by Major Sinclair. He and Elder Turner, a Baptist, often delivered a regular sermon to a single family.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first religious society in the town, its beginning, a class organized at Charlotte Center, composed of Judge Joel Burnell and seven others. William Brown was the first minister. In 1851 a church edifice was built at Sinclairville, and the same year one at Charlotte Center.

The First Baptist Church of Sinclairville was organized June 2, 1826, Rev. Jonathan Wilson, its first pastor, John McAlister and eleven others the original members. In 1834 a church edifice, the first in the town, was built at a cost of \$2,000.

The First Congregational church was formed July 22, 1831, by Rev. Isaac Jones, of Mayville, Rev. Timothy Stillman, of Dunkirk, and Rev. Obadiah C. Beardsley, of Charlotte, the society at first consisting of twenty-three persons, mostly Presbyterians. April 30, 1842, the Presbyterian form was surrendered and a re-organization effected as a Congregational church, thirteen members subscribing to that faith. On September 25, 1845, a house of worship was built and dedicated, Rev. Charles W. Carpenter the first pastor. The First Universalist Society of Charlotte was organized August 26, 1850, and a church edifice erected at Charlotte Center in 1851, Rev. William W. King the first pastor.

The First Universalist Society of Sinclairville was organized February 13, 1859, and a house of worship there erected, Rev. Isaac George its first pastor.

St. Paul's Church of the Cross, Roman Catholic, was organized in 1871, the parish purchasing for a house of worship the Sinclairville Universalist Church.

Sylvan Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sinclairville, was chartered about the year 1824, Major Samuel Sinclair its first worshipful master. Its first charter was surrendered during the anti-Masonic excitement, but a new

charter was granted June 11, 1853, John M. Edson the first worshipful master under the new charter.

The supervisors of the town have been: Nathan Lake, 1830-35-37-42-45; Bela Tracy, 1831-33-34; Samuel F. Forbush, 1832; John Chandler, 1836; Orton Clark, 1838-41-43-44-59-60; Randolph W. Seaver, 1846-48; Joseph E. Kimball, 1849; Orsamus A. White, 1850-51; John M. Edson, 1852-54; Daniel Arnold, 1855; William M. Waggoner, 1856; Allen A. Stevens, 1857-68; Henry C. Lake, 1858-61; Timothy D. Copp, 1862-63; Henry Reynolds, 1864-66; Obed Edson, 1867; George S. Harrison, 1869-71; Horace E. Kimball, 1872-74; Albert Richmond, 1875; Edwin F. Lake, 1905-07; John G. Rose, 1908-09; George E. Montague, 1910-11; John G. Rose, 1912-13; Edwin H. Edson, 1914-20.

The value of real estate in the town of Charlotte in 1918 was \$666,284; the equalized assessed value, \$546,283. There are 22,964 acres in the town, and according to the State census of 1915, a population of 1,304 citizens and four aliens. Sinclairville, an incorporated village, returned a population of 582. The Gerry Veneer and Lumber Company and eight small factories were reported in the same year to be in operation in the village. The schools are excellent, and in keeping with the spirit of the town.

Chautauqua—The town of Chautauqua antedates the county, and may be called the "Mother Town," as it originally included all of now Chautauqua county except that part comprised within the limits of the eastern range of townships. The town was set off from Batavia, April 11, 1804, and when the county was organized, March 11, 1808, the town was enlarged by the addition of the eastern or tenth row of townships. All the other towns of the county have been formed from the original town, reducing it to its present irregular dimensions on both sides of the northern part of Chautauqua Lake. Pomfret was taken off in 1808; Portland in 1813; Harmony in 1816; Clymer, Ellery and Stockton in 1821. Notwithstanding its losses, Chautauqua is one of the largest towns in the county, containing 41,318 acres. The surface is hilly, and forms the watershed between Lake Erie and Chautauqua Lake. Chautauqua creek forms part of the western boundary, and other streams are within its borders.

Although the town is hilly and broken, and by reason of its elevated situation is exposed to deep snows and severe storms in winter, it has fine and striking scenery. From the high hill in its northern and western parts a mag-

nificent view is presented to the grape belt, and the wide and blue expanse of Lake Erie bearing upon its bosom the commerce of the west, and, in the distance one may see the shores and hills of Canada. The upper portion of Chautauqua Lake extends into the eastern part of the town, and from Mayville a fine view may be had of the shores of the lake, with its beautiful bays. Within the town limits is the village of Mayville, the capital of the county, with which is associated so much of historical interest; the far-famed Chautauqua Assembly grounds; picturesque Point Chautauqua; the villages of Hartfield, Summerdale and Dewittville, and the county alms house and asylum.

The first settlement was made by Dr. Alexander McIntyre, of Meadville, in 1804. He built a log dwelling at Mayville near the steamboat landing. Around it he erected a stockade "to protect it from the Indians," as he said. He had been captured by and resided with Indians many years, acquiring their habits, and claimed to have learned the healing art of them. Dr. McIntyre's stockade had been built when in the fall of 1804 the Holland Land Company sent William Peacock to survey and map out a town at the head of the lake. In the fall of 1804 Paul Busti, an agent of the company, was with his family at what is now Mayville, and at a meeting of Holland Land Company representatives held there a name for the new settlement was considered. William Peacock thus related the story of the naming of the village:

A great many names had been suggested, but none upon which all could unite, when Mrs. Paul Busti, wife of one of the agents and attorney for the company, came into the room where we were gathered with a baby in her arms. One of the gentlemen present asked the name of the baby and she replied, "May." Then some one suggested that we name the settlement after the baby and call it Mayville, which was quickly agreed to and the new settlement was at once named in honor of May Busti.

William Peacock completed his survey and mapped a territory two miles wide from Chautauqua lake to the two Chautauqua creeks, and "the work was done with wonderful accuracy," as many subsequent surveys have fully proven.

In 1807 Captain John Scott, who had located at Canadaway in 1804 and had married Brilliant, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes, of Sheridan, came and opened on the present site of Mayville a public inn, the first made of logs, and upon the east side of Main street, between the Episcopal church and the Mayville House. Mr. Scott was supervisor in 1813. He removed from Mayville about 1826, and died in Illinois



STOCKTON AT AN EARLY DAY



THE PARK, CHAUTAUQUA

in 1845. In 1808 George Lowry settled in Mayville, and also opened a primitive inn. He was one of the celebrated family of ten brothers who with their mother Margaret emigrated from Ireland. Their names were Samuel, Hugh, John, Robert, James, Andrew, William, George, Alexander and Morrow. Most of them became early settlers of Erie county, Pennsylvania. In George Lowry's old bar-room occurred a desperate fight between some settlers and Pennsylvania boatmen, which furnished business for several of the earliest terms of court. His son, James B. Lowry, was county clerk in 1828.

In 1808 the county of Chautauqua was organized, and that year Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland and Asa Ransom, commissioners appointed to decide upon the county seat, "erected a large hemlock post" at Mayville to designate the spot fixed by them. Darius Dexter had come from Herkimer county that spring. To him the contract was given by Joseph Elliott to cut and clear a road commencing at the head of Chautauqua Lake, extending one and one-half miles toward Westfield. He cut this road, now Main street, six rods wide, and cleared it to the width of three rods. He also cleared the land of the public square. Dr. John E. Marshall, a well educated physician, now moved into the woods that covered the site of Mayville. He married Ruth, daughter of Deacon Orsamus Holmes, of Sheridan, in 1810. In 1809, Artemas Hearick, a native of Massachusetts, came from Chenango to Mayville. He was early appointed one of the associate judges.

The anticipation of a complete organization of the county with Mayville as its county seat, now influenced people to take up residence there. As courts were soon to be held, attorneys were the first to be attracted. Anselm Potter, the first, and Dennis Brackett, the second lawyer of the county, both came in 1810, and Casper Rouse a little later. Brackett built an office, which was crushed soon after by a falling tree. The same year the Holland Land Company erected an office for the sale of its lands, and William Peacock, its agent, took up his residence here. Jonathan Thompson, one of the first associate judges of the county, came from Saratoga county to Mayville in 1810; four years later he removed to Pennsylvania.

Waterman Tinkcom, from Saratoga county, for many years an innkeeper in Mayville, became a resident here that year. In 1811, the county having become fully organized, Captain Scott enlarged his log tavern by a plank frame addition for a court house. In it, the June be-

fore it was completed, the first court of record was held, and in October the Board of Supervisors here met. There were but two members—Matthew Prendergast, of Chautauqua, and Philo Orton, of Pomfret. This year Morrow Lowry settled in Mayville. His son, Morrow B., born in Mayville in 1813, afterwards was a distinguished citizen of Western Pennsylvania. Nathaniel A. Lowry, son of Alexander, settled in Jamestown, and Hugh W. Lowry, a merchant of Westfield, was the son of another of the brothers. Jediah Prendergast came to Mayville in 1811; he was the first physician. William Prendergast, his nephew, the second physician, soon followed. William Prendergast, son of Martin and Phebe (Holmes) Prendergast, grandson of William, the physician, and great-grandson of Matthew, was born in Chautauqua in 1854. He was educated at Mayville Academy and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1883, and located at Mayville. In 1811 the first store was established in Mayville by Jediah and Martin Prendergast. William Smith was one of the early settlers of Mayville. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808, emigrated to Oneida county, and a few years later to Mayville, where he opened a law office. He was appointed surrogate in 1821, which office he held for nineteen years; was one of the founders of the "Mayville Sentinel," and died in 1860.

Other parts of the town of Chautauqua were also being settled. In 1805 Peter Barnhart, a soldier of the Revolution, located a short distance north of Point Chautauqua. His sons, Jonathan, Peter and Henry, also settled in the town. Jonathan Smith the same year made the first settlement on the west side, near the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly. The Prendergasts in March, 1806, contracted for a large tract of land near the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds, and the same month James and William Prendergast, Jr., erected a log house there. In June the family arrived. Filer Sackett in June, 1805, bought land at Dewittville, where John Mason early settled. He married Maria, daughter of Captain Anson Leet. Darius Scofield settled early at Dewittville. Nathan and Daniel Cheney early settled a mile north of Dewittville. John Miles with a large family settled on lot 9 near the east line of the town. Dr. Lawton Richmond, the third physician, settled near Dewittville in 1811.

Philo Hopson, from Herkimer county, settled a mile north of Hartfield upon land bought in 1809. At an early day he and William Bateman built a sawmill at Hartfield.

Zaccheus Hanchett settled on lot number 23. Dexter Barns, a noted axe-maker, first settled in Stockton, where he built its first blacksmith shop. He removed to Hartfield, where he died. Darius Dexter, after cutting out Main street and clearing the public square in Mayville in 1808, returned east and came back the next spring with his wife and purchased land on lot 20, northeast of Hartfield. John, William, Daniel, Winsor, Otis, Samuel, George and Stephen, brothers of Darius, it is believed came with him in 1809. His brother William and John W. Winsor took up other parts of the lot. Samuel in 1809 took land on lot number 17. John was county clerk thirteen years. He and Darius had a store and ashery at Dewittville. In 1830 they removed to East Jamestown and built mills, and the place took the name of Dexterville. Captain Anson Leet, of Connecticut, who came to Stockton in 1810, and in 1814 purchased the land at Point Chautauqua, formerly known as Leet's Point, was the first to settle at Point Chautauqua. He had eleven children. The next year William Hunt settled on lot 29, township 3, his land including the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds. In the southeastern part of the town Samuel Porter, Jared Irwin, Ichabod Wing, Ephraim Hammond and Robert Lawson were early settlers. Richard Whitney settled upon lot 21, David Morris upon lot 38. In the south part of the town the early settlers were: Alfred Paddock, David Adams, Robert Donaldson, Palta Sweatland, Dennis Hart, Ava Hart, Samuel Hustis and William Fowler. In the southwest Jacob Putnam and in the north Joseph Davis found homes. William T. Howe settled a mile northeast of Mayville in 1816. Samuel B. Porter bought 200 acres four miles south of Mayville, cleared one acre, built a log cabin, and brought his second wife, Mary Justina Johnson, and his two youngest children to their new home in the wilderness. Mrs. Porter died in November, 1848, Mr. Porter in October, 1863.

Mayville, as the place for holding the courts, the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, the keeping of the public records and the transaction of the general business of the county, naturally attracted influential citizens to become residents. Samuel S. Whallon, when a boy, came with his parents to Mayville about 1812 and resided there until his death in 1858. He was a prominent merchant, a member of Assembly, and in 1856 was elected canal commissioner and held that office until he died. About 1815 Jedidiah Tracy moved to Mayville from Erie county, Pennsylvania, and kept for many years one of the best inns in the county.

Robertson Whiteside settled in Chautauqua about 1820; he was subsequently county treasurer and a member of Assembly. Jesse Brooks came to Mayville and became a merchant; he was postmaster for twenty years, succeeding Jedidiah Tracy. William Green, long a well-known lawyer, came to Mayville in 1824. His brother, Richard O., once a county clerk, and George A., surrogate, came later. In 1828 increased communication with Jamestown was given to Mayville by the sidewheel steamboat "Chautauque;" she made her first trip July 4, 1828. This year Omar Farwell came and engaged in the tanning business and established a store. John Birdsall about this time became a resident and one of its most distinguished citizens. Daniel Tennant, from Scotland, about 1748 settled in Connecticut, where his son Daniel was born about 1761 and when eighteen entered the Revolutionary army, was at West Point at the time of the treason of Arnold, saw the American cannon spiked preparatory to a surrender to the British and saw Major Andre, after his capture. He married Miss Hale, of Irish birth, who had two brothers in the American army. After the war he settled at Waterville, Oneida county. Daniel Tennant, his son, born in 1802, came to this county in 1827 and bought wild timber land about three miles northeast of Hartfield. He married Hephzibah M. Leech, who was born in Connecticut in 1807, moved to Buffalo with her parents, whose home was burned by the British in 1812. Mrs. Tennant died in 1874; Mr. Tennant died in 1890.

Between 1830 and 1835 many public improvements were made in the town and many citizens of worth came to Mayville. In 1830 it was incorporated as a village. In 1831 Matthew P. Bemus, son of Charles Bemus, came to reside. He was born in Ellery, January 4, 1831. He was one of the most public-spirited citizens, took an active part in the building of the Cross Cut railroad, and held many important public positions. In 1832 the county poor-house was erected and the jail was built. An act was passed that year to incorporate the Mayville & Portland Railroad Company, capital \$150,000, to construct a railroad from Portland Harbor to Chautauqua Lake; the design was not carried into execution. In 1833 Donald McKinzie came to Mayville. He was one of the most distinguished citizens in the county. August 18, 1825, he married Adelgonda Humbert Droz, daughter of Alphonzo Humbert Droz, of Berne, Switzerland. He resided here until his death, January 20, 1851, after a life of much adventure. He was a man of ability,



HOSPITAL, DEWITTVILLE

of enterprise and of honor, and left a large respected family. In April, 1834, Mayville Academy was incorporated, and a substantial building of brick erected. In the fall the "Mayville Sentinel" was established by William Kibbe. About a year afterward, Beman Brockway became proprietor and conducted it successfully for ten years, when he removed to Oswego. It was then conducted by John F. Phelps until his decease in 1878.

In 1835 the new court house was built, and the public execution of Damon occurred in Mayville on the sidehill not far from the Academy. February 6, 1836, the land office was destroyed by a mob, and was thereafter opened and kept at Westfield.

William A. Mayborne came to Mayville to reside about 1836, and William Gifford about 1841. In 1854 Milton Smith was elected sheriff, and became a lifelong resident of Mayville. Amos K. Warren, afterwards sheriff, came in 1862. One of the most important events favorably affecting the interests of Mayville was the building of the Buffalo & Oil Creek Cross Cut railroad, now the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, chartered in 1865.

A county farm of one hundred acres having been purchased near Dewittville, a substantial brick building was erected in 1832, which was used until the present one was erected in 1870. Buildings for the unfortunate have been successively erected there in 1839, 1851, 1858, 1868, 1903 and 1904. The present main building is four stories high, with frontage of 104 feet and depth of 68 feet. From the rear there is a center wing twenty-two feet wide, fifty-seven feet six inches long, two stories high. The cost of the building was \$36,226, and its furnishings \$1,500. When it was built it was the most beautiful building in the county, and was declared by official visitors to be the finest and best managed county house in the State. The farm now has 338 $\frac{5}{10}$ acres, and the whole property is valued over \$100,000.

As a result of the Chautauqua movement begun in 1873, Fair Point has been transformed into a permanent village of importance, while the lands bordering the upper part of the lake within the town have wonderfully increased in value. On September 30, 1875, Point Chautauqua Association was incorporated, that being the beginning of the improvement of Leet's Point, many fine homes now adding to the beauty of that most sightly point on the lake-shore. These enterprises assured Mayville's permanent prosperity, and water works, paving, electricity and railways followed in a triumphal march of modern progress. The Chau-

tauqua Institution will be made the subject of a special chapter.

The First Baptist Church of Mayville was organized with thirty-eight members, by Elder Jonathan Wilson, a pioneer missionary from Vermont, February 7, 1820. Mr. Wilson was the first pastor of the church. The church edifice was built in 1834.

The Chautauqua Society of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mayville was formed about 1820. A house of worship was erected in 1851.

St. Paul's Church of Mayville was organized with about twenty members in April, 1823, by Rev. David Brown, the first pastor. The first church edifice was completed in January, 1828, and consecrated by Bishop Habart, September 4, 1828. The present house was built in 1859, and consecrated by Bishop Cox, May 18, 1865. Rev. G. W. Sinclair Ayres entered upon the rectorship of this church, November 1, 1893.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Dewittville was formed with ten members in 1835, by William Gifford. This house of worship was purchased of the Baptists the same year. The first pastor was Rev. Mr. Burgess.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church of Chautauqua Hill, four miles north from Hartfield, was organized with five members in 1840, by Rev. T. V. Main, the first pastor, and a Mr. Neely. A house of worship was built about 1842.

Summit Church, Methodist Episcopal, near Summit Station, where a class had been formed, built a house of worship through the instrumentality, it is said, of John H. Flagler in 1849. The first pastor after the completion of the church building was Rev. John K. Halllock.

The Christian Church at Dewittville was organized December 25, 1852, by Rev. E. H. Mosher, the first pastor, and E. H. Halladay. Their church edifice was erected in 1856.

Mount Pleasant Church, United Brethren, three and a half miles southeast from Mayville, was organized with eight members in 1858 by Rev. Z. Sullivan, the first pastor. A church edifice was built in 1865.

The United Brethren in Christ, of Elm Flats, was organized with eight members, February 1, 1863, by Rev. N. R. Luce, the first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1861; the present one in 1870.

St. Peter's Church, German United Evangelical Protestant, at Mayville, was organized with twenty members in 1871 by Rev. O. Schroder. Their church edifice was erected in 1871. The first pastor was Rev. Jacob Weber.

The Swedish Lutherans organized a church at Mayville in 1870, built in 1872. Church and parsonage are worth \$4,000.

Summit Lodge, No. 312, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Mayville, in 1818, and derived its name from its location on the summit of the watershed between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence river systems. The first meeting was held in Asahel Lyon's rooms; the first officers were John Dexter, worthy master; James M. Cochrane, senior warden; Asahel Lyon, junior warden; David Eason, treasurer; Calvin Macomber, secretary. The lodge was discontinued in 1824, and was revived on November 4, 1850, as No. 219. Its last meeting at Mayville was held February 14, 1851, and it was moved to Westfield.

Peacock Lodge, No. 696, Free and Accepted Masons, held its first meeting U. D., February 28, 1869, and received its charter June 9, 1869. The lodge perpetuates the name of a distinguished and worthy brother, William Peacock, who was ever governed by true Masonic principles. The first officers elected were N. G. Luke, worshipful master; George Wood, senior warden; John F. Young, junior warden; Amos K. Warren, treasurer; O. E. Tiffany, secretary; William S. Gleason, senior deacon; Peter M. Pickard, junior deacon.

Supervisors—John McMahan, 1805-07; Arthur Bell, 1808; Thos. Prendergast, 1809; Matt. Prendergast, 1810-11; Samuel Ayres, 1812; John Scott, 1813; John E. Marshall, 1814; Martin Prendergast, 1815-16-18, and 1819-33; John Dexter, 1817; Jabez B. Burrows, 1834-36; Wm. Prendergast, 1837-39; Alva Cottrell, 1840-41-46; Dexter Barnes, 1842; Cyrus Underwood, 1843-44; Wm. Green, 1845; Willard W. Crafts, 1847-48-53; Martin Prendergast, 1849-61-64; Stephen W. Hunt, 1850-51; Hiram A. Pratt, 1852; David Woods, 1854-55; John Birdsall, 1856-57; Wm. Gifford, 1858-59; Milton G. Freeman, 1860; Daniel H. Hewes, 1865; Wm. P. Whiteside, 1866; Matt. P. Bemus, 1867-72; John Birdsall, 1873-74; Sidney R. Lawson, 1875-76; James M. Hunt, 1877; Lewis T. Harrington, 1878-79; Ezra J. Scofield, 1880-83; Eldred Lott, 1884; J. Franklin Hunt, 1885-87; Herman Sixbey, 1888-89; Geo. W. Hewes, 1890-93; Thos. Hutson, 1894-96; Willis H. Tennant, 1897-99; August Anderson, 1900-03; Thos. Hutson, 1904-07; Marion W. Scofield, 1908-13; Martin P. Whallon, 1914-20.

The population of Chautauqua, according to the New York State census of 1915 was: Citizens, 3,854; aliens, 79; Mayville reporting 1,201.

The Chautauqua Print Shop at Chautauqua

and the Chautauqua Cabinet Company at Mayville are the principal industries, although Mayville has four small plants and Summer-vale two. The assessed value of real estate in the town in 1918 was \$3,371,384; full value, \$4,207,105. Good schools abound in all parts of the town.

Cherry Creek—The town of Cherry Creek, situated in the northern and eastern part of the county, was set off from the town of Ellington on May 4, 1829. When Surveyor Joshua Bentley, Jr., found the center of the new town to be on an island in a stream, he cut down a small cherry tree, made it into a sharpened stake, drove it down, and named the stream Cherry creek. The town took its name from the creek, settlement was made, and a village started in the locality once famous for its cherry trees, to which was given the name Cherry Creek.

Original purchases in township 4, Range 10:

1815—March, Joshua Bentley, 15; April, Joshua Bentley, 9 (settled on by Joshua M. Kent); May, Gardner Crandall.

1816—May, Barber Babcock, 19; June, Ely D. Pendleton, 20; October, Reuben Cheney, 18.

1817—June, Elam Edson, 18; November, Rufus Hitchcock, 49.

1818—April, John Smith, 17; August, Hiram Hill, 49. 1821—October, John P. Hadley, 41; Henry Babcock, 20; Alvah Hadley, 41; Julius Gibbs, 41; Robert James, 36; Nathaniel Gibbs, Jr., 11; Eliphalet Wilcox, 17; Robert Page, 13.

1823—March, James Carr, 14; December, Enos A. Bronson, 56.

1824—February, Eason Matteson, 10; March, Ira B. Tanner, 46; May, Amos Abbey, 64; Nathan Worden, 16; June, Jared Ingalls, 22; Ira Bassett, 25; July, Ward King, 17; October, William G. Carr, 24; Dudley Waters, 48.

1825—April, John Luce, 58; William Lathrop, 24; May, Ira Bassett and Samuel W. Wilcox, Jr., 25; September, George Burdeck, 38; October, Aury Cronkhite, 21; Arabel H. Mallory, 21; Eddy Wetherly, 28; November, Robert James, Jr., 35.

1826—April, Putnam Farrington, 63; October, Lyman Town and Thomas King, 56; December, Henry Luce, 55.

1827—April, Ebenezer Still, Jr., 39; June, Stephen Blaisdell, 18; September, Nehemiah Osborne, 31; Israel Seeley, 31; Issachar Hammond, 30.

1829—June, William A. Bowen, 13; July, Thomas King, 18; December, Sylvester Osborne, 14.

The statement is now unhesitatingly made that the first settlement in the town of Cherry Creek was made by Joseph M. Kent, on lot 9, in the spring of 1815. He was born in Royalton, Vermont, and after having lived in Herkimer and Onondaga counties, New York, removed to Chautauqua county, settling in what is now Cherry Creek with his wife and seven children. Mr. Kent, his son George, Nancy, his eldest daughter, and John P. Kent, a nephew, cleared the first land and raised the

first crop of potatoes. The next spring, destitute of provisions and money, he felled a pine tree and made a canoe sixty feet in length, launched it in Conewango creek, put into it fifteen hundred pounds of maple sugar and some black salts, and ran it down to Pittsburgh. He there exchanged his cargo for flour, pork, salt, and with the help of his son George pushed his vessel with pikepoles back to Cherry Creek, having been absent about three weeks.

Joshua Bentley, Jr., the second settler, settled on lot 15, now known as the Decker farm, September 1, 1815. He had located in Ellery about 1808, and was one of the surveyors that ran the lines in this part of the county prior to its settlement. Cherry Creek's first road was cut out by John Kent, brother of Joseph M., one of the first purchasers of land in Villenova. In the spring of 1810 he built his house on the old Indian camping grounds at the headwaters of the Conewango, also the first sawmill and gristmill in the eastern part of the county. Where the Indian trail from the Cattaraugus Reservation to the Allegheny crossed the farm later owned by Alfred H. Blaisdell, there were two large springs where the Indians had a camp with a stone fireplace. This camp was almost constantly occupied by parties of Indians, who stopped to fish and hunt as they passed either north or south.

John P. Kent, a son, and John Dighton, in the summer of 1812, cut out the first road through from Kent's Mill in Villenova, sixteen miles through Cherry Creek to Kennedyville, for which they received from the Holland Land Company ten dollars per mile. This road followed the line of the Conewango Valley on the Indian trail running on the west side of the village. Three years later they cut out another road to Sinclairville, branching off from the old road on lot 16 in Cherry Creek, taking a southwesterly line, passing the homes of Gardiner Crandall and Isaac Curtis on lot 23. At that time they were the only residents in town on this road. This has been known as the old Kent road, and is now called Kent street. Gardiner Crandall and Isaac Curtis had each purchased one hundred acres on lot 23. Mr. Crandall built a log house twenty-six by twenty, and in the spring of 1816 both families moved into it and lived there until Mr. Curtis could build. Mr. Crandall lived many years in Cherry Creek, and became the father of twenty-two children by two wives. Stephen Curtis, a brother of Isaac, settled on adjoining land, and left two sons, Henry L. and John H. Curtis. James Marks the next purchaser of land (his deed calling for one hundred sixty acres in the

south part of lot 20, bearing date October 20, 1815), built his log house, covered with bark and without any floor, and moved in his furniture, consisting of an ax, a gun and a "baking kittle." This was the first house built in the now incorporated village of Cherry Creek. His house soon after became unoccupied and remained so until about 1824; it was then fitted up for a schoolhouse for the first school taught in the village. Its teacher, Angeline Pickering, became the wife of John Babcock and settled in Busti. In May, 1816, Barber Babcock on lot 19, Ely D. Pendleton on lot 20 and Reuben Cheeny on lot 18, became settlers of Cherry Creek, lived here many years, raised families, cleared up farms and made homes. In June, 1817, Elam Edson, William Weaver, on lot 18, Rufus Hitchcock and Hiram Hill on lot 49, John Smith, lot 17, Henry Babcock, lot 20, Nathaniel Gibbs, Jr., lot 11, Eliphalet W. Wilcox, lot 17, Robert Page, lot 28, were settlers. Daniel Hadley from Vermont came with his family, November 9, 1817. Three of his sons settled in Cherry Creek, Niles and Alvah on parts of lot 41, John P. on lot 27, near the village. He married the daughter of Robert James, also an early settler. He took an active part in laying out and cutting out early roads in Cherry Creek and in getting the town set off from Ellington in 1820. He also frequently served in town offices and was town clerk at the time of his death. He held militia offices from corporal to major.

In the southwest part of the town lived Alvah Hadley, whose son, Ozro A., was for a time acting Governor of Arkansas, and Niles Hadley, who lived and died on his early purchased home. Also settled here Mr. Ward and his sons, William, On and Ai; Hudson Smith, John Howard, Nathaniel Dunham, Arthur Hines, Addison Phillips, John Luce, Reuben A. Bullock, Myron Field, Horatio Hill. Joseph Price on lot 42 had three sons: John, Lawrence and David. Abraham T. Andrus settled where the late John D. Mount lived. In the northwest part were: John Bartlett, Ira B. Tanner, Alvah Bannister, Elkanah Steward, Oliver Carpenter, Anson Newton, Wilbur Burdick, John Essex, J. Richardson, Eben Abbey, Putnam Farrington, a general of the War of 1812. Ora Parks, who settled in 1824 on lot 37, three miles in the woods from neighbors, cleared his farm and raised a large family. Enos A. Bronson came from Connecticut and settled on lot 56, near the north line, in 1825, where he died in 1858. His sons were William, Horace, Allen L., and Monson M.

In a little settlement at Shattuck's school-

house was made the first attempt at a village in the town in the spring of 1820, on lot 34. Here settled Robert James, Montgomery Evans, Norton Still, David Myers, Horatio Hill, Demas Stone, Robert James, Jr., and Randall Spencer, who held the first Methodist class meetings in his house for a number of years. A burying ground was soon laid out. Pliny Shattuck opened a blacksmith shop here in 1831. The hopes of having a village at this point were soon blasted.

George H. Frost, from Rensselaer county, came in 1823, and built the second house in what is now the village of Cherry Creek, on the south part of lot 20, where C. D. Leonard's cheese factory once stood (land taken up by James Marks in 1815). Mr. Frost became the first settler with a family in the village, kept the first tavern, and was the first postmaster; he afterward kept a store, later lived on a farm, but returned to the village, where he died in 1873. He had been for several years supervisor.

William Green, Almeron Bly, Elam Edson, Ira Bassett, John Bovee, Rollins Kilburn, Harry James, Aaron Bartlett, John P. Hadley, Thomas Berry, Cyrus Thatcher and Alfred Goodrich were early settlers in the village. In the vicinity were Michael Page, Eddy Weatherly, Jotham Godfrey, Stephen Blaisdell, Julius Gibbs, Henry Babcock, William Kilbourn and Thomas Carter, who established a tannery with a shoe shop. In the central part, Robert James settled in 1820, on lot 36, where he died. Of his sons, Robert J. was supervisor in 1831-32; Jonathan was a physician. Thomas Mount brought his wife and fourteen children from New Jersey. His sons were Ezekiel, John, Hezekiah, Furman and Samuel. Anthony Morian settled on lot 44 in 1835 and raised a family of ten children.

In the southeast part, Wanton King settled on lot 9 in 1820; his sons were Thomas Ward and Obediah. On lot 12, Josiah Crumb settled. Eason Matteson located on lot 18 in 1820. In the south part the early settlers were: Daniel Waggoner, Isaac C. Brown, William S. Bullock, Moses Ells, Clark Losee, George W. Hitchcock. Job Eddy settled on lot 23, in the northeast part in 1820. Thomas Wilcox, from Hanover, was an early settler, first on lot 17, in 1819, on lot 21 in 1824, and on lot 24 in 1829, where he died. He was noted for his industry and for clearing much land. His sons were Daniel, Erastus, Alfred and Harlow. James Carr settled in 1823 on lot 15, land bought of Joshua Bentley, Jr., and afterwards kept store in the village. He was supervisor of Elling-

ton in 1828-29 and the first supervisor of Cherry Creek. He had one son, Andrew J. William G. Carr came in October, 1829, with wife and two children and settled on lot 15, Jarius Nash from Stephentown, an early school teacher, settled on lot 23. Jared Ingalls located on all of lot 22 in 1825 and built a sawmill. Daniel B. Parsons, from Madison county, settled in 1850 on lot 23, where he died. Both he and his son, Reuben W., were supervisors. William Weaver, in 1817, settled on lot 18; a few years after on lot 14, where he died. On Powers Hill, George Sheffield settled on lot 29; his sons were Aaron, Hiram, Alanson and Judson. Daniel Powers, a son-in-law, from whom the hill takes its name, settled on the same lot.

The first birth in town was that of Lydia, daughter of Joseph M. and Patty Kent, in 1816; she married Charles B. Green, of Ellington. The first marriage was James Battles to Rachael, daughter of Daniel Hadley, June 6, 1819. The first death was that of Rufus Hitchcock in 1820; he fell from the roof of his house just as he had completed it, and fractured his skull. The first school was taught by Reuben Cheeney, in the south part of the town. The first merchant was Seth Grover, who started in trade in 1831. He had in connection with his store an ashery and a pearling oven. Later Cyrus Thatcher and George H. Frost were in trade. The first resident physician, Horace Morgan, came in 1829. He was followed by Oliver B. Main, Edwin G. Bly, T. G. Walker and others. Among the early tailors were Jonathan Greenman and Russell Bartlett. The first sawmill was built by William Kilburn in 1824 on Cherry Creek, near the village; he attached, the next year, a shop for making spinning wheels, chairs, etc., to his mill. The second sawmill was built by Robert James and William Green in 1833. The first grist mill was built by Hull Nickerson in 1828, near the site of Price's sawmill. It had one run of stones and was used only for corn. It was known for years as the old "pepper" mill. In 1848 Joseph Kent built a grist mill with all modern appliances with three runs of stones. This mill was burned in 1860 and rebuilt in 1870 by Silas Vinton. Immediately under the grocery store of C. L. Frost a large spring bubbled up. In the early days of settlement this was much larger than now and overflowed quite an area of land. The deer found some attractive quality in the water not present in any other spring and resorted there often in numbers. This gave it the name of "the deer lick," by which it was long known.

The first town meeting in Cherry Creek after its formation was at the hotel of George H. Frost in March, 1830. At that meeting James Carr was elected the first supervisor, Robert James the first town clerk.

Supervisors—James Carr, 1830-33-36-40-46-52. Robt. James, Jr., 1831-32; Geo. H. Frost, 1834-35; Oliver Carpenter, 1837; Horace Bronson, 1838; Wm. G. Carr, 1839; Wm. Kilbourn, 1841-43; Arch. F. Robins, 1844; Oliver B. Main, 1845-49-50; Chas. A. Spencer, 1847-48; Jos. Kent, 1851-56; Daniel B. Parsons, 1853-54; Silas Vinton, 1855-59-60-68-71; Horatio Hill, 1857-58-64; R. W. Parsons, 1861-63-65; Anthony Morian, 1862-67; Geo. N. Frost, 1866-69-72-73-75-77; W. C. Carpenter, 1870; Harry Bilings, 1874; Wm. S. Blaisdell, 1878-79; Jas. Richardson, 1880; S. A. Ferrin, 1881-92; W. F. Stetson, 1889; Wm. I. Phillips, 1890; R. A. Hall, 1893-95; C. L. Wheeler, 1896-1903; C. A. Mount, 1904-05; Edgar W. Curtis, 1906-10; Ellis W. Storms, 1911; Edgar W. Curtis, 1912-13; C. Leroy Edwards, 1914-20.

The population of Cherry Creek in 1915, according to the State census, was 1630, of whom 91 were aliens. Number of acres in the town, 22,957, valued at \$763,625; assessed value (1918), \$599,117.

Cherry Creek is an incorporated village, beautiful in location, with broad, smooth streets adorned with good residences and business houses, and in addition to good stores in every department of trade has a bank, newspaper, canning factory, good hotels, churches, high school, fire department, a very popular form of government. The village is a station on the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad, 48 miles from Buffalo and 22 miles from James-town.

The principal industries of the village are the Cherry Creek Canning Company (canned fruits), and the W. F. Stetson Company, butter firkins. There are also three small factories. Cherry Creek village was incorporated, May 20, 1893, the present government being vested in a president and two trustees, with clerk, treasurer and collector. The first election was held June 17, 1893, C. A. Mount being chosen the first president. The first trustees were I. S. Benton, W. E. Shepardson, H. Clinton Mount. The high school building was erected in 1896, and is a modernly equipped school with a competent corps of teachers. The post office was established in 1832, George H. Frost, postmaster. Rural free delivery was established September 15, 1902, with three routes. The Cherry Creek Fire Department was organized July 15, 1890, Charles J. Shults being

elected the first chief, C. A. Mount, the first president.

The Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1857 with seven members. Rev. O. S. Meade the first pastor. The present church edifice was erected in 1881 at a cost of \$5,000.

The First Baptist Church was organized October 26, 1832, with twelve members, Elder Bennet the first pastor. In 1896 the church was rebuilt.

The Free Baptist Church was organized in 1826 by Rev. Thomas Grinnell, and was the first religious organization in Cherry Creek. A house of worship was built in 1846 at a cost of \$2,500.

A Christian Church was organized March 23, 1839. The church had no meeting house, but maintained its organization up to about 1861.

Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 384, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted in 1853 with nine charter members, and received the present warrant in June, 1855. William S. Blaisdell was the first master.

Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 463, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted April 6, 1852, with six charter members, J. L. Clark the first noble grand.

Bullock Post, No. 304, Grand Army Republic, was organized November 2, 1882, with twenty charter members.

Cherry Creek Grange, No. 527, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized August 18, 1887, with twenty-eight charter members. M. A. Phillips was its first master.

Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 42, Ancient Order United Workmen, was organized November 15, 1876, with twenty charter members. S. V. Q. Sherman was the first master workman.

Pocahontas Hive, No. 21, Ladies of the Maccabees, was instituted in September, 1891, with thirteen charter members. Mrs. A. Bronson was the first lady commander.

Ensign Circle, No. 281, was instituted November 18, 1896, with sixteen charter members. Dr. Thomas E. Soules was the first president.

Pocahontas Tent, No. 101, Knights of the Maccabees, was instituted in October, 1888, with eighteen charter members.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized July 3, 1888, with a membership of twenty.

Golden Chapter, No. 252, Order of the Eastern Star, was organized October 16, 1902. Mrs. Charles J. Shults was the first worthy matron and Isaac S. Benton, worthy patron.

Clymer—Among the new towns taken directly from the "mother town," Chautauqua,

was Clymer, organized February 9, 1821, and given the name of the patriotic Pennsylvanian, George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The town of Mina was set off from Clymer in 1824; and French Creek in 1829, leaving Clymer an area of 21,985 acres, bounded on the north by Sherman, east by Harmony, west by French Creek, south by Pennsylvania. The surface is a hilly upland, well adapted to grazing and dairying, being well watered. The soil responds well to cultivation and the Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad traverses the town from north to south, with stations in Clymer, North Clymer, Clymer Center and Joquins. Clymer Hill is in the western part of the town.

At Clymer, tanning leather was once an important business, and about 1860 Leonard Kooman established there one of the largest tanneries in the county. The first tannery was built on lot 35 by Ebenezer Brownell shortly after 1830. Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions conducted extensive tanning operations on the Brownell site in later years.

Original Purchases:

1820—May, Wm. Rice, 59; July, Gardner Cleveland, Sr., 58.
 1821—October, Horace and Anson Starkweather, 43; Jos. Wing, 51; November, John Cleveland, 58.
 1822—March, Thos. Russell, 50.
 1823—January, Leonard Amidon, 52; October, Wm. Rice, 60.
 1824—June, Eben. Brownell, 35; Harry E. Brownell, 28; Jos. Brownell, 50.
 1825—May, Amos Beebe, Jr., 30; August, Elisha Alvord, 21; October, Jos. W. Ross, 56, 55.
 1826—April, Chas. Ross, 56; May, Moses Randall, 23; July, David Phinney; October, Jere. Glidden, 3, 8.
 1827—March, Darius and Walter Freeman, 47; Ralph Petit, 47; April, Jere. Doolittle, 37; May, David Glidden, 16; June, Samuel Bligh, 32; August, Andrew Glidden, 16; September, Oscar F. and Daniel C. Glidden, 8; October, Francis F. Allen, 2.
 1828—May, Alvah Marsh, 40; Archelaus Chadwick, 1; John Petit, 47; July, Benj. Sullivan, 63; Samuel Ross, 27.
 1829—July, Lyman Brown, 26; September, Jere. Chamberlain, 53; October, Urbane Hitchcock, 15.
 1830—August, Harry E. Brownell, 28; September, Jackson Johnson, 33; Thos. Russell, 50.

Settlement was commenced in 1820 by Gardner and John Cleveland, who located on lot 58, in the southwest corner. The next year William Rice settled on lot 59, and in 1822 came Horace and Anson Starkweather and Joseph Wing. Eighteen families had located in the territory embracing the original town of Clymer in 1822. Nathaniel and William Thompson, Thomas Russell and Harry E. Brownell came in 1823. The first town meeting was held April 3, 1821, at the house of Gardner Cleveland, where were elected: Ande Nobles,

supervisor; William Rice, Roger Haskell, John M. Fitch, assessors; David Waldo, clerk; Roswell Coe, John Cleveland, Alexander Findley, commissioners of highways; Ephraim Dean, Ande Nobles, John Lynde, school inspectors; John Heath, Roger Haskell, school commissioners; Alexander Findley, Roswell Coe, poor masters; Ande Nobles, Alexander Findley, overseers of highways; William Thompson, Amos Beebe, Roger Haskell, fence viewers, etc.; Ande Nobles, sealer; Eli Belknap, constable and collector. Before 1830 quite a settlement was made. Here had come and located Leonard Amidon in 1824; Charles Ross in 1824, on Clymer Hill; Ebenezer Brownell and Joseph Brownell in 1824 on lots 35, 28, 50; Peter Jaquins in 1825; David Phinney in 1826; Silas Freeman with thirteen children came to Clymer Hill in 1828. His son, Leonard B., resided in this and adjoining towns for many years.

Other early settlers were: Alexander Maxwell, Elisha Alvord, Joseph Ross, Samuel Ross, Moses Randall, Jeremiah Glidden, Jeremiah R. Doolittle, David and Andrew Glidden, Samuel Bly, Oscar F. and Daniel C. Glidden, Francis F. Allen, Alvah Marsh, Archelaus Chadwick, Ralph and John Pettit, Benjamin Sullivan, Lyman Brown, Jeremiah Chamberlain, Urbane Hitchcock, Samuel Wickwire, Charles Brighton, John S. Sessions.

The Cleveland and Rice families had many representatives. Gardner Cleveland, a Revolutionary soldier, had three children and thirty-four grandchildren. William Rice had twelve children of whom three became prominent: Victor M., born in Mayville in 1818, was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and from 1848 to 1854 was connected with the city schools of Buffalo, and in 1854 city superintendent. From 1854 to 1867 he was State Superintendent of Public Instruction; William S., for twenty-one years teacher in Buffalo city schools, and several years city superintendent of Buffalo schools; Emily A., long principal of Yonkers Female Seminary. William Rice was many years a justice, and in 1840 was one of the three representatives of the county in the State Assembly.

Ira F. Gleason (whose father Ira settled early in French Creek, coming from Connecticut), came from Madison county in 1831 to French Creek, thence in 1837 to Clymer Village and engaged in trade, which he conducted continuously for twenty years. He held many important offices—justice, supervisor, etc. Young gives the early merchants thus: "The first store is said to have been kept by John Stow in 1823. John Heath and Joseph H. Williams

succeeded him. Alvin Williams succeeded them, and also kept an inn, the first in town in 1826. Later were Gardner Cleveland, Jr., and Howard Blodgett; Ira F. Gleason and John Williams; Gleason and Stephen W. Steward; Stephen W. Steward; Ayers & Blood. In 1875 William B. Blodgett and Arthur Beach were general merchants; Ayers & Coffin, druggists; Willis D. Gallup & Son, hardware and stoves."

One of the early and industrious pioneers of Clymer was Peter Jaquins, a soldier in the War of 1812. He removed from Guilford, Chenango county, to Cattaraugus county in 1820, in 1824 bought lot 42 in Clymer, and in 1825 made his home here and erected the first saw and grist mills in the town. He was an excellent hunter, and it is said "that he captured nearly one hundred wolves previous to 1812, for which he received an average bounty of twelve dollars per head." His children were: Bruce, who located near his father; Edward, who went to Kansas; Wallace; Art, a farmer and cattle dealer, who married Frances Vrooman; Elizabeth. The name of this enterprising pioneer is perpetuated in the post office called Jaquins.

James, John and David Pettit, brothers, emigrants, arrived at New York about 1789 to become citizens of the New World. One of them settled on Long Island, one located in New Jersey and James made his home on the west shore of Lake Champlain. Here his son Ralph was born at Willsborough, Essex county. Ralph when a young man went to Genesee county, where he married Julia Lyons, March 25, 1827, and the next month the young couple came to Clymer and commenced housekeeping in the primitive house erected on Mr. Pettit's location on lot 47, on Clymer Hill. Mr. Pettit was thereafter a lifelong resident of the town and held numerous local offices. Ten of his children attained maturity.

Lyman Brown, a native of Kingston, Pa., born May 30, 1801, subsequently was a resident of Hamburg, Erie county. In 1820 he bought land on lot 26 in Clymer, and in 1831 became a settler of the town, where he resided until his death in 1873; his wife died the same year. Mr. Brown was extensively engaged in cattle dealing, was supervisor in 1848, and held other town offices. His sons were Jesse, Martin, Homer. Jesse was born May 9, 1825, in Erie county, married Louisa Bligh, of North Clymer in 1851; he followed the vocation of his father, served as town superintendent, supervisor several years, inspector of elections many years, and loan commissioner several terms.

In 1832 Gideon Brockway, with his wife and four children, removed from Southampton,

Mass., to Clymer, purchased a farm and resided here until his death. His youngest son, Richard B., accompanied his father and made Clymer his home. Beman, oldest son, came a year later to visit his parents, and as he says, "in the winter of 1833 I taught a district school in Clymer, for which I was about as well qualified as the average citizen is to edit a newspaper. However, I made out to stand the occupation three months, which were the longest ones I remember to have passed in my whole life." Mr. Brockway proved his ability to "edit a newspaper" not many years after, by making a success of the "Mayville Sentinel," which he edited and published for ten years. He was on the editorial staff of the "New York Tribune" with such men as Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana as companions. At the time of his death, December, 1892, he was the oldest newspaper editor and publisher of the State, and the owner of the "Watertown Daily and Weekly Times." In him all elements of a strong character were so united as to cause one to say, "He was a man."

Willard McKinstry writes in the "Fredonia Censor" in 1885 this of the town:

The dwellings fifty years ago were mostly of logs. Some noted characters have lived in this vicinity. Horace Greeley's parents about two miles from the village, and this was their post office address. J. G. Cleveland, since connected with the New York "Tribune," spent his boyhood days here. William Rice, a member of the Legislature in 1840, was the village blacksmith, and his son, Hon. Victor M. Rice, has since occupied a prominent position as State Superintendent of Public Instruction and was the founder of the free school system of this State. He struggled to get an education. His first school books were bought by his going to the woods and cutting wood for the ashery and drawing it there with a pair of steers which he had broken, made the exchange with my uncle who then carried it on. Hon. Silas Terry, a most worthy citizen, held a seat in the Legislature of 1840, and his son, L. S. Terry, who has been Supervisor several times, is one of the progressive farmers of the town. When Senator Lorenzo Morris first commenced practicing law he opened an office over Ira F. Gleason's store in Clymer, and Stephen W. Steward did mercantile business here before founding the First National Bank of Corry. It is a prosperous agricultural town, and the railroad and the building up of the City of Corry, eight miles distant, have given it a good market and prosperity. It has an excellent soil and contains many splendid farms. Hon. Walter L. and Loren B. Sessions passed their youthful days with their father, John S. Sessions, an early settler on a farm in this town, and have always had a strong support here in their political aspirations. Although a small town Clymer has exerted an important influence at times in politics of the State through the men who have lived here.

Garrett Slotboom, a Hollander, came to Clymer in 1850, and died here in 1885. He had

served his time in the Dutch army, married a daughter of John Nuytinck. His son, John A., was born in Holland, educated in the Clymer schools, and assisted his father in farming. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company D, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 1, 1864. In 1866 he commenced merchandising at Clymer Hill, continued twenty-five years, then located at Clymer Village. He served as justice of the peace and supervisor. He married Magdeline, a daughter of Peter Kooman (who settled in Clymer about 1858. He was born near Antwerp, Holland, emigrated to Buffalo in 1847. He died January 6, 1879). The Hollanders, many of whom have made their homes in the town, are useful and worthy citizens. Hon. G. W. Patterson, the land agent, it is said, was so impressed with the value of obtaining such frugal, honest and industrious people as residents, that he made extra inducements to secure their coming. About 1846 the first nucleus was formed here and now a large percentage of the town's best citizens are of this stock.

John Steward, Jr., settled in Harmony in 1821 and had a large family; his sons were, John, Stephen W., Eliphalet, and Alfred W. Stephen W. was for some years a merchant in Clymer and was later one of the most prominent in founding the First National Bank in Corry, Pennsylvania. Alfred W., a farmer and cattle dealer, resided in the village. Sardius located in Harmony and was prominent.

Otis D. Hinckley was a resident of Clymer since 1850 and one of the town's most active and useful residents. He was for a time a merchant, but long and extensively employed as a surveyor. He was almost continually in office as justice of the peace, was justice of sessions of the county court, represented the First Assembly District in the State Legislature of 1875 and served as clerk of the Board of Supervisors for twenty years with marked ability.

William Emery, son of Gilbert Emery, an early settler of Harmony, born in Harmony, April 19, 1840, was a farmer and lawyer, and long held the office of justice of the peace and other positions of trust. Byron King, son of James King, another son of Clymer, was one of its most substantial citizens. Maurice Smith, son of Walker Smith, was also born in the town, and a farmer. J. B. Johnson was also a farmer and a lumberman. Other residents who have been of local importance were Hon. Silas Terry, Artemas Ross, Esq., James Wiltsie,

Daniel Hurlbut, John B. Knowlton, H. E. Brownell, Jesse Brown, W. D. Gallup, Otis D. Hinckley, Ira E., William B. and Charles S. Gleason, Stephen W. Steward, Charles Brightman, Hartson S. Ayer, and John Bidwell, who headed the national ticket of the Prohibition Party, was a native of the town.

The religious denominations are: Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, United Brethren and Dutch Reformed. A good interest has been manifested in education, and, besides the district schools, a union school of three departments is conducted at Clymer Village.

Young carefully gathered facts concerning the early mills. He says in 1875:

The first sawmill was built by Peter Jaquins in 1825; he added a gristmill the next year. Eight years after both were burned. A new sawmill was built and eight years thereafter that was burned and Mr. Jaquins again built one, which he subsequently sold to Porter Damon and John Williams, who also built a gristmill. Williams sold his interest to Damon. The mill passed to his sons, Loren and Andrew. The latter sold to Hartson S. Ayer & Brother and the sawmill was sold to Hall & Shepard. Hall sold to Welch and Shepard & Welch erected a large three-story planing and shingle mill. William Rice built a gristmill below the village on the west branch of the Broken-Straw and sold it to Judson Hurlbut, who built a sawmill. Daniel Hurlbut built a sawmill on Big Broken-Straw, on lot 50, a mile below the Shepard & Welch mill. John B. Knowlton now owns the mill, with machinery for planing, turning and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Thomas Card built a sawmill on lot 20, where he still owns a mill. James Upton built a sawmill on lot 45; the dam is built of stone from a large quarry near the mill. B. Parker early built a mill on lot 9. A stream sawmill was built by Shepard & Havens at Clymer Station, and is now owned by William Havens. A stream mill has also been recently built near the center of the town by Charles Maxwell and Joshua Hatton.

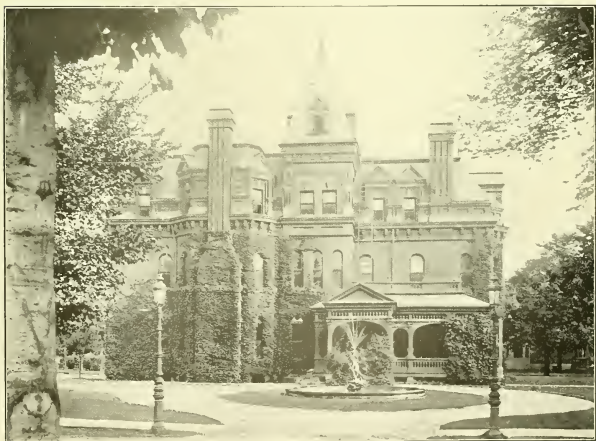
Clymer Village and station are practically one place, which is a thriving place of trade.

The first physician was Dr. Roswell F. Van Buren, who was in practice from 1826 to 1836, when he moved to Carroll. Dr. S. G. Peck settled early on lot 6, and practiced many years. Dr. Harvey A. Phinney succeeded to Dr. Van Buren's practice and continued a physician until his death in the fifties. Later were Drs. George R. Spratt, J. M. McWharf, Artemas Ross, L. P. McCray and others.

Supervisors—1821, Ande Nobles; 1822-23, John Heath; 1824-27, Gardner Cleveland; 1828, A. S. Underwood; 1829, Alex. Wilson, Jr.; 1830, John Heath; 1831-34, Wm. Rice; 1835, Harvey A. Phinney; 1836-39, Wm. Rice; 1840, Ira F. Gleason; 1841-42, Wm. Rice; 1843-44, Moses Randall; 1845, Wm. Rice; 1846-47, Samuel Bly; 1848, Lyman Brown; 1849-50,



CITY HALL—DUNKIRK



BROOKS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND LIBRARY BUILDING, DUNKIRK, N. Y.

Chas. Brightman; 1851-55, Stephen W. Steward; 1856, Jesse Brown; 1857, Stephen W. Steward; 1858-59, Chas. Brightman; 1860, Hercules Rice; 1861, L. S. Terry; 1862-63, Hartson S. Ayer; 1864-67, Joshua Hatton; 1868-70, Hartson S. Ayer; 1871-72, Jesse Brown; 1873-74, Otis J. Green; 1875, Jesse Brown; 1876-78, O. D. Hinkley; 1879-82, Lawyer S. Terry; 1883-89, John A. Slotboom; 1890-96, James D. Gallup; 1897-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20, Lorenzo P. McCray, who in 1914-15-16-17, was chairman *pro tem.* of the

board and in 1918-19 was its capable chairman. He is now serving his twenty-fourth term on the board, only one other member Joseph A. McGinnies having served a longer term.

Clymer reported to the State census bureau in 1915 a population of 1,316 citizens and 25 aliens. The Mohawk Condensed Milk Company of Clymer was reported as employing 31 hands, and four small factories employing eleven hands were operated within the town limits. The full value of real estate in the town in 1918 was \$970,726; assessed value, \$761,603.

CHAPTER XVII.

The City of Dunkirk.

Town and City of Dunkirk—The first white men whom it can be definitely stated came into the corporate limits of the city of Dunkirk were a party of surveyors under Andrew E'licott, Surveyor-General of the United States, who in August, 1790, traversed the Lake Erie shore of Chautauqua county while engaged in establishing the western boundary of New York State. Seth Pease and his party of Holland Land Company surveyors came in 1798 and traversed the same shore, making a minute survey of the shore line of Dunkirk harbor. To Zattu Cushing, who became familiar with the section in 1799, when building the "Good Intent" at the mouth of Mill creek in Erie county, Pennsylvania, is due the credit of causing the first settlement to be made in both the town and city of Dunkirk. The first step taken by Mr. Cushing was in 1804, by the purchase from the Holland Land Company lot 29, which included the west part of Point Gratiot, now a public park within the corporate limits of Dunkirk. He also in the same year bought lots 28 and 33, these including the lands on both sides of Canadaway creek and within the present city limits.

The first actual settler in the town of Dunkirk was Seth Cole, who came from Paris, Oneida county, with Zattu Cushing in February, 1805, bought land at the mouth of Canadaway creek from Cushing the following June and settled thereon the same year. Zattu Cushing settled on his land in now the town of Pomfret, where descendants yet reside. The land, for which he paid three and a third dollars per acre, was cultivated by Seth Cole, who took his first crop to Buffalo over the frozen waters of Lake Erie. In 1808 Timothy Goulding bought land one mile west of the harbor and settled thereon, his purchase including a part of Point Gratiot. He built his house within

the now corporate limits, and has the distinction of being the first actual settler of the city, as Seth Cole was of the town of Dunkirk. The first settler at the Harbor was Solomon Chadwick, born at Warren, Mass., October 16, 1776. In Madison county, New York, he married Persis, sister of Timothy and Luther Goulding, and in 1809 moved to Dunkirk with his family, making the journey overland with sled and oxen. By a contract dated February 21, 1810, he bought seventy-three acres at the Harbor, all lying within the present limits of Ward Two of Dunkirk. His log cabin, the first at the Harbor, was on the shore near the foot of present Dove street, a little East of the water works, where he lived five or six years, then moved to the town of Sheridan, thence to Perrysburg, in Cattaraugus county, where he died, aged 87. From him Dunkirk derived the name of "Chadwick's Bay." A rivalry existed for several years between Fredonians, who spoke of "the lonely fishermen of Chadwick's Bay," the fishermen in turn talking of "picking blackberries on the common at Pomfret Four Corners."

Luther Goulding came from Madison county in June, 1809, and settled west of Chadwick and built a log house near the bay and east of his brother Timothy. Luther Goulding built a barn near Point Gratiot, the first frame building erected in the city. That barn was represented in a painting of Dunkirk made by Professor D'Almane in 1835, and was standing as late as 1846.

But a little later than the Chadwicks and Gouldings came the Brighams, who were longer and more closely identified with the fortunes of Dunkirk. John Brigham came in 1808, bought lot 23, within present city limits, and there died in August, 1828. He laid out

Brigham road in Dunkirk, the second road opened from Fredonia to the lake.

John Brigham, Jr., with his wife and child, came with his father, and Walter E. Brigham was the first white child born in Dunkirk. Amon Gaylord, born in Connecticut, came about 1811 and built upon land on Lake street, a little west of Central avenue, his son Ahiram coming at the same time. Daniel Pier came in January, 1814, and built at the corner of now Second and Lake streets.

The first vessel of which there is record came to Chadwick's Bay in 1810, commanded by Samuel Perry, but Dunkirk Harbor and the mouth of the Canadaway became better known during the second war with Great Britain.

June 18, 1812, war was declared against England, of which official information reached Fort Niagara on the 26th. The British learned of this twelve hours earlier through a dispatch sent to Queenstown by John Jacob Astor in the interest of the Fur Company. They promptly captured a small vessel loaded with salt which had just set out from Black Rock to coast along the shore of Chautauqua to Barcelona or Erie. This was the first notice the citizens of Buffalo had of the existence of war. It created consternation upon the border. Chautauqua was thinly settled. Its people were poor and illy prepared. Having forty miles of lake coast, it was more exposed to invasion than most of the other parts of the Holland Purchase. Until Perry's victory in the fall of 1813, the British had complete command of Lake Erie, and could land forces at Dunkirk, Barcelona, Silver Creek, and at the mouth of the Cattaraugus. The poverty of the people undoubtedly shielded the county from invasion. Soon after news of war reached the county, a detachment of forty-five men under Captain James McMahan was posted at Barcelona, where he built a defensive work to protect salt boats on their arrival at the northern terminus of the Portage road. A similar detachment was stationed at the mouth of the Canadaway to guard those salt boats on their way up the lake. Salt from the Onondaga salt springs for Pittsburgh was at this time the principal article of transportation along the southeastern shore of the lake.

With the exception of an affair at the mouth of the Cattaraugus, the town of Dunkirk has the distinction of being the only town in the county in which actual hostilities occurred between opposing forces in war, subsequent to its settlement. It was an attempt by the enemy to capture a salt boat on its way from Buffalo to Erie. About forty men of Captain

Tubbs's company, Col. John McMahan's regiment, had been posted at the Widow Cole's house at the mouth of the Canadaway. The salt boat had put into Eighteen Mile Creek to escape a British cruiser. It stole out in the darkness, and after a hard night's row ran up on the west shore of Canadaway creek. As morning broke and the fog cleared away, they saw off the mouth of the creek, not a quarter of a mile away, a large armed schooner, probably the "Lady Provost." A boat with a dozen or more armed men set out from the vessel to attack the salt boat, which fired upon them from a swivel. Captain Tubbs and his men lay concealed behind the east bank of the creek; when the British small boat arrived within musket shot they opened fire. The boat immediately put back to the vessel, with what, if any, loss has not been certainly ascertained. It is related that the crew of the "Lady Provost," afterwards captured by Perry, stated it to have been three wounded and none killed.

Mrs. Cole was the heroine of the occasion; when hostilities commenced she mounted her horse and rode to the Canadaway for reinforcements; after her return she was actively engaged in carrying food and drink to the men. The war waged by the British upon salt boats finally destroyed all commerce in salt, and its transportation over the Portage Road came to an end.

During the summer of 1813, British vessels were cruising the lake, chasing and capturing such small craft as ventured from port, occasionally looking into Erie Harbor, where Perry was building his fleet, and now and then committing depredations along the American shore. The "Queen Charlotte," mounting seventeen guns, afterwards captured by Perry at the battle of Put-in Bay, was the most dreaded of these vessels. She was a scourge to the inhabitants all along the eastern border of the lake, often hovered off Dunkirk, and made frequent descents to plunder the inhabitants, particularly at or near Eighteen Mile Creek in Erie county.

After the war the commerce of the bay increased a little. Haven Brigham, second son of Jonathan, before mentioned, settled in Sheridan in 1810. He and his younger brother Winsor built a sawmill and had it in operation in 1811, but soon after Winsor sold out his interest to Haven and commenced the erection of the county court house at Mayville. Haven, about 1815, built a schooner of forty tons' burden, the "Kingbird." She was commanded by Capt. Zephaniah Perkins, who ran her between Dunkirk and Buffalo, freighted with



SAMPSON ALTON'S HOUSE, DUNKIRK
First Brick House in Chautauqua County



FIRST FRAME BARN ERECTED IN SHERIDAN.



WASHINGTON PARK—DUNKIRK

lumber from Haven's mill. She brought back merchandise for the people of Dunkirk and Fredonia.

In 1816 a stock of goods consigned to Ralph and Joseph Plumb, merchants of Fredonia, was landed at Chadwick's Bay. As this was the first cargo of such a nature, a temporary wharf was made by placing wooden horses in the water upon which planks were laid until the vessel was reached from the shore.

In 1817, with the passage of the act authorizing the construction of the Erie canal, a new and hopeful era dawned for Dunkirk. The act was passed April 15, 1817, and the same year DeWitt Clinton was elected Governor of New York. Chadwick's Bay was then undoubtedly the best harbor on Lake Erie within New York State limits, and was for a time a dangerous rival of both Buffalo and Black Rock. Governor Clinton thought most favorably of Chadwick's Bay, and invested in Dunkirk real estate. Dunkirk was spoken of as the most suitable western terminus for the Erie canal, and hopes ran high, likewise speculation.

Daniel Garnsey in 1816 or 1817 purchased for Elisha Jenkins, of Albany, as trustee for a company composed of Isaiah and John Townsend, DeWitt Clinton and Mr. Thorn, 1,008 acres of land, including the farms of Solomon Chadwick, Timothy and Luther Goulding, Daniel Pier and others. Assignments were taken of their contracts and deeds obtained of the Holland Land Company. Chadwick received \$2,000 for his farm, for which he paid less than two hundred. Daniel Pier, who was a hatter when he came to Dunkirk two years before, brought with him a box of wet and damaged hats, which he repaired and sold for seventy dollars. This sum was all that he paid towards his land, which he now sold for \$2,400. Such advances in real estate were then without precedent in the county, and have scarcely been paralleled since. Like vicissitudes of fortune have followed Dunkirk from the beginning. Mr. Garnsey was probably a stockholder in this Land Company, became its agent, and actively promoted its interests. For several years he was the leading citizen of Dunkirk, and the first member of Congress from Chautauqua county. This was the beginning of the Dunkirk Land Company, and as soon as their purchases were completed, the village site was surveyed and improvements begun.

About the beginning of 1817, the harbor was called for a short time Garnsey's Bay. The name Dunkirk was given by Elisha Jenkins,

the trustee of the Land Company, and one of the proprietors of the village. Mr. Jenkins was a citizen of Albany, and had been a shipping merchant of Hudson, with his brothers and father. They had also a business house in New York, where some of the firm resided. Elisha was for a time engaged for the firm at Dunkirk, France. The bay at that place resembled Chadwick's Bay on Lake Erie, hence the name Dunkirk. Dunkirk in France is a city in the department of Le Nord, situated on the Straits of Dover, a place famous in French history and the scene of many battles and sieges.

In 1817 Sampson Alton erected a two-story brick house on the south side of Front street, near Buffalo street, which stood until torn down in 1891. That was the first brick house built in Chautauqua county, the brick being made on Front street, the lime burned in his own kiln and the bricks were laid by the owner.

Adam Fink, postmaster of Dunkirk under President Jackson, the first man to be married in Dunkirk, was an expert axe-maker, and made the first cast steel edged tool in the county.

Daniel Garnsey, supported by the Albany group of gentlemen known as the "Dunkirk Association," then principal proprietors, was diligent in his endeavors to build up Dunkirk and invite commerce. A road was made to Fredonia, a wharf and warehouse were built at the foot of Center street, a hotel on Front and Center streets, and other buildings at an expense of \$20,000. The earliest and only number of the "Chautauqua Gazette" in existence, which was published at Fredonia, bearing date May 19, 1818, contains this "Marine News" underneath the woodcut of a ship: "Garnsey's Bay, Dunkirk, May 17th, 1818.—Cleared: Sloop Independence for Sandusky, passengers, lumber and potatoes. Arrived: Schooner Firefly from Detroit, with passengers. Schooner Blacksnake from Erie with passengers and fish. Schooner Buffalo Packet with passengers and furniture. Schooner Eliza of Sandusky with passengers, Sloop Livona from Buffalo with passengers. Cleared: Firefly from Buffalo, Blacksnake for Buffalo, Buffalo Packet for Buffalo, President Monroe for Buffalo, Livona for the River Raisin with passengers."

Later in the same year the "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat to navigate the lake, was added to the list of boats that regularly entered the harbor of Dunkirk. She was of two hundred forty tons burden. Job

Fish was her first captain. The following notice of a trip of the "Walk-in-the-Water" to Mackinaw to carry goods for the American Fur Company, is given in a New York City paper of May 20, 1819: "The swift steamboat, Walk-in-the-Water, is intended to make a voyage early in the summer from Buffalo on Lake Erie, to Mackinaw on Lake Huron, for the conveyance of a company. The ship has so near a resemblance to the famous Argonautic expedition in the heroic ages of Greece, that expectation is quite alive on the subject. Many of our most distinguished citizens are said to have already engaged their passage for this splendid adventure."

The "Walk-in-the-Water" made weekly trips from Black Rock to Detroit and back, stopping at Dunkirk and other principal towns on the American shore. Her rates of fare from Black Rock were \$3.00 to Dunkirk, \$6.00 to Erie, \$12 to Cleveland, \$15 to Sandusky, \$18 to Detroit. Her speed was from eight to nine miles an hour. She made seven trips to Detroit the first season. The facilities for travel afforded by this boat brought Chautauqua county a little nearer the east, lessening the time and increasing the comfort of passengers from and to Buffalo. The "Walk-in-the-Water" was ruined in a squall near Buffalo, in November, 1821. It was succeeded by the "Superior," the second steamboat on the lake, in May, 1822.

The "Chautauqua Gazette" of May 19, 1818, contains an advertisement dated February 17, 1818, in which under "New Store" N. N. Capron advertises that he has "groceries, dry goods, hardware and crockery, also cotton and woolen goods, cotton yarn and thread, glass, mill irons, nails, iron and steel, broad and narrow axes, long draft and trace chains and that such goods will be exchanged for lumber and gain or sold very low for cash." That he will "pay cash for one thousand pounds of deer hair." This early merchant, Newton N. Capron, was the brother to Horace Capron, once a Commissioner of Agriculture to Japan.

By the "Chautauqua Gazette" of August 10 of that year, it appears that the place had fully assumed the name "Dunkirk," and that practical and substantial steps had been taken to prepare the harbor for the entry of vessels.

John Beggs, of the merchandising firm of Beggs & Lynde, came from Scotland and settled in Dunkirk in 1819, and was prominently connected with its early history. He built Central avenue dock and the Buffalo street dock. He died in 1837. His brother Charles came later and was a druggist and deputy postmaster

Dr. Ezra Williams settled in Dunkirk in 1820, and in his prime had a very large practice. He was postmaster of Dunkirk under President John Quincy Adams, one of the founders of Dunkirk Academy and father of the eminent Dr. Julien T. Williams.

There were no good roads between Dunkirk and Buffalo, no bridges across the streams. An artificial harbor had been completed at Buffalo in 1821; the western termination of the Erie Canal had been decided in favor of Buffalo in 1823; these things all tending to hinder Dunkirk's expected prosperity. In 1825 the population had dwindled to fifty inhabitants, and the dull years prior to 1818 had again returned.

Fortunately for the future of Dunkirk, its possibilities attracted the attention of Walter Smith, a young merchant of Fredonia, remarkable for energy and business capacity. Besides the superior advantages of Dunkirk as a lake port, with its fine harbor open to navigation two weeks earlier than Buffalo, there still lingered a belief that it might be necessary to extend the Erie canal to this point to gain the benefits of its harbor. Moreover, a bill had been passed by the Legislature upon the personal application of the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties for the appointment of three commissioners to explore and survey a State road from the Hudson river to some point upon Lake Erie, which it was nearly certain would be Dunkirk. In fact, the surveyors employed by the State arrived at Dunkirk on December 24, 1825, and stuck their last flag at the foot of the wharf, completing their survey. This line was pronounced by them to be the best to the lake. These considerations undoubtedly influenced Walter Smith to unite his destiny with that of the village. In that year he bought the undivided half of the property of the Dunkirk Company for the sum of \$10,000 and immediately turned his energy and business ability to building up the place and developing the resources of the surrounding country. Although he was scarcely twenty-five years of age, his business capacity and judgment was that of one of mature years and long experience. He had broad views of business and was fitted mentally for large undertakings. He became at once the controlling power in Dunkirk, and soon the most influential and public-spirited business man in the county.

Walter Smith was born in Wethersfield, Conn., March 21, 1800. When fifteen, he was clerk in the store of Jacob Ten Eyck, in Cazenovia, New York. When nineteen, he made a

horseback tour through the western counties of the State in search of a suitable place to engage in business. He arrived at Fredonia in March, 1819, and resolved to settle there. He returned to Cazenovia, where, although still a minor, he formed a partnership with Mr. Ten Eyck, as Walter Smith & Co. Mr. Ten Eyck furnished the capital, and Mr. Smith returned to Fredonia in May with a stock of goods. Todd & Douglass engaged in business in Fredonia that year. Joseph and Ralph Plumb, then in business there, failed in June of the same year, and Mr. Smith bought their store and ashery. His first year's sale of goods exceeded \$20,000 and at the end of twelve months he repaid Mr. Ten Eyck and owned the business. This increased so that in the sixth year it amounted to \$75,000. In the earlier years of his business he furnished supplies for all the forts and garrisons of the United States on the Great Lakes under a contract with the general government. Every article of produce so furnished was raised in Chautauqua county except white beans, which were bought in Ohio.

In 1826 Walter Smith moved to Dunkirk and thereafter devoted his talent and energy to building up that place. He "transferred to this theater of action his capital, his prestige, his remarkable talent for business and adventure. Daily stages for passengers and a wagon line for transportation were soon established between Dunkirk and Warren, Pennsylvania. Communication with Buffalo was opened by means of the 'Pioneer.' The few steamboats that then made infrequent voyages to western points, where great cities have since grown up like exhalations, were induced to call at Dunkirk for the convenience of those who were westward bound, and a new impulse was given to the general trade, travel and improvement of the country. Mr. Smith's life was a masterly and persistent struggle, always against natural obstacles, often under adverse fortunes, to build up a commercial town at Dunkirk which would vie in importance with neighboring cities on the lake." Such was his attention to the public interest that his influence became potential in the north part of the county, particularly in his own village, so that it used to be facetiously said that Dunkirk had no other God than Walter Smith.

In 1827 the expenditure of \$4,000 appropriated by Congress to improve navigation of the harbor and the building of a lighthouse was commenced. The stake for its site had been stuck on the 10th of July the year before by Garney and Dox. The steamboat "Pio-

neer," Captain Miles, was now making daily trips between Buffalo and Dunkirk, carrying passengers. It would leave Buffalo at 9 o'clock in the evening and arrive at Dunkirk the next morning at 8 o'clock. Returning it would leave Dunkirk at 9 o'clock a. m. and arrive at Buffalo at 2 o'clock p. m. A line of stages between Dunkirk and Erie, via Fredonia and Westfield, connected with the "Pioneer." At Erie, this line of stages connected with a line to Pittsburgh and another to Cleveland. By the "Pioneer" and these routes, passengers from Buffalo could reach Cleveland in two days and Pittsburgh in three.

Walter Smith so stimulated the settlement of Dunkirk that by 1830 its population is believed to have increased from fifty to over three hundred people. The defeat of the State Road by the Legislature of 1826 was the beginning of the agitation of the subject of a railroad. Mr. Smith was one of the first projectors of the New York & Erie railroad, and in its incipient stages the leading and most efficient man in the State to promote it. He spent the greater part of the winters of 1831-32 in Albany, bringing the importance of the road to the attention of the Legislature. It was largely through his efforts that the road was chartered, April 24, 1832. Through his influence a clause was incorporated in the charter requiring the running of a certain number of trains into Dunkirk daily, thus securing to it permanently and beyond contingency the benefit of the road. The wisdom of this provision is now apparent. There were then but five thousand miles of railroad in the whole world, yet Mr. Smith saw with a remarkable clearness of vision the revolution in business that railroads were to make. At a meeting of the projectors he said that "the day would come when cattle fattened in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio would be brought to the New York Market." His prediction was derided at the time as visionary.

Judge Richard P. Marvin, of Jamestown, was also one of the first citizens of the county to appreciate the importance of a railroad. He addressed a meeting at Jamestown, September 20, 1831, of which Judge Elial T. Foote was chairman, at which it was resolved that application should be made to the Legislature for a charter. This was the first public movement made in reference to the New York & Erie railroad. It was through his efforts that the important provision was incorporated in its charter that the termination of the road at Lake Erie should be at some point between the Cattaraugus creek and the Pennsylvania line.

The preliminary survey was made in 1832 by Dewitt Clinton, Jr. One million dollars of stock was required to be subscribed before the company could be organized. The subscription of William G. Buckner completed the required amount, and the company was organized in July, 1833. Eleazer Lord of New York was chosen the first president, and William G. Buckner, treasurer. Benjamin Wright was appointed to survey the route. He was assisted by James Seymour and Charles Ellet. The survey was completed in 1834. In 1835 the company was organized, and forty miles put under contract.

By the census of 1835, Dunkirk had a population of 628, an increase of nearly one hundred per cent. since the census of 1830. This increase resulted in the incorporation of the village of Dunkirk in 1837.

The "Chautauqua Gazette" was the first newspaper published in the county. In 1826 it was united with the "People's Gazette." It was moved by Mr. Hull to Dunkirk in 1826 and was the first newspaper published there. In a few months, however, it was removed to Westfield. The "Chautauqua Whig" was the first permanent newspaper published in Dunkirk. Its publication was commenced in August, 1834, by Thompson & Carpenter. Afterwards its name was changed to the "Dunkirk Beacon," the name probably suggested by the beacon at the entrance of the harbor.

It was while Dunkirk was part of district 9 of town of Pomfret, that its first school house was built. This building, which stood near the rear of the later Lake Shore Bank, was in after years filled up as a dwelling house. A brick school house was built about 1827. In May, 1837, Dunkirk Academy was incorporated, the brick school house being used for the Academy building. Twelve years later the property was conveyed to the Union School district, and the academy became the academic department of the Union School.

On May 5, 1830, a Baptist church was organized, the first in the town. The Revs. Joy Handy and Elisha Tucker were among its first preachers. The society worshipped in the new brick schoolhouse on Third street for many years. Later, this church and others held services over Parson's wagon shop. In 1856 it built a brick church.

In 1830, ten persons, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, petitioned the Buffalo Presbytery to organize them into a church, and a church was formally constituted May 22, 1830. About September 1st that year, Rev. Timothy Stillman, a graduate of Yale and

Auburn Theological Seminary, began his labor as pastor on a salary of four hundred dollars a year. The congregation also worshipped in the brick schoolhouse on Third street. As a result of a revival in 1833, thirty were added to the church and measures taken to erect a meeting house on the corner of Center and Third streets. It was a wooden structure, and was completed in 1835. Rev. Timothy Stillman closed his labors as pastor in 1838. He was one of Dunkirk's best known and most respected citizens of old times. He had a large influence in religious circles. He was small in stature, a strict theologian, and a firm adherent to his denominational faith. It has been said of him that it was seldom that so much Presbyterianism was enclosed in so small and compact a package. He married Mary Ann, a daughter of Mosely W. Abell.

October 23rd, 1894, the Rev. J. T. Badgley was called to the pastorate. He came direct from Auburn Theological Seminary, where he had just graduated, and his pastorate continued for just a quarter of a century, his resignation having been presented October 23rd, 1920, upon his stated conviction that no pastorate with rare exception should extend over a period of more than twenty-five years. During this pastorate the church grew and prospered. A chime of ten bells ranging in weight from half a ton to one hundred pounds each were installed in the spire as the gift of Mr. R. J. Gross. A very commodious and beautiful building was erected adjacent to the church designed as a community house, and named Westminster Hall. This building, 80 by 40 feet, consists of four stories, has an auditorium provided with a stage equipped with scenery and electric light effects, making it possible to stage plays of any kind; beautifully furnished club rooms and parlors; a billiard room, with three tables; dining room accommodations for 250 guests, and is one of the most complete and elaborate in the State erected by any church for community service.

Rev. Jay Tryon Badgley, born in Blenheim, N. Y., December 30, 1863, removed in 1871 with his parents to California, where he was educated in the public schools of San Jose until prepared for college. He entered Hamilton College in 1884, graduating in 1889, serving as principal of Madison Academy, 1889-91; he entered Auburn Theological Seminary in 1891, and graduated in 1894. The same year he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Dunkirk, N. Y., continuing in this office for twenty-five years, resigning in 1919, when he enlarged his field of activity by

accepting the position of executive manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Dunkirk. Mr. Badgley was married, in 1889, to Nellie Allen, of Clinton, N. Y. Children: Ralph A. Badgley, New York City representative of Sherwin-Williams Company; Mrs. Benjamin L. Jenks, New York City; Mrs. Clyde R. Elms, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Carl E. Badgley, instructor in surgery and anatomy, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.; J. Willard Badgley, with Atlas Crucible Steel Co., Dunkirk, N. Y.

A Methodist Episcopal class was formed about 1833. The service was first held in the school house, later, over Parson's wagonshop. Before the Civil War the ministers were Revs. Wright, Johnson, Osborne, Warren and Tibbits. Under the latter a church was built in 1858. This was the forerunner of the present First Methodist Episcopal Church, now located at East Sixth and Washington streets.

Dunkirk now had reached the highest degree of prosperity that it was to enjoy for many a year, chiefly due to one able, self-reliant and unassuming citizen who never held a public office higher than pathmaster. Walter Smith did more in his day to build up his town and promote the prosperity of the county than any other citizen. Of him it has been said that "no man in the State was his superior in planning, forecasting and executing grand business operations." He died September 21, 1874.

Jamestown at this time depended upon its lumber and other manufactories for its importance; Fredonia upon its trade and mercantile advantages; while the expectations of Dunkirk were based upon its harbor, the commerce it was to bring, and the great railroad soon to terminate there.

In 1836 an act was passed authorizing a loan to the Erie Railroad Company of \$3,000,000. The comptroller was directed to issue State stock to that amount. Judge R. P. Marvin, a member of the Legislature, took an active part in securing the assistance of the State. This large sum was expended, yet the road was not completed and work had to be suspended. Fourteen miles were graded from Dunkirk easterly, extending south of the present line into Arkwright. Relics of these wasted efforts may still be seen in the remains of cuts and fills that mark the heavy grades of the old route up the ridge to reach the headwaters of the Conewango. Walnut creek still flows through an old and substantial culvert at a place in Arkwright called the Abbey, built nearly seventy years ago. Six or eight miles of rails were actually laid on this track from

Dunkirk along Railroad avenue. Long before the whistle of a locomotive was heard in the county, this piece of road was made use of by Dunkirk excursion parties. Flat-cars provided with extemporized brakes, hauled up by horses to its termination, would run back to Dunkirk of their own weight. Two cars provided with temporary seats were filled with Dunkirk people on the Fourth of July, 1845, and the day enjoyed in this unique way. The ties at length went to decay and the track was abandoned.

The long delay in the completion of the Erie road of itself would have most disastrously affected the prosperity of Dunkirk, even had not a still greater calamity befallen it. The period immediately previous to 1837 had been one of apparent prosperity, and business men of the country had traded extensively upon credit. People of all classes had embarked in wild speculations, particularly in real estate. There was a great demand for corner lots and favorable sites. Cities were laid out along the lake wherever there was a harbor. Almost every village was affected. As Dunkirk was to be the termination of the Erie railroad it became an unusually promising field for speculation. The crisis came in the spring of 1837. All the banks in New York and in the whole country suspended specie payment. Upon Dunkirk the calamity fell heaviest. The town seemed prostrated beyond all hope of recovery. The credit of almost every business man was blasted. Walter Smith, upon whom the fortunes of Dunkirk rested, was overwhelmed in the common fate. Fifteen notices of mortgage foreclosures appeared in the "Fredonia Censor" of November 8, 1837, and twenty-nine filled the columns of the "Dunkirk Beacon" of March 30, 1841, evidences of the reckoning that followed the speculations of 1836. From this period forward until the Erie railroad approached completion, but little effort was made in Dunkirk to recover its prestige. Its commerce nearly left it. Steamboats only stopped there to wood up. The docks and warehouses went out of repair, their planks and timbers rotted. Dwelling houses became dilapidated; the doors and windows of the vacant ones broken. For thirteen years the great unfinished Loder House was the home of bats and owls. Long piles of steamboat wood lined the road and loaded the wharves of Walter Smith and John Beggs.

In 1844 such promise existed for the future business of the town that the first bank was opened, a bank of issue, established by A. J. Webb.

The land of the Dunkirk Association had

been divided into shares among its owners in 1838. Of the proceeds one-fourth was to be given to the New York & Erie Railroad, provided the road should be built in six years. The company failed in this, notwithstanding the time had been twice extended. When it became certain that the road would be completed, the proprietors of the land made a donation to the railroad company of forty or fifty acres for a depot and other purposes. Mr. Smith, after he bought out the Townsend Company, purchased for the association about six hundred acres of additional land. After the railroad was completed, the property was sold and the proceeds divided among the proprietors.

September 22, 1841, the Erie road was opened from Piermont to Goshen, and June 7, 1843, to Middletown. In 1845 the State released its lien and authorized the original stockholders to surrender two shares of old stock and receive one share of new. The road was opened to Port Jervis, January 6, 1848, to Binghamton, December 8, 1848, to Owego, June 1, 1849, to Elmira, October, 1849, and to Corning, January 1, 1850, and now Horatio G. Brooks, upon whom the destinies of Dunkirk had so often rested, risen from the position of fireman to the rank of engineer, brought his engine, No. 90, built in Boston by Hincley & Drury, by way of the Erie Canal and Lake Erie to Dunkirk, January 3, 1851. As if to announce his coming to cheer the hearts and retrieve the fortunes of the people of Dunkirk, he blew the first blast of a locomotive whistle ever heard in the county of Chautauqua. May 14, of the same year, the road was opened to Dunkirk, and the New York & Erie railroad completed. We continue the story as written many years ago by Mr. Obed Edson:

The great enterprise which the people of Dunkirk had so anxiously awaited through long years of doubt and despondency was at last consummated, and a great highway of travel opened from the ocean to Lake Erie. It was the longest railroad in the world. The opening of the Pacific railroad produced no greater sensation, and was relatively an event of no greater importance than the opening of the Erie road at that time. A great celebration was held in Dunkirk to commemorate the event. Considering the interest of the occasion, the number of people assembled, the distinguished persons present participating in the ceremonies, the interesting character and the magnificence of the display it has never been equalled by anything of the kind held in Chautauqua. President Fillmore and his cabinet and many other distinguished citizens of the nation were to be present.

The distinguished party arrived in New York from Washington, May 13, 1851, and in the evening attended a banquet at which Mr. Loder, the president of the Erie road, presided. At eight o'clock in the morning of May 14 a train consisting of twelve

passenger cars left New York City having on board, besides the eminent party, a host of railroad officials. It was divided into two sections, an hour apart. It was the first long excursion train that had ever run on a railroad in the world. The road was four hundred forty-five and one-half miles long. It was the first great trunk line in the United States, and the first to join the Great Lakes with the ocean. Everything was provided for the comfort and pleasure of the excursion party possible at that day. An observation car was made of a flat car which Daniel Webster used as a rostrum for the delivery of speeches at the stations as they came to them, and from which he viewed the scenery of the road while seated in a rocking chair provided for his comfort. The excursion was a triumphal procession all the way. Crowds of people along the line flocked to witness it. The train stopped at Elmira over night and did not leave until ten o'clock the next morning. It was in charge of Engineer Charles H. Sherman, who at the time of his decease, and for many years before was a resident of Dunkirk. The time made for so long and so new a road is not much exceeded by the speed of trains at the present time. Between Port Jervis and Narrowsburg the remarkable run of thirty-four miles was made in thirty-five minutes. The two sections, just before they reached Dunkirk, were made into one.

During the forenoon of May 15, ten large steamers arrived loaded with passengers. Among them was the United States warship "Michigan," the steamers "Queen City," "Empire State," "Empire" and "Key-stone State." Cannon were fired on the arrival of each. On the arrival of the "Michigan," one hundred guns were fired for the Union. The harbor was filled with shipping, and presented the appearance of an important maritime port. Dunkirk was filled with people. Every arrangement that was possible in a town of its size and circumstances had been made for their comfort and entertainment. Private houses were thrown open. The railroad depot, then a covered building extending over the present tracks of the Erie and Lake Shore roads, which at that time was three hundred feet in length, was devoted to the occasion, and the Loder House, an unfinished hotel of large proportions, was filled with tables loaded with eatables. Flags and streamers were strung across the streets, decorated the hotels and nearly all the private houses. Upon the depot above the flags of France and England floated the Stars and Stripes. There were archways of roses and evergreens—a grand archway spanned the railroad track, through which the train was to pass. Governor Hunt, who had arrived from Buffalo on one of the boats, held a reception at the American Hotel. The train from New York, which was expected at 1 p. m., was delayed. It consisted of twelve passenger cars, and bore besides a host of railroad officials, Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States, Daniel Webster, and other members of the Cabinet—the president and directors of the Erie, and many distinguished invited guests. It was decorated with one hundred banners, each bearing an appropriate motto which had been presented by the towns and villages along the line. The train had been preceded by the locomotive "Dunkirk" as pioneer half an hour in advance. They stopped long enough at Forestville for Stephen A. Douglas and John J. Crittenden and others to make some brief remarks to the people that had assembled there, As Daniel Webster rose to speak, the dazzling sun, blazing full in his face, seemed to suggest the thought. He pointed to that orb, and in true Websterian phrase, commenced: "My friends, you have as beautiful a country here as yon bright sun ever shone



DUNKIRK HIGH SCHOOL.



AN OLD-TIME VIEW OF CENTRAL AVENUE, DUNKIRK

upon." As the president and directors of the road stepped from the cars, the ladies of Dunkirk presented them with a banner, and Benjamin Loder made an appropriate reply. A procession was then formed under the direction of Noah D. Snow, marshal, led by Dods-worth's New York Cornet Band, and marched to the depot, where tables and provisions had been prepared for the masses—two oxen, eight sheep, fifty pigs roasted whole, four loaves of bread containing five barrels of flour, twelve barrels of hot coffee, three hundred plates of sandwiches, besides a large quantity of other provisions were ready in the depot as a free lunch for the thousands in waiting.

The procession soon returned to the Loder House, where an excellent collation was served to the officers of the road; there the tables were beautifully decorated and the viands most inviting. Hon. George W. Patterson made a speech appropriate to the occasion, which he concluded by introducing President Fillmore, who congratulated his hearers upon the completion of the road and said it was an undertaking greater in extent and of more importance than that which had been accomplished by any private corporation in the world. He gave as a toast in conclusion: "The New York and Erie Railroad—the greatest private enterprise of the age. All honor to the men whose enterprise has accomplished this great work."

Benjamin Loder responded by giving a full history of the road, and said it was the longest ever built under one charter in the world. He was followed by other speakers, among them Stephen A. Douglas in a very eloquent speech, Senator Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, Governor Hunt and others. The last speaker was Dr. Peter Wilson, the educated and talented chief of the Cayuga nation of Indians. He made one of the most eloquent speeches of the occasion, eliciting great applause. Dr. Wilson then presented Mr. Loder a banner of the Cayuga tribes, upon which was inscribed the pipe of peace, their national emblem.

In the meantime a meeting was held in the open air, where the multitude was addressed by speakers from a platform on the north side of the Loder House. President Fillmore was introduced by the Hon. G. W. Patterson, and briefly addressed the people. He was followed by Governor Washington Hunt, William A. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy, and John J. Crittenden of Kentucky, Attorney-General, who made a very eloquent speech. Joseph Hoxie, of New York, addressed the people in a humorous way, and was followed by Senator William H. Seward. Soon after the commencement of the speechmaking, calls were made for Daniel Webster, which were persisted in until he appeared. Many other distinguished men were present besides those that have been named, among them William L. Marcy, the Secretary of War in Polk's administration during the war with Mexico, Nathan L. Hall, Postmaster-General, Senator Fish, and Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State of New York. The speakers, among whom were many from the South, in the course of their remarks betrayed their concern for the stability of the nation—they showed that they were conscious that grave questions were beginning to threaten it. They often referred to the importance of the Union of States, and the value of the Erie road as a band of union between the East and West. They expressed the hope that other railroads would be built binding the North to the South, and the whole Union together in iron bonds. There were there on that occasion many representative men, both from the North and the South, who a little later were leaders upon the opposing sides in the great Civil War that soon afterwards desolated the land. (This was on the 15th

of May, 1851; on the 15th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter fell, less than ten years later.)

The evening was occupied by the firing of cannon, ringing of bells, bonfires and illuminations. A grand display of fireworks such as had never before been beheld in the county, and music by Dods-worth's New York Cornet Band, entertained the people to a late hour. No accident or other occurrence marred the good feeling, or interrupted the festivities of the occasion. Different estimates have been made of the number of people present on that day. None goes lower than fifteen thousand, while many estimate the number as high as thirty thousand. The President and most of the visitors left Dunkirk on Friday, the day after the celebration. Mr. Webster, however, remained until Saturday, when he left for Buffalo. Before his departure he addressed the citizens of Dunkirk at some length, mainly upon the subject of internal improvements.

Before the month in which occurred the great railroad celebration was over, the New York & Erie railroad commenced running five passenger trains from Dunkirk to New York daily; three were first class, and two were second class trains. The fare to New York by the former was eight dollars, by the latter five dollars. The gauge of the road was originally six feet, which was supposed at the time to give an advantage over a narrow-gauge in the shipment of freight. Particular attention was given to the transportation of stock. The fine steamers "Niagara," "Queen City" and "Detroit" commenced to navigate Lake Erie in connection with the railroad to Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit. The fare for a passage to the latter place was four dollars. The arrival and departure of these large boats and of others of less importance gave the harbor a maritime appearance that it has never since equalled.

Within a year after the New York & Erie railroad was completed to Dunkirk, another important railroad was in operation which gave increased importance to the place. The Buffalo & Erie Railroad Company was organized as early as April 14, 1832. The route was surveyed and located nearly all the way to the State line, but as work was not commenced upon it within four years as required by its charter the enterprise failed. This attempt to build a road along the shore of Lake Erie was followed by the incorporation of the Buffalo & State Line Railroad Company, June 6, 1849. The road was in a great measure originated by the enterprise of the people of Fredonia, and a large portion of its stock subscribed by them. It was at first located through that village and considerable grading was done on that route, but it was at last decided by the directors to build the road by the way of Dunkirk. On the 1st of January, 1852, this road was opened from the State line of Pennsylvania to Dunkirk, and on February 25th to Buffalo, with a gauge of four feet, eight and one-half inches. The railroad that at this time was being built from Ohio to meet this road was being laid with a four-foot ten-inch gauge. This led to a strife for the point where the gauge of the roads should change. The people of Erie made a strong effort to have the six-foot gauge extended to Erie. As it would involve a reshipment of freight it was thought that the point where the gauge should change would be of great business importance.

The struggle resulted in what was called the "Harbor Creek War," and the tearing up of five or six miles of track in that town in Erie county, Pennsylvania, by a mob. The war ended, however, without bloodshed. The road being completed from Buffalo to Erie, no longer was the traveler obliged to journey along the

sandy beech of the lake, or plod through the "Four Mile Wood" or the "Cattaraugus Swamp" to reach Chautauqua county from the east. By the subsequent consolidations of the various roads between Buffalo and Chicago the Buffalo & State Line railroad finally became a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway.

After other branches of the Erie railroad were completed, the line of the road to Dunkirk became of minor importance, and the Erie line of lake steamers was withdrawn, this greatly reducing the importance of Dunkirk as a lake port.

Dunkirk, which had been the smaller of the leading villages of the county, began to take higher position in business and in public affairs after the completion of the Erie railroad. One of the earliest industries to settle there was the making of candles, a business established by Wilson and Harmon Camp, who moved from Sinclairville about 1848 and built a much larger factory and engaged extensively in the manufacture of candles. In addition to new industries, men of strong and enterprising character came, mechanics and professional men, founders of later well-known Dunkirk families. In 1858 the Armory, which later became the City Hall, was built by the State, and in 1859 the town of Dunkirk was set off from Pomfret. Prior to this action there had been no town meetings held in Dunkirk village, although efforts had been made to that end. Seldom was a supervisor selected from that part of the town of Pomfret, and the friction between the villages of Fredonia was intense. Finally, Dunkirk's annual demand for the town meetings and the expense incurred in some Dunkirk improvements, caused Fredonia to assent to the creation of the new town.

Soon after the completion of the Erie railroad, the population of Dunkirk greatly increased, people of many nationalities becoming permanent residents. The Irish came first, closely followed by the Germans, and with them came a new religion, the opening of the railroad practically introducing the Catholic faith into Chautauqua county. Prior to 1851 there had been no resident Catholic priests, and no Catholic church in the county. When their numbers were sufficiently increased, the Bishop sent a missionary priest who would gather around him the Catholics in some farm house and hold religious services. In 1851 Rev. W. Lannon purchased a small frame building for divine services, and in July, 1852, a site was chosen for a church. The church opened for divine service March 17, 1854, and in November it was dedicated by the Rt. Rev.

Bishop Young, of Erie, Pennsylvania. Its first pastor was the Rev. Peter Colgan, who for nine years ministered to the wants of the congregation, identifying himself with it in all its spiritual and temporal prosperity. In 1858 the Sisters of St. Joseph were brought to Dunkirk by Rev. Father Colgan to take charge of St. Mary's School and Orphanage, and May 26, 1861, the monastery was established.

Many German Catholics at first worshipped with St. Mary's congregation. In 1857 they organized a society and built St. George's, a frame church. A separate parish was formed in 1874, when Father Kolb took charge and the church of the Sacred Heart was built at a cost of \$20,000.

Not all, however, who came with the new influx of population were Catholics. The Protestant churches of the village received many new members, and an Episcopal Society was organized in 1850 by Rev. Charles Avery. Two years later a church building was erected, and in 1867 a lot was purchased at the corner of Eagle and Fourth streets, and a church erected at a cost of \$12,000. St. John's German Evangelical Church was organized in 1850 by Rev. Voight, of Buffalo, and a church edifice erected in 1852, the first pastor Rev. Strauss.

The Zion Evangelical Association was organized in 1865 and a church edifice erected the same year, Rev. J. J. Bernhardt, pastor.

In 1861 came the Civil War. Dunkirk was among the first localities in Chautauqua county to be seriously admonished of its coming. February 16, 1861, the train which bore Abraham Lincoln on his way to the capital for inauguration, stopped at Dunkirk, and Lincoln from his car, which halted west of the Erie depot and just east of the center of Lion street, made a short speech, in which he impressively referred to the gathering storm about to burst upon the country. Dunkirk may also be said to have been a witness to the last great tragedy of the war when the body of Lincoln was being borne to its final resting place after his assassination. As the train paused at Dunkirk at midnight of the 27th and 28th of April, 1865, for a moment, to receive a solemn reception amidst the firing of minute guns, dirges of music, tolling of bells, and in the light of funeral torches, a deep and lasting impression was made upon the people there assembled. These impressive incidents, the great railroad celebration and the debarkation of Lafayette at the harbor of Dunkirk in 1825, are the most important historic events in the annals of Dunkirk.

Dunkirk was not only the first town in the



PRESENT PLANT OF THE AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PITTSBURGH

county to be awakened to the great danger that threatened the country, but the first to take action in support of the government. Companies D and E of the 72nd New York Regiment of the Excelsior Brigade, the first organized in the county, were raised in Dunkirk, sent forward, and June 20, 1861, mustered into service. Less than two months later, Company B, Captain James M. Brown, from Jamestown, was mustered in and joined the same regiment. Captain Patrick Barrett, of Company E, was the first man to enlist in Dunkirk, and one of the first soldiers of the county to fall in battle. He was mortally wounded at Williamsburgh, Virginia. William O. Stevens, captain of Company D, afterwards became colonel of this regiment, and was killed at Chancellorsville. In the fall, Company H, also from Dunkirk, Captain Stephen H. Doyle, was mustered in and joined the same regiment; he was killed in battle before Richmond. Many other gallant officers and men of the three Dunkirk companies fell in the battles of the war. In other regiments and in other branches of the service were many of its citizens found. The Irish and the Germans of Dunkirk contributed quite their full share and suffered their full share of its losses.

During all the four years of war, Dunkirk was the center of military action in this congressional district; from there the troops took their departure to the seat of war. Through Dunkirk they were constantly passing to the scene of strife or returning, perhaps wounded, from the field of battle. Here were the headquarters of the provost-marshal, and here all the drafts for the congressional district were conducted. The State Arsenal and Armory was the rallying point for the volunteers departing for the front, and the place where some of the dead heroes of the war lay.

The new order of things introduced into Dunkirk by the completion of the Erie railroad may be said to have been consummated at the close of the Civil War. Dunkirk has experienced many adversities, and survived them all. A good harbor and superior railroad facilities are assets not to be overlooked, and important manufacturing industries have located there. The Brooks Locomotive Works, incorporated November 11, 1869, located in Dunkirk, obtained their real estate and buildings from Horatio G. Brooks, who under the date of October 29, 1869, leased for a term of ten years from the Erie Railroad Company the above mentioned property, known as the Dunkirk Shops, where the railway company had constructed a few locomotives and freight cars, as well as

repairing same. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees of the Brooks Locomotive Works held in the City of New York, November 13, 1869, Mr. Brooks was elected president and superintendent, and Marshall L. Hinman, secretary and treasurer.

The initial order for locomotives was from the Erie Railway Company, such order being for twenty-five eight-wheel engines, six-foot gauge, which was the standard gauge of the Erie railway at that time, and the order to be completed at the rate of two engines per month. During the first month one locomotive was completed, and also one during the month of December. Twenty-seven locomotives were completed during the first twelve months.

Mr. Brooks died at his home in Dunkirk, April 20, 1887. From the time of his death to the consolidation with the American Locomotive Company, Marshall L. Hinman and Robert J. Gross were the leading spirits in the management of the works, Mr. Hinman becoming president of the company in 1892, Mr. Gross vice-president. With the consolidation of the works as part of the American Locomotive Company, Mr. Gross, in June, 1901, was elected second vice-president of the American Locomotive Company and placed in charge of the Brooks Works at Dunkirk, the latter becoming at once one of the most important branches of that progressive organization.

The construction of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad bringing several towns of the county in direct trade with Dunkirk, was an important event among the many which have followed the coming of the first railroads. Others were the extension of the Western New York and Pennsylvania, the building of the Nickel Plate, the trolley lines from Fredonia and Buffalo, and the double tracking of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, making Dunkirk the most important railroad center of the county. Extensive improvements made by the government through the influence of Congressman Warren B. Hooker gave to the harbor a depth of nineteen feet, also effective permanent breakwaters.

Another highly important industry of modern Dunkirk is the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, manufacturers of high-speed tool steel. This company was organized in 1907 by Edward Burgess, C. P. Burgess and R. E. Dickenson, as the Atlas Steel Company, and reincorporated in 1912 as the Atlas Crucible Steel Company. In 1915 the Dunkirk Glass, Essex Glass, Commercial Steel and Continental Heater Companies established plants in Dunkirk, which is also the home of the United

States Radiator Corporation, the Romer Axe Company, Lake Shore Seed Company, Niagara Motor, and other prosperous, important corporations. The industries of Dunkirk are today turning out and sending to all parts of the world, locomotives, seeds, glass bottles, radiators, silks and silk garments, automobiles, automobile axles and parts, steel, marine engines, boilers, engine mufflers, axes, carriages, wagons, lamps, lithographs, macaroni, grape juice, furniture, lumber, shirts, pennants, cigars, gloves, hosiery, doors, artificial stone, brick, steam valves, paper boxes, lenses and scores of other articles.

The fishing industry is an important one, the fine harbor affording safety and convenience for shipping the tons of fish caught daily in Lake Erie during the season. In the year 1913 Dunkirk shipped 3,673,760 pounds of fish. A municipal wharf built at a cost of \$100,000 is one of the modern improvements to the harbor, while municipal Dunkirk has a complete system of sewers, electric light, power and water plant, and well paved streets and electrically lighted at the city's expense. Dunkirk has a city hall, public library, efficient police and fire departments, well housed and equipped, and a large and splendidly equipped hospital, the Brooks Memorial. Washington Park is in the center of the city, a children's play ground. Point Gratiot, a city park on Lake Erie, contains 125 acres.

The city's educational advantages are of a high order. The school system of ward graded, grammar and high schools is under control of the University of the State of New York. In addition to the public schools there are parochial, grammar and high schools, business colleges and private institutions. The graduates of the high school are accepted on the certificate plan by all colleges which have adopted this method of admitting students. The commercial, manual training and domestic science departments are perfectly equipped for best results and are in charge of a most efficient corps of instructors. The school buildings are all of modern construction with hygienic and sanitary equipment. (See school chapter.)

Seventeen houses of worship provide for

that moral and religious side of life upon which so much of a city's stability depends. These buildings range from modest sanctuaries to the steeped edifices of Gothic architecture. People of various nationalities have the opportunity of attending services conducted in the tongue of their native land, as there are churches where only German, Polish, Swedish or Italian language is used.

There are two national banks in the city, the Lake Shore and Merchants, and a trust company, The Dunkirk, established in the summer of 1920. (See banks.)

Fraternal, social and benevolent orders are to be found in abundance, as are clubs, guilds, church and charitable organizations in woman's influence are supreme. The Dunkirk Club, Willow Brook Country Club, the Woman's Literary Club and Woman's Union are representative of those organizations.

According to the State census of 1915, the city of Dunkirk had a population of 15,704 citizens and 2,166 aliens; total, 17,870 residing in its four wards. The same census credits the sixty factories or mills of Dunkirk and the Lake Shore repair shops with employing an average monthly force of 4,350, of which 3,643 are men, 380 women, 29 children between the ages of 14-16, and an office force numbering 298.

The first supervisor from the newly erected town of Dunkirk was Geo. M. Abell, who served in 1860. John S. Beggs, 1861-1873; Alex. Popple, 1874; Wm. Bookstaver, 1875-83; David Russell, 1884; Wm. Bookstaver, 1885-86; Julien T. Williams, 1887-90; W. J. Cronyn, 1891; Samuel D. Gifford, 1892; Ralph Day, 1893; Samuel D. Gifford, 1894-95; James C. Russell, 1896; Frank G. Gould, 1897; John K. Patterson, Jr., and Henry Mayo, 1898-99; John K. Patterson, Jr., and Thomas J. Cummings, 1900-1905; Benjamin L. Harrison and Thomas J. Cummings, 1906-1907; Rollin W. Snow and Thomas J. Cummings, 1908; Rollin W. Snow and John J. Walters, 1909-13; Peter Gregoreske and Nelson J. Palmer, 1914-19; Peter Gregoreske, Charles D. Loeb and Frank Lewandeski, 1920.

In 1880 the village of Dunkirk was incorporated a city.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Towns: Ellery—Ellicott.

Ellery—For about twelve miles of its length, the eastern shore of Chautauqua Lake forms the southwestern boundary of the town of Ellery,

that town extending from the towns of Ellington and Gerry on the east to the town of Chautauqua on the west, and from the town of

Stockton on the north to the lake. Within these borders are comprised 30,008 acres of principally hilly land, well watered, and lying at about the geographical center of the county. The twelve miles of lake front comprise the most valuable lands in the town, the entire distance being well improved and largely devoted to residence and recreation purposes. Bemus Point, Griffith's Point, Greenhurst, Long Point, Maple Springs, and Midway are popular summer resorts, and Long and Bemus Points, capes, extending into the lake, enclose a beautiful bay sometimes called Middle Lake. In other parts of the town are the small villages—Ellery Center, West Ellery, Towerville and Midway. The lake shore of Ellery is traversed by the Jamestown, Westfield & North Western railway, a modern electric line, connecting Jamestown, the villages and resorts of the eastern shore of the lake with Westfield and Dunkirk.

The population of Ellery in 1915, according to the State census was 1,876, of whom 88 were aliens. There is no manufacturing in the town.

Ellery was set off from the "mother town," Chautauqua, February 20, 1821, but the first settlement was made by William Bemus in the spring of 1806, at Bemus Point; Jeremiah Griffith about two weeks after settled at Griffith's Point. His children were John, Seth, Samuel, Polly, Jeremiah and Alexander. A little later the same spring, Alanson Weed came with his family and settled in Ellery, about two miles south of Dewittville. Abijah Bennett came with him, stayed during the summer, and the next winter brought his family.

William Bemus, son of Jotham, Sr., and Tryphena (Moore) Bemus, was born at Bemus Heights, Saratoga county, New York, February 25, 1762. About the beginning of the Revolutionary War he removed with his father to Pittstown, Rensselaer county. He married, January 27, 1782, Mary, daughter of William Prendergast, Sr. Mr. Bemus and his family were a part of the company of emigrants, composed chiefly of Prendergasts, who journeyed to Tennessee and returned and settled in Chautauqua. He came to Ripley in the fall of 1805, and spent the winter in Westfield, near Arthur Bell's. The next spring he settled on the east side of Chautauqua Lake, on land bought in January, 1806, at what has since been known as Bemus Point, in Ellery, where he resided until his death, January 2, 1830, aged nearly sixty-eight years. The wife of Mr. Bemus, born March 13, 1760, died July 11, 1845, aged eighty-five years. They had a large family, all of whom removed to this county. Their children were:

Daniel, a physician, removed to Meadville, Pa., where he died; Elizabeth, wife of Capt. John Silsby, they removed to Iowa, where they died; Tryphena, who married John Griffith, son of Jeremiah Griffith; Thomas; Charles; Mehitabel, wife of Daniel Hazeltine, of Jamestown, she died September 22, 1887, aged nearly ninety-five years; James, married Tryphena Boyd and resided at Bemus Point, where he died. Charles Bemus, fifth child of William and Mary (Prendergast) Bemus, was born in Pittstown, August 31, 1791. He came to Chautauqua with his parents in 1805. He married, February 28, 1811, Relepha Boyd, who was born July 20, 1790, and lived at Bemus Point on land originally bought by his father, until his death, October 10, 1861. His wife died January 2, 1843.

In October, 1809, the northeastern part of the town was first settled by William Barrows, a native of New Bedford, and a son-in-law of Maj. Samuel Sinclear, of Sinclairville. He settled on the bank of the Cassadaga creek, at Red Bird. After clearing a tract of land he removed to Ohio. The same year John Demott settled about one-half mile south of Barrows.

In 1809 John and Joseph Silsby settled on the lake, one or two miles southeast of Bemus Point. John Silsby was captain of a Chautauqua county company in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of Buffalo. Enos Warner was an early settler in Ellery. He bought land on lots 26 and 27. John R. Russell settled on lot 30. Clark Parker in 1810 settled on lot 27. He was an ensign in Captain Silsby's company. William Smiley in 1810 removed to Ellery, and died in 1825. His sons, Joseph and William, served in the War of 1812 and participated in the battle of Buffalo, in Captain Silsby's company, in which William was killed. William, a grandson of William, was killed in the battle of the wilderness. Josiah Hovey built a cabin on lot 13, in the northeast part, and in 1811 sold to John Love, who settled there. He died in Illinois in 1859, at the residence of his son Frederick. In 1815 Joseph Loucks, from Madison county, settled in the southeastern part. His sons, John, Daniel and Hiram, came with him. The sons, Joseph, Henry, Peter and David, came later.

William Atherly, William G. Younker, Henry Strunk, Henry Martin and Thomas Arnold also early settled in that part of the town. In 1816 Adam S. and James Pickard settled on lot 3. In a short time they removed to lot 22, in the northern part. Joseph W.

came later. Their descendants still reside upon the highway, which is called Pickard street. About this year Samuel Young settled in this northern part upon lot 54. Ezra Young early settled on lot 46, Harry Hale on lot 38, Festus Jones, an early blacksmith, on lot 37. His brother, Luther C., was a surveyor.

John Wicks, from Saratoga county, settled in Ellery in 1818. His son, James H., born in Saratoga county, August 2, 1817, came to Ellery, subsequently removed to Gerry, where he died March, 1891. He was justice of the peace for sixteen years, and an active Methodist. He married Sophia, daughter of Andrew Ward, an early settler and lifelong resident of Ellicott.

In 1824 Peter Pickard settled on lot 9, in the eastern part. The same year James Heath settled in the same part on lot 2. Seth Clark, Clark Parker, James Hale, John Miller and Jacob Johnson were all early settlers here. In 1824 John Thompkins settled in the northeastern part.

The Hale family of Ellery dates back to the early days of the Massachusetts colony. Harvey Hale, born November 11, 1797, in Otsego county, New York, married Jerusha Babcock, December 15, 1822; he died December 27, 1876; she died April 5, 1876. They settled in Ellery in the spring of 1827 about two miles north of Ellery Center.

Nathaniel C. Barger was born at Peekskill, New York, June 24, 1808. In 1828 he married Catherine Tompkins, and started for the West over the Erie canal and settled in 1828 in the eastern part of the town of Ellery, where he made his home until his decease. Mrs. Barger died in 1837. Their children were John D., Nathaniel T. and Lowry D. Mr. Barger married Tamor Tompkins, July 16, 1837.

In 1839 Orrin Hale settled in the central part. Elhanan Winchester settled early near the center. His brothers, Marcus, Jonadab, Jotham, Francis, Ebenezer, Herman and Hartford, all settled in the town. Ebenezer was early associated with Horace Greeley in publishing the "New Yorker." The father of the Winchesters came later and was twice married. He had twenty-three children, it is said. Lewis Warner early settled on lot 34, Morrison Weaver on lot 42, James Newbury on lot 18, and Amos Wood on lot 36. In the western part the early settlers were Luther Barney, James and Joseph Furlow, Ezra Horton and Joseph Brownell. Barnabus C. Brownell settled in the northwestern part.

Benjamin Parker, son of Thomas Parker, was born in Rhode Island, in March, 1765. In

the Revolution he was for three years employed by the colonial government with an ox-team and a cart as a transport. He married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Davis, of Hartford, Connecticut; she was born June 2, 1761. Mr. Parker, after residing in Washington county, came with his family to Ellery about 1816 and purchased one hundred twenty acres of land near Bemus Point, where he resided until his death, November 7, 1842. His wife died January 26, 1847. Since Benjamin Parker's death the old homestead has been sold in proceedings in the Supreme Court in which there were ninety-two parties, his direct descendants.

Elisha Tower, son of Isaiah and Sylvia (Toby) Tower, was born in New Bedford, Mass., May 10, 1788. He early removed with his parents to Duaneburg. In the summer of 1810 he came to Chautauqua and after a while took up 176 acres of land on lots 43 and 12 in the northeastern part of Ellery and commenced improvements. In 1813 he was drafted into the United States service and participated in the battle of Buffalo. He assisted his comrade, Cornelius De Long, who had been wounded in the head by a spent grapeshot, to escape from the enemy. June 1, 1815, he married Philenah, daughter of Simeon and Rhobe Morgan. Mrs. Tower died December, 1860, and Mr. Tower January 17, 1866.

James Heath, born in Brattleboro, Vermont, about 1785, married Zulia Austin, in Cambridge, Washington county, and moved to Wayne county, where he resided for several years. March 2, 1824, he moved to Ellery, took up land on lot 2, on the town line road between Sinclairville and Fluvanna and resided there until his death, January 17, 1845. Morgan L. Heath was born in Lyons, Wayne county, April 20, 1812, moved with his father's family to Ellery in 1824. December 25, 1843, he married Electa Purdy.

Odin Benedict, son of Dr. Isaac Benedict, of Connecticut, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, August 20, 1805. Dr. Isaac Benedict moved to Marcellus about 1803. He was a surgeon in the United States service in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Dr. Odin Benedict read medicine in his native town and graduated at Fairfield Medical College. He was licensed by the Herkimer County Medical College in January, 1826, and the same year came to Ellery Center and commenced practice. He was the first resident physician, and for years was one of the best known in the county. He had an extensive practice which continued until the year 1850, when he re-



BEMUS POINT



WARPIG RAFT UP THE STREAM

moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and started a government stock bank. In September, 1851, he went to Dunkirk and engaged in banking for a few years, after which he had a broker's office there for some years. He then resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued until his death in 1874. He was elected supervisor of Ellery in 1833 and was supervisor of that town fourteen years. He was member of Assembly in 1840 and 1843, and was postmaster in Ellery for about twenty years. In 1826 he married Sally Ann Capp. He died in 1874.

Samuel Weaver, son of Morrison Weaver, was born in Pittstown, January 16, 1833, came to Ellery from Washington county with his parents in 1834, and was school teacher for several years. He was elected supervisor for Ellery in 1888, serving one term with marked ability. He married Evaline M. Lazell, January 13, 1859. He died in 1893. He had one brother, Simeon B.

Alfred Harvey came to Ellery and settled on lot 30, March 2, 1847. He was born in Onondaga county, in 1819. He married Alsina, daughter of Volney Patterson. (Mr. Patterson came to Gerry about 1855, and died in 1873). She was born in Onondaga county, August 31, 1826.

Jacob R. Brownell, born in Dutchess county January 10, 1802; after death of his first wife Mary in 1830, married, March 18, 1832, Hannah Harrington, of Hoosic, and moved to Ellery the same year and settled on lot 43. He died January 20, 1871; his wife died July 25, 1862. Their son, William O. Brownell, was born May 18, 1834, married Armenia M., daughter of Thomas D. and Ann M. (Shears) Wallis, who came to Ellery in 1836. Mr. Wallis died January 25, 1871, and his wife April 20, 1873.

Charles G. Maples, who settled on a farm in 1838, was many years justice of the peace, United States Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue several years, and surrogate of the county.

The first sawmill was built in 1808 and the first gristmill was built in 1811, both by William Bemus. Joseph and David Loucks built a sawmill in the southeastern part of the town in 1830, and in 1832 Thomas Wing built a gristmill, but the most valuable grist and flour mill was built the same year by Seth and Samuel Griffith. A carding and cloth dressing establishment was early erected by Tubal C. Owens, on Bemus creek. William Bemus deeded one acre of land at Bemus Point for burial purposes. Matthew P. Bemus afterwards conveyed seven and one-half acres to

the Bemus Point Cemetery Association. A fence, at an expense of \$3,000, was erected around it, and the cemetery was made one of the most tasteful in the county. A large number of the dead from Ellery and many from Harmony are buried there.

A Baptist church at West Ellery was formed in 1808 by Elder Jones, then a resident of Ellery, at the house of John Putnam, for many years a deacon. The Baptist church, Ellery Center, was organized with nine members in 1814, by Elder Asa Turner, the first pastor. The first house of worship was built in 1830; in 1862 another one was built.

The First Universalist Church of Ellery was organized with twenty-three members by Rev. Isaac George, the first pastor, June 12, 1822. A house was built in 1858 at Bemus Point.

The Methodist Episcopal church, West Ellery, was organized with twelve members by Messrs. Chandler and Barnes in 1831. Their first church edifice was erected in 1836; a second one in 1861. The first pastor was Rev. William Chandler.

The Methodist Episcopal church, Pickard Hill, was formed in 1830, Rev. J. C. Ayers, pastor. In 1871 they united with the United Brethren, and built a union church.

The United Brethren church, Pickard Hill, was organized in 1869 with eight members by Rev. Lansing McIntyre, first pastor.

Supervisors—Almon Ives, 1821-24-27-32; Peter Loucks, 1822; Abijah Clark, 1823; Jonathan Winchester, 1828-31; Robertson Whiteside, 1829; John Hammond, 1830; Odin Benedict, 1833-48; Minot Hoyt, 1840; George P. Vandervort, 1843-48-50; William S. Aldrich, 1851-53; Ira Haskins, 1854; Elias Clark, 1855; Leman Pickett, 1856-57; William C. Benedict, 1858-63-65-66-72-84-85; James Hale, 1864; John R. Russell, 1867; John S. Bemus, 1868-69; Oscar Hale, 1870-71-75-76-86-87; George W. Belden, 1873-74; Asa Cheney, 1877-83; Samuel Weaver, 1888; Benjamin A. Pickard, 1889-90; S. Dwight Thum, 1891-97; Frank F. Pickard, 1898-1905; A. Morelle Cheney, 1906-13 (chairman *pro tem.*, 1910-13 inclusive), 14-17 (chairman, 1916-17); O. C. Casselman, 1918-20.

The full value of real estate in the town of Ellery in 1918 was \$1,763,987; the equalized assessed value, \$1,383,973.

Bemus Point, the principal lake resort, is widely known, and its summer colony is drawn from widely separated points. Its permanent population, according to the State census of 1915 was 270. In government it is an incorporated village.

Ellicott—Ellicott, formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812, received its name in compliment to Joseph Ellicott, so long connected with the Holland Land Company, comprised townships one and two of ranges ten and eleven, and included Poland, Carroll, Kiantone, and a part of Busti, making the town twelve miles square. April 16, 1823, the west half of township one, range eleven, was taken off to form Busti, and four of these lots were re-annexed to Ellicott May 7, 1845. March 25, 1825, Carroll was formed, and April 9, 1832, Poland was set off. Four lots were added from Carroll in 1845. Jamestown was carved out in 1886, leaving the towns surrounding it on the north, east, south and west sides, and containing 19,065 acres. Chadakoin river, the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, flowing northeast, unites with Cassadaga creek, flowing southwest, on the east line of the town, about equal distance from its north and south boundaries. Ellicott is surrounded on the west by Busti and Ellery, north by Gerry, east by Poland and Carroll, south by Kiantone and Busti. The soil is of alluvial formation along the streams, changing to clayey and then sandy loam as it approaches the hills. There are several artesian wells at Ross Mills, and a greater number at Levant, from some of which the water-works of Jamestown are supplied. These are from seventy-five to one hundred thirty feet in depth, and produce an abundance of pure cold water of unvarying temperature. The water is invariably found in coarse sand and gravel, under a layer of clay. The supply is apparently unlimited, and various theories concerning it have been advanced. The water is raised in these wells by its own force fully twenty-five feet above the surface of the ground.

The first election was held April, 1813, at the house of Joseph Akin. John Silsby, the nearest justice, presided, assisted by Laban Case, moderator. The officers elected were: Supervisor, James Prendergast; town clerk, Ebenezer Davis; assessors, Solomon Jones, Benjamin Covell, William Deland; commissioners of highways, William Sears, Michael Frank, Laban Case; overseers of poor, Joseph Akin, Stephen Frank; constable and collector, James Hall; constable, Laban Case; fence viewers, Ebenezer Cheney, Aaron Martin. The second town meeting met at the house of Joseph Akin in 1814, and adjourned to the tavern of Laban Case.

In 1813 the town voted \$250 for bridges and roads, and that the supervisor solicit bridge money from the county. These roads were laid out in 1813. "From Joseph Akin's and

Laban Case's past the 'Vernam place' to James Akin's; Reuben Woodward's to Culbertson's (afterward Colonel Fenton's); from near Jones Simmons's to near Edward Work's mill; from near Doctor Shaw's to near Simmons's. From the south of Fairbank, past Sloan's to Russell's mill at the public highway from the house of Lawrence Frank to Stillwater; from Simmons & Work's road at a sapling to James Prendergast's mills; from a small beech tree on the bank of the creek a few rods north of William Sears's to Prendergast's mills." In October, 1814, roads were laid out from "Joel Tyler's to Conewango to a black oak; from near William Sears' dwelling house, as formerly laid out by courses and distances, across Esquire Jones' bridge across Stillwater Creek to the bridge across the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, near and below James Prendergast's mills. (This was built by Reuben Landon); from Work's mill to the bridge over Cassadaga, leading to Kennedy's mills; from Fish's to near Garfield's." The \$100 bridge money received in 1814 from the county was thus appropriated: Bridge across the outlet at Esquire Prendergast's, \$37.67; bridge across Stillwater creek, near Joseph Akin's, \$29; bridge across Kiantone creek at Robert Russell's mill, afterwards A. T. Prendergast's, \$33.33. The remainder was raised by the inhabitants. The building of all the bridges in those days was much aided by subscriptions payable in labor and materials.

The first settlers in Ellicott were William Wilson, George W. Fenton and James Culbertson. William Wilson located on the Chadakoin river, probably on lot 5, in a shanty in the spring of 1806; by June he had so far completed a log house as to make it his home, although as the land was not yet surveyed, he could not buy until May, 1808, when he purchased a portion of the west part of lot 5 and of the east part of lot 12; the land was occupied by him until his death in 1850. The same spring George W. Fenton located near Levant, put up a log cabin and made quite a clearing which he sold to John Arthur on removing to Carroll. James Culbertson is said to have located at the same time "north of the outlet," probably west would be better. These three, "except perhaps Edward Shillitto," were the first three settlers in the old "twelve miles square Town of Ellicott." Dr. Hazeltine graphically groups the early settlers of Ellicott thus: Wilson was living below Falconer in 1806, James Culbertson a mile below, George W. Fenton, John Arthur and Robert Russell on the opposite side of the outlet a mile below

Work's in 1809. During the following year Thomas Sloan was on the old Indian clearing (the Prendergasts' farm) on the Kiantone; Solomon Jones, and the Akins and others on the Stillwater. Nathaniel Bird was at the foot of the lake where the late Gideon Shearman lived, and William Deland on the Solomon Butler farm. Previous to the settlement of "The Rapids," the Frews, the Owens, the Myers, James Hall, Ebenezer Cheney, Ebenezer Davis, William Sears, Jasper Marsh and others were settlers on the Conewango and the Stillwater in that part now Carroll and Kiantone. The first settlement in southern Chautauqua was at Kennedy. Dr. Thomas Kennedy in 1804 built the first sawmill there on the Conewango, and there were a number of settlers, but their names are lost. The Strunks, Zebulon Peterson, Augustus Moon, Benjamin Lee, Jonas Simmons, Amos Furguson, Thomas Walkup, and other early settlers of the north part came in shortly before or soon after the settlement of "The Rapids" had commenced.

August 1, 1807, Dr. Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Work, who were developing the mill power at Kennedy, purchased a large tract on both sides of the outlet below Dexterville, including the mill sites at Worksburg and Tiffany's, and valuable timberland east of the Cassadaga river and Levant, along the Kennedy road. In the fall of 1807, Work erected a hewed log house north of the outlet. In 1808 he built his sawmills and put them in operation. About this time Kennedy and Work opened a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mill and built the first bridge across the Cassadaga, about one-fourth of a mile above Levant. In 1809 Work built a gristmill with one run of stones, split out of large rock. The erection of this mill was a condition of the sale of the land. This mill was a great accommodation to settlers and led to the opening of roads to the settlements about the foot of the lake and to Stillwater creek and Frank's settlement. These mills were built three years before the settlement at Jamestown, when almost all travel was in keelboats and canoes or by Indian trails. Twelve of the boats used in the transportation of salt down the Allegheny were built at Work's mill in 1808. The discovery of the salt springs on the Allegheny, Kanawha and Ohio rivers caused the discontinuance of the salt trade by this route. The keelboats that came for salt brought loads of provisions, whiskey, iron castings, nails, glass, dried fruit and other articles. Edward Work was a resident of Ellicott from 1807 till his death in 1857. From 1818 he was a prominent

member of the Methodist church, and his home an hospitable "Methodist tavern." In 1840 he sold most of his property and retired from business.

Jonas Simmons came in 1809 and made a claim at Fluvanna, and in 1810 brought his wife and thirteen of his fifteen children. John Strunk, his wife's brother, and Benjamin Lee, whose wife was a sister to Mrs. Simmons, and John Strunk, came with him. Four of John Strunk's children were in the company, so a whole school district came in one company. These were the first settlers in the west part of Ellicott. Jacob Strunk, brother of John, settled in 1816 on lot 53, township 2, range 11. Augustus Moon, a soldier of 1812, located on lot 37, township 2, in 1814. His brothers, Gideon, Samuel and Jonathan, soon came. Their settlement gave name to Moon's Creek. In 1815 Nathan Cass made a clearing and built a sawmill at East Jamestown. A year later he sold to John and Darius Dexter, residents of Mayville from 1808. Darius was one of the most prominent citizens of Ellicott. He removed to Dexterville, as the mills were soon called, in 1818, and did extensive business for many years. He sold to Falconer, Jones & Allen. "He is remembered as the first colonel of the old 162nd Regiment, and a charitable man of great popularity."

Benjamin Ross came from Cincinnati in 1815, and in 1816 bought on lot 30, township 2, range 11, "Ross Mills." His nearest neighbor was at Work's Mills, and Mr. Ross and Isaac Young were twenty-one days in cutting a road through the intervening three miles. He built a log house and occupied it with his wife and child in December, 1816. "For a month they endured the cold without doors and windows, substituting blankets for them."

In 1817 Jacob Fenton came from Jamestown, where he had a hotel and pottery from 1814, and established a pottery at Fluvanna which he conducted until 1822, when he died, and his son, William H. Fenton, succeeded him. In 1826 Samuel Whittemore became a partner, which continued nearly twenty years. Mr. Whittemore came from Concord, New Hampshire, in 1826, in 1827 was appointed postmaster of Fluvanna, and continued in that office until near his death in 1875. He was chiefly instrumental in forming one of the earliest local temperance societies. He kept a hotel from very early date until his death, where no liquors were sold, and was much frequented as a summer resort—the first on the lake.

Nathan Meads settled on lot 35, township 2, range 11, in 1812, and purchased over four hun-

dred acres the next year. He built two small log houses near the outlet, and in 1815 commenced a large two-story house of square hewed pine timber, which in 1816 he sold with his land to Solomon Jones and Henry Babcock. Thomas and Joseph Walkup in 1814 purchased lands on lot 48. Elias Tracy settled on lot 49 very early. Phineas Palmer in 1813, Cyrus Fish, his brother-in-law, in 1814, and Stephen Wilcox in 1814, came with families. Palmer bought on lot 64, but passed most of his life in Jamestown. Cyrus Fish had many children, and his descendants are among the best families of the county. Cyrus Fish, Jr., built a sawmill on Clove Run, where it is said, he operated the first "shingle machine" of the county.

Jehial Tiffany, brother of Silas Tiffany, was born in Randolph, Vermont, in 1798. He removed with his parents in 1809 to Darien, Genesee county. In 1816 he came to Ellicott and tarried a while, and after a visit to Darien returned to Jamestown in 1818, and was in trade with his brother, and dealt in lumber. In 1829 they built mills on the one thousand acre tract they had purchased on the Chadakoin river between Dexterville and Falconer, long known as "Tiffanyville." Here Mr. Tiffany resided, gave up merchandising and managed the mills and real estate. He died in 1867.

Levant, at the junction of Chadakoin river and the Cassadaga, early promised to be a place of importance. From 1840, when five hundred thousand bricks were made here annually, until the present, brick-making has been conducted. David Rider, a farmer near Levant, was a son of Silas Rider, who resided in Ellington from 1829 to his death in 1840. Stephen Pratt and family located in Gerry in 1819. He died in 1838. Nehemiah Horton settled in Gerry in 1818, and died August 1, 1855. His daughter, Mrs. Rufus Pratt, resided with her son, Merrick B. Asa W. Horton, son of Nehemiah, lived in the south part. Amos Blanchard settled in Ellicott in 1824. His son, Flint, a large farmer and dairyman, was prominent in Democratic politics. The largest body of pine timber of the county occupied the area of the original town of Ellicott. E. A. Ross, in a paper read before the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science, gives the pioneer lumbermen and mills of the Cassadaga, and from it we make this summary:

Russell Run, the first stream above the "outlet," empties into the Cassadaga two miles above. Thomas Russell built the first sawmill on Russell Run one and one-half miles above its mouth in 1816; he operated it some years. It was later owned by E. W. Scowden,

who ran it as long as there was timber. (Pine was the only kind then called fit to cut.) Charles and James McConnell built a mill half a mile above Russell's; after some years they sold to Cyrus and Artemas Fish. One mile above this Elisha Hall built a mill which he soon sold. The fourth mill and the lowest on the stream, was built by Gideon Gilson and later sold to Elisha Hall. It was one mile from Cassadaga, near the public highway and the residence of William Clark, one of the earliest settlers. The lumber from these hills was of fine quality and was hauled to Gilson's Landing at the mouth of the stream and there rafted. The next stream was Folsom Run, which emptied into the Cassadaga, a short distance below Ross Mills. This had four mills. The lower, built by Elijah Akin, was later owned by Cyrus and Artemas Fish and later by Anson Chamberlain. The mill next above this was built by Joel Tyler and changed owners often. John Cobb and Joseph Darling, the latter being the last owner and having cut the last timber, were among them. This was a double mill and cut the most lumber of any mill on the small streams. The next mill was between the last two mills, about a mile from each, and probably was built by Nathan Cherry. Adolphus Hooker, who later owned it, built another mill a little above this, and ran both until the timber was exhausted. These mills cut a large amount of timber for mills situated on dry or "thunder shower" creeks. The first mill on the Cassadaga above its mouth was built in 1817 by Benjamin Ross at Ross Mills. It was located in the bed of the natural stream. A dam was later built on its site and a new mill built on a race dug from the pond. The mill irons for the first mill were brought from Pittsburgh in a canoe, the trip occupying two weeks. The mill irons included castings for the gig and bull wheels, big crank and gudgeon for the main water-wheel, beaver tail for the pitman, the dogs and bars for the old-fashioned headblocks, bull-wheel chain and saw. These irons did service in all the old style mills on this site. This second mill was burned in July, 1832, after running only a short time. This was a sad blow to the little community that had come to depend upon the mill for employment, but the neighbors came from miles around to aid in replacing it and in six days another mill frame was raised.

This mill was operated until worn out and replaced with modern improvements with iron or patent water-wheel. This was the fourth and last mill owned by Benjamin Ross. He sold it to M. J. Morton, who sold it to Joel Partridge; he rebuilt it and sold to Wesley Martin. Three miles above the Ross mill John Hines and William Newton in 1819 built a sawmill on the Cassadaga and in 1822 built the first gristmill of that section. Joel and Thomas Walkup owned them later, and they were long known as the Walkup mills. John Cobb operated them later. He and his brother Roland were then largely interested in lumbering. The last owner was R. M. Miller. Hatch Creek, the next tributary on which mills were built, empties into the Cassadaga half a mile above Walkup mills, and flows through Bucklin's Corners, early called "Vermont." There was only one mill on this stream at any time. Samuel Sinclear was builder and owner of one of the first mills. Tower Run, a small stream heading in Ellery, was the next stream utilized. Henry Shaw built its first mill in 1816. Elisha Tower and Jesse Dexter built a mill in 1827 which was burned after running eighteen months and reported to have been rebuilt and running in six days. Holden Moon built a third mill on this stream about 1840.

Falconer, the prosperous and rapidly growing manufacturing village of Ellicott, is an incorporated village, joining the city of Jamestown on the east. It is located on level ground, with dry gravelly soil, surrounded by a fine farming country, and has an intelligent, progressive population. It has most excellent shipping facilities, two of the lines of the Erie railway system forming a junction with the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, and the latter road having also a station north of the Chadakoin connecting with the Jamestown Electric street railway. An abundance of excellent water underlies the village at a depth of from fifteen to twenty feet, and is easily obtained through driven wells. Robert Falconer, the first of that family, was a Scotchman who after a prosperous business career in New York, located in Warren, Pennsylvania, and was the first president of the ill-fated Lumberman's Bank of Warren, Pennsylvania. He was at one time interested with Daniel Hazeltine in his manufacturing in Jamestown, and purchased real estate at Dexter ville, Worksbury and at Kennedy. His sons, Patrick and William, became possessed of these valuable interests, and were extensive lumbermen and mill owners. Patrick studied law with Judge Hazeltine, for a time was his partner, and in 1840 bought his father's interests at Dexter ville and Worksbury. In 1844, selling the Dexter ville property, he became owner of Worksbury (which took his name), and resided there until his death in 1887. William, although a minor, was by special legislation made executor of his father's will. He built the building, now the hotel, at Falconer, and had other interests there. He was later a prominent resident of Kennedy, where he rebuilt the mills and conducted extensive lumbering and merchandising for years.

W. T. Falconer and D. E. Merrill formed the W. T. Falconer Manufacturing Company in 1888, to make apiarian supplies, washing machines, advertising novelties, etc. F. T. Merriam established an extensive business here in 1888 for making sash, doors and blinds. In 1892 the Lister Mills, for the manufacture of textile fabrics, were located here and the company organized with a capital of \$300,000. Large and substantial brick buildings were erected in 1892. Goodwill & Ashworth erected a large brick building in 1892, for the manufacture of woolen warp. Various other manufacturing, with mercantile establishments, churches and a large and beautiful high school building, make up a thriving and active community.

In 1891 the Swedes erected a Union church of brick on a lot sixty by one hundred twenty feet presented to them. The members then consisted of thirty-five Lutherans, thirty Methodists and twenty-five Mission Friends. The Lutherans in 1892 formed an independent society.

In the fall of 1892 Brooklyn Heights Chapel, then a Sunday school mission of Jamestown church, and Falconer "appointment," having preaching "once a fortnight," on Sunday afternoons, with fifty members, connected with Frewsburg, were joined as the Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Jamestown.

The manufacturing concerns of the village as reported by the State census of 1915 are: The American Manufacturing concern; Chautauqua Planing Mill Co.; Chautauqua Worsted Mills Co., wool yarn; Cleveland Worsted Mills Co., wool yarn; Falconer Mirror Co.; Falconer Towel Mills; Gerry Veneer and Lumber Co.; C. W. Herrick Manufacturing Co.; Jamestown Mantel Co.; Lynndon Mirror Co.; Simpson, Jones & Co., yarn; Supreme Furniture Co., and four small factories. These plants maintain an average monthly force of 1,214 hands.

The village is well supplied with mercantile houses of all kinds, wholesale and retail. The First National Bank of Falconer meets all requirements and demands of a financial nature, and the public school system is most excellent, including a high school.

The churches of the village are the First Baptist, First Methodist Episcopal, Swedish Methodist Episcopal, Swedish Evangelical Lutheran, Wesleyan Methodist, Roman Catholic, Our Lady of Loretto.

Falconer Free Library is a well patronized institution, and lodges of the fraternal, benevolent and social orders are well represented. The population of the village according to the State census of 1915 is 2,342.

Lakewood, another incorporated village of the town of Ellicott, is situated upon the shores of Lake Chautauqua, and according to the authority above quoted had in 1915 a population of 702. Lakewood is a popular lake resort, and three hotels accommodate visitors—The Lakewood Inn, The Sherman House and The Spencer Hotel. The churches are the First Methodist, Sacred Heart Roman Catholic, and the United Brethren. The Chautauqua Traction Company and lake steamers furnish frequent service.

Celoron, also an incorporated village, had in 1915 (State census) a population of 720. The village is charmingly located on Lake Chautauqua at its southern end, and there a beauti-

ful park is maintained by the Celoron Amusement Company. The village is within the one fare trolley zone from Jamestown and the lake steamers also make it a regular landing place.

The full value of real estate in the town of Ellicott (supervisors' report) in 1918 was \$3,866,117. The population of the town (State census, 1915) was 4,862 citizens, 354 aliens; total, 5,216.

The schools of these villages are of a high grade, ranging from kindergarten to high. The village form of government has proven adequate and satisfactory. Fire departments and all forms of sanitary methods are maintained. The town is prosperous, farming profitable, Jamestown and the lake resorts furnishing nearby markets for farm and dairy products. Life in Ellicott, whether on farm or in village, is attended with the best advantages and both contentment and prosperity abound.

Supervisors of the town as follows: 1813-15, James Prendergast; 1816-22, John Frew;

1823-25, James Hall; 1826, Solomon Jones; 1827, Nathaniel Fenton; 1828-29, Solomon Jones; 1830, Nathaniel Fenton; 1831-40, Samuel Barrett; 1841-42, William Hall; 1843, Horace Allen; 1844, Samuel Barrett; 1845-46, Henry Baker; 1847-48, Augustus F. Allen; 1849-50, Charles Butler; 1851, R. V. Cunningham; 1852, Augustus F. Allen; 1853-54, Henry Baker; 1855, Simeon W. Parks; 1856, Augustus F. Allen; 1857, Francis W. Parmer; 1858-59, Lewis Hall; 1860-68, Augustus F. Allen; 1869-70, Jerome Preston; 1871-72-73-74, Augustus F. Allen; 1875-76, Lewis Hall; 1877, Corydon Hitchcock; 1878-79, John T. Wilson; 1881-82-83, Robert N. Marvin; 1884-85, Daniel Griswold; 1886-87-88, Gustavus A. Bentley 2nd; 1889-96, Alonzo Halliday; 1897, Willis G. Price; 1898-1903, Merrick B. Pratt; 1904-06, Harley N. Crosby; 1907-08, Ransom B. Lydell; 1909, Conrad Anderson; 1910-20, Hermes L. Ames, who in 1914-15 was chairman of the board.

CHAPTER XIX.

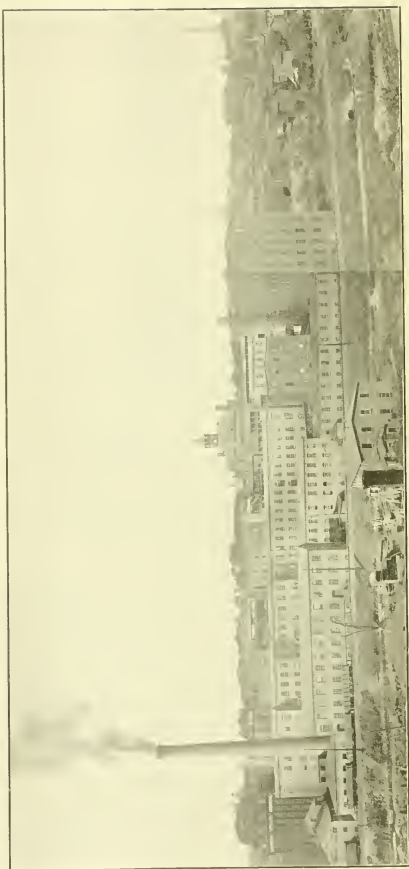
The City of Jamestown.

The first white man to seriously consider the place now Jamestown as a possible site for settlement was James Prendergast, and it is from him that the city takes its name. The members of the Prendergast family were prominent in the early history of the county, and had in 1806 bought 3,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Mayville, and were rapidly clearing away the forest. James Prendergast, the youngest of the family of eleven children, was sent out to find a team of horses which had strayed away, and before catching up with them at what is now Rutledge, Cattaraugus county, had traversed the great pine tree region of the Conewango Valley, Kiantone, one of the granaries of the Six Nations, and a great deal of the then unbroken wilderness now Southern Chautauqua county.

To such a man as James Prendergast proved to be, his view of the magnificent pine forests must have impressed him with a conception of their great future value, as with rare judgment he chose the site for mills, home and future city. Two years after his discovery of the Outlet and rapids, he made his first purchase of land, his brother, under the instructions of James Prendergast, purchasing 1,000 acres, the present boat landing being about the centre of that tract, two dollars per acre the purchase price.

In the early fall of 1809, James Prendergast visited his purchase with a trusted employe, John Blowers, to whom he confided his plans for founding a settlement and engaging in the manufacture of lumber by utilizing the water power of the outlet. Blowers evidently thought well of the plan, for in 1810 he erected a small log cabin on the banks of the outlet, an event of historic importance, for it was the first building erected on the site of Jamestown. Later, a story and a half log house was built on the banks of the outlet for the use of James Prendergast and family. Then followed a dam for water power, a saw mill, a grist mill, and so Jamestown's foundations were laid.

But the "kicker" arrived soon afterward, and it is astounding to learn that in 1812 James Prendergast was indicted by the grand jury for erecting this dam "to the great injury and common nuisance of the liege citizens of the State." He was found guilty, and fined fifteen dollars and substantial costs. He removed the dam, rebuilding on a new site where it was evidently not considered a "common nuisance." In December, 1812, Captain William Forbes came, moving into the second log house built by James Prendergast, the location of that house on now Cherry street, between First and Second streets. The first frame house was built by John Blowers, who built the first log



house. This building was finished in 1813, and was also the first tavern in the town and known as the Blowers House, in honor of its first proprietor. The house was sold in 1814 to Dr. Laban Hazeltine, and occupied by him as a residence for nearly forty years. No trace now remains. Fire destroyed the Prendergast early mills, but they were quickly rebuilt. The second war with Great Britain also interfered with the growth of the settlement, and a second time the Prendergast buildings were destroyed by fire, but James Prendergast clung to his belief in the value of the location, never lost his courage, and finally settlers began to arrive, the outlet was bridged and other improvements followed.

In the spring of 1815 the first operations in real estate began. A number of lots fifty by one hundred twenty feet were surveyed and placed on the market at \$50 each, and we are told that \$50 was the ruling price for a lot for a period of about ten years, beginning with 1815. Under existing conditions this was enough, for there was little about the location in and of itself to attract any but the adventurous pioneer. Indeed, Jamestown in 1815 was little more than a crude lumber camp, as will be readily seen from the perusal of a sketch written by Judge Foote, who describes the village as follows:

A one and one-half story gristmill building, with two runs of stones, two single sawmills and one gang sawmill, all owned by James Prendergast. There was one small store of goods owned by Jediah and Martin Prendergast, of Mayville, managed by Thomas Disher, a clerk. Two small shanty blacksmith shops were occupied by Eleazer Daniels and Patrick Campbell, and a small out of doors tannery owned by John Burge and James Rice. The chief business was cutting lumber. In November, 1815, there were thirteen families living on Jamestown territory, occupying rude cabins, and some men without families. A few families lived in adjacent territory; one in the extreme northwestern corner of the city limits, and two or three at Cass Mills (East Jamestown).

Among the early settlers whose names must always be included in any list of the "founders of Jamestown" are these: Abner Hazeltine, Daniel Hazeltine, Samuel Barrett, Samuel A. Brown, Thos. W. Harvey, Royal Keyes, Rufus Pier, Wm. Hall, Silas Tiffany, Doctor Foote, Horace Allen, Col. Augustus F. Allen, Dasmus Allen, Col. Henry Baker, Adolphus Fletcher, Solomon and Ellick Jones, Chas. R. Harvey, Silas Shearman, Geo. W. Tew, Wm. H. Tew, Woodley W. Chandler, and John W. Winsor.

The settlement was locally known as "Prendergast Mills" and "The Rapids," but in 1815 the name "Jamestown" was adopted, and a

year or so later a post office was established and Jamestown was a fixture on the maps of the county.

By 1827 the number of settlers had increased to such an extent that the desirability of a village government was manifest, and an act of incorporation passed by the Legislature became a law March 6, 1827. The first village election was held at the home of Solomon Jones and these officers were elected: Trustees, Thomas W. Harvey, Jediah E. Budlong, Daniel Hazeltine, Jr., Samuel Barrett, Alvin Plumb; treasurer, Samuel A. Brown; clerk, George W. Tew; collector, R. F. Fenton. After the election, E. T. Foote, Horace Allen, S. A. Brown, Abner Hazeltine and Joseph Waite were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and when their work was completed Jamestown was ready to assume the duties and responsibilities of a village.

The act incorporating the village of Jamestown was drawn with great care. In terse language, the act defined the rights and prescribed the duties of the inhabitants and officials, and all in all was a very satisfactory scheme of government, as may be inferred from the fact that the principles that were then laid down were in a large degree adhered to in the amendments made from time to time to meet the demands of a growing village.

To adequately protect the village from the ravages of fire was one of the first duties of the newly formed village government, and to provide fire protection a meeting was held July 5, 1827. At that meeting it was decided to raise \$300 by tax. Eventually it was raised, and August 31, 1829, the first fire company was organized—Fire Company No. 1. This company had a little hand pump which was hauled to the nearest reservoir at the outbreak of a fire, and with a dozen muscular young men on the brakes did more or less effective work. The first officers of this company were: Ellick Jones, captain; William H. Tew, captain's mate; Phineas Palmeter, Jr., engineer; James H. Culver, assistant engineer. All these officers were prominent citizens. Ellick Jones, the captain, was the father of Orsino E. Jones.

It is evident from a perusal of the early village records that the purchase of equipment for the department, the management of the same and the selection of officers, cut quite a figure in the politics of the village, and the minutes of a meeting held May 13, 1844, show that the main topic for consideration was a fire department controversy.

The first system of fire protection consisted

of a series of small storage reservoirs located in various sections of the village. Crude hand engines supplied water pressure for hose, and thus the villagers were able to cope with an ordinary blaze. With the growth of the village came the demand for additional reservoirs and engines and to meet this demand hose companies and engine companies were organized from time to time. The first engine company, Engine Company No. 1, was later known as Deluge Engine Company, and claims the distinction of being the oldest in the volunteer department. This claim was sharply disputed by the Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, and there are no records available which decisively settle this dispute, although an impartial investigation which was conducted in August, 1892, resulted in a decision that the Deluge Company was entitled to claim the seniority.

The order in which the present companies of the department were organized is as follows: Deluge Engine Company, Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company, Rescue Hose Company, Eagle Hose Company, Prendergast Hose Company, Jeffords Hose Company, Fire Police, Martyn Hose Company.

The village grew so rapidly that in a few years it was found impracticable to adequately protect the buildings with the reservoir scheme, and a private company constructed a simple system of water works with mains running through the business section of Main street. Pressure was supplied by a large steam pump and thus the business section of the village was fairly well protected, residents of the outlying portions of the village still relying on the reservoirs and hand engines.

In 1886, a general system of water works was projected. This system covered the entire town, and with powerful steam pumps provided ample pressure for all localities. Then the old hand engines were laid away forever, and the volunteer firemen assumed the task of protecting the property of the village under more favorable auspices. In turn, the volunteer department gave way to the modern paid department with motor equipment on engines, hose carts and hook and ladder trucks. There are six fire stations with the most modern fire alarm system, having boxes all over the city. Fire headquarters are at No. 1 Spring street, Howard S. Rodgers, chief (July, 1920.)

The documents prepared by the Chautauqua County Bank in 1831, in which they applied for a charter from the Legislature, set forth these reasons why a charter should be granted:

In 1816 there was no post office within twenty miles of Jamestown, where it is proposed to locate this bank.

Population of Jamestown, January, 1827, 393.
Population of Jamestown, June, 1830, 884.

It has now eleven stores, one woolen factory, one sash factory, one gristmill with three run of stones, one gang sawmill, three common sawmills, two printing offices, and a great number of mechanic establishments. A steamboat of eighty tons burden plies daily between Jamestown and Mayville on the Chautauqua Lake. One of the Lake Erie steamboats is solely employed in doing the business of Chautauqua county.

Jamestown is ninety miles on the route usually traveled, from the nearest banking institution in this State (United States Branch Bank at Buffalo). The bank at Lockport is the nearest State institution. There is no bank in the southern tier of counties from Orange to Lake Erie.

The lumber included in this estimate is produced in a territory about the size of Chautauqua which is partly in this county, partly in the county of Cattaraugus, and partly in the State of Pennsylvania, and of which Jamestown is the commercial center.

The county of Chautauqua ranks among the first in the State for size, commercial advantages, and fertility of soil. It has no large swamps nor barren mountains, and is probably capable of supporting as numerous and dense a population as any in the State.

The charter for this bank was granted April 18, 1831. The institution was organized under the safety fund act, with a capital of \$100,000, and the privilege of issuing bills to twice the amount of the capital. The first directors were Leverett Barker, John G. Saxton, William Peacock, James Hall, Samuel Barrett, Jediah E. Budlong, Oliver Lee, Thomas Campbell, Daniel Shearman, Elial T. Foote, Alvin Plumb, Abner Hazeltine, Richard P. Marvin. The first officers were Elial T. Foote, president, with an allowance of one cent for each bill signed by him, and Arad Joy, cashier, with an annual salary of \$550.

The prudent, conservative policies adopted by the founders of this bank have always been strictly adhered to not only by their successors but also by the officials of the other excellent banking institutions which in the course of time followed, and it is a pleasure to record the fact that there has never been a bank failure in Jamestown, and that all the banks have at all times maintained the most harmonious relations with each other. The present banks of the city (1920) are the Chautauqua County National Bank; First National Bank; American National Bank; Bank of Jamestown; Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; Liberty National Bank; Union Trust Company.

James Prendergast, with his rare foresight, early realized the temporary character of the lumber manufacturing business, and did everything possible to induce manufacturers in other lines to settle in Jamestown. This policy has always been adhered to, and new industries have been liberally dealt with, the result that



FIRST STREET CAR IN JAMESTOWN



FIRST TRAIN OF CARS AT JAMESTOWN, AUGUST 21, 1860; SHOWING
OLD BRIDGE AT FOOT OF MAIN STREET

Jamestown is a manufacturing city, its growth due to the development of industrial enterprise.

The first manufacturing industry of which there is any record was a small cabinet-making shop started by Royal Keyes about 1815. The same year the Chautauqua Manufacturing Company was organized for the manufacture of cloth, and each year has seen the number increase until to-day (July 6, 1920) Jamestown manufactures in city and suburbs, wood and metal furniture, voting machines, washing machines, pianos, paving brick, wrenches, woolen dress goods, suitings, towels, window screens, blinds, tools, rubbing, carving and sanding machines, mirrors, automobile running gears complete, veneer, and bee hives. The census (State) of 1915 gives the names of 96 principal manufacturing firms and states that there are 73 smaller factories—in all employing 6,616 men, 1,785 women, 141 children and 561 office workers. The largest employing concern was the Art Metal Construction Company, with two plants and 1,130 hands; the William Broadhead Mills second, with 809; and the Salisbury Wheel and Manufacturing Company, 335.

The furniture factories employ by far the greater number of hands, 70 factories and about 5,000 people being engaged in that line of manufacture, the city ranking second in the manufacture of wood furniture. Twice a year a furniture market is held, hundreds of buyers coming to the city to select and place orders. A nine-story furniture exposition building has been erected, in which the goods are displayed and large additions are now planned. The worsted and woolen of Jamestown and Falconer are known through their products all over the land and have added greatly to the wealth of the city. At this writing, five years after the State census from which the foregoing figures are taken, there are 263 factories in and around Jamestown, representing a great variety of industries.

Jamestown has always possessed a high grade of retail and wholesale merchants, and its stores of all kinds are modern examples of merchandising. The seven financial institutions of the city have ably played their part in the development of manufacturing and merchandising and the diversified industries of the city have attracted a very desirable class of citizens, of whom a large percentage own their own homes.

The first railroad to reach the village of Jamestown was the Atlantic & Great Western, now a part of the Erie system, which ran its first train into the city August 23, 1860. Jamestown is now on the main line of the Erie be-

tween Chicago and New York, and is the southern terminal of the Buffalo & Southwestern branch of the Erie, and in close touch by street cars with the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad at Falconer, that road beginning at Dunkirk and terminating at Titusville, Pennsylvania. Jamestown is connected with the New York Central system by the Jamestown, Westfield & Northwestern railway and the Chautauqua Traction Company, the lines of these roads extending from Jamestown to Westfield on both sides of Chautauqua Lake. At Mayville, connection is made with the Pennsylvania system. The Jamestown Street Railway serves the cities, Celoron and Falconer. The Warren & Jamestown Street Railway Company connects Jamestown with Warren, Pennsylvania, while excursion steamers make frequent trips around the lake touching at the various landings.

Jamestown took upon herself the dignity of a city, April 19, 1886, after nearly a year spent in the discussion of the details incident to the preparation of a city charter. The committee of ten appointed to draft a charter was: Robert N. Marvin, A. N. Broadhead, F. E. Gifford, Porter Sheldon, John T. Wilson, Orsino E. Jones, John J. Whitney, James I. Fowler, Jerome Preston and Oscar F. Price. The proposed charter, perfected to the satisfaction of all, was passed by the Legislature March 31, 1886, the act was signed by Governor David B. Hill, and Jamestown became a city. By the provisions of this charter the city was divided into five wards. The legislative branch was vested in a common council or board of aldermen, with two representatives from each ward. The executive authority was vested in the mayor. The first election was held April 13, 1886, and resulted as follows: Mayor, Oscar F. Price; city clerk, Fred R. Peterson; Aldermen, First Ward, Adam Ports, John G. Wicks; Second Ward, W. T. Bradshaw, T. E. Grandin; Third Ward, C. F. Hedman, J. S. Ellis; Fourth Ward, Conrad A. Hult, E. F. Carpenter; Fifth Ward, H. S. Hall, E. R. Bootey; police justice, Henry J. Yates; justices of the peace, Marshall P. Strunk, DeForest D. Woodford, Egbert E. Woodbury, Herbert U. Bain; assessors, James C. Swanson, John W. Johnson, John M. Farnham. There was no contest for the office of mayor. The total vote was 1,950, of which number Mr. Price received 1,780.

The change from a village to a city took place on the evening of April 19, 1886, on which occasion the old board of trustees met, canvassed the vote of the election and declared the

result. In retiring, Major Hiram Smith, one of the trustees, took occasion to review briefly the past history of Jamestown and express his confidence in the ability and integrity of the newly elected officials.

In addition to the usual city officials, Jamestown has a board of estimate and review, a board of water and lighting commissioners, a board of hospital commissioners, a board of park and city planning commissioners, and a civil service commission.

Jamestown was one of the pioneer cities of New York in advocating municipal ownership of public utilities. Just what has been accomplished is best set forth in an address of welcome delivered by Mayor Samuel A. Carlson to the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other City Officials in session in Jamestown the week of July 4, 1920:

It is fitting that you should meet here because Jamestown is one of the cities in which many successful experiments in municipal democracy have been made.

We invite you to inspect our municipally owned water works, which is self-sustaining and which, notwithstanding our high hills and high cost of labor and material has continued to supply our citizens with the purest water on earth at the low cost of one cent per barrel.

We invite you to examine our municipally owned lighting system by the means of which we are able to supply electric light at $4\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per K. W. And we call your attention to the fact that notwithstanding this low rate, the plant pays all expenses, all interest and principal on bonds and makes proper allowance for depreciation. The plant has never cost the taxpayers a dollar, except the \$48.00 per year charge for each street light, and it has met the test and scrutiny of every antagonistic expert investigator.

We invite you to look over our municipally owned public market system and building which has paid for itself without any tax assistance and which is patronized by thousands of our people every week.

We invite you to inspect our municipally owned hospital which is maintained at a cost to the city of less than one cent per week per capita, and in which 15,000 persons have been treated since its establishment ten years ago. We hold that it is just as much the function of city government to rescue a citizen's life from the menace of disease as it is to rescue his property from the menace of fire.

We invite you to inspect our municipally owned sand and gravel pit and our municipally constructed pavements, by which we have eliminated the profiteering element usually imposed by contractors.

We invite you to visit our beautiful parks, our institutions of worship and social uplift, our Chadakoin Valley, filled with thriving industries, and our hillsides covered with homes owned by those who toil in these industries. Wherever you find home-owners you find no Bolsheviks.

We call your attention to the annual publication of our entire assessment roll, which enables our whole taxpaying citizenship to constitute itself into a board of review. Less than 1 per cent. of our total tax levy remains uncollected in any year.

We call your attention to our sanitary method of handling garbage by which each householder is re-

quired to wrap his garbage in paper bundles thereby minimizing the task of its collection and rendering it suitable for consumption by some 500 hogs, making an inexpensive substitute for a disposal plant.

Our milk supply is subject to a bacteriological test at a laboratory conducted by our Health Department.

And all our health regulations are such that Jamestown now enjoys, I believe, the lowest death rate of any city in this State. We put the emphasis on a low death rate rather than a low tax rate.

We call your attention to the fact that we have successfully put into practice the referendum method of determining important questions of public policy on which citizens are divided in opinion.

And all commissioners in charge of our public utilities are appointed without any reference whatsoever to partisan politics.

Had this speech been delivered about six weeks later, Mayor Carlson could have referred to the municipal milk plant which was voted at a special election held in August, 1920.

These innovations did not come easily or quickly, but through the public-spirited leaders and the determination of the citizens. The municipal lighting plant was won after a long fight, and at a special election held September 26, 1890, three propositions were submitted to the voters of Jamestown—one to issue bonds for the construction of a sewer system, carried; another, to issue bonds for paving, lost; another, to issue bonds for the equipment of an electric light plant. Bonds were issued and sold at a premium, the contract for the construction and equipment of the plant was let, and on July 4, 1891, at 9 p. m., the machinery was started and electric lights flashed up in all parts of the city. During the evening a demonstration was arranged in honor of George M. Martyn, one of the leaders in the fight, and later a considerable sum was subscribed by his friends, and a bronze drinking fountain was erected at the corner of Main and Third streets.

The sewer system was begun at the corner of Sprague and West Second streets on the morning of April 11, 1893, and paving followed naturally. A determined effort was made in 1893 to secure the removal of the county seat from Mayville to Jamestown, but on submission of the question to the voters of the county the proposition was lost, there being 282 votes cast "against" in Jamestown, which had they been cast "for" would have brought the county seat to Jamestown. The city quietly acquiesced in the decision and at once began the erection of a City Hall, costing \$85,000, the cornerstone being laid with Masonic ceremonies, September 28, 1895.

Public improvements followed fast, and finally an abundant and unfailing water supply became the great unsolved problem. The Jamestown Water Supply Company had suc-



CITY HALL--JAMESTOWN

ceeded to the earlier rights and franchises granted by village trustees and city aldermen, and had a plant which gave the city satisfactory pressure for fire protection, and there was no objection to the quality of the water or the service. But municipal water service was demanded and a committee was appointed to investigate the two plants which had been bought—the purchase of the plant of the Jamestown Water Supply Company and the erection of a new plant. The committee employed J. F. Witmer, a hydraulic engineer, who began his work January 21, 1901, reported in September, 1901, and negotiations were opened for the purchase of the plant of the water company. A proposition to purchase the plant for \$600,000 was submitted to the voters, a bill was enacted creating a water commission, bonds of the city were sold, and on April 1, 1903, the city took possession of its own water supply system.

The source of supply is at Levant, three or four miles east of the city. Artesian wells tap an unfailing supply of pure and cold water. This supply has been constant even during the greatest drought and it is believed it will be ample to supply the city for all time to come.

Oscar F. Price was mayor of Jamestown from its incorporation as a city until 1894, when he retired, and Eleazer Green was elected by practically a unanimous vote. Mr. Green had for some years been one of the leading attorneys of the city and an active and aggressive Republican. In an appreciative and timely biographical sketch, the "Journal" said: "His nomination was a recognition of his fitness, progressive business spirit and sterling integrity, and his overwhelming election was further proof of the trust reposed in him. No man could enter upon his official career with greater evidence of esteem and confidence than does Mr. Green. He was selected with the expectation that the city would be conducted in a business manner, and that there should be a clean, creditable administration."

Mayor Green took the oath of office in the Common Council chamber May 7, 1894. On that occasion Mayor Price presented to Mayor Green the handsome silver tipped gavel which he had received so many years ago, and said he was glad to surrender this emblem of authority to a man of honor and ability. "Since coming to this council eleven years ago," said Mayor Price, "the city has more than doubled its population. This has been due to the enterprise of her citizens and to the wisdom of those who have shaped its destiny during the early days of its cityhood."

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Green was elected district attorney of Chautauqua county, assuming the duties of the office January 1, 1896. He therefore retired from office upon the expiration, and was succeeded as mayor by Oscar F. Price, his predecessor, who two years later was succeeded by Henry H. Cooper, who took the oath of office April 11, 1898. In the spring of 1900, Mayor Cooper was succeeded by J. Emil Johnson, during whose administration the municipal water plant was acquired.

In 1908 Samuel A. Carlson was elected mayor of Jamestown and in 1920 he began his seventh term as chief executive of the city.

The following table gives the population of Jamestown from 1827 down to the last census: 1827, 393; 1830, 884; 1840, 1,212; 1845, 1,642; 1855, 2,625; 1860, 3,155; 1870, 5,336; 1880, 9,357; 1890, 16,038; 1892, 18,627; 1900, 22,892; 1905, 26,160; 1910, 31,297; 1915, 37,780; 1920, 38,898, corrected, 38,917.

The schools of Jamestown are included in the educational chapter, Dr. Rovillus R. Rogers, editor. Jamestown is a city of churches, and perhaps no city in the State has in proportion to its population as large a religious element or as many imposing church edifices. Rev. Eliot C. Hall in 1900 prepared a brief sketch of Jamestown's church history, which is here quoted, as it contains all the essential facts concerning the various church denominations:

The early settlers were, for the most part, interested in religious matters, and favored the formation of churches. Many meetings, however, were held before any church was formed, and no minister of any denomination visited the place without being invited to preach.

The First Congregational Church was organized in 1816 by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary from Connecticut, and legally incorporated in 1821.

A Methodist class was formed at Worksburg in 1814, and a Congregational church in what is now Kiantone, in 1815. (Both Worksburg and Kiantone were then in the town of Ellicott, in which township Jamestown was also located.) A building formerly used for school purposes known as the Old Academy served as a place of worship until the year 1828, when a church building was erected on the southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets.

A commodious brick church edifice was erected in 1869 on East Third street, which has been enlarged and remodeled and is now used by this church.

Rev. Isaac Eddy was the first pastor of the church. The present First Methodist Episcopal Church grew out of the class formed at Worksburg in 1814. This class was duly organized into a church and moved to Jamestown in 1823. Their first church edifice was erected at the junction of Second and Chandler streets, and completed in 1833. They now occupy a fine brick structure which has a seating capacity of about 1,500. This church has had a remarkably vigorous growth, and has the largest membership of any of the English-speaking churches of the city.

The First Baptist Church was organized in 1832. Their first church edifice was built in 1833. The present

building, constructed of Warsaw blue stone, is one of the finest in the city. It is situated at the corner of Fourth and Church streets and is a monument to the zeal and devotion of both pastor and people.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1834 by Rev. E. J. Gillett, forty-one members of the Congregational church having withdrawn to unite in its formation. In 1837 a substantial church edifice was built of wood, on the corner of West Third and Cherry streets. This building was burned in 1877, but was replaced by a large and commodious brick edifice, the interior of which was destroyed by fire in 1890. The building was immediately rebuilt with all modern conveniences and facilities for church work. The church has a large and growing membership, and has been ably served by its pastors.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1834, but was without a stated pastor until the year 1853, when Rev. Levi W. Norton took charge of this parish. The first church building of wood, erected on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, was consecrated in 1856. This building was burned in 1862 and replaced by a second building upon the same foundation in 1865. The present beautiful church edifice was the munificent gift of the late Mrs. Mary A. Prendergast, as a memorial to her daughter, Catherine. It is constructed of Medina sandstone, is fire-proof and complete in all its equipments. It has a clock tower which contains the only chime of bells in the city.

The Free Methodist Church was incorporated in 1874, the outgrowth of a class formed in 1871. The present church building was erected in 1884 on the corner of Lincoln and East Seventh streets.

SS. Peter and Paul Roman Catholic Church occupies a fine stone building on the corner of West Sixth and Cherry streets. For a number of years Jamestown was part of a large parish embracing several towns served by one church official. In 1874 a separate parish was formed here under the care of Rev. Father Richard Coyle, under whose wise administration the church greatly prospered.

The English Lutheran Church has a modest brick house of worship on West Fourth street. The church was organized by Rev. S. G. Weiskotten in 1877.

The First Unitarian Church was organized by Rev. J. G. Townsend as an Independent Congregational Church in 1885. Its church property at the junction of East Second and Chandler streets was purchased from the First Methodist Episcopal Church and completely remodeled and refurnished.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church was organized in 1882 as a Union Church, but subsequently placed itself under the care of the African Methodist Episcopal Conference. It has a new church building on its lot on Spring street.

The Seventh Day Adventists have a church building on Cherry street.

The First Church of Christ (Scientist) has a unique church building on the corner of East Fourth street and Prendergast avenue.

A Primitive Methodist Church has recently been organized, and a house of worship erected on Allen street.

The Brooklyn Heights Methodist Episcopal Church has a neat house of worship on the corner of Sprague and Palmer streets.

The Salvation Army holds services in both the English and Swedish languages. There are also six chapels where Sunday Schools and occasional preaching services are held.

There is also a Spiritualistic and a Theosophic Society which meet by appointment in different places.

Jamestown has a large Swedish population, and they are largely a church-going people. A Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was formed here as early as 1852. This church now occupies a fine brick structure on the corner of Chandler street and Foote avenue.

The First Swedish Lutheran Church was organized in 1857. Rev. Carl Otto Hultgren, D. D., became pastor in 1864. A large and imposing Medina sand stone church building is located on Chandler street.

The Swedish Mission Church was organized in 1870 and has recently erected a fine brick building on Chandler street.

The Swedish Christian Zion Church was organized by members who withdrew from the Mission Church and have a fine brick house of worship on College street.

The Swedish Immanuel Lutheran Church was formed from members who withdrew from the First Lutheran Church in 1887. They have a commodious brick church on East Second street.

A Danish service is held each Sunday in the Congregational church on Institute street.

Since the above was written, the Pilgrim Memorial Church has been located on McKinley and Forest avenues. The Salvation Army has a handsome citadel on the corner of Spring and Third streets. The Calvary Baptist Church is located at the corner of Ashville and Livingston avenues. The Swedish Baptist Church is located on Chandler street. St. James' Church, Roman Catholic, is situated on Victoria avenue. Holy Trinity, English Lutheran, is located on Fourth street, between North Main and Cherry. Buffalo Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Buffalo and Falconer streets. Grace United Brethren Church at North Main and Fourteenth streets.

The newspapers of the city are:

The Chautauqua Democrat (weekly). Published by the Jamestown Evening News Company.

The Evening Journal. Published daily except Sunday, at 12 West Second street by The Journal Printing Company, Frederick P. Hall, president and general manager; James A. Clary, vice-president and managing editor; Henri M. Hall, treasurer and business manager.

The Jamestown Journal. Twice-a-week, published at 12 West Second street, by The Journal Printing Company (for officers see above); established 1826.

The Morning Post. Published daily except Sunday at 311-313 Washington street, by The Post Publishing Company, Ralph C. Sheldon, president; Edward L. Allen, secretary and managing editor; Robert K. Beach, treasurer and business manager. Established in 1901.

The Evening News. Published daily except Sunday, by the Jamestown Evening News Company, Inc. 307 Spring.



FENTON HOME



PRENDERGAST LIBRARY

The St. Clairsville Commercial. Published every Thursday by The Jamestown Evening News Company.

The Vart Land (Swedish). Published at 307 Spring street every Thursday by the Vart Land Company, F. G. Curtis, president; S. A. Carlson, secretary.

Skandia (Swedish). Published every Thursday by Liberty Printing Company, 14 West Second; C. E. Lindstone, editor.

The Union Advocate. Published every Thursday by The Jamestown Evening News Company, 307 Spring.

The Furniture Index. Devoted to furniture trade, and published once a month by the Furniture Trade Publishing Company.

The following are the philanthropic institutions of the city:

The Woman's Christian Association Hospital, corner Foote avenue and Allen street, one of the best in the country, and supported largely by voluntary contributions.

Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, 1381 East Second street. This institution is controlled by the Lutheran Augustana Synod (Swedish).

During the year 1911 the O. E. Jones Memorial Hospital, erected on a tract of ground willed to the city by O. E. Jones, was opened to the public.

Jamestown has a number of handsome public buildings, viz.: Federal building, City Hall, James Prendergast Library and Art Gallery; State Armory.

The Young Men's Christian Association owns a building and plant valued at \$100,000, and the Young Women's Christian Association a handsome building, which with lot cost \$65,000.

The Agnes Association owns a large brick residence and grounds which is conducted as a boarding home for working girls.

The Warner Home for the Aged, the latest of Jamestown's benevolent institutions, had its beginning in 1911 and received at the hands of Mrs. Mary H. Warner the L. B. Warner homestead in Forest avenue as a memorial to Mr. Warner, who died in 1905.

A comprehensive park system has been planned and a park commission composed of public-spirited citizens who have given and are giving much time gratuitously to the work of developing these parks into beauty spots that will be a credit to the city. One of the largest of these parks is the Allen Park located on the south side, a most picturesque and beautiful spot.

What is known as the "Hundred Acre Lot," a woodland lying on the borders of the city has been acquired, through public subscription, for the particular benefit of the pupils of the public schools.

There are two parks on the north side, one between West Fourth and West Fifth streets, known as Baker Park, and the other between West Sixth and West Seventh streets, known as Dow Park.

The Soldiers' Memorial Park, the purchase of which was authorized at a taxpayers' election in the spring of 1919, has been turned over to the local American Legion Post as a Memorial Home for Jamestown's soldiers. This park was formerly the Governor Fenton Homestead, is near the center of the city and with the mansion and grounds is a very fitting memorial to the soldier boys.

The Jones Memorial Park is on the shores of Chautauqua lake outlet. It is still in a rough state but in time will be made into a modern park.

The area of the city is approximately nine and one-half square miles, or 6,136 acres. There are more than 33 miles of paving, mostly shale brick, although some of the business streets are paved with bitulithic and asphalt block.

The assessed valuation of the city in 1908 was \$13,347,981; in 1909, \$13,498,331; in 1910, \$14,133,149; in 1912, \$16,046,366; in 1913, \$16,981,395; in 1914, \$16,455,020; in 1915, \$17,713,396, and in 1918, \$23,850,405.

On the settlement of the affairs of James Prendergast, son of Alexander T. and grandson of James Prendergast, the founder of Jamestown, whose funeral was held December 26, 1879, a brief memoranda was found which requested that the business block at the corner of Main and Third streets should be made available as an endowment for a free public library. On January 2, 1880, The James Prendergast Library Association was incorporated, and January 3, the association was duly organized and took title to the property. Mary (Norton) Prendergast, mother of James and wife of Alexander T. Prendergast, and the last survivor of the family, died in Rochester, December 22, 1889. By will she devised the by far greater part of her estate to public purposes. The various Prendergast bequests are as follows:

The James Prendergast Library (which has extended notice in chapter on Libraries) was completed at a cost of \$60,000, and furnished with an art gallery costing \$45,000. The grounds upon which the building is located cover an entire city square in one of the best residence districts of the city. It was opened to the public, December 1, 1891, and then contained 8,666 volumes, a number which has been constantly increased during the twenty-nine years the Library has been in existence.

A bronze drinking fountain erected near one of the main entrances to Lake View Cemetery at a cost of \$2,000.

The magnificent St. Luke's Episcopal Church edifice, erected at a cost of \$125,000.

The sum of \$2,000 set aside and the income derived therefrom is divided annually into four prizes to be paid to students in the Jamestown schools for superior merit in scholarship, the same to be determined by competitive examinations.

The sum of \$500 set aside and the income derived therefrom is expended in the purchase of books for the library of the Mission Sunday School conducted under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association.

The rental of the Prendergast building at the corner of Main and Third streets provides an income sufficient to defray the operating expenses of the library. Thus it will be seen that the Prendergast family imposed no restrictions, for they not only built the library

but they equipped it, and provided an endowment sufficient to support it for all time to come—a truly royal gift.

The general welfare of the city of Jamestown is promoted by a Chamber of Commerce, a Manufacturers' Association and lesser business organizations. The fraternal orders are well represented, the Elks, Eagles, Odd Fellows and Masonic orders all being well housed in their own buildings. There are many literary, musical, art and social clubs.

The leading clubs are the Jamestown Norden and Mozart, the list, however, being capable of great extension. There is a chapter of

the Sons of the Revolution located in the city and a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Other patriotic orders are: James Hall Camp, No. 11, Sons of Veterans; James M. Brown Post, No. 285, G. A. R.; Woman's Relief Corps, No. 73; Encampment No. 95, Union Veteran Legion; Auxiliary No. 24, Ladies of the Union Veteran Legion; Ira Lou Spring Post, American Legion.

There are lodges of the Scandinavian Fraternal Association of America, Swedish Brotherhood, Swedish Sisterhood, Sons of St. George, Daughters of St. George, and many others, social, athletic, religious and fraternal.

CHAPTER XX.

Towns: Ellington—French Creek—Gerry—Hanover—Harmony.

Ellington*—He who attempts to write the history of people who existed, and events that transpired nearly a century ago, perpetuated largely in the memory of the few who are living and the sayings of the many who are dead, must needs feel that there is danger often of weaving into the story an occasional thread of fiction; but the writer has endeavored in this instance to search for truth, reconcile conflicting statements and wherever possible to substantiate the record by documentary proof.

To the few representatives of the "Old Families" who are left to tell their stories and recount the doings and sayings of their ancestors, the author of this brief history desires to extend his grateful acknowledgments; knowing that the records of many persons who contributed largely to the material development of the town and the intellectual and moral progress of this community, must pass without mention, owing to the lack of sufficient data and sources of information. Families, prominent in an early day, have become extinct, or their descendants have moved away, and the brief record of their lives exist only in the memory of the living or some old structure or landmark that reflects the work of their hands.

I, therefore, beg to invoke the charitable criticism of any who may feel interested in this necessarily brief review of the first centenary of Ellington and its people.

The town of Ellington is bounded on the north by the town of Cherry Creek, on the west by the town of Gerry, south by the town of Poland, and on the east by Cattaraugus county. It is understood to have been named after Ellington in Connecticut. Most of the

early settlers came from that State and Massachusetts and Vermont.

On April 1, 1824, it was set off from the town of Gerry, and at that time included the town of Cherry Creek; the latter town being set apart from Ellington, May 4, 1829. It is township number three of the tenth range of the Holland Land Company's survey, and embraces about 23,000 acres of land.

The major part of its surface is undulating upland. The principal valleys are the valleys of Clear creek and its tributaries. The sources of Clear creek are in the neighboring towns of Gerry and Charlotte. It enters the northwest part of the town on lot 56, and running southeasterly through the central portions of the town empties into the Conewango east of the village of Clear Creek in Cattaraugus county. The northeast corner of the town takes in a portion of the Conewango Valley, that stream passing through the northeast corner of lot 7 and centrally through lot 8 and through the northeast corner of lot 16.

The village of Ellington is located on lots 28 and 29, at about the center of the town, and in the valley of Clear creek and Twenty-eight creek, which streams unite just east of the village. The present population of the village is about 400, and of the town about 1,400. Two and one-half miles east of the village and on the county-line road between Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, is the village of Clear Creek, and one and one-fourth miles north of the latter place on lot 7 is Conewango Valley, a station on the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad. From this place a bus runs twice a day, carrying mail and passengers to and from Ellington via Clear Creek. Four and one-half miles to the south is Kennedy, in Poland; a station on the Erie

*This narrative is by Mr. Theodore A. Case.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JAMESTOWN



EXTENSION OF ABOVE VIEW

railroad which takes much of the travel and traffic from Ellington.

Ellington is essentially a dairy town and has long been famous for its fine butter and cheese. Its diversified surface affords good grazing and plenty of water and the farmer who is attentive to his calling seldom fails of an abundant harvest.

In the town are two steam mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber, by Charles J. Main and by Mason H. Terry. Among the citizens of the village of Ellington who are actively engaged in business pursuits are the following: On the west side of the public park is the dry goods store and the general store of Luce Brothers, and in the south half of the same block the drug store of George G. Gilbert is located, also the village post office. On the south side is the grist mill and the flour and feed business of Luce Brothers, the garage of Miske & Dye, Odd Fellows Hall and Murray's Grocery. On the east side is the general store of Charles A. Seekins and the shop of A. D. Kellogg, barber and watch repairer. On the north side is Grange Hall, the brick hardware store of The George B. Waith Company, and the blacksmith shop of Axel Tell. On west Main street is the law office of Theodore A. Case and the blacksmith shop of Willard Aldrich. At Conewango Valley on the Chautauqua side of the street, Mark Hopkins has a general store; Charles J. Mahon and D. A. Seager are also merchants of that village. The Baggs store and mill is on the Cattaraugus side of the street.

The fact as to who was the first actual settler in the town of Ellington, as its boundaries are at present constituted, seems to be a matter of some little doubt, but the best authorities agree that the first opening in the forest was made in the northeast part of the town on lot 7 and Joshua Bentley is credited as being the first actual settler. It is claimed, however, and perhaps justly, that another party, whose name is unknown, made a clearing and erected a log cabin near the same place a year or two in advance of Bentley, but remained only a short time. Mr. Bentley came from Stephentown, Rensselaer county, this State, in 1814, and by the joint labors of himself and wife constructed a rude log cabin on the east part of the lot above named, near the present site of the dwelling now owned by Eldred Bentley, at Conewango Valley. The following year Mr. Bentley purchased 300 acres on lot 16, and about the same time land on lots 9 and 15 of the present town of Cherry Creek. Mr. Bentley's son, Joshua, Jr., who it appears was for

a time engaged with a party of surveyors, came about the same time as his father, and in the spring of 1815 settled on lot 15 of the Cherry Creek purchase. Later the records show that Joshua Bentley, Jr., bought a part of lot 5 in the town of Ellington and built a frame dwelling, the same now owned by Luman Mather, north of Clear creek.

Following Joshua Bentley, Sr., about three years later came his brother, Eldred Bentley, from the same place, and settled on lot 15, about three-fourths of a mile to the west on the line of the old Chautauqua road. From these two brothers sprang the numerous families of Bentleys that reside in that and other portions of this town and Cherry Creek.

With the opening up of this portion of the old Mayville and Ellicottville road in 1814, settlers were attracted to lands lying along its course. In the spring of 1815, James Bates, with his family, came from Onondaga county, but originally from Massachusetts, and settled on lot 48. In 1816 Benjamin Follet settled on lot 40, building a log house on the same premises now owned by Frank Bentley. The same year Samuel McConnell, from Cayuga county, N. Y., located on lot 47, west of Follet's, where the road crosses the Clear Creek Valley, later known as the Boyd farm. In 1817 Abner Bates, from Chesterfield, Mass., came with his family, consisting of his wife (Nancy) and five children, Vinal, Joseph P., Maria, Alvah and Corydon, and settled on lots 48 and 56. For the first year Mr. Bates was obliged to bring most of his family supplies from Fredonia on his back. The same year Reuben Penhollow arrived from Pittsfield, Mass., and settled on lot 39. Dwight Bates settled on the same lot, on the farm now owned by Joseph Luce. Benjamin Rider settled on lot 48, later known as the Kinsman place. In 1820 Benjamin Ellsworth settled on lot 31, known as the Throop farm, coming from Hartford county, Conn., on foot, bringing all his worldly possessions in a little bundle swung over his shoulder. He built a log house the same year and later married Calista Day, daughter of William Day, of Cattaraugus county. These are a few of the early settlers along the line of the old Chautauqua road, while in other parts of the town, outside of the present village limits, we note the following: In 1816 Simon Lawrence drove through from Rutland county, Vermont, with an ox-team and located on lot 38 in the Clear Creek Valley. After providing shelter for himself and family he proceeded to clear the side-hill back of his log house and plant an orchard, the first in town; many of the trees

are still standing. His son, Simon Lawrence, Jr., who was born upon the premises soon after his parents came, succeeded to the ownership upon his father's death and spent his whole life there. He died a few years since and his youngest son, Edgar P., now owns and occupies the old homestead. The same year Ward King, from Massachusetts, located in the northeast part of the town on lot 16. In 1817 Charles Thacher, from Vermont, settled on lot 64, and the following year Oliver Bugbee on lot 23, Nathan Billings on lot 21, known as the Nye farm, and his brother, Daniel Billings, on lot 13, later known as the Alverson farm. In 1821 Rolli Rublee, from Pittsfield, Mass., settled on lot 12, building a log house on the south bank of Clear creek, near the present iron bridge opposite the Day school house, and later a slab house on the farm now owned by Lorenzo Green. The same year Hiram Putnam, a brother of the late Worthy Putnam, settled on lot 4, east of Rublee's; he married a daughter of Simon Lawrence.

In 1822 the population was largely increased. Among the new settlers were: Enos Bush, lot 1; Samuel Newton and Gershum Newton, lot 46; Gardner Bentley and Benjamin Carr, lot 16; James Leach, lot 18; Amos Leach, lot 11; John Leach, lot 10; Benjamin Livermore, lot 1; Henry Abbey, lot 32; Hosea Saxton, lot 25; David Gates, lot 11; Henry Day, lot 24; Seymour Saxton, lot 18; Jeremiah West, lot 10; Z. L. Bemus, lot 1; Ira Gates, lot 19; Nathan Bugbee (brother of Wyman) lot 60; John Woodward, Jr., lot 2. Mr. Woodward was seven years supervisor of the town, and in 1835 was elected member of Assembly. He was grandfather of Hon. John Woodward, later justice of the Supreme Court. He with his brother David, who later settled on lot 9, moved to the west.

In 1823 Daniel C. Green settled on lot 24 and Moses Wheeler on lot 43. In 1824 Orrin Fairbanks, lot 3; Enos Preston, lot 60; Oran Kingsley, Jr., (father of the late Calvin Kingsley, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church), lot 34; Otis Page, lot 34; Charles Crowfoot, lot 49; Ransom Williams, lot 18; Nathan Brown and David Ransom, lot 37; Julius Dewey, lot 38. In 1825 Friend L. Fisk, lot 44; Nathaniel Fuller, lot 54; Isaac Harmon, lot 36; Joseph B. Eddy, lot 52; Nathaniel Dunham, lot 60; James Tracy, lot 35; Elijah Green, lot 20; Veranus Page, lot 12; Isaac Holland, lot 35. In 1826 Israel Carpenter, lot 46; Richard G. Farman and Jason Bumpus, lot 57. In 1827 George Anderson, lot 20; Abram Holland, lot 25. 1828, Ira Day, lot 13. 1829, Dr. Wil-

liam Ware, lot 5. 1830, Jonathan Slater, lot 36, and Levi Warner, lot 32. 1832, Isaiah Nessel and Joseph B. Nessel, his brother, lot 38; Isaac Helmick, lot 51, and Lewis Rice, lot 21. 1833, John N. White, lot 27. 1834, Salmon T. Case, and the following year his father Eliphallet Case, lot 63, and Andrew P. White, lot 42. 1835, Allen Bagg and Franzier Luce, lot 28; Henry Altenburg, lot 63. 1836, Chauncey Fox, lot 54; Hiram Bagg, lot 27; John Shaw, lot 46, and Henry Wheeler, lot 38.

The foregoing comprise a few of the names of the early settlers, most of whom were original purchasers from the Holland Land Company, but the list must necessarily be brief; enough, however, has been given to show that the forest-covered hills, in those early days, presented to the settler, in pursuit of a home, attractions equal to the more fertile valleys and low lands. Possibly the rock-ribbed hills of their former New England homes, as contrasted with the more moderately sloping hill-sides of their new found possessions, made the latter seem to them a pleasing heritage fraught with greater possibilities. Certain it was that the majestic pine and the oak that dotted in such profusion the uplands, must have been to them a convincing argument that their giant forms indicated a soil of untold wealth and richness beneath their spreading branches.

Among the early industries established in the town, outside the village, we note the following:

Simon Lawrence, in 1820, built the first saw-mill, which was located on Clear Creek on lot 20, on land bought by Frederick Love. Some of the remains of the old mill can be seen to this day, near the iron bridge crossing the latter stream on the Clapp Hill road. Other saw-mills were built in town by different individuals and about in the order named. John Stafford, on Clear Creek, lot 20; Ira Day, on the same stream about one-fourth of a mile east on lot 12; Silas Rider, on lot 29, northeast of William Clapp's residence; Jonathan Slater on Twenty-eight Creek, on land now owned by Gust. W. Engdahl; Oliver Carpenter in the Rice neighborhood; the Avery Porter mill about three-fourths of a mile west of Slater's; the McCullough mill on lot 62, west of Henry Harris's; Henry Wheeler's mill adjoining his gristmill near Simon Lawrence, and the Gardner Gilbert mill on the farm lately owned by David White. All of these mills have either been destroyed by flood, torn down, or burned up.

The first gristmill was built by Ward King, in 1820, in the northeast part of the town, on lot 16. He fashioned the stones obtained from

a neighboring quarry, using for the bolt bleached cotton cloth, bringing the water to his mill through hollow logs and using an overshot wheel. Such mills were called in those days "corn-crackers."

The first tannery in town was established by Elijah and Elliot Mason, near Clear Creek, in 1828. They sold the property to Philip M. Smith, who continued the business for many years. About two years later Lockwood & Hough started a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment on Clear Creek, on land purchased by them of Simon Lawrence. In 1832, Isaiah and Joseph B. Nessel, two brothers from Onondaga county, N. Y., moved into town and bought the farm adjoining Lawrence's to the west, together with the property and business of Lockwood & Hough. They engaged in the enterprise until 1836, when they sold their building and water privilege to Henry Wheeler, from Madison county, New York, who moved the building up near the road and converted it into a dwelling and built upon its former site a large flouring mill and sawmill. Mr. Wheeler continued in the milling business at that place until 1851, when he sold out to William W. and Richard Gates, but three years later bought the property back and remained in business there until he purchased and built over the Vaill mill in the village. After the Nessel brothers sold out to Mr. Wheeler, Joseph formed a co-partnership with Alvah Bates, and they moved their wool-carding and cloth-dressing business to the village and built what is now known as the old Dobbin cabinet shop, and followed the business for many years.

The first store in town was started at Olds' Corners by Camp, Colville & Holbrook; following them was Ruggles & Ingersoll, at Clear Creek.

James Bates, who in 1815, settled on lot 48, on what was later known as the George L. Wade place, kept at that point the first tavern in town. Later Alamanson Hadley and Henry McConnell kept tavern at the same place. Benjamin Follet kept another in a log house about a mile east from Bates' on the old Chautauqua road, he was succeeded by Lucretia French in 1822, at the same place. A little later Joshua Bentley erected a frame building and kept hotel in it at Olds' Corners. About 1826 Stephen Nichols kept tavern in a frame building erected by him at Clear Creek.

The first post office was established in the north part of the town, in the house of Benjamin Follet, on the old Chautauqua road, about 1816 or 1817. It is generally understood that

Follet was the first postmaster, and that he served in that capacity until about 1822 or 1823, when he sold his purchase from the Holland Land Company to Lucretia French, a widow, who is said to have come here from Canada about that time and who succeeded to the office of postmaster, which she held until 1829, when the office was moved to the Bates Settlement and Vinal Bates was appointed in her place. The Follet house was about the third or fourth log house built in town, and Mrs. French, like her predecessor, used it for hotel purposes, and for several years it was the place for the holding of all the public gatherings of the town. The mail route was from Ellicottville to Mayville via Little Valley, and Sampson Crooker and Robert Guy were the first mail carriers; the former was the father of the late Hon. George A. S. Crooker, of Cone-wango. It is said they carried it through on foot, suspended from a pole resting on their shoulders. Later Samuel McConnell carried the mail through on horseback, once a week each way. Deacon Otis Paige was also one of the early mail carriers. The post office remained at the Bates Settlement until 1832, when it was removed to the village and William T. Norris was appointed postmaster. The mail route was changed and extended from Silver Creek to Ellington, taking in intermediate points, and for many years a stage carrying mail and passengers ran back and forth on each alternate day. After the building of the Atlantic & Great Western railroad the route was changed, running from Ellington to Kennedy, and after the completion of the Buffalo & Southwestern railroad from Ellington to Cone-wango Valley.

The earliest transportation facilities were on the backs of the settlers, and in that way flour and family supplies had to be brought through from Fredonia, where was then located the nearest mill and market. The process was tedious and attended with hardships, but the early settlers readily adapted themselves to existing conditions. Later as the roads were cut through and made passable, the oxen and the cart made the labor more tolerable; and until the advent of the railroad all goods, merchandise and family supplies for this locality had to be hauled from Fredonia, Barcelona, Dunkirk or Silver Creek. The only articles of exchange for family necessities, which the early settler could transport on his outgoing trip, was black salts, pearl ash, or pine shingles—nature's product—the making of which prepared the way for the open fields in the heart of the forest.

It is related of James Bates, Jr., son of the pioneer, James Bates, who settled on lot 48, then a young man, while returning home from Wyman Bugbee's through the woods in company with his little brother he met what he supposed to be a large dog. He called to it but without effect. He then tried to frighten it away, but this he failed to do, and as it manifested no disposition to turn out for him he procured a stout club and cautiously approaching the animal dealt it a severe blow on the head, and with a second blow apparently broke its back. Alarmed at the supposition that he had killed a neighbor's dog, he requested his brother not to mention the circumstance, but he himself related it to Mr. Bugbee, who passed his father's house that night, and who from the description given of the animal readily recognized it to be a wolf. The lad Bates, in company with his father and Mr. Bugbee returned to the scene of the encounter, and the suspicion of the nature of the animal was verified. The wolf was still alive, but was soon dispatched and skinned and the bounty, which was forty dollars, was in due time obtained by the young man.

Apocryphal to the foregoing is another little historical incident in which Mr. Bugbee took quite a prominent part, but with more serious results than happened to young Bates. Mr. Bugbee's home was a log house situated on the east bank of one of the south branches of Clear creek that runs through the northwest corner of lot 29 and empties into the latter stream about forty rods to the north of his dwelling. The streams in those days were full of beautiful speckled trout, as were the forests of wild game, and by means of the gun and the rod the early settler never lacked for fish, fowl or venison. About one-fourth of a mile west of Bugbee's lived Simon Lawrence with his three boys, Alva, Simon, Jr., and John, who were a family of hunters.

Bugbee while hunting one day, in company with two of his neighbors, his dog started a bear about one-half mile north of Lawrence's across Clear creek, at which he fired his last shot. The bear, though hit, was not disabled, and after running a few rods climbed a tree. Bugbee called to his companions who came to his assistance. Alva Lawrence shot the bear in the head, but did not kill it and it began to descend. The party (which now consisted, besides the two already mentioned, of Simon Lawrence, Z. Davenport, George McConnell and Joseph Bates, the two former being armed with axes which they had been grinding) surrounded the tree and with axes and clubs

awaited the bear's descent. When about ten feet from the ground it dropped and McConnell dealt it several blows with his club, but without apparent effect. The bear started to run, and Bugbee's dog followed in close pursuit. Being greatly annoyed by the dog the bear turned upon it and gave it a terrible hug. The cries of the dog brought Bugbee to its assistance. He got behind the bear and tried to force it to loosen its hold on the dog, but the animal sprang back and Bugbee fell to the ground. The bear seized Bugbee by the leg, when a terrible struggle ensued, during which time the bear bit Bugbee several times. The position of the combatants so frequently changed that Bugbee's companions found it difficult to afford him any substantial assistance without imperiling his life. Finally a blow from the axe of Simon Lawrence caused the bear to loose its hold on Bugbee's leg, and turning upon Lawrence with a blow from his paw sent the axe flying from his hands, whereupon Lawrence, seizing Davenport's axe, renewed the battle and finally buried the blade of the weapon in bruin's head, thus putting an end to the combat. Bugbee was so exhausted and faint that his companions were obliged to carry him home and his injuries confined him to his house for about six months.

Ebenezer Green, Jr., who for many years was called Captain Green, from the fact that he held during the "General Training" period a captain's commission in the 218th Regiment of State Militia, was the first settler within the present bounds of the village. In the winter of 1819 he made maple sugar on the site of the present village park. In the following year the first public religious service ever held in the valley was conducted by Rev. A. Williams, a Methodist minister, at his house.

It is related of Mr. Green that one evening while searching in the woods for some lost stock, he was chased to his home by a pack of wolves.

The journeys of the early settlers with their families from the eastern states to the tree-covered hills of Chautauqua, presented to a certain extent a sameness. There was the customary ox team and cart with its varying load, according to the size of the family and the amount of household goods; but sometimes a new feature was introduced to meet the fancied needs of the prospective home in the forest. This was the case with Rolli Rublee, who journeyed through from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1822. Beside the wife and children and the household articles usually brought, he utilized his four-legged table by nailing slats around it and

fastening to the legs a temporary bottom, in which he placed a pig. To complete the outfit he tied his only cow to the hind end of the cart, the milk from which was shared by the family with the pig, on the journey.

Julius Dewey, who came from Massachusetts in 1824 and settled on the west side of lot 38, which he articleed from the Holland Land Company, was a man who was proverbially prompt to pay his financial obligations; indeed the writer can remember when a boy of hearing him often remark that 'twas "always convenient to have a little grease money," supposing, of course, that he meant that to have money to promptly pay one's debts made business matters run smooth. But in the early days there came a time when the modest income from his pioneer farm failed to equal the amount due at the Land Office on his purchase. With a spirit commendable for its earnestness he determined there should be no default, and accordingly one morning he gathered up into a modest bundle a few articles of personal necessities and started on foot for his old home among the Berkshire Mountains to raise the necessary funds. He accomplished the journey and in due time returned on foot in time to make the payment when it fell due at the Land Office.

The first white male child born in town was Simon Lawrence, Jr., in 1817. The first white female child was born to Benjamin Follet and wife about a year earlier. The first marriage was celebrated between Rufus Hitchcock and Ranah Hadley in 1817, and about six weeks after the event Mr. Hitchcock met his death by falling from a building which he was erecting in the neighboring town of Cherry Creek.

It is claimed the first public religious services ever held in town was at the house of Abner Bates in 1817, conducted by the Rev. Daniel Hadley; others claim, however, that the first sermon was preached by Rev. John Spencer, a Presbyterian clergyman.

James Thacher, who by the way was the first supervisor of the town of Ellington, settled on lot 64, December 9, 1820. It was the practice in those days to turn the cattle out to browse and, indeed, it was their only means of subsistence, with no cleared fields and little native grass. On one occasion Mr. Thacher missed one of his cows, which remained absent for a period of twenty-seven days, when he happened to be straying through a neighboring slashing and found the animal with its head so caught between a couple of trees that it was unable to extricate itself. It was alive when found, having all that time been without food

or water; but it was still able to be driven home, and by careful treatment its life was saved.

There originally existed in this town, as evidence of a pre-historic race, four circular mounds. One on lot 47, on what is known as the Boyd farm; one in Clear Creek Valley on lot 29, on the farm now occupied by Clarence Baldwin; one on lot 4, on the old Doctor Ware farm, south of Clear Creek, and one on the crest of the hill north of the village; which has always been known as "The Old Indian Fort."

There has been from time to time many relics of much interest and historic value taken from these mounds, particularly from the one last named; beside the latter has for many years been the meeting place for pleasure parties and curiosity seekers, and is still in a fair state of preservation.

On September 8th, 1865, the village of Ellington, and, indeed, the whole town, suffered from an unprecedented flood, destroying most of the bridges throughout the town, and in the village several buildings. "Twenty-eight Creek," which runs through the southern part of the village, and which in ordinary times is a small rivulet suddenly became a raging torrent, spreading out through Main street, covering almost the entire village. The valley was transformed into a river, bearing upon its waters huge logs, trees and floating wreckage. All the buildings on the south side of the park, including dwellings, stores, the hotel and Baptist church, were either undermined, destroyed, wrecked or washed away.

The dwelling of Abel Mattocks, on the south side of Main street, wherein were his wife and family, was carried away and wrecked and four of the children drowned. The mother was carried a distance of several rods under water and lodged on a pile of driftwood and rescued by the citizens. The body of one of the children, a four-year-old boy, was never found. Jeremiah Torrey, an old resident of the village, was carried by the water into the park, where he caught on a tree, but the floating wreckage swept him away and he was rescued by the people on the east side of the park. The "Walden Block," which occupied the same place of the Frisbee and DeVoe Block, and in which were stores and shops and living rooms above, was completely destroyed, and but for the large quantity of flood-wood and hay that had lodged near it, upon which the occupants took refuge, many more lives would have been lost. The hotel, then kept by W. V. Welch, in which were many citizens and guests, became undermined and partly destroyed, the occupants

taking refuge in the upper story; expecting momentarily to be precipitated into the raging flood. Many of the imprisoned inhabitants within the doomed buildings became panic-stricken and performed many foolish and amusing acts in the face of the impending danger. It was indeed an event long to be remembered by some, and has ever since come to be spoken of as "The Flood," and it was many years before the evidences of the destruction wrought entirely disappeared. It was generally supposed that the occasion of it was a partial cloud-burst in the western part of the town, which caused the breaking of some dams west of the village, and the choking up of the narrow channel of the stream, thereby flooding the valley with the great downpour of rain from the hills.

The first town meeting for the election of town officers, after Ellington and Cherry Creek had been set off from the town of Gerry, was held at the house of Lucretia French, where the first post office had been established, on March 1, 1825, at which time the following ticket was elected: Supervisor, James Thacher; town clerk, Cornelius N. Nicholson; assessors, Robert James, Jr., John Leach and Charles Thacher; collector, Alamanson Hadley; overseers of the poor, Reuben Penhollow and Ward King; highway commissioners, Robert James, Ira Gates and Henry McConnel; constables, Alamanson Hadley, Benjamin Livermore and George H. Frost; commissioners of common schools, David C. Spear, C. H. Nicholson and Parley Eaton; school inspectors, C. H. Nicholson, David C. Spear and Parley Eaton; sealer of weights and measures, John P. Hadley; poundkeepers, Benjamin Ellsworth, Montgomery Evans and Nathan Brown; fence-viewers, Daniel C. Green, Nathan Brown and Reuben Penhollow.

The following is a list of the supervisors of the town who have been elected and served from 1825 to the present time: James Thacher, 1825; Cornelius N. Nicholson, 1826-27; James Carr, 1828-29; Gideon Evans, 1830; John Woodward, Jr., 1831-34-38-40; Benj. Barnard, 1835-37; Geo. J. Phippany, 1841-43-47; Jarvis B. Rice, 1844-46; John F. Farman, 1848-53-60; Mason D. Hatch, 1855; Charles B. Green, 1856-57-61; John Farnham, 1862-63; Samuel Griffith, 1864-65-72-73; George Waith, 1866-67; Philip M. Smith, 1868-69; Carey Briggs, 1870-71; Theodore A. Case, 1874-75-84-86-87-88-95-96-97-98-99-1900-01-02-03-04-05-06-07; Olivin Putnam, 1876-77-78-79-80-81; Austin H. Stafford, 1882-83; Ernest F. Rowley, 1889-90; Sardius Frisbee, 1891-92-93-94; Charles J. Main, 1908-

09-10-11; Charles H. White, 1912-13-14-15-16-17; James B. Anderson, 1918-19-20.

John Woodward, Jr., was elected Assemblyman for the Second Chautauqua Assembly District in the year 1835; David H. Treadway in 1848; Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth in 1852-53; Charles B. Green in 1858, and Theodore A. Case in 1876-77. Andrew P. White was elected school commissioner in 1860, Byron Ellsworth, county treasurer in 1863, and Austin H. Stafford, county clerk in 1885.

In the line of the medical profession, Dr. Sands M. Crumb is said to have been the first practitioner through this section, living near Clear Creek, Cattaraugus county. The first resident physician was Dr. William Ware, who moved into a log house between Ellington and Clear Creek, on lot 5, on the 18th day of June, 1829, coming from Hartford county, Connecticut. He practiced his profession here until his death. Dr. Benjamin Potwin settled in town in 1832 on lot 37, west of the village on the farm now occupied by his grandson, G. R. Potwin. He died about 1853. Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth settled in town in 1846, coming from Silver Creek. In 1854 he sold out to Dr. W. B. Schemerhorn and moved to Gerry. Dr. Schemerhorn practiced a few years in town and moved to Kennedy. Doctors Elijah DeVoe and his brother, Daniel DeVoe, were also resident physicians at this place for many years. Both are now dead. Dr. Newton F. Marsh was a lifelong practitioner at this place, coming here a young man he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until his death, which occurred in 1900. Dr. James Brooks practiced in Ellington from 1851 until his death and was succeeded by Dr. Osborne and he by the present (1920) physician, Dr. Spencer A. Drake.

The village of Ellington is situate in the Clear Creek Valley upon parts of lots numbers 20, 21, 28 and 29, and its main street runs east and west on the dividing line between lots 20 and 21, 28 and 29. The purchasers of the land from the Holland Land Company on lot 29, where the village was built, with the date of each purchase, as disclosed by the records, are as follows: On July 15, 1829, James Briggs took title to 67 acres on the east side of the lot. In July, 1833, Benjamin Vaill purchased 67 acres next west of and adjoining that of Briggs. On March 24, 1834, Vaill also purchased 75 acres west of and adjoining his other purchase. On July 15, 1816, Frederick Love purchased 50 acres west of Vaill's 75 acres, and on May 15, 1815, Wyman Bugbee purchased the tract lying west of Love's and comprising the balance of the lot.

On the west side of lot 20, Ebenezer Green, Jr., had settled and built a log house as early as 1819, where Albert Clapp now lives. About three years later his father, Ebenezer Green, arrived from Pittsfield, Mass., from which place his son had preceded him, and purchased the son's interest, the latter moving over on lot 21, where he bought land and built a log house on the site of the dwelling lately owned by William L. Rhoades, where he resided for many years. The house first constructed by Mr. Green was the first one built within the present bounds of the village.

Jeremiah Baldwin, from Bethany, Genesee county, N. Y., in the year 1824, article 99 acres lying on the east side of lot 28, taking deed of same November 14, 1836. On May 3, 1828, Horace Wells purchased 60 acres lying next west of Baldwin's. On November 27, 1835, Silas Wheeler purchased 80 acres lying next west of Wells', and on May 29, 1835, Wheeler also purchased 116½ acres lying west of his 80, which included the balance of the lot. The two latter purchases by Mr. Wheeler embraced tracts article 1 by Jacob Vader and George Altenburg, respectively, of the Holland Land Company several years prior to Wheeler's deed. Vader and Altenburg, who were brothers-in-law, came from Onondaga county, N. Y., quite early, cleared up these tracts, set out fruit trees and built themselves log houses; but finally disposed of their interests to Mr. Wheeler and settled in other parts of the town. In most instances the date of actual settlement ante-dates the deed by several years. Mr. Vaill (whose name has heretofore been erroneously spelled Vail) was accredited to Genesee county, but his home appears to have been in New York City and he is said to have been a man of considerable wealth; at all events, to him is largely due the success attending the early settlement of the village.

The first log house on lot 29 was built by Wyman Bugbee near the west line of the lot as early as 1814. In 1815 Frederick Love built himself a log house on his fifty-acre purchase, just east of Bugbee's, on land occupied by Mrs. Clarence Baldwin. These houses were built before any highway was laid out in the valley. On June 22, 1816, Simeon Clinton surveyed the road commencing at Love's house and running westerly up the valley to the Angelica, or old Chautauqua road, near the dwelling of Samuel McConnell, and on June 30, 1819, he surveyed a continuation of the road from Love's house eastward down the valley until it intersected the road leading west to Gerry, near the southeast corner of the village park.

The Gerry road—which was called the center road by reason of its running east and west through the center of the town—had its eastern terminus at this point. Mr. Clinton, however, on the latter date, continued the survey of the road east along the line of lots to the Day school house and, from thence northeasterly to the county line, the present site of the village of Clear Creek. Prior to the opening of these roads the few inhabitants of the valley were content with footpaths through the woods, with a log spanning Clear Creek below the village for the use of pedestrians. The road running from the southeast corner of the park toward Kennedy was laid out on the west line of Baldwin's purchase by C. H. Nicholson, surveyor, June 19, 1827.

In 1824 Mr. Baldwin built a double log house on his purchase, which stood on a portion of the lot now owned by Mrs. Joel Slater. In this house Mr. Baldwin kept the first hotel in the village. Soon after he built a frame addition on the west end, wherein George Walbridge, from Buffalo, kept a hardware store for four or five years, the first in the village. Subsequently the frame portion was purchased by Lewis Leet, who moved it upon the Larabee lot, which Mr. Leet had purchased of Mr. Baldwin and where he was then conducting a tannery and shoe-shop, locating his vats across the street on Spring Brook. The first frame dwelling was built by Stephen Aldrich west of the Baldwin hotel; it was subsequently moved across the street and is now owned and occupied by Nelson McKee.

Opposite from Baldwin's log hotel, on lot 29, Elisha and Levi Beardsley, two brothers from Genesee county, who were representatives and agents of Mr. Vaill, purchased of James Briggs, July 28, 1830, two and three-fourths acres of land upon which they erected a frame building and opened up a general store. To the east of the store they each built a frame dwelling, the first of the kind, with the exception of the one above noted, erected in the village; both of these houses are still standing and owned and occupied by Whitcomb and Wesley Mather. Back of the store on the Whitcomb Mather lot they built an ashery the following year. Briggs built a log house on the west side of his purchase, but on the 28th day of October, 1833, he sold his remaining 6¼ acres to Silas Wheeler, whereon Mr. Wheeler built the large dwelling now owned by T. W. Sprague. Mr. Wheeler came from New Ipswich, New Hampshire, about 1830, following his brother, Moses Wheeler, who settled on lot 43 in 1823. Silas was then

a young man of some means and possessed fine business attainments, was a good surveyor and a valuable man in the community. He invested largely in real estate throughout the town, built several dwellings, and was otherwise actively engaged in business for many years.

In 1833 the Beardsleys built for Mr. Vaill the first gristmill in the village. It was located on the latter's 67-acre purchase, and on the site of the present flouring mill of M. H. Terry. With the starting of these industries by Vaill a nucleus was formed for a little settlement and by his direction, that year Elisha Beardsley, who withal was an elder in the Christian church, a merchant and practical surveyor, surveyed and plotted out into lots, all that part of lot 29 which Mr. Vaill then owned, whereon the village now stands, reserving therefrom, for a public park, a lot four chains and seventy-five links by four chains and forty links. The village plot was enlarged by the addition of his 75-acre purchase the following year. Among the lots which appear to have been sold for building purposes, was lot 5, deeded to Silas Wheeler, just west of which was lot 8, sold to John Herrick. The old Christian church lot number 6 was eighty-three links wide and extended across the east side of the park. Lot 1 at the northwest corner of the park had been sold to William T. Norris, upon which he built the old store and dwelling attached, owned by the late Daniel Eigenbroadt. Next east was lot 2, east of lot 2 was lot 3, purchased by Albert Terhune. The Beardsley Brothers purchased lot 4 and the following year erected thereon the building now known as the "Grange Hall." On the west side of the park was lot 17, purchased by Merritt & Terhune. Just north of this was lot 18, deeded to the Congregational Church Society. Daniel Eigenbroadt had purchased lot 19, across the street, where he had the year before erected his house, and Alvah Bates had purchased the lot directly west of the church lot. Lot 30, later owned by H. N. Jacobs, had been purchased by Samuel Babcock, and Enoch Jenkins had contracted for lot 31, lying directly across the street.

These are a few of the first sales made by Vaill. Several lots had been laid out on the prospective street leading to Vaill's mill, but no sales appear to have been made, as that street was not formally opened until April 21, 1834. Many of Mr. Vaill's sales were made on contract and in but few instances were deeds executed at time of purchase, as but few settlers were able to pay the money down for their lots. The Beardsleys themselves, a year

or so later, purchased by contract of Mr. Vaill many of his unsold lots, but unfortunately for them they became thereby financially embarrassed and Ira Day, a prominent citizen of the town, who in 1828 settled on lot 13, and who had become personally liable on many of their obligations, was obliged, in order to secure himself, to take by assignment all the Vaill and Beardsley contracts. In 1835 Mr. Vaill died and in the course of the settlement of his estate Mr. Day found it also necessary in order to protect his interests and carry out existing contracts, to purchase the balance of Mr. Vaill's real estate in the town. In so doing he incurred an indebtedness of \$2,200, which in those days was looked upon as a debt of alarming proportions, but which he nevertheless successfully liquidated and thereby came into possession of a large part of the real estate whereon the village is now located.

No lots were included in the original village plot on lot 28. Mr. Baldwin, however, who owned the land from the Kennedy road to the east line of that lot, sold off all the lots fronting the street up to the southeast corner of the park, and in 1832 built his residence on the Kennedy road, the same owned by the late Samuel Griffith. He sold the first lot off the east side of his purchase to Reuben Case, where Matthew Frank now resides. The lot next west where Mrs. Yaw now lives was sold to Elder Morse. Samuel Case purchased the original lot where Mr. Baldwin erected his log tavern and built the dwelling now owned by Samuel G. Baldwin. Mr. Case was a blacksmith and for a time had a shop on the same lot. Lewis Leet purchased what is now known as the Larabee lot, as before noted, and Silas Wheeler bought the balance of the street front to the corner. Mr. Wheeler sold the corner to Matthew Norris, who had a cabinet shop on the Fox place on the west side of Mill street, and Mr. Norris moved his shop upon the corner and for several years continued the industry at that place. Later John C. Cody bought it and converted it into a grocery and jewelry store. The later owner, Charles A. Clapp, for many years occupied it for a dwelling.

On October 28, 1833, Harwood Boyden bought of Horace Wells his sixty acres lying west of the Baldwin tract, and in 1835 Mr. Boyden also purchased the 80-acre tract of Silas Wheeler lying next west, and the same year sold the two to Allen Bagg and Frazier Luce, who that year moved into town from Pittsfield, Mass., the former moving into the house that Boyden had erected on the Wells tract, across the road from Baldwin's dwelling.

In 1841 Mr. Bagg sold out his interest to Mr. Luce and purchased the 116½ acres owned by Mr. Wheeler on the west side of lot 28, known as the Altenburg tract. All the lots, therefore, on the south side of the park, with one or two exceptions, were sold off by Mr. Luce after he acquired full title to the land, and all the lots on the south side of West Main street from W. Aldrich's blacksmith shop west to the foot of the hill were sold by Mr. Bagg.

In 1833 Sewell Merritt and Lewis Terhune built a hotel on the lot which they purchased of Vaill on the west side of the park. That year Mr. Baldwin had closed up and sold his log tavern and Merritt & Terhune succeeded to the hotel business; save perhaps for a year or two, Lyman Little kept a public house in the dwelling erected by Stephen Brown, where Adelbert Andrus now lives. About 1837 Merritt & Terhune sold out to David Torrey, who added considerably to the size and capacity of the building. In addition to the lot, Mr. Torrey owned several acres of land lying directly west of his hotel which he sold for church, school and private purposes, at different times. In 1839 Mr. Torrey traded his hotel property to Jarvis B. Rice, for a farm west of the village. Rice kept the hotel until 1842, when he sold it back to Mr. Torrey, who, in connection with his son Jeremiah, continued the business until 1853, when it passed into the hands of Joel Gates. Gates continued the business until 1856, when he disposed of it to Mrs. Ruth Walkup, a widow, who by the help of her son conducted the hotel until 1860, when it was purchased by A. M. P. Maynard. In January, 1861, while owned by Mr. Maynard, it caught fire and was destroyed and was never rebuilt. The dwelling of Lafayette Eigenbroadt now stands on the site of the old hotel.

On the 15th day of January, 1850, David Torrey sold the southeast corner of his hotel lot to Jeremiah Baldwin, who erected thereon a building, and in company with his son-in-law, John M. Farnham, opened up a hardware store. The co-partnership of Farnham & Baldwin continued until 1860, when Farnham purchased Mr. Baldwin's interest and remained in trade until 1865, when he sold out to F. E. and T. A. Case. The firm subsequently became F. E. & J. H. Case; F. E. Case sold out to E. E. DeVoe, and the firm became Case & DeVoe, until Case sold out to Hiram Terry, who in company with DeVoe, engaged in trade until the building and contents were burned in December, 1875. Adjoining this building to the north, on the Torrey lot, was a store erected by Henry Wait soon after Baldwin

built his hardware store. Wait started in the book business, but after a year or two sold out to Alvah Bates, who opened up a dry goods store, Mr. Bates continued in trade until his death, when the property passed into the hands of J. F. Farman & Son, who about 1866 sold the building and stock to Charles A. Clapp. Mr. Clapp in March, 1869, sold out to Sardius Frisbee and Darwin J. Maynard. Mr. Maynard soon disposed of his interest to Mr. Frisbee, who continued in trade until 1875, when the property was burned with the adjoining store.

In 1876, upon the site of these two stores, John H. Case and Mr. Frisbee erected the present three-story block, the former engaged in the drug business in the south half and the latter resumed his dry goods trade in the north half, where he engaged in business until February 26, 1903, the date of his death. Upon Mr. Case's death the south half was purchased by George G. Gilbert. William T. Norris started in the grocery trade in the building erected by him on lot 1 at the northwest corner of the park. He was the first postmaster in the village, succeeding Vinal Bates in 1833, when the office was removed from the Bates neighborhood. Norris sold out his store and business to Seth Grover, and Grover to Henry McConnell. In 1852 the property was purchased by Daniel Eigenbroadt, who for many years dealt in groceries and hardware at that point beside working at the blacksmith trade in his shop on the adjoining lot west. Mr. Eigenbroadt came from the Mohawk Valley and settled in the village in 1832 and the following year built his residence on village lot 19, where he lived until the time of his death, July, 1899. Upon the site of the old store now stands the brick hardware store and dwelling built by his son, D. J. Eigenbroadt. On the adjoining lot east, now owned by Caroline and Eliza Smith, Seth Hussey and Elijah Edwards had a shoe-shop. Hussey and Edwards were tanners and soon after Vaill built his gristmill they purchased a lot east of and adjoining his mill and erected a tannery; this was afterward owned and operated successively by Lewis Rice, Richard W. Gates, Lewis Leet and Harvey Nye, but was destroyed by fire during Nye's ownership and was never rebuilt. Henry Haman afterward purchased the lot and privileges and erected a steam mill in its place.

Albert Terhune, who purchased lot 3 on the north side of the park, sold it to George J. Phipany, who came from Genesee county in 1836. He built the store and dwelling attached, now on the lot, the property of Mrs. C. D.

Stockwell. Phipany started in the mercantile business in company with Richard W. Gates, but he soon purchased Gate's interest and in July, 1839, formed a co-partnership with John F. Farman, who came from Oneida county with his brother in 1826. Farman had previously been in trade a short time with Silas Wheeler, presumably in the Beardsley store on the adjoining lot. Farman & Phipany continued in partnership until 1841. About 1839 Farman purchased the Beardsley store of his father-in-law, Ira Day, which he enlarged and improved. From 1848-50 Mr. Farman was in partnership with Alvah Bates at that place, after which he conducted the business alone until 1856, when he sold out to Erastus C. Woodworth. Mr. Woodworth remained in trade until 1860, when he sold the property and business to Gates & Wheeler, who the following year sold to Daniel S. Bailey, who, with his son, Edwin, continued in active trade for many years. John F. Baxter was the last owner and occupant of the property for mercantile purposes.

On the east side of the park, Alvah Bates about 1840 purchased of the Christian Church Society the corner lot and built the store now owned by Charles A. Seekins. Two years later Mr. Bates sold out to Norman Guernsey, who in 1843, in company with John F. Farman, engaged in trade at that point until 1847, when Mr. Guernsey bought out Mr. Farman, and the following year formed a co-partnership with Warren Palmer. About 1850 Mason D. Hatch bought the property and continued the mercantile business at that point until his death, which occurred in 1857, since which time the property has passed through several hands. To the north of this Albro S. Brown erected a dwelling and shop on land bought by him of the Christian church. Mr. Brown was a wagon-maker and followed that business until 1866, when he sold his property to A. M. P. Maynard, who converted the shop into a drug store and three or four years later sold the property and business to James Wheeler & Company, who continued in that line of trade at that point for many years.

F. E. Case, about 1879, purchased a lot on the east side of the park and built the store, where he was almost continuously in the hardware trade until his death.

At the southeast corner of the park on lot 28, William Jenkins, about 1832-33, built a small building which he used for a tannery, and at the same time erected a frame dwelling on the south bank of Twenty-eight creek, now known as the Dobbin house. Three or four years

later Mr. Jenkins sold the property to Abner Porter, removing his tannery business upon the south hill, on the farm later owned by Henry Bagg.

Mr. Porter built a blacksmith shop on the corner where Jenkins had his tannery and also a frame dwelling just west of his shop, the same lately owned by C. M. Turney. Porter's shop was afterward sold and fitted up for a store. Clapp & Williams, for two or three years occupied it for mercantile purposes; later Doctor Giles owned the property and used it for a drug store, at the time of the flood it was used for a shoe-shop, but becoming greatly damaged by the water was finally moved over on the east side of the park, between the Wheeler drug store and Case's hardware store. The dwelling, about the same time was moved down on the corner. To the west of this, George H. Chandler built a two-story building which he used for a cabinet shop and dwelling; later this became the property of John B. Stone, who occupied it for like purposes. After the Torrey hotel burned down the building was refitted and used for a public house. At the time of the flood it was owned by W. V. Welch and was very much damaged, but repaired by Mr. Welch and moved down on the north side of East Main street and used for hotel purposes. A. W. Clapp is the owner of the property and for several years acceptably followed that business.

West of the Baptist church lot, Myron Walden and David H. Gates in April, 1848, purchased a lot of Frazier Luce and built upon it a two-story double store building, for many years known as the "Walden Block." In the west half Alvah Bates opened a dry goods store and Alonzo Palmer occupied the east lower half for a harness shop. Dobbin & Bartholomew had a cabinet shop overhead, and later George Waith a shoe-shop. After a year or two Bates sold out to Horatio N. Barnes, from Gerry, who later formed a co-partnership with Nathaniel Christy, also from Gerry. Owing to failing health, Barnes sold out his stock to Christy in 1854, the latter continuing in trade until 1856, when he sold the business to A. M. P. Maynard. Mr. Maynard at about the same time purchased the drug stock of Dr. Giles and moved it up to the Barnes store. He continued in trade at this place until the fall of 1865, when his property was almost wholly destroyed by the flood that occurred that year. Afterward Mr. Maynard opened a drug store on the east side of the park, as before noted. The building occupied by Perry Frisbee, grocer, and Waith & Brown, live stock

dealers, was built on the site of the old "Walden Block" by Terry & DeVoe, soon after the latter firm was burned out across the street.

Among others who have at different times and places engaged in mercantile and other business pursuits in the village, we note the following: Milo Wilcox, quite early had a small grocery store situate on the lot now owned by Sylvester Ransom, west of the hotel. He took ashes from the farmers in exchange for goods, and had an ashery northeast of his store. Likewise Richard W. Gates, about the same time, kept a small grocery in the house now occupied by Andrus Seekins, sending out teams to purchase ashes in exchange for goods. His ashery was on the lot later owned by C. H. Rice. Allen Bagg, as early as 1840, engaged in another primitive industry, manufacturing peppermint essence, and for that purpose had a still located on the Luce farm back near the foot of the hill.

In 1848 Lemuel Perrigo built an iron foundry on the lot now occupied by the hotel barn. He soon formed a co-partnership with Daniel Smoke, and for several years did a successful business. They sold out to John Clapp. Mr. Clapp sold to Franklin Fuller, who continued the industry until 1861, when Warren Arnold purchased the property. After engaging in the business a number of years Mr. Arnold disposed of the building and contents, which was moved over on the Chauncey Jackson lot, but the business was soon after discontinued. Ellery Bentley, as early as 1850, had a grocery and tailor shop on the lot now owned by Caroline and Eliza Smith. In 1859 Joseph Wesley purchased the lot with some adjoining land, rebuilt the house and a few years later erected a steam planing mill and cooper shop in the rear. He sold the shop to Lawrence & Shepardson and in 1873 it was burned down. Homer Pratt in 1858 built a grocery store on the lot now owned by Daniel Hadley; after engaging in trade for about two years he died, and the store building was afterward purchased by Maria Sears and moved over on West Main street and converted into a dwelling, later a part of the Congregational parsonage. In 1853 Benjamin R. Brown commenced business in the old Phipany store, and for many years was one of the leading merchants in town. He sold out to Orrin Strong, of Gerry, who also engaged in trade for several years at that place.

Following Henry McConnell in the old Norris store, back in the forties, Winfield Leach and David Knight, each for several years engaged in the grocery trade until the property

passed into the hands of Mr. Eigenbroadt in 1852.

After the death of Mason D. Hatch his store was occupied by Andrews & Preston, of Jamestown, under the management of Andrew C. Holmes; they did a large and profitable trade. Later Holmes took the business in his own hands and for several years was one of the leading dry goods merchants in town.

In 1872 John Benedict started in the mercantile business on West Main street in a building erected by him and continued in active trade until 1889, the time of his death. He was succeeded in business by his widow, Mary W. Benedict, who was later burned out. She subsequently rebuilt the store, but continued the business only for a short time.

Wesley Milspaw, in 1872, purchased a building on the south side of the park and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, wagons and sundry supplies, until his death, which occurred in 1902, besides for many years he was an extensive dealer in hides, furs, etc. In 1853 Joseph B. Nessel purchased the Jamestown "Herald" of Dr. Asaph Rhodes and removed the printing plant to Ellington and commenced the publication of a paper called "The Ellington Herald." He continued its publication until 1856, when it was discontinued. Albro S. Brown for a time had charge of its editorial department. In those days Mr. Nessel was a strong anti-slavery man and was closely identified with what was then called the "Underground railroad." In addition to that he was an earnest advocate of the Anti-Masonic movement and was commonly known as a "man with a hobby."

The Christian church was the first church organized in the town of Ellington (then town of Gerry).

Elder Freeman Walden, from Genesee county, New York, came to the town in 1822, and commenced holding religious services in a log school house situate upon what is now known as the Joseph Smith farm, about midway between the present villages of Ellington and Clear Creek; also in barns and private houses in other parts of the town. On July 13, 1823, the church was organized with seven members, as follows: Elder Freeman Walden, Malinda Walden, his wife; Ira Gates and Clarissa Gates, his wife; Polly Gates, Rolli Rublee and Simon Lawrence. They took and subscribed to the following pledge or covenant: "We, the undersigned, agree to take the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament for our rule of faith and practice at all times." On

April 22, 1824, the society held a meeting to perfect a legal organization under the statute and to choose a board of trustees. Ira Gates, Simon Lawrence and Joshua Bush were elected the first trustees.

Elder Freeman Walden was duly installed pastor and ministered to the spiritual wants of the little flock. He and his wife settled on a small farm about two miles southeast from the village, where he supported his family with what little aid he received from his handful of followers. He continued his pastorate for a period of about twelve years. In 1835 his wife died, and the following year he moved away. It was during his ministration that the church edifice was erected.

It appears that on May 18, 1833, a subscription paper was circulated to raise funds for the erection of the building which, as expressed in said paper, was "to be thirty by forty feet and high enough for a gallery." The structure was raised (a heavy timber frame) August 15, 1833, and completed at an outlay of about \$500, the members contributing in work, money and material, and the following year it was dedicated to public worship, upon which occasion Elder Seth Marvin delivered the dedicatory sermon. In 1828 Elder Elisha Beardsley, also from Genesee county, moved into town and assisted occasionally in church work. After the departure of Elder Walden, services were conducted with more or less regularity by Elders Oliver Barr, Seth Waterman, Warren Skeels and D. Willard. From 1838 to 1840 there seems to be no record of church service. During the latter year and for two years following, Elder Jeremiah Knowls served as pastor. From 1842 to 1845 Elders Halliday (from Fluvanna, New York), Irwin Bullock and Totman, by turns, officiated. Elder Havens, 1845-47; Elder Nye, 1848. For ten years following there is no record of other than occasional services held by Elders Totman and one or two others. In 1859 to 1861 Elder J. W. Snyder served as pastor. In 1860 the church building was repaired and rededicated, on which occasion a sermon was delivered by Rev. E. B. Rowlands.

Elder Thomas Garbut succeeded Elder Snyder in 1861 and remained until 1864, and was followed by Elder M. W. Tuck, who remained about two years; but he having in the meantime united with the Masons, the church dispensed with his services. Elder A. S. Langdon served the church as pastor from 1866-68; Elder J. R. Spencer from 1868-70; Elder O. P. Alderman, 1870-72. From the latter date no regular services were held in the church until

1875, when Rev. Alden Allen was engaged and served as pastor until June, 1879; Rev. A. S. Langdon followed for about one year and was the last regularly employed pastor.

The membership becoming so reduced the trustees finally sold the church property to the Free Methodist Society, who entirely remodeled the building. Later ministers have been Rev. Charles Thorber, Rev. Lewis Leonard, Rev. R. A. Robertson, Rev. Leroy Barmore, Rev. Clarence Silvernail, Rev. Henry Pool, Rev. Samuel Butcher, the present pastor.

The following is a transcript of the record of the first meeting held for the organizing of the Freewill Baptist Church of Ellington:

April 24, 1828.

Met at the house of Horace Harmon according to previous arrangement to take into consideration the subject of organizing a church. A sermon was delivered by Elder Amos C. Andrus from Heb. ii chapter, third verse. Then a general description of doctrine, faith and practice of the Freewill Baptist was given by Elder A. C. Andrus. Then gave the right hand of fellowship to five brethren and three sisters, and acknowledged them to compose the First Freewill Baptist Church in the Town of Ellington, after which the church

Resolved, First, That Julius Dewey serve as Church Clerk. Second, That Covenant meetings be held on Saturday before the third Sabbath in every month.

The name of the eight members referred to in the foregoing, as appears from the record later on, were Joseph Seekins, Stephen Marsh, Dolphos Howard, Sally Marsh, Chloe Howard, Solmon Wheeler, Julius Dewey and Betsey Seekins. The membership appears to have grown quite rapidly, and covenant meetings were held at stated intervals for several years at school houses, private dwellings of the members and often in barns. Winthrop Johnson was elected the first deacon and Joseph Seekins church steward.

Andrus, who organized the church, was a traveling preacher. The first settled pastor was Elder Francis B. Tanner, who for many years administered to the spiritual wants of the church and whose labors were supplemented by Elders A. C. Andrus, Jeremiah Baldwin, Joseph Parkyn and others. On April 16, 1842, fifty-six of the members withdrew from the society to organize a church in Cherry Creek. No steps seem to have been taken looking toward the erection of a church edifice until January, 1844, when the society adopted a resolution providing for the raising of the funds by a tax upon its membership, and for that purpose Isaac Holland, Winthrop Johnson and J. R. Felt were appointed a committee to "equalize the tax." The following year the

building was erected. Frazier Luce, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, donated the lot upon which it was built, and the first services held therein October 26, 1845. During the erection of the building Rev. B. R. Cooley and Rev. Lucius O. Jones had pastoral charge, but Elder A. C. Andrus appears to have been in charge at the time of its dedication and was succeeded by Elder James A. McKay, who remained until 1848, when he withdrew with some thirty other members to organize a church in the town of Gerry. From 1849-52 the pulpit was supplied by Elders Tanner, Baldwin and O. H. Light-hall; then followed Elders Plumb and Benjamin McKoon, the latter remaining until 1854, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Daniel W. McKoon and Charles Putnam. In 1857 the church secured the services of Rev. A. N. McConoughey, who remained until 1861, then, following him, was the Rev. Charles Putnam, from 1862-64; Rev. D. W. McKoon, 1865-66; Rev. R. E. Cornwell, 1868-70; Rev. I. J. Hoag, 1870-72; Rev. Nelson Young, 1872-73; Rev. J. L. Higbee, 1873-74; Rev. A. P. Cook, 1874-77; Rev. Jerome Short, 1879-80; Rev. John Shannon, 1880-81; Rev. F. W. Reeder, 1882-83; Rev. Z. A. Space, 1889-91; Rev. George Southwick, 1891-93, since which date no regular service has been maintained in the chapel, owing to the constantly decreasing membership.

The following is the record, in part, of the first meeting held for the organization of the Congregational Church in Ellington:

Ellington, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1828.

A meeting previously appointed for the purpose was held at the house of Mrs. Lucretia French for the purpose of organizing a church. The Rev. William I. Wilcox was present and chosen moderator. The following persons presented themselves as candidates for the proposed church, viz.: James Bates, Benjamin Ellsworth, Israel Carpenter, Aaron Merrill, Josiah D. Bates, Lucretia French, Calista Ellsworth, Harriet Spear, Nancy Bates and Polly Landon.

After much mutual conversation in relation to the doctrines and precepts of the gospel, and prayer, the following articles of faith and covenant were read to and adopted by the above named persons and they were declared as regularly constituted by the name and title of the First Congregational Church of Christ in Ellington. (Here follows the thirteen articles of faith and the covenant.)

The ordinance of baptism was administered to one adult and two children. The Rev. William I. Wilcox was chosen standing moderator of the church and Benjamin Ellsworth clerk and delegate to represent the church at the next stated meeting of the Buffalo Presbytery, with a request to be received a constituted member. Concluded with prayer.

Attest:

William I. Wilcox, Moderator.
Benjamin Ellsworth, Clerk.

At the next meeting, on March 29, 1828, Otis Page was admitted to membership and chosen the first deacon. Later on Daniel Bush was chosen deacon. They, together with Dr. William Ware, were subsequently made elders in the church. During that year the following named persons were added to the membership: Elizabeth Altenburg, Elizabeth Vader, Timothy Gross, Warren Mansfield, William Ware, Sally Ware, Daniel Bush, Jane Bush and Mrs. A. B. Farman. The church services for the first five or six years seem to have been conducted by the local membership assisted by the Reverends W. I. Wilcox, Abel C. Ward and D. G. Orton. The first communion set and baptismal bowl were presented to the church in October, 1834, by I. D. and Sherman Boardman, of Hartford, Connecticut, through Dr. William Ware, valued at nine dollars and fifty-eight cents. The second set was presented to the church in 1870 by Mrs. Frazier Luce, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, whose late husband was a frequent attendant of that church.

In 1840 the Rev. William Waith was engaged as pastor and remained until August 30, 1847. He was the first regular pastor of the church, and during his pastorate, in the year 1842, the church edifice was erected. Dr. William Ware very generously donated the lot upon which it was built.

In 1845 the church by resolution adopted the Presbyterian form of government and was thereafter styled "The First Presbyterian Church of Ellington," and they united themselves with the Buffalo Presbytery, and under the new organization, the following elders were elected: Otis Page, Andrew P. White, John N. White, Daniel L. Bush, Lewis Leet and Jeremiah Hotchkiss. Subsequently, however, the society voted to change back to its original form, purely Congregational.

Rev. S. W. Edson succeeded Waith and remained until 1849, after whom the following named pastors served for the time and in the order named: Rev. William Todd, 1849-50; Rev. H. G. Blinn, 1851-52; Rev. Charles Keeler, 1853-54; Rev. David Powell, 1855-56; Rev. W. D. Henry, 1857-60; Rev. Ward I. Hunt, 1861-64; Rev. Henry Benson, 1865-67; Rev. H. O. Howland, 1868-69; Rev. Rufus King, 1870-71; Rev. A. D. Olds, 1872-74; Rev. L. T. Mason, 1875-77; Rev. G. C. Jewell, 1878-80, after whom were the following in the order named: Reverends T. D. Jenkins, A. W. Taylor, Lincoln Harlow, G. E. Henshaw, William McDougal, William B. Marsh, J. M. Merrill, W. G. Marts, F. A. Kimberly, George M. Reese, Levi Reese,

J. M. Merrill, A. O. Stockbridge, H. A. Lawrence.

To Carey Briggs, a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ellington, I am indebted for the following:

Of the early history of Methodism in Ellington we have no authentic record, for the reason that from 1836 to 1844, Ellington was included in the Gerry circuit, Jamestown District, Erie Conference. In July, 1836, the annual conference held at Erie, Pennsylvania, appointed Josiah Flower and T. J. Jennings to the Gerry circuit, which embraced the towns of Stockton, Gerry, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellington and Napoli and east to the boundary of the Genesee Conference.

This was a four weeks circuit, as it took each preacher (then called circuit riders) four weeks to go the rounds and fill all his appointments. There were then no church edifices in the circuit, but services were held in school houses, private houses, barns, etc. The first church on the circuit was built about 1839, in Gerry, then called the Vermont Settlement. There the Ellington branch attended service and there the records were kept.

At the annual conference held at Erie, Pennsylvania, in July, 1844, Ellington was constituted a separate charge and Samuel A. Henderson was appointed pastor. He found seven well organized classes, to wit: One at the Center, Matthew Lane leader; one in Bates District, Charles Thacher, leader; one at Clear Creek, Harold Webster, leader; one at Waterboro, George Clark, leader; one at Fuller Hill, Wesley Milsap, leader; one on West Hill, David Fisk, leader; one in Gerry with Archelus Mosher, leader, comprising a membership in all of about one hundred fifty, with no church edifice or parsonage. A parsonage was rented and the adjourned first Quarterly Conference was held in it November 13, 1844. On December 28, 1844, the second Quarterly Conference was held in the Presbyterian Church, just newly erected in the village. The record of that Conference gives the first full official list as follows: Presiding Elder, Darius Smith; preacher in charge, S. A. Henderson; local preachers, T. Thacher, E. Briggs; exhorters, Zelotus Hitchcock, George Pierce; stewards, Hosea Felt, Norman Guernsey, David Carl, H. N. Jacobs, Lorenzo Mather, Carey Briggs and Elisha Baker. These, with the above mentioned class leaders, constituted the Quarterly Conference, and through their efforts, heartily supplemented by the efforts of the membership, a church edifice was erected the following year (1845).

The following are the names of the pastors with their date of service: S. A. Henderson, 1844; S. Churchill, 1845; Ashbel Parcell, 1846; J. H. Tackett, 1847; T. D. Blinn, 1848; John Peate, 1849; Alvin Burgess, 1850-51; Justin O. Rich, 1852-53; O. L. Mead, 1854-55; T. D. Blinn, 1858-59; Joseph Allen and W. W. Cass, 1860-61; W. W. Warner, 1862-63; L. W. Day, 1864; S. N. Warner, 1865; Joseph Leslie, 1865-66; H. H. Moore, 1867-69; O. G. McIntyre, 1869-71; G. W. Chesbro, 1875-77; Milton W. Scofield, 1872-75; G. W. Chesbro, 1880-83; Victor Cornwell, 1883-84; J. W. Barker, 1884-86; J. H. Prather, 1886-90; H. M. Burns, 1890-91; W. W. Miner, 1892-95; A. M. Lockwood, 1895-98; R. M. Warren, 1899; I. D. Darling, 1900; R. L. Foulke, 1900-02; G. W. S. Phillips, 1902-04; J. E. Imes, 1904-07; J. M. Crouch, 1907-08; David Taylor, 1908-11; William C. Mealing, 1911-14; William N. Snyder, 1914-16; R. H. Ellinghouse, 1916-18; Perry F. Haines, 1918 to date 1920.

Ellington Academy—For over half a century this institution has been one of the first and foremost schools of Western New York, and the multitude of men and women who have received their early educational training within its walls have left their impress in every department of intellectual activity all over this broad land.

On January 12, 1850, about seventy-five of the leading citizens of the town, fully recognizing the benefits to be derived by an institution of this character, pledged themselves by an instrument in writing to furnish the necessary funds to purchase a suitable site and erect a building to be known as "The Ellington Academy." The funds so subscribed were divided into shares of \$25 each and each owner of a share was entitled to a voice and a vote in the organization.

On March 30, 1851, the stockholders met and by ballot decided upon the purchase of a site and at the same time elected twelve trustees from their number, to wit: Jeremiah Baldwin, John F. Farman, Hosea Felt, Charles B. Green, Benjamin Barnard, Myron Walden, John M. Farnham, Seth W. Chandler, Mason D. Hatch, Carey Briggs, Jeremiah Ellsworth and Andrew P. White. The trustees immediately effected an organization by the election of Jeremiah Baldwin, president; John F. Farman, treasurer, and Andrew P. White, secretary.

At a meeting of the trustees, April 25, 1851, plans were adopted and a contract made with Myron Walden, Nelson Brown, Benjamin Pickard, and Andrew P. White, 2nd, for the erection of the building, which was to be sixty by forty feet and three stories in height.

The construction of the building was immediately undertaken by these gentlemen and by fall of the following year, at an expense of about \$3,050, was made ready for occupancy. The first term of school opened in the fall of 1852, with Prof. William C. J. Hall as principal; Andrew P. White, male assistant; Miss Emeline Warren, as female assistant; Miss Delia McGlashan, primary teacher, and Professor Backus, teacher of instrumental music.

On January 20, 1853, a formal application was made by a committee of the stockholders to the Regents of the University of the State for an academic charter, and the same was granted under date of February 11, 1853. The first Board of Education were the original incorporators of the institution, none of whom are now living, save Carey Briggs, and out of the original seventy-five or more stockholders who were instrumental in the successful organ-

ization of the school barely a half dozen survive; but the good they accomplished lives after them.

In 1853, the second year of Professor Hall's administration, a teachers' training class was organized, and almost continuously since then that has been one of the distinctive features of the institution. The primary department, however, was discontinued in 1859. Following Professor Hall, in 1855, Professor Payne had charge of the school for a brief period, after whom the principals of the academy, with their respective terms of service were as follows: Warren B. Marsh, 1855-57; John C. Long, 1857-60; Hiram L. Ward, 1860-64; A. C. Moon, 1864-66; Miss Millie Smith completed the term of A. C. Moon in 1866-67; R. E. Post, 1867-68; followed by W. E. Stevenson, who was the last principal under the old academic system.

In the winter of 1870-71 the taxpayers of School District Number Two, comprising the village of Ellington and vicinity, having by vote decided to establish a Union Free School, with an academic department, applied through their board of trustees to the trustees of the academy for a transfer of the building and property to the new school district, which resulted in the following action by the latter body: At a meeting of the academy trustees on March 23, 1871, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we the Trustees of Ellington Academy, in pursuance to section seventeen, chapter four hundred thirty-three of the Laws of 1853, do hereby vacate our offices in favor of the present Board of Education of Union School District Number Two, of the Town of Ellington, and to their successors in office, to be used by them as the academical department of said Union School upon condition that the said school district shall maintain the said academical department by teaching at least two academic terms per year; otherwise the said building and appurtenances belonging thereto shall be delivered back to the stockholders in pursuance to the provisions of a bond this day executed by the said board of education to certain stockholders named therein.

This was signed by the following named gentlemen, comprising the full board of trustees at that time: J. F. Farman, John Shaw, Galutia Beardsley, Allen Bagg, L. M. Day, Lewis Leet, Edwin Anderson, L. D. Fairbanks and Theodore A. Case.

Thus the Union School became a reality on March 23, 1871. Having been chartered as an Academy by the Regents of the University it was non-chartered and became a junior Regents school. In consequence of a large increase in the library and the working apparatus for the laboratory and the excellent educational

work of the institution, the school has been advanced through the grades of middle and senior schools until October 3, 1899, when it was advanced to the grade of High School, the highest rating given by the University of the State of New York.

The principals of the Union School from 1871 to the present time are as follows: P. F. Burk, 1871-75; W. P. Spring, 1875-76; R. R. Rogers, 1876-80; George J. McAndrews, 1880-81; D. D. Van Allen, 1881-83; Frank W. Crossfield, 1883-86; Fred C. Wilcox, 1886-87; I. Howard Russell, 1887-88; Clyde C. Hill, 1888-90; A. H. Hiller, 1890-91; George Hanley, 1891-93; Ellis W. Storms, 1893-97; Francis J. Flagg, 1897-99; Edward C. Hawley, 1899-1900; Ernest B. Luce, 1900-03; E. A. Reuther, 1903-04; Daniel Brewer, 1905-08; H. C. Lege, 1909; Robert Swan, 1910-13; George Luke, 1914; Frank York, 1915; Raymond Kuhrt, 1916-17; Glen G. Row, 1918-19-20.

The population of Ellington, according to the State census of 1915 was 1,317, of whom 25 were aliens. The value of the real estate in the town, according to the supervisors' report, was \$569,857 in 1918 and its equalized assessed value \$447,092.

French Creek—French Creek was formed from Clymer, April 23, 1820. It takes its name from the stream watering the town, which was early used by the French in their military expeditions, and contains 21,832 acres. Its surface is hilly, broken by the valleys of French creek and its tributaries. The main stream enters the town on the north line, on lot 24, about two miles from the northeast corner and running in a southwesterly direction, leaving the town and State on lot 58, about one and one-half miles north of the southwest corner. This stream, in its zigzag course, is a great annoyance to the inhabitants on account of the height to which the water rises in times of freshets. The town is cut by its valleys into three ridges; two running nearly east and west, separated by the Beaver Meadow Valley; the other running north and south, and separated from the former by the valley of French Creek. These ridges rise in some places two hundred fifty feet. Most of their sides are tillable and well adapted to grazing, but some places are steep. The soil varies from heavy clay to a gravelly loam; there are small deposits of muck along the creek. The hill tops are generally wet, being underlaid by stiff, hard clay, impregnated with oxide of iron.

The French Creek flat varies in width from a pass but little wider than the bed of the

stream to about three-fourths of a mile, and is about three miles long. The Beaver Meadow flat is so called from the appearance of its having been occupied by beavers. The meadow was covered by alders. At one time there were many pine and balsam or fir trees along the edges, and on what were islands at the time it was occupied by the beavers. In the south part of the town is another beaver meadow, a small one, on lot 9, the dam of which is quite perfect. The water from this meadow flows into Hare Creek, which takes a southerly course. There was a third beaver meadow on the west branch of the creek, on lot 47. This town is adapted to dairying. Its cool nights and heavy dews keep the grass in better condition than the drier climate of the lake shore, though many fruits can not be raised on account of frost. Near the southwest corner is a circular cranberry bog, which was given the name of "Possum." Indications of petroleum occur on lot 21.

The first town meeting was held in March, 1830, at the house of William Hooper. These officers were elected: Supervisor, Alexander Wilson; town clerk, Isaiah Golding; assessors, John Gotham, Nathaniel Thompson, Silas W. Hatfield; collector, William Thompson; overseers of poor, Paul Colburn, Augustus Bolles; commissioners of highways, Parley Bloss, John Gotham, Royal Herrick; commissioners of schools, William Hooker, S. O. Colburn, Eli Belknap; inspectors of schools, D. H. Peck, A. Noble, Ephraim Dean; constables, William Thompson, George Adams; justice, Ephraim Dean.

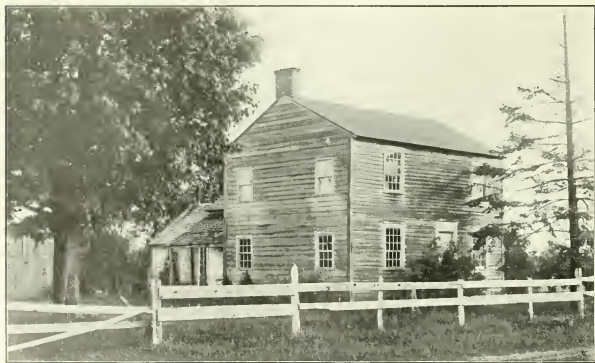
The first settlers came from Oswego, Essex and Oneida counties during the War of 1812. Andy Nobles is said by some to have been here in 1811. He located on lot 44. John Cleveland was on lot 31 in 1812, Roswell Coe on lot 39, Nathaniel Thompson on lot 9 in 1813; Amon Beebe and Gardner Cleveland probably settled the same year. Young says that the first school was taught by Polly Forbes in 1817. Child says it was taught by a Chitsey in 1818. Child says "the first death was that of a son of Nathaniel Thompson, drowned in French Creek." Young gives the first death as that of a child of J. Inglesby in 1818. "The first tavern was kept by William Graves, who built the first grist mill, both in 1822, and the first store was kept in one end of the grist mill by John Dodge." Parkley Bloss located on lot 46 in 1815. He was the first highway commissioner, and did surveying with a pocket compass and used a rope as a surveyor's chain. He had ten children; his sons were Aden, Parley,

William, Reuben, Calvin, Richard, Benjamin. He died in 1852, aged 75 years. His son William was a noted hunter; one winter before January 1st he had shot forty-nine deer with his father's open-sight flint-lock rifle. Many authenticated tales are told of his adventures and exploits in cutting wood and other labors. In 1870, when sixty years old, in one day he walked a mile and cut down the trees for, and cut into twenty-two inch lengths, three and one-half cords of wood. This whole family were energetic workers and did much to clear up the lands of the town. Gardiner Case, a soldier of 1812, some years after that war, came to French Creek and was a permanent settler. Henry R. Case is his son. Silas Terry settled, probably in 1820, on lot 2, where he bought land in 1821, coming from Harmony, where he settled in 1816 and later married Polly Powers. He resided in French Creek until 1855. He was one of the most important men of the new town, was justice for sixteen years and was collector of Clymer in 1821, which then included Sherman, French Creek and Mina. The tax collected that year in this town was about \$800. He was also collector four years later. He was supervisor of French Creek in 1844-45-48, and in 1849 member of Assembly. Of his nine children, Seward W. was captain of Company G, 49th New York Volunteers, in the Civil War, and was killed at Spottsylvania; Cassius M. became a Congregational clergyman; Mary R. married Hon. Walter L. Sessions; Lawyer S., made his home in French Creek. Nehemiah Royce settled on lot 19 in 1825. He was supervisor seven years. Almond Stephen Park, son of Elijah Park, was born December 22, 1814, in Granville, Washington county. In 1828 he came to this county. April 27, 1834, he married Rhoda Ann Baker and settled in French Creek in 1836. Mr. Park represented his town on the board of supervisors in the year 1863. Lewis H. Park was born March 2, 1843. He married Mary M. Myers, November 14, 1869.

French Creek was included in 1816 in the parochial charge of Rev. Karl Wilhelm (Charles Williams) Colson, an early Lutheran missionary to the scattered Germans in Ohio, Northwestern Pennsylvania and adjacent localities. The first services to form a church were held in 1818, on lot 46, at the house of Alanson Root by Elder Ashford, who in 1821 organized a Baptist church in a log school house on lot 56. Among the first members were: Nathaniel and William Thompson, William Adams, A. M. Higgins, the wives of all of these; Roswell Coe, Amon Beebe. This church



OLD PEOPLE'S HOME—GERRY, N. Y.



GENERAL SCOFIELD'S BIRTHPLACE, GERRY

had a brief existence, most of the members removing from the town. Several subsequent abortive attempts to keep up a Baptist church were made. A Methodist Episcopal church was organized in the northwest part in 1830 by Rev. J. K. Hallock and Rev. J. Chandler. The members were Isaiah and Betsey Golding, and William and Amy Adams. Moses Olds and wife and Mrs. Bowles were early members. The society built a fine church costing \$2,000 on lot 46, in 1858, which was completed, painted and carpeted in 1867. This society received fifty acres of "gospel land" from the Holland Land Company. It was on lot 30, and was sold by order of the county court and the money used in building the church. A Christian church, in which the ceremony of washing feet was literally carried out, was formed in 1834, with a membership of twenty-four, among them Benjamin and Calvin Bloss.

Supervisors—1830-31-32, Alexander Wilson, Jr.; 1833, Nathaniel Thompson; 1834-35-36-37, Ira F. Gleason; 1838, Daniel Hooker; 1839-40-41-42, Philo S. Hawley; 1843, David L. Gleason; 1844-45, Silas Terry; 1846-47, Nehemiah Royce; 1848, Silas Terry; 1849, Nehemiah Royce; 1850, Thomas D. Jones; 1851, Nehemiah Royce; 1852, Philo S. Hawley; 1853-54-55, Nehemiah Royce; 1856, John Sliter; 1857, Marvin Hooker; 1858, Stephen W. Steward; 1859-60, Hibbard W. Fenton; 1861-62, Reuben J. Beach; 1863, Almond S. Park; 1864-65, Lawyer S. Terry; 1866-67, Dana P. Horton; 1868-69, James A. Merry; 1870, Dexter M. Hapgood; 1871-72, Henry R. Case; 1873, John Jones; 1874, H. R. Parsons; 1875, John Jones; 1876-77, Reuben J. Beach; 1878, Orson Allis; 1879, Nehemiah Royce; 1880-81-82, Henry R. Case; 1883, Orson Allis; 1884-85, Edward Jaquins; 1886-87-88, Henry R. Case; 1889, James Rhoades; 1890-91, George I. Hapgood; 1892-93, Henry R. Jones; 1894-95-96-97-98-99-1900-01-02-03-04-05-06, Henry R. Case; 1907-08-09-10-11, Edward A. Austin; 1912-13, Samuel A. Webber; 1914-15, Lucas C. Gleason; 1916-17, Frank A. Jones; 1918-19, Lucas C. Gleason; 1920, Amos White.

According to the State census, 1915, French Creek has a population of 922 citizens, 19 aliens, and in 1918 the real estate of the town was valued at \$472,810, which was assessed at \$370, 952. There are three small villages in the town: French Creek, Marvin and Cutting.

The town has good schools.

Gerry*—Gerry was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Ellington, including Cherry

Creek, was taken off in 1824 and Charlotte in 1829. It was named from Elbridge Gerry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a Vice-President. It lies southeast of the center of the county, is bounded on the north by Charlotte, east by Ellington, south by Ellicott, west by Ellery and Stockton, and comprises township three, range eleven, and contains thirty-six square miles. The highest hills are in the northeastern and southwestern sections, their summits being 400 feet above the Cassadaga Valley and 1,700 feet above the ocean. The wide and fertile Cassadaga Valley extends from the northwest part southeasterly to its southern boundary, and averages two miles wide. Through it runs the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, built in 1871. Gerry Station is 722 feet and Sinclairville Station 757 feet above Lake Erie. Cassadaga Creek, a large, slow, crooked stream, flowing southerly through the valley is the principal water course. The other streams are Mill creek, which empties into the Cassadaga in the northwestern part of the town. E. A. Ross says: "Mill creek takes its source by two branches, one from Arkwright and one from Cherry Creek, and flows southwesterly through Charlotte and part of Gerry. The lower mill on this stream was located half way between the Cassadaga and Sinclairville, and was built by John McAllister on land later owned by his son James." Hatch creek rises in the northeastern part, flows southerly through the village of Gerry and empties into the Cassadaga. Folsom creek rises in the northeastern part, flows nearly south into Ellicott and into the Cassadaga. The town is well adapted to grazing and dairying, and the valley is adapted to the raising of corn and other grains. The soil of the uplands is clay loam, that of the valleys sand loam.

The principal portion of the present town of Gerry was an unbroken wilderness up to 1815, although in the northern part contiguous to Sinclairville a few settlements had been made as early as 1810. In 1815 several families, all from Vermont, including those of William Alverson, Porter Phelps, Dexter and Nathan Hatch, and Reuben and Solomon Fessenden, plunged into the unbroken pine forest bordering the Cassadaga Creek on the east and commenced carving out the new settlement called Vermont. These were soon followed by many others, nearly all from Guilford and Halifax, Windham county. They came with ox-teams and on foot. Among the family names we note Bucklin, Cutting, Shepardson, Mathews, Pratt, Salisbury, Starr, Cobb and

*Condensed from a narrative by Mr. John F. Phelps.

many others. These pioneers found themselves subject to laws unknown in the old Vermont. In 1813 the first town meeting in Gerry was held at the house of Samuel Sinclair, when the following town law was enacted: "Ox-sleds to be four feet in 'wedth.' Penalty for being 'cetched' on the road with an ox sled less than four feet wide, five dollars." The hog was also placed under restrictions at that time, not being allowed to run common without a suitable yoke.

The work of home-making progressed rapidly, log houses were built, clearings made, a road was early cut through to Sinclairville, a distance of five miles, and roads opened in other directions. The first official recognition of the name Vermont to this locality we find in the town records of 1818: "A survey of a road beginning at a pine stump near James Bucklin's house, said stump standing in the highway now designated by the name of Vermont." In 1820 James Bucklin opened a hotel which caused the place to be known as "Bucklin's Corners." In 1822 a post-office was established called Vermont, with Dexter Hatch as postmaster.

In 1822 Caleb Mathews commenced the manufacture of pottery on his farm east of Vermont Corners. This was carried on successfully on a small scale for a few years. About this time Solomon Fessenden established a brickyard, and for many years supplied brick of superior quality to the inhabitants of the central portion of the county. In 1838-39 a craze for manufacturing developed in the northern portion of Vermont, settlement and three factories were built for the production of wooden pails, wooden bowls and veneering respectively. This movement gained for the neighborhood the title of New Pittsburg, which it held locally for a number of years. These enterprises met failure with the exception of the veneer business which has grown from this small beginning to one of great importance. Here in 1845 Riley Greenleaf, who was a genius in mechanics, invented and put in successful operation the first machine for cutting veneers in a continuous sheet from the surface of a slowly revolving log. These machines are now universally used wherever this business is carried on.

One of the largest factories in the United States is located at Gerry Village, and is owned and managed in part by John Strong, who used the first machine made over half a century ago.

A general store was opened at Vermont by Howard B. Blodgett in 1826. He was succeeded by Norman Gurnsey. Sidney E. Pal-

mer, his clerk, became the owner of the store and goods in 1838. Mr. Palmer was afterwards made postmaster, his commission bearing date August 1, 1841. He held this position continuously until his death in 1896, a period of fifty-five years, and was said to have been the oldest postmaster in point of service in the United States. A large portion of this time Mr. Palmer was town clerk. He was also five years on the board of supervisors from Gerry, and in 1860 represented the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua in the Legislature.

The postoffice, which long held the name of Vermont, was changed to Gerry about 1876, and the station on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad was changed from Vermont to Gerry as late as 1881. When these changes were made, "Vermont in Gerry" was no longer a fact, but a memory. The pioneers are gone, but many of their descendants are occupying their places. It was believed in 1902 that there are but two persons living who came with the first settlers, Caroline Phelps Eaton, daughter of Porter Phelps, and Albro Fessenden, son of Reuben Fessenden, were brought here by their parents in the fall of 1815 and the spring of 1816, respectively, making the journey from Vermont by ox-teams.

The Vermonters in Gerry have always furnished their proportion of men of affairs in town business. One of the most conspicuous examples was Willard Bucklin, one of the pioneer settlers. He was eight years on the board of supervisors, and for thirty years almost continuously held the office of justice of the peace, noted for the correctness and fairness of his decisions and rulings. Other Vermonters or their descendants who have represented the town on the board of supervisors include the names of James Bucklin, Henry Starr, John F. Phelps, and the present incumbent, Orson N. Salisbury.

The first birth of a white person occurred in the Jones family. Atkins, same year, built a log house on the northeast part of lot 55, a few rods from Jones' log dwelling, upon the farm now owned by B. F. Dennison. In 1815 his wife Clarinda died, the first death in the town.

During 1811 the "old Chautauqua road" from Mayville to Ellicottville, was cut through the northern part of the town by John West, Peter Barnhart and Dexter Barnes, one rod wide, and cleared it of small trees and fallen ones for ten dollars per mile. They began July 4, 1811, at the fourteenth mile stake east of the court house, near the house of Amos Atkins (the Love stand) in Gerry. They were about three months in cutting the twenty-one

miles to the Cattaraugus line. September 1, 1814, the same parties and others began to work upon this road and continued until cold weather. They resumed work September 1, 1815. Bridges were built and the road otherwise improved. It became the route by which, to some extent, the settlers came in from the east, and communication was had with Genesee county.

The first town meeting in Gerry, as at present constituted, was held at the house of Calvin Cutting, May 2, 1830. The officers chosen were: Supervisor, Hugh B. Patterson; town clerk, Howard B. Blodgett; assessors, William Mellen, William M. Wagoner, Calvin Smith; commissioners of highways, William Mellen, Jr., Willard Bucklin, Horace Strong; commissioners of schools, Benjamin Tuttle, Jr., James Scofield, Nathan Hatch; inspectors of schools, William Mellen, Jr., James Bucklin, Jr., Samuel J. Goodrich; overseers of poor, William Gilmour, Gilbert Strong; collector, William Gilmour; justices, Leander Mellen, Hugh B. Patterson; scaler, Nehemiah Horton; poundmaster, David Cobb.

Stages were first run through the town in 1827 by Obed Edson and Reuben Scott. In 1852 the Fredonia and Sinclairville plank road was built through the village of Gerry.

Sinclairville station is in the village of Sinclairville. A little more than one-third of the corporate limits of the village and much the smaller proportion of its population lies in Gerry.

Gerry Village is not incorporated, but is a prosperous little village containing about two hundred fifty inhabitants. Its principal manufacturing establishment is the prominent one owned by the Strong Veneer Company. Large amounts of timber adapted to the manufacture of veneers once grew in localities in this county near Charlotte and Gerry, and at an early period many engaged in this manufacture—Philip Edgerton, of Sinclairville, Greenleaf & Cole, Leffingwell, Colton, Lewis and Jonah Cutting, and John Strong, of Gerry. T. D. Copp made voyages to London, as also did William S. Fish later, to sell veneers. John Strong and his son Burdette commenced business January 1, 1893, in a new mill at Gerry, which had two cutting veneer mills with a capacity of twenty thousand feet per day. August 28, 1893, this mill was destroyed by fire. The value of the property was \$25,000, insured for \$5,000. They immediately erected a new iron-clad mill at Gerry, forty by eighty feet, three stories high, with cutting machine that weighs eighteen tons and will cut an eight-

foot log. The timber comes from New York, Michigan, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. Curly walnut, birch, maple, ash, sycamore and mahogany are used. A. J. Peterson's steam saw-mill at Gerry Village has all modern improvements, employs fifteen men and manufactures twenty-five thousand feet of lumber per day. William and Addison Murch owned the saw-mill at the east side of the village. The basket factory was formerly owned by George Noble, who for several years extensively manufactured grape-baskets. One season besides his factory at Gerry he had others at Brocton, Portland, and Ashville, at which he manufactured one million grape baskets. The Gerry creamery, and the Starr factory are butter and cheese factories of Gerry.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Gerry, the first religious association, was formed about 1819, by Elder Jonathan Wilson. It was subsequently legally organized, and December 12, 1828, a deed was executed by the Holland Land Company of one hundred acres on lot 53 of land appropriated to religious purposes to James Scofield, William Alverson and Stoddard Cannon, Methodist members, as trustees. In or soon after 1829, with the proceeds of the sale of a portion of it, a meeting house was built upon the west side of the highway, about two miles south of Sinclairville. It was the first church built in Gerry and in the Cassadaga Valley, and one of the first Methodist meeting houses in the county. For years it was the only church in Gerry. It was the center of Methodism and was fondly regarded by the early Methodists. Adjacent to it a public burying place was set apart from this tract of land. The old church has long since passed away, as have the earnest and faithful fathers of the little society that built it. Of the builders of this church and early members of this society whose influence was long felt in Gerry, are buried, James R. Alverson; his wife, Damaris; his brother William; James Heath; and Gilbert Strong, aged 92. Here are buried other pioneers of Gerry: John McCullough, James Langworthy, Robert Lenox, David Strong, David Cowden; and Susannah Woods, died June 15, 1873, aged 100 years, 8 months and 22 days. The church was merged in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sinclairville, and later the meeting house was accidentally destroyed by fire.

The first Baptist church of Gerry was formed by Rev. Jonathan Wilson about 1820, chiefly of members from the Stockton church. They held meetings in Gerry Abbey's log house at "The Huddle," a small cluster of log houses

near the old Cutting stand. This church organization has ceased to exist.

The first society of the Methodist Protestant church was organized at the school house in district No. 4 in Poland, in May, 1839, by Rev. James Covell. The second was organized in district No. 11 (Miller's settlement), in Poland in 1840 by Rev. O. C. Payne. The third was organized by Rev. James Covell at Bucklin's Corners, April 15, 1840. The fourth was organized by Rev. Joseph Parkyn in district No. 2 in Gerry, December 28, 1840, and included the country around the early Methodist Episcopal meeting house. The first regularly appointed preacher was Rev. Joseph Parkyn, superintendent, and Rev. E. A. Wheat, assistant. Their successors have been: William Emmons, Elisha Brownson, Alanson Kingsley, Randolph Pennell, Lewis Sweetland, O. C. Payne, John W. Davis, William H. Farnham, Isaac Fister, S. M. Short, A. O. Hutchinson, C. K. Akley, H. L. Bowen, Charles Hudson, until 1882, when the Free Methodist class was organized at Gerry by withdrawing members. The Kennedy class of Methodist Protestants was about this time separated from Gerry, making Gerry a station to which Rev. F. N. Foster was appointed and served six years, supplying Kennedy also for three years. He was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Reynolds, A. L. Stinard, S. E. Mathews.

The Free Methodist Church of Gerry was organized in 1880. In 1883 an excellent church building was erected on a lot donated by N. J. Wilson, at Gerry Village. Among those who contributed largely were N. J. Wilson, John Strong, L. R. Barmore, Walter A. Sellw, Jarvis K. Wilson, Joseph Trusler, H. N. Sealy and others. Of the ministers who have served this church are those who stand high in the councils of the church at large, among whom are: J. H. Harmon, Walter A. Sellw, B. R. Jones, editor of the denominational paper; Prof. D. S. Warner, principal of Spring Arbor Seminary, Michigan; J. S. McGeary, a prominent member of the Genesee Conference, and others. An excellent parsonage is connected with the church. A fine toned bell from the McShane bell foundry of Baltimore, a gift from N. J. Wilson, hangs in the belfry.

To the Free Methodist Church and the public spirit of the citizens of Gerry the county is indebted for a valuable benevolent institution, Gerry Orphanage and Home. Its history is given in the following contribution:

In the years from 1880 to 1885, several ministers and laymen in Western New York were much exercised about the necessity of having a suitable home for

orphans and homeless children. Among these were Rev. S. K. J. Chesbro, Rev. Henry Hornsby and Rev. Walter A. Sellw. In 1885 at the annual session of the Genesee Conference, a resolution was introduced by Rev. Sellw authorizing the appointment of a committee to secure the legal incorporation of such an institution. This committee was appointed, consisting of the ministers named above, and a charter was drafted, which was made the basis of an incorporation by act of the Legislature of New York State, May 6, 1886. The following were named as trustees: Henry Hornsby, S. K. J. Chesbro, Walter A. Sellw, Wilson T. Hogue, Wm. Manning, Newell J. Wilson, Albert McCoy, Alanson K. Bacon, Tristram Cortiss, Peter D. Miller, Owen M. Owen, Geo. W. Gurley, John T. Michael, Hiram Beardsley and Wm. Gould. The first meeting of this board was held at Gerry, August 17, 1886, and officers were elected: Henry Hornsby, president; John T. Michael, vice-president; S. K. J. Chesbro, secretary; Walter A. Sellw, treasurer.

Nothing was done toward establishing the institution till 1888, when Rev. Walter A. Sellw (later Bishop Sellw) offered to donate the property in Gerry known as the "Seminary property," consisting of eight acres of land and a building of two stories and basement, with barns and suitable outbuildings. The land, estimated at \$1,200, had been donated a few years before to Mr. Sellw by the citizens of Gerry to be used for seminary purposes. The donation by Mr. Sellw made to the Orphanage and Home was estimated at about \$5,000. This donation from Mr. Sellw was accepted. In the spring of 1889 Rev. O. O. Bacon and wife were elected manager and matron, and entered upon their duties. The first children, four in number, were received as inmates in June, 1889.

There had been a pressing demand for a "Home" for aged persons, and the management decided to admit that class of dependent people also. The first aged inmate was received June 3, 1889. At the annual meeting in September, 1890, there were ten children and seven aged persons as inmates.

In May, 1890, the trustees purchased the property adjoining, known as the "Starr Estate," ten acres of land with dwelling house. In October, 1903, they also purchased the Oscar Partridge farm, also adjoining, consisting of 110 acres with the usual farm buildings. The large increase in the number of inmates, both children and old people, rendered it necessary that more room should be provided. The association of children and aged people in the same building was not pleasant to either class, and this fact also made it imperative that a new building should be provided. Accordingly in 1900 this new building was constructed, three stories and a full basement, with modern heating and sanitary plumbing. To obtain a suitable location for this building the trustees purchased the John Strong homestead on the main road running towards Sinclairville, and on this location the new building now stands.

The first manager and matron, Rev. O. O. Bacon and wife, remained till April, 1893. The Rev. George M. Allen and wife succeeded them and remained till October, 1898, when Rev. L. D. Perkins and wife became manager and matron.

The largest contributions to the institution besides Rev. Walter A. Sellw, who gave the original property, and those giving the original land for a location, has been as follows: William and Charlotte Phillips of Newfane, New York, gave their farm which was sold for \$4,000 cash; they also deeded the institution their village property valued at \$2,000, to be sold after their death. Mrs. Lavanche Essex of Franklinville, New York, gave \$2,550; L. Atwood, of Rome, New York,



THE CHILDREN'S HOME, GERRY, N. Y.

Thankful Burrett, of North Chili, New York, and Jarvis K. Wilson, of Gerry, New York, have each given \$1,000. Mrs. Burrett and Mr. Wilson made repeated liberal donations from time to time. Rev. Henry Hornsby has also given the institution something over \$1,000 and has deeded to them his farm in West Kendall, New York, valued at about \$7,000, and he and his wife retain the use of it during life. The larger part, however, of all moneys received, both for property and for current expenses, has been contributed in small amounts by a large number of people from a wide scope of territory. In 1903 there were contributors from twenty-six States and Territories, including Canada, besides some from foreign countries.

While this institution receives and cares for both children and aged people, they have always made a specialty of caring for homeless children, and obtaining for such, good Christian homes. The Gerry Orphanage believes that the best place for a child is in a good family, but that an orphanage is a necessity in order to gather and care for these homeless ones until a proper home in a family can be secured. They have conducted their institution so that it has been a medium between a homeless child and a childless home, and they take the children committed to them, keep them a year or two, training, educating and developing them meanwhile, and then place them in some Christian family for adoption. This plan they have steadily pursued so that they have since their opening placed out a large number of such children in good homes.

The Orphanage building has lately undergone extensive repairs. They have a nursery, with competent nurses, and make a specialty of caring for infants and small children. They have a fine day school for the larger scholars with an attendance of about thirty-five. The school is under the control and supervision of the Public School Commissioner. They have never had a serious case of sickness of a child over one year old, and no deaths except of young infants. According to their reports, the total expenditures for medicine, medical supplies and attendance for ten years was only twenty dollars and ninety-five cents.

Supervisors—Samuel Sinclair, six years; Amos Atkins, 1814; Selah Pickett, 1817; Joel Burnell, two years; Hugh B. Patterson, eleven years; Nathan Lake, 1829; James Scofield, 1831; Samuel Fargo, 1836; Willard Bucklin, eight years; William M. Waggoner, two years; William Bliss, two years; William R. Wilson, two years; Sidney E. Palmer, five years; William Mellen, 1856; James Bucklin, six years; Lyman Eaton, 1853; Samuel Griffith, two years; Robert Lenox, 1860; Galusha Beardsley, six years; George A. Aldrich, two years; B. F. Dennison, two years; William H. Scott, three years; Jarvis K. Wilson, three years; John F. Phelps, 1870; Charles A. Tracy, nine years; Henry Starr, six years; 1896-1901, John A. Alm; 1902-07, Orson N. Salisbury; 1908-11, Obed E. Ostrander; 1912-15, George N. Tompkins; 1916-20, Park L. Starr.

The population of Gerry in 1915 (State census) was 1,175 citizens, 19 aliens. The full value of real estate in the town in 1918 (super-visors' report) was \$843,197; its equalized as-

sessed value, \$661,547. Gerry schools are also of high grade.

Hanover—The town of Hanover, the extreme northeastern town of the county, was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812, lost the area comprised in the town of Villenova in 1823 and a part of the town of Sheridan in 1827. It comprises township 6 of the tenth range, and in addition to the territory usually contained in a township six miles square, extends several miles north to Lake Erie and Cattaraugus creek, which form its northern boundary. Its 30,402 acres of well watered gravelly loam lie within Chautauqua's grape belt, these beautiful acres sloping from the lake to a height perhaps 600 feet above lake level in the south part of the town. So gradual is the rise that from most of the farms a view of Lake Erie is had, sometimes a broad view, sometimes but a glimpse. This wonderful tract is largely devoted to vineyards, their output very large. Silver Creek, an incorporated village with a population of 3,200 (New York State census, 1915), is the most important in the town, other settlements being, Forestville, also an incorporated village (population in 1915, 740), Irving, Abbey, Nashville and Smith Falls.

Forestville is the seat of the Hasesot Canned Co., and of the fruit basket factory owned and operated by W. F. Miller.

Silver Creek's industries are The Columbia Postal Supply Co., manufacturers of canceling machines; Fredonia Preserving Co.; The S. Howes Company, grain cleaners; Huntley Manufacturing Company, grain cleaning and canning factory machinery; Invincible Grain Cleaner Co.; H. J. Montgomery Manufacturing Co., furniture; Silver Creek Parlor Frame Co.; Silver Creek Upholstery Co.; Stewart Underwear Co. The population of the town, according to the State census of 1915, was 5,998 citizens, 467 aliens; total 6,465.

When the Holland Land Company made their original survey of Hanover, it was an almost unbroken wilderness. Great hemlocks, black walnut, whitewood, elm, beech and other timber making up these great forests. The first purchaser of land in Hanover was Charles Avery, who bought lot 3 in Cattaraugus village in 1804. He was in the town in 1803, but it does not seem that he was the first settler, that honor being generally accorded to Amos Sottle, who in 1798 and 1799 assisted in surveying that part of the Holland Purchase, being entered on the books of the surveying company as "Amos Sawtel axeman." He is said

to have had a shanty along the creek in which he lived alone for a year or more before entering the company's employ. He was for a time in Ohio with a surveying company, but in 1801 returned to Hanover, built a small log house for the entertainment of travelers and operated a ferry across the creek.

He married a colored woman at Buffalo, and lived with her until her death about 1844. His son John died at Cattaraugus and was buried in the graveyard lake; this was the first cemetery in the town. Sottle, after he built on lot 61, Cattaraugus Village, about 1845, moved John's remains to lot 61, near the house. Many of the remains of the other early inhabitants buried there were moved to Hanover Center Cemetery, and the Railroad Company has since carried away the sand bank, cemetery and all. Chloe, Sottle's wife, was a good neighbor and kind-hearted. They had about the only orchard in the vicinity in the early days, and seldom a boy went to "Aunt Chloe" for apples in time of apples, but what he got some.

Ezekiel Lane was son-in-law of Middaugh. In 1800 Ezekiel Lane was one of the three who paid taxes at Buffalo, then, in 1803, he took up lands in Tonawanda, but lived on lot 48 in Cattaraugus Village, making his home in a small house belonging to Sottle.

The Cattaraugus settlement was at or near the mouth of the creek and was known as Cattaraugus, and the harbor made there by the government was called Cattaraugus Harbor. Yet the first postoffice there was called "Acasto." It must have kept this name until the formation of the Irving Company in 1836. The first map of what was afterward "Irving Village plot" was called "the map of the Village of Acasto." Dr. H. P. Wilcox's Albany papers came as late as 1850 addressed "Acasto." Some time about 1836 the name must have been changed. The postoffice was located at the lower village, Irving. The upper village, now Irving, was then called La Grange. During President Tyler's administration C. R. Leland was appointed postmaster, and the office moved to La Grange. The name of the office was not changed, but La Grange Village gradually took the postoffice name, Irving. Yet the place was so generally known as Cattaraugus that letters were frequently (especially by sailors) directed to Cattaraugus.

After the survey was made, settlers began to come in more rapidly. In 1804 Charles Avery took lot 3, Cattaraugus Village. He kept a store there and remained as late as 1816, in which year he was pathmaster. Avery, the first person who took up land in Hanover, was

on the land at the time of the survey, having evidently located his land and bought as soon as it was in the market. This same year William G. Sidney took up lots 1 and 2, Cattaraugus Village, which he transferred to Captain John Mack. Sidney kept the Cattaraugus House, which he sold to Mack. Sidney came to Cattaraugus in 1801 or 1802, and remained until he died in 1807. Captain John Mack, who bought of Sidney, came in 1806, and kept the hotel and ferry there a long time. His daughter Elizabeth married Judge Richard Smith, at the Cattaraugus House, in January, 1807; this was the first marriage in Hanover. Judge Smith then lived in what is now Erie county, but soon after moved to Hanover, near Forestville and taught school there and at Silver Creek; he was one of the earliest teachers. Rev. Chalon Burgess was one of his scholars at Silver Creek. After Captain Mack's death, his son John kept a tavern until 1840, when he built the farm house near the railroad. Some years later he removed to South Bend, Indiana. Captain John Sydnor as early as 1803 or 1804, came to Cattaraugus and was there a number of years. February 23, 1805, Abel Cleveland and David Dickinson bought lot 74, township 6, range 10. The greater part of Silver Creek is on this lot, and the greater part, all but about thirty acres, was conveyed either by the land company or by Cleveland and Dickinson, to John E. Howard before 1805. Cleveland and Dickinson built a sawmill on the thirty acres—the first in town; to this they attached a mortar and pestle for pounding corn into meal. This was the first gristmill in town. Those mills were sold to John E. Howard in 1805 or 1806. In 1805 Jesse and John Skinner took up lot 73, the southern part of Silver Creek, and John Tyler took up lot 10, near Ashville. Tyler apparently gave up his contract, for in 1810 the land company sold this lot to Guy Webster. Turner in his history (page 461) says that "in 1806 Aaron Dolph, William Tuttle, Elijah Lane and Henry Johnson took up lands at Irving," but it is very doubtful if they settled there or perfected their titles, as none of the early residents seem to have known them. In 1806, Abner Cooley bought lot 61, north of Forestville. In 1806 John E. Howard was the only resident at Silver Creek and owned lot 74, including the mills built by Cleveland & Dickinson. Artemas Clothier and Norman Spink came into Hanover this year and lived near Silver Creek. In 1806 also, Sottle first bought in town. He bought lots 55 and 59, Cattaraugus Village. In 1807 John Smith and David Scott articled lot 73 (afterwards

sold to Artemas Clothier), part of the same lot articulated to Jesse and John Skinner in 1805 at Silver Creek. In August, 1807, Samuel Johnson took up lot 68 on the lake adjoining Cattaraugus Village. He sold lot 68 and in 1809 bought lot 51 near Forestville, moved there and remained until his death. This lot was afterwards bought by John Mack. Ezra Puffer bought this same year (1807) lot 58, Cattaraugus Village; he seems never to have located there, but went to that part which became Villenova. He held a number of town offices in Hanover, was the first supervisor of Villenova, and moved to Indiana in 1843. In 1808 Rufus Washburn bought lot 57, near Forestville, and Benjamin Kenyon bought lot 63, Cattaraugus Village, built a house and lived there until his death about 1830. Walter Lull and Martin B. Tubbs bought lot 50 in 1808, near Forestville and the same year Sylvanus Maybe took up lot 7. In 1808 Jehial Moore settled at Forestville. He is said to have built the first house in Forestville, and in 1809 he moved his family in and also built the first sawmill below the Falls, and the first gristmill in 1810. In February, 1814, he moved to Ohio.

In 1809 Amos Ingraham bought lot 5, Cattaraugus Village. Ingraham was drowned about 1835 in Cattaraugus Creek. This gave the name "The Ingraham Hole" to a deep place in the creek, which it still retains. Daniel Holbrook bought lot 58, Forestville, built and lived there. While Hanover included Villenova and Sheridan, the town-meetings and elections were held at Mr. Holbrook's. This year in September, Guy Webster bought lot 3, Nashville. The little settlement in the southeast part was called "Webster Settlement" until after 1814. Artemas Clothier this year bought part of lot 73, the south part of Silver Creek. He was a farmer and surveyor, and lived near Silver Creek until his death in 1879. Joseph Brownell in December, 1809, bought lot 11, near Nashville. He was, by the town records, the first supervisor, and held other offices. The same year Asher Cooley bought lot 33, near Forestville. In 1810 Ephraim Hall came from Lowell, Mass., to LaGrange. He located on lot 44, Cattaraugus Village, where he built and lived a few years. He also bought lot 43, known as the "Island." While living on lot 44, there was an ice-jam in Cattaraugus creek, setting the water back over the flats. Hall was awakened in the night by running water. He jumped out of bed into about a foot of water, got his family upstairs, where they lived three days with no fire or light except one

candle. At length some men ran the bow of a boat into the open door and the family were relieved. By this jam Mr. Hall lost about ninety head of young cattle. Hall was justice of the peace of Pomfret and frequently held court at Fredonia. After the experience with high water, Mr. Hall bought part of lot 11, Cattaraugus Village, and built on its high grounds and lived there until about 1832, when he sold and bought part of lot 48, including the sawmill on the creek. In the War of 1812 a British war vessel chased an American schooner into the creek. The schooner ran as far up as it could, and the crew gathered the settlers and Indians to protect the schooner. The British fired a few shots and gave up the chase. Esquire Hall was one of the whites, and Morris Half-town one of the Indians in the company. Mr. Hall died in 1859. Rev. William Hall and his sisters were early teachers at Cattaraugus.

In 1810 Thomas Chapman bought part of lot 13, north of Nashville, James Webb part of lot 10, Uriah Nash number 19 at Nashville, Daniel Farnham lot 51, Joseph Lull lot 50, Thomas White lot 57, James Bennett lot 59, Forestville, and William Jones lot 33, and James Knapp lot 18, both between Forestville and Nashville. In 1811 Job Knight bought lot 63, Hezekiah Fish lot 53.

Dr. Jacob Burgess came into Hanover, settled at Silver Creek in 1811. He was the first physician in town. In 1812 he bought lot 74, south of Silver Creek. He lived at Silver Creek until his death in 1855. He left one son, Rev. Chalon Burgess, and two daughters.

Isaac Smith from Whately, Mass., came to Sheridan in 1810 and to Hanover that year or the next; bought with Erastus Scott lots 45 and 53, west of Smith's Mills. He was in the War of 1812 at Buffalo, contracted fever, and died. Rodney B. Smith, the founder of Smith's Mills, was his son. "When but fifteen, in 1812, he took his brother's place in the army and was in the battles of Chippewa, Black Rock and Williamsville." His son, Major Hiram Smith, of Jamestown, was quartermaster in the Civil War. Major George R. Smith, son of Major Hiram, was a graduate of West Point, and in 1882 was appointed paymaster in the United States Army.

Reuben Edmonds came in 1811, took lots 55 and 77. Lot 55 was near Hanover Center and lot 77 in Silver Creek. In 1812 Nedabiah Angell bought lot 47 at Angell's Settlement (Hanover Center). It is thought that he was acting supervisor in 1813, yet there is no record of his election. There seems to have been no lands

taken up in 1813. In 1814 Jonathan L. Bartoo settled at Forestville, bought a farm and resided there a number of years. In 1816 he sold his farm and mill to Nathan Mixer, moved to Erie county, and died in 1852. In 1814 Benjamin Smith bought lot 45 and Otis Tower lot 69, near Angell's Settlement. Otis Tower remained in town until his death. In 1816 David Convis bought lot 54, south of Angell's Settlement; Norman Spink lot 52, near Forestville; he bought afterwards between the creeks, near Silver Creek, and died in Silver Creek; George E. Kirkland, number 5, on the east side of the town, and Walter Libbey, number 12, between Smith's Mills and Nashville. In 1817 Thomas Nevins bought lot 37, west of Smith's Mills; William McManus, lot 32, south part of town; Samuel P. McKee, lot 35, east of Forestville. In 1818 Solomon Gregory bought part of lot 59, Forestville; in 1822 James Beach bought lot 33, between Nashville and Forestville; in 1823 William Patterson bought lot 53, north of Forestville, and Israel Patterson lot number 43, east of Forestville; in 1826 George Love bought number 3, near Nashville; in 1827 William Dinsmore bought lot 32, south line, and Belinus Green bought lot 36, Cattaraugus Village. He built on this lot and resided there until his death in the seventies.

Albert G. Dow, a native of New Hampshire, came here in 1827 and after a residence of nineteen years removed to Randolph.

After 1827, settlers began to come in rapidly. Those who took up lands were not the only residents. There were many who came and remained who do not appear on the company's books, either never bought, or bought of individuals. As early as 1818 Philo Newton, from Massachusetts, came and remained until his death. Nine sons came with him, who settled at La Grange, and many of their descendants live here. Henry J. Newton, of Silver Creek, the last surviving son of Philo, died in the spring of 1894. Rufus L. Bonney, a soldier of 1812, came in soon after the war. Bonney died at Irving in 1886, aged 86. He married a daughter of John Smith, who came about 1807. Nathan Mixer came to Forestville in 1817. He was supervisor ten years, three terms a member of Assembly, and for a time associate judge of the county. He died at Forestville in 1871. George Love in 1820 settled for life near Forestville. Forestville was early known as Walnut Falls. The first postoffice there was called Hanover, and it is said Mr. Love brought the change of name to Forestville. Dr. Jeremiah Ellsworth came in 1828, settled at Silver Creek, practiced until 1846, moved to Ellington, and

from there to Corry, Pa. He was supervisor of Hanover three terms. While at Ellington he was twice elected member of Assembly. In 1873 he was elected mayor of Corry. Comfort Birdsey came to Portland from Oneida in 1828 with his mother, a widow with three sons and three daughters. They came to Hanover the same year and settled between Hanover Center and Silver Creek. Mr. Birdsey was a man of good, safe judgment and much respected, holding various offices. He died in 1893.

In 1812, when Hanover was formed, there was a scattering population in various parts. There were four centers, hardly villages: Silver Creek, then Fayette; Irving, then Cattaraugus; Forestville, and Nashville (Webster Settlement). At the first election for member of Assembly, April, 1813, in Hanover, which comprised Sheridan and Villanova, the whole number of votes cast was only 112. James Williams received 67, and Jacob Houghton 45. There is no record showing any town election in 1812 or 1813. The first town meeting of which there is record preserved is thus recorded: "Resolutions and proceedings of the annual town meeting held at the house of Daniel Holbrook for the year 1814, April 5. Bethel Willoughby chosen moderator. Resolved, that Joseph Brownell be and is hereby appointed Supervisor for the year ensuing. Resolved, that Samuel J. Smith be and is hereby appointed Clerk for the year ensuing. Resolved, that Ezra Puffer, Nedabiah Angell and Miles Webster are hereby appointed assessors." The date 1813 given by Mr. Young and Judge Foote as that when Daniel Russell was chosen supervisor, is wrong. The record is some pages later in the record book and says "1815." The error arose from mistaking a five for a three.

In 1830 and after that the lands were taken up more rapidly, and various branches of business began to spring up in different parts of the town. In 1828 Oliver Lee bought of John E. Howard the mill property and other lands on lot 74, at Silver Creek and opened a store. He soon built up a large trade with the Indians and settlers reaching to the south line of the county. When Lee came there were but eight or ten houses in Silver Creek. Oliver Lee died at Buffalo in 1846. C. C. Swift came from Batavia as a clerk for O. Lee, sent by Ellicott in answer to Lee's request for a man who talked Seneca. He remained with Lee as clerk and partner until Lee closed business at Silver Creek. He married Lee's daughter. The early merchants at Silver Creek were Stephen Clark, John E. Howard and Manning Case. After

these came John M. Cummings. The village was west of Walnut Creek before 1828. The post office, then Fayette, was kept in a store on that side when Oliver Lee came. In 1832 William Van Duzer was postmaster, and moved the office to Lee's store, east side of Walnut and between the two creeks. O. Lee and C. C. Swift continued in mercantile business until about 1846. Afterward there were engaged in business there Ammi Merchant and Daniel Rumsey in 1849; Foot & Rumsey; Rumsey & H. N. Farnham. The firm was H. N. Farnham & Co. With Farnham, in the company at different times were Justin Clark and Joseph Wells. Farnham's business was sold to Mack Montgomery and Charles Wells and continued by Charles Wells to 1872. E. R. Ballard and H. H. Hawkins traded in the O. Lee store. Silas Gates, O. Lee Swift and Porter Smith were also traders.

At Cattaraugus, soon after 1830, the United States government commenced building a harbor and expended much money in building piers, etc., to protect and keep the channel open. Thus a village grew up at the mouth of the creek and was known as Cattaraugus. Stores and storehouses were built there. Considerable freighting business was done, and large quantities of lumber shipped, as the harbor gave an outlet to market for lumber, and soon five or six lumber mills were built at La Grange, a mile and a half above the harbor. The Irving Company was formed August 17, 1836, and bought about twenty Cattaraugus Village lots at the mouth of the creek. The title to a large amount of land bought by the company was owned by Rufus Reed, who conveyed it to Augustus C. Stevens in 1835. He conveyed lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, Cattaraugus Village. The Irving Village plot included the first twenty-four Cattaraugus Village lots.

John I. Thorn and family and Hiram Sackett and family, from Dutchess county, came to Portland in 1820, and to Hanover in 1830 and located at La Grange. Thorn bought of Squire Ephraim Hall lot 11, Cattaraugus Village, and Sackett, lots 47, 48, Cattaraugus Village, of Holland Land Company, and of C. A. H. McGregor, a nephew, of Ellicott, lots 43, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57 and 58, Cattaraugus Village, and lot 59 of Sottle. Sackett afterward owned the two sawmills on the creek, and carried on lumbering and merchandising there along with his farming. A large part of his lands he sold afterwards to John J. and E. B. Guernsey. He was elected for several terms justice of the peace, and was for a number of years a judge of the court of common pleas. He died at Irving

in 1869, aged 72. He was "affable and courteous in his manner, decided in his convictions, a man of strict integrity and of comprehensive mind, and scrupulously just; evincing in his judicial character those qualities of mind and heart which made him both the able and the just Judge." His children were Jehiel, John J., Joseph T., Marcus, Samantha and Niram, Jr.

Forestville, after the building of the saw mill and grist mill in 1809 and 1810, was the center of much business and early had a large trade in pot and pearl ashes.

The Holland Land Company laid out a road from Fredonia through Forestville and Nashville. This road became the road drovers took in driving their cattle, hogs and sheep to New York and Philadelphia. Taverns were about as frequent there as on the main road along the lake. Forestville received early a number of enterprising men who materially assisted in building it up. Among them were John Hurlbut, Nathan Mixer, Albert H. Camp, Daniel and Harvey Holbrook, William Colville, Jr., Amos Avery, M. D., Adolphus and Orrin Morrison and later Daniel Sherman, L. J. Pierce, P. O. Tower.

After the Erie and Lake Shore railroads came in 1851-52, the whole character of the town was changed. The road from Fredonia to Nashville ceased to be used by drovers. A similar change took place in the northern part of the town. After the Lake Shore railroad came through in 1852, the long lines of emigrant wagons going to the west were no longer to be seen, and the hotels closed for the want of custom. The main road along the lake shore from the old Mack Tavern to Silver Creek was principally abandoned for a more direct new road from upper Irving to Silver Creek. The business at Irving and Silver Creek was much reduced by the cutting off of the trade with the southern towns. Forestville also lost its part of the southern towns trade. The lower village of Irving was entirely abandoned, except one or two fishing shanties near the lake. From the coming of railroads Forestville and Silver Creek more largely, invested in manufacturing and increased in population and wealth until they are thriving places. Forestville had a disastrous fire in 1870, which burned most of its business places and checked its growth for years. Silver Creek's most enterprising citizens after 1853 built factories, machine shops, etc.

February 10, 1877, a few farmers met at Deacon A. S. Giles' to form a farmers' club, which was organized March 22, 1877, at the house of A. M. Keach, as the "Farmers' Club of Han-

over," with J. J. Keyes, president, and A. S. Giles, R. C. Clothier, E. Dennison, A. M. Keach, J. J. Keyes, William Gardner, N. C. Southworth, Comfort Birdsey, D. J. Rider, J. F. Elson, Mr. McEwen and John Mixer, members. It meets two Saturdays in each month.

Hanover Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Forestville, February 5, 1824. Charter members: Luther Thwing, worshipful master; Ezra Puffer, senior warden; Seth Snow, junior warden; Albert H. Camp, secretary; Warren Griswold, treasurer; Ephraim Judson, Richard Smith, William Jones and Elijah Robinson. Discontinued in 1828; it was rechartered in 1849.

Silver Lodge, No. 757, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized November 11, 1874. The charter members were Hiram Washburn, worshipful master; Amos Bowen, senior warden; G. W. Eacker, junior warden; O. Lee Swift, treasurer; C. G. Talcott, secretary; Frank Swift, senior deacon; P. W. Bates, junior deacon, and F. D. Fuller, W. L. Cristy, F. M. Gifford, James Chesbro, Ebenezer Buel, W. W. Huntley, Smith Clark, A. L. Mulkins, A. Montgomery, M. Leland, W. S. Andrus, Squire Keith, G. D. Chesbro, H. Newton, G. W. Smith, G. B. Bishop.

Silver Creek Lodge, No. 682, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted October 31, 1893. Charter members: H. A. Weston, W. W. Cole, C. M. Homan, John Schmill, D. J. Van Vlack, H. W. Allen.

The supervisors have been: Joseph Brownell, 1814-19; Daniel Russell, 1815-28-29-30; Nathan Mixer, 1820-27-31-32-36; Seth Snow, 1825; Oliver Lee, 1833-35; William Colville, Jr., 1837-46-50-51; Ebenezer R. Avery, 1838; Adolphus F. Morrison, 1839-48; Ezekiel B. Gurnsey, 1840; Thomas C. Hale, 1841; Jeremiah Ellsworth, 1842-44-45; Orson Stiles, 1843; Henry H. Hawkins, 1847; Charles H. Lee, 1849-52; Hiram Smith, 1853-54; Clark C. Swift, 1855-56; Hiram Smith, 2nd, 1857-59; Chandler Scott, 1860-62-67; Cyrus D. Angell, 1863; William D. Talcott, 1864; Nahum S. Scott, 1865-66; John D. Hiller, 1868-69; Norman B. Brown, 1870-71; Smith Clark, 1872-73; LeRoy Andrus, 1874; Carlos Ewell, 1875-76; O. Lee Swift, 1877-78; John G. Record, 1879; Seth M. Tompkins, 1880-81; Jason Knapp, 1882-85; Albert H. Stebbins, 1886-93; John McAdam, 1892; Asa Dye, 1894-99; Frank L. Smith, 1900-01; David T. Smith, 1902-05; Frank A. Rider, 1906-11; James O. Bennett, 1912-13; Loren W. Stebbins, 1914-20.

F. J. McCarthy was elected supervisor in 1918 and died during the annual session of

board. L. W. Stebbins, the former supervisor, was appointed to fill the vacancy and was elected his successor.

The full value of the town real estate in 1918 was \$5,694,070; the equalized assessed value, \$4,467,403.

Harmony—Harmony was taken from Chautauqua, February 14, 1816. It contains about eighty-six square miles of territory, and comprises townships 1 and 2, of range 13, together with two tiers of lots in townships 1 and 2, range 12, from the State line to Chautauqua Lake, and two additional lots in township 2, range 12, south of the lake, including Ashville Village. April 16, 1823, a portion of its territory was added to Busti. Its surface is somewhat hilly; its highest summits are 1,400 feet above tidewater. The principal streams are Brokenstraw creek, which flows south; Goose creek, which passes through Ashville, and Prendergast creek. The last two flow into Chautauqua Lake. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam. Sandstone of fine quality is found in some localities. "Panama Rocks" is one of the most remarkable geological curiosities of the county.

The first saw mill was built in Ashville by Reuben Slayton, Jr., an original purchaser on lot 43, township 2, range 12, in 1809, and a grist mill was added. The mills were on the Ashville site. The first stones used were borrowed, but a rock was soon found on lot 45, from which stones were made, which were used until 1872. Israel Carpenter, Oliver Pier and Stephen Groom, built about 1828 a sawmill and a log gristmill at Blockville. In 1840 a large mill was built of pine logs. The millstones came from France as ballast, and cost, it is said, delivered at Blockville, \$350; this mill burned in 1893. A sawmill was built about 1825, by Francis W. Mather, three miles south of Panama. Isaac Carpenter built a sawmill about 1828, a mile below Blockville; it was rebuilt by Abner L. Carpenter, and later was owned by Daniel Williams. Another was built by Samuel Hurlbut about 1830, between the last two mentioned, and in 1875 was owned by Samuel J. Green. A sawmill was built by Harvey and Theron S. Bly about 1847, near the mouth of Goose creek. A steam sawmill was built about 1870 by Messrs. Allen near Grant's Station. A sawmill was built by George Brightman about 1835. A steam sawmill was built about 1870 by William W. Ball, near the mouth of Bemus creek. Theron Bly and Daniel Sherman erected a carding mill in 1822 or 1823; cloth-dressing machinery was introduced later by Hiram Benedict. The establishment

was burned about 1826; another was built by Hiram Benedict and Samuel Brown less than a mile below; several years after this was owned by Theron Bly and Henry Lovejoy, who sold in 1844 to Harvey and Henry H. Bly. Another was built at Panama about 1830, where John Ward and David Moore operated for years.

Harmony was first settled by Thomas Bemus, son of William Bemus, who took up land in January, 1806. Thomas, then a bachelor, built his log cabin on this land, lot 54, township 2, range 12, opposite Bemus Point, and occupied it several years. The first family to locate was that of Jonathan Cheney, whose wife was Amy Cole, of Pittstown. He bought land on the east side of the lake in May, 1806, brought his family here the next year, but located on the west side of the lake, where some of his descendants still reside. His children were: Nathan, Betsey, Clarissa, Calvin, Amy, Daniel, Alfred, Unisa (Mrs. James Green), and Polly. Myron Bly settled on lot 47, township 2, range 12, northerly from Ashville in 1809, on land entered by his father, Asa Bly. In 1808 and 1809 Reuben and Thomas Slayton bought land at Ashville, settled there, before 1810 had sawmills in operation. In 1810-11 the Matteson family came; first Thomas, then William and his brother Estys; their father, William Matteson, came in 1811. He was a Revolutionary pensioner and died in 1858 in his ninety-ninth year. The Carpenter family were early owners and settlers. In 1808 Josiah Carpenter, from Rensselaer county, bought lots 55, 56 and 64 in township 1, range 12, southwest of Ashville, about 1,000 acres. In 1809 his son James, with his young wife settled on lot 56.

In 1811 Josiah Carpenter with his sons Daniel B., Isaac, Josiah, Jr., and Timothy came, Mr. Carpenter locating on lot 64, where he raised his log cabin; his sons selected their future homes also on their father's land. One of his daughters married Oliver Pier, son of Levi Pier, of Busti, who lived most of his life in Harmony. It is said that Mr. Pier paid for his land in Harmony with the bounty he received on wolf scalps. He was a great hunter, the "leather stocking" of Chautauqua county, and said "he had killed 1,322 deer with one gun, which had required three new stocks and hammers." He became totally blind in his old age and removed to Corry, Pa. Isaiah Rexford, from Pennsylvania, came in 1816, located near Blockville; in 1824 settled two miles north of Panama. His sons attaining maturity were Everett, Myron, and Lyman. Calvin Manley settled on lot 41, township 2, north of

Panama; he purchased his land in 1821 and resided there nearly fifty years. John Steward, Sr., in 1821 located on lot 24. His son John was an early merchant at Panama and was in trade for a long period. Sardius Steward, son of John, Sr., at one time conducted the most extensive farming business in the county.

Obediah Morley settled in the northeast part on lot 24 in 1810; John Morton about 1818, on lot 15, township 2, range 13; Edmund Wells on lot 7, purchased in 1826; Charles Saxton on lot 4, purchased in 1826, he later resided on lot 13; Edwin Gleason, a Massachusetts man, on lot 14, about the same time; Clinton Marcy about 1822 on lot 22; his son on lot 15, near him. Peleg Gifford many years later located on lot 23. In the north part on lot 32, where Homer Pringle settled in 1828, his sons erected a cheese factory. Orson Whitford came about 1817. Samuel P. Durham settled on lot 56, bought in 1822. James and Peter Bloss came in 1830. Eleazer Daniels bought on lot 39, near Panama, in 1821. Samuel L. Paddock settled on lot 55, where William G. Cook subsequently took up his residence. The Wiltse family in 1821 settled on lots 48 and 49. Reuben Randolph settled near the center. Rufus, Elijah and Joseph Button located on lots 30 and 31. A descendant, Joseph H. Button, enlisted as private in Company F, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteers, was promoted corporal March 1, 1864, and killed at Ft. Fisher, January 15, 1865. John Knapp settled in 1821, on lot 49, township 2, and his son Noah on lot 41, adjoining; two other sons, Darius and Levi, also made their homes in this town.

In the east part near Blockville, many settlers came from 1816 to 1820. Among them were Zaccheus and Samuel Hurlbut, brothers, and Nathaniel, son of Zaccheus; they bought land in 1816 and 1817 and located here. Timothy Jenner, from Vermont, settled on lot 63, township 1, range 12. He purchased portions of this lot in 1817 and 1819. His son, Timothy G., settled near Blockville. Daniel Loomis, a Methodist local preacher, made his home one and one-half miles west of Ashville. His sons were Eli, Francis, Levi, David and George. Simeon Powers, the first pastor of the first (Baptist) religious organization in the town, a native of Vermont, located in 1816 near Blockville, but in 1823 made his home on lot 33, township 2, one mile north of Panama, where he resided until his death in 1842. He has many descendants in the town. William Scofield, John Deming, Wanton Morley, Levi Rexford, Joseph Tichnor and John H. Matteson were other early settlers in this section.

In the southeast part Charles and Isaac Hoag settled on lot 53, township 1, range 12. The Hoag family is a prominent one in New Hampshire and are Quakers. Elijah B. Burt, whose sons were Ethan and Barrett E., removed from Busti, where he first settled, to lot 51, township 1, range 12. About 1830 Emanuel Smith, father of Cyrus, settled on lot 49. John Badgley, of Busti, bought part of lots 57 and 58 and his sons, Asa and Nathan, occupied the old place. George Hawkins came in 1825, bought on lot 50 and made his home there. He had five sons, George, James, Francis, Orrin and Albert. Nathan Hawkins and Marvin Pardee settled near him on lot 51, Joshua Rich on lot 57, Cyrus Ranson on lot 37 in 1825, and was a lifelong resident. His sons were Cyrus, Samuel, Willard, Asa, Elisha and Thomas. George W. Wescott bought and located in 1826 on lot 27, later removed to lot 28, where his sons, Jerry and Abraham, have lived. Benjamin T. Holbrook bought on lot 27 in 1827 and lived his life there. His sons, John and Henry, were later residents on the homestead; Benjamin T., Jr., lived on lot 29. Ezra Abbott located in 1829 on lot 43. Francis W. Mather settled on the Little Brokenstraw. Amos W. Muzzy, about 1830, made his home on lot 34. William Kelso, a native of Westford, Otsego county, born in 1805, came to Harmony in 1834, and carried on blacksmithing and wagon-making for over fifty years, and was one of the industrious factors in the furthering of the prosperity of the community. He served as assessor and school inspector. William S. Kelso conducted merchandising for many years. Palmer Cross, a native of Vermont, came from New York State in 1827, settled north of Panama on lot 41, township 2, range 13, and was a resident here until his death; he was the second pastor of the Baptist church. John Lewis, a local Methodist preacher for over sixty years, came from Vermont, settled in 1817 about two miles east of Panama on lot 24, township 1, range 13. "There was nothing but a footpath from his place west to the State line." His son Abner was a lawyer, practiced at Panama and at Jamestown; a deputy, sheriff, first judge of the county, a member of Assembly two years, and a member of Congress two terms. Levi, another son, resided in Panama. "Judge Lewis did more for the cause of temperance than any man that ever lived in the county." John H. Pray, of Vermont, came to Panama in 1831, was in trade until 1855, and studied law with Hon. Abner Lewis. He commenced law practice in 1836,

continued until about 1870, and is said to have been Panama's first lawyer.

Ashville took its name from the circumstance that at one time there were four asheries in operation in the place. Alvin Williams, who established a store in the fall of 1822, built the first ashery; Adolphus Fletcher, also engaged in trade here, built an ashery soon after, and later Ephraim Berry built an ashery, and another person was also in the same trade. In 1821-22 Titus Kellogg, Alvin Williams and Adolphus Fletcher had established stores here, and in 1824 James McClellan erected a dwelling which was afterwards used as a tavern. In 1826 a tannery was built by Daniel and Joseph, brothers of Alvin Williams. Dr. Elderkinn was the first physician. His successors were Hiram Alden, Stephen Eaton, Simeon Buzzell, Dr. Dorr, John S. King, Dr. Parker. In 1870 there were 350 inhabitants who sustained Baptist, Congregational and Methodist churches, and one school. They were an industrious community as their three stores, grist mill, sawmill, two shoe shops, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, a harness shop, a cabinet shop and a hotel were all in "working order." Ashville is a station of the Erie railway.

Dr. Williams was a native of New England, born in 1806, and came to Ashville in 1824. He was of great use to this little community, as he carried on several pursuits—tanner, shoemaker, merchant and farmer, was much in town affairs. He took an active part in originating and constructing the Atlantic & Great Western and the Crosscut railroads. His children were: Oscar F., Addis E., Adelaide E., Earl P. and Alton L. Joseph Hoyt commenced merchandising in Ashville in 1836, removed to Panama about 1844, and continued in business. In connection with farming he attended to much public business. Morris Norton, a native of Otsego county, settled at Ashville in July, 1833. He was justice of the peace and did much conveyancing, etc.; he was supervisor of Harmony, and county superintendent of the poor. He married Olivia Kent, of Rome, New York, and had six daughters.

Panama was incorporated as a village in 1861 and was formerly the chief business place of the town. It now has about four hundred population, is the center of butter and cheese factories, has one hotel, churches, a steam mill, and a few business houses. The millsite at the upper village has been used ever since Jesse Smith and Horatio Dix built a saw and gristmill there in 1824. From this ancient millsite

the lovely village stretches down the beautiful valley for half a mile, its principal street being a graceful avenue overshadowed by magnificent trees.

The first schoolhouse in Panama was of logs, built in 1823, and located near the center of East Cemetery. This was destroyed by fire in January, 1825; the loss of the books was a great misfortune as they could not be easily replaced. Jesse Smith was the teacher, and school was continued in a log hut. A second schoolhouse was built on the rocks near the hotel site. John Steward was settled in 1821, two miles east of Panama, was a teacher there in 1828-29. The third was the "old red schoolhouse" on the hill.

About 1827 a few people commenced to build frame houses; Benjamin Smith erected one near the site of Frank Hill's shop. The first hotel in the village was opened in 1827, and not long after, one Smith built a hotel. The first hotel on the flat was kept in a building moved from the hill. Jesse Smith built a tavern where the brick hotel stands; this corner has been used as a hotel site since.

A hamlet of log houses preceded the building of the mill at the upper village. In 1824 also, Moses Cushman Marsh (father of Mrs. J. H. Clark) from Massachusetts, who had been a wealthy Cuban trader, and by the dishonesty of Southern customers had been brought to failure, came to this new country to repair his fortunes. He located at the lower village, built the first frame house in the vicinity, opened the first store of the place, to which he gave the name of Panama, and was made postmaster, March 22, 1826, and was very prominent in affairs until his death in 1833. "His wife was a woman of great strength of character and it is said possessed the gift of oratory to a remarkable degree." The first birth at Panama was that of Eaton, son of Benjamin Smith; the second that of Mary L., daughter of Mr. Marsh. Both occurred in 1827.

The Cooks of various families were among the early settlers. Stephen Cook, son of Warham and Mary (Bushnell) Cook, born in Oneida county, October 6, 1805, came in February, 1827, selected a home, returned to Oneida county, and the next spring returned with his young half-brother, William, and they both became life residents of Harmony. Stephen located first on lot 32, township one, and later on lot 51 on the Goshen road. His nearest neighbor at first was three miles away through an unbroken forest. Having made a clearing and put up a log house he again went

east and married Ruth Anthony. They lived on this homestead thirty-two years; by industry and thrift brought a large and productive farm into being, and here their six children were born. In 1864 Mr. Cook removed to Panama. Mrs. Cook died in February, 1886, and Mr. Cook, April 23, 1894. H. H. Cook, son of Stephen, was born August 23, 1840, and lived on the farm until March, 1862, when he went to Illinois. He enlisted July 18, 1862, in Company E, 91st Regiment Illinois Infantry, was taken prisoner at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 28, 1862, by Morgan's cavalry, was paroled and sent to Benton Barracks, Missouri, July 1, 1863; he was exchanged and sent to the Department of the Gulf, where he served until the close of the war, then returned to Panama. William G. Cook, son of Warham and Olive (Gay) Cook, born in Oneida county, January 14, 1808, came in 1828, bought a part of lot 51, and after ten years labor removed to the vicinity of Panama. In 1832 he married Amy Benton, who died in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Cook united with the Baptist church in Panama in 1834. About 1831 Mr. Cook lost his right arm, but performed all kinds of farm work, and even cleared land for others by the acre. He died April 12, 1894. Elisha Cook settled a short distance from the village of Panama. H. J. Cook, a farmer, is the representative of another branch of the Cook family. Hon. Ebenezer G. Cook, born in Oneida county in 1808, settled on lot 50, township 1, range 13, and developed a fine farm where he lived over 40 years, and reared a large family. He served in offices of trust, and was a member of Assembly. Ten of his eleven children attained maturity. Philander and DeForest located at Panama, where the latter conducted merchandising for years. Elihu Cook, a brother of E. G. Cook, was a physician, resided here for some years, and later lived in Fredonia.

The Pringle family are of Scotch descent. Homer Pringle, Sr., came to this county from Otsego county with his family in the spring of 1828. He bought of the Holland Land Company the west half of lot 32 in township 2, range 13, in Harmony. Homer Pringle, Sr., was accompanied by his brother, James H., who bought a piece of land on lot 40, same township and range as his brother. James H. soon sold his farm, went to Jamestown and, after a few years, went south, then to Buffalo, and subsequently to Michigan, where he went into the lumber business. He died about 1883, leaving a widow and one daughter. Benjamin Pringle, another brother, came west as far as

Batavia, New York. He was a lawyer and held various offices of trust. He was a judge of Genesee county, a member of Assembly, a member of Congress, and was sent, under the Lincoln administration to Cape Town, South Africa, as judge of a mixed court; he died about 1886 in Minnesota, leaving a son and daughter. Homer Pringle, Sr., died in 1878, having lived fifty years on the same farm. He brought up a family of ten children.

William T. Morse, an early settler, born in Stoughton, Mass., in 1805, removed with his father to Onondaga county in 1819. In 1826 he came to Chautauqua county, bought 121 acres of wild land in Harmony, and in 1829 took possession, cleared and cultivated the land and has since occupied the farm. He married Amelia, daughter of Rufus Anthony, of Scott, Cortland county.

Francis Starkweather, a pensioner of the War of the Rebellion, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga county, in 1836. Francis married Matilda, daughter of Nathan and Lucinda Eggleston, of Harmony, and settled at Panama and engaged in the manufacture of wagons. The Eggleston family were of the pioneer settlers at Panama. In 1862 Mr. Starkweather enlisted in Company F, 112th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was with the army until mustered out.

Physicians—Charles Parker, M. D., youngest son of Benjamin and Mary Parker, was born at Burlington, April 6, 1812. He followed the practice of his profession, that of a homœopathic physician, until the spring of 1870, when he retired to farm life near Panama, where he died December 26, 1892. He married (first) Orinda, daughter of Samuel Sinclear, of Sinclairville. They had five sons; two died in infancy, three in the military service of their country in the Civil War. Doctor Parker was an able physician. He was one of the founders of the Chautauqua Society of History and Natural Science.

Dr. Johnson was an early physician. He was soon followed by Doctor Hood, who, however, attended more to his store than his profession. Dr. Stephen Peck, a well educated physician, and careful and conscientious practitioner, located on the hill. His practice was a large and useful one. He lived to a ripe old age. Dr. Cornelius Ormes practiced from 1833 to 1863, when he removed to Jamestown.

Edson E. Boyd, M. D., of Ashville, was a native of Carroll, born in December, 1832. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1854. He commenced practice in Jamestown and re-

moved to Ashville in 1856. At the formation of the 112th New York Volunteers, he was commissioned first assistant surgeon, and was honorably discharged November 9, 1863, on account of physical disability.

Dr. A. B. Rice, born in Harmony, October 22, 1841, practiced here for twenty years, and removed to Jamestown, where he died.

Dr. John C. Lewis, son of Marshall L. Lewis, was born in Ellery, August 6, 1848. He was educated at Westfield Academy and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine, February 24, 1874, at Buffalo University, and established himself for practice at Panama in December, 1874.

The First Baptist Church was organized at Blockville (where the first religious services in the town were held by Rev. Simeon Powers), May 15, 1817. The primary meeting for organization was held April 5. The members were Rev. Simeon Powers and Polly Powers, Timothy and Ruth Jenner, Orange and Jemima Phelps, Samuel and Susan Hurlbut, Oliver and Betsey Pier, Israel and Hannah Carpenter, Caleb and Phebe Beals, Moses Jenner and Aurilla Groom. The field was divided into sections. The "east" was Blockville; in the "middle" section, services were held some years at a school house north of Panama; in the "west" section, meetings were held at a school house one-half mile west of Panama. In 1834-35, through the liberality of some Presbyterians of Panama, a site for a church was obtained at that place, and a church was built. In 1828 the new church at Ashville received several members from this church, and in 1834 thirty-seven were dismissed, mostly to form the North Harmony Church. The first church built was burned December 25, 1859, and one costing \$4,000 was built in 1860. The church very early commenced Sabbath school work. It ever took strong grounds against all secret, oath-bound societies. When slavery divided church and brotherhoods, this old church of Harmony ever lifted its voice and recorded its vote in favor of freedom; in the Civil War it offered its sons as warriors. Its membership for many years averaged 200.

The Congregational church at Ashville was organized with nine members, June 10, 1820, by Rev. John Spencer; he was its first pastor. A house of worship was erected in 1834.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Blockville originated in a class formed in 1818. In January, 1822, it was organized with six members by Rev. Mr. Hill, first pastor. Their church edifice was built in 1849.

The Baptist church at Ashville was organ-

ized in July, 1828, by Rev. Jarius Handy, with these members: Hiram Alden, Chas. D. Slayton, James McClellan, Sr. and Jr., Nath. H. Stow, Anson Phelps, Heber Cowden, Daniel Higley, Albert Partridge, John Wellman, John Rugg, Geo. L. Case, Peter L. Phelps, John Morton, Ephraim Case, and seventeen females. Ephraim Case was chosen the first deacon; James McClellan, clerk. Their church edifice was erected in 1836.

The First Congregational Church was organized November 28, 1830, by Rev. Justin Marsh, assisted by Revs. Samuel Leonard and Isaac Jones. After several years it became the First Presbyterian Church of Panama. Of the early members were Orrin Matthews and wife, Isahel Clark and wife, Margaret Morgan, Mary Nichols, Benjamin and Eunice D. Smith, Emiline M. Smith, Dr. Stephen Peck, Dr. Cornelius Ormes, John H. and Esther Pray, Matilda Chase, Samantha Dix, Deacon Josiah Holbrook and wife, Nehemiah Sperry and wife, Mrs. Sarah Dix, Reuben Davis and wife, Noah Harrington and wife. The first pastor was Rev. Alfred W. Gray; other early pastors were Aaron Van Wormer, Abner D. Olds, O. D. Hibbard, A. Worthington, Charles Merwin. For many years their place of worship was in the tannery, which had been fitted up for that purpose. Their church edifice was erected in 1846. Rev. Chalon Burgess was pastor from February, 1861, until the last of November, 1875. The next pastor was Rev. James Phillips; he was succeeded by the Rev. I. I. St. John, then for several years this church was supplied occasionally by theological students. In 1886 or 1887 Rev. I. Brodnal commenced a pastorate which continued five years. The church has had no settled minister.

The Free Baptist Church of Harmony was organized at Nathaniel Clark's, Kings Corners, December 4, 1830; Elders Harmon Jenkins and Thomas Grinold, officiating. The members were Timothy Walkley, David Lucas, Nathaniel Clark, David Clark, James Alexander, Asa Wait, Ebenezer Thayer, Samuel Reed,

Phineas Chamberlain and many of their wives; Isaac Phelps, Freeman Williams, Sarah Burham, Rhoda Keith and Pamela Baldwin. Asa Wait was chosen clerk. The first deacon was David Lucas, chosen January, 1834, and who held the office till his death, September 4, 1872. The church was subsequently moved south to the town line and took the name of Clymer and Harmony Church.

Harmony contains 54,734 acres, which in 1918 (supervisor's report) was valued at \$2,353,826, with an assessed value of \$1,846,746. The population in 1915 (State census) was 3,049 citizens and 26 aliens. The villages of the town are: Panama, Ashville, Blockville, Stedman, Victoria, Stow, Open Meadows, Watts Flats, Brokenstraw, Grant and Kings Corners, some of these but small settlements.

Panama is an incorporated village having a population of 352 in 1915. The village has good schools, churches and all that goes to make up a modern rural community, except railroad facilities. Panama Rocks, a remarkable geological formation, is the chief scenic attraction and is visited by many scientists and tourists during the open season.

The supervisors of the town follow: 1816-23, Palmer Phillips; 1824, Reuben Stayton; 1825-31, Theron Bly; 1832, Henry Hill; 1833-34, Theron Bly; 1835-36, Zael Ward; 1837-38, Theron Bly; 1839-41, Robert Hewes; 1842, Daniel Williams; 1843-47, John Steward; 1848-49, Theron S. Bly; 1850-52, John Steward; 1853, Morris Norton; 1854, John Steward; 1855, Albert Gleason; 1856-57, Ebenezer G. Cook; 1858-60, Sardiuss Steward; 1861, Reuben F. Randolph; 1862, John Steward; 1863-64, Walter L. Sessions; 1865-70, Loren B. Sessions; 1871-72, Frank G. Steward; 1873-89, Loren B. Sessions; 1890-95, Jared Hewes; 1896-99, J. Samuel Fowler; 1900-01, James Hawkins; 1902-03, Edwin W. Connelly; 1904-06, Leon E. Button; 1907, Ambrose Cross; 1908-11, Edwin W. Connelly; 1912-15, Leon E. Button; 1916-17, James Pringle; 1918-19, Harry B. Bouton; 1920, Leon E. Button.

CHAPTER XXI.

Towns: Kiantone—Mina—Poland—Pomfret—Portland.

Kiantone—Kiantone lies upon the south border of the county. It was set off from Carroll, November 16, 1853, and its name perpetuates the memory of the Indians who occupied the village on the creek, called by them, Kyenthono. Its surface is undulating in the east and hilly in the west. The highest sum-

mits are about one hundred feet above Chautauqua Lake. Conewango creek and its tributaries, Stillwater and Kiantone creeks, are its principal bodies of water. The soil is a gravelly loam. Its area is 11,456 acres. Attracted by the beauty of the charming Kiantone region, James Prendergast early articulated over twelve

hundred acres, lots 50, 58 and 59, township 1, range 10, and part of lot 3, township 1, range 11. Here he developed a magnificent estate and passed his last years, and here his son, Alexander T. Prendergast, conducted a model farm.

Joseph Akin, from Rensselaer county, came with his family in 1807 and located on lands on the Stillwater (later owned by the Russell heirs), near the west line of the town. He was the pioneer settler, and was imbued with the plan of building up a town "Akinsville," but the survey was not completed, and as he could not obtain a clear title, he could not sell, and in 1814 the plan was abandoned. Laban Case, however, had rolled up a log tavern and a blacksmith shop. Mr. Akin built a bridge about 1814 on the Stillwater creek, and the first town meeting in Ellicott in 1813 was appointed at "Joseph Akin's house at Stillwater." He was an energetic, ambitious man. Several of his relatives located here and the name of Akin is borne by many of Kiantone's worthy citizens.

Robert Russell accompanied his father John, and brothers, John and Thomas, to the lower Conewango in 1800. In 1808 he, with his brother Thomas and John Frew, articleed his land at Batavia, which was lot 1, north of the Conewango. He built the first mill on Kiantone creek, above the Indian village from which the town and stream received their name.

In the summer of 1810, Solomon Jones, from Wardsboro, Vermont, located land, felled timber, partly built his loghouse, hired Elijah Akin to complete it, and returned to Vermont for his family. They arrived at Mayville November 1st, where a flatboat was engaged to transport his family and goods down the lake. Mr. Jones and his son Ellick brought their five horses down on the east side of the lake. For two cold dreary days Mrs. Jones and her five daughters under nine years of age were tossed on the waves with cold spray dashing over them, while part of the way the ice had to be broken to allow the passage of the boat to "The Rapids." The ground was covered with snow. After a few days' stay at Joseph Akin's, they moved into their unfinished cabin. They resided in Kiantone for nearly ten years.

John Jones, a son of Abraham, Sr., came from Vermont with his son Levi, and settled on lot 2 in Kiantone in 1814. In 1815, Benjamin, son of John, moved from Vermont and settled on the same lot.

William Sears, a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, came in 1810. In the spring of 1811 he

purchased lot 11, on which the village of Kiantone is built; this was at one time called Sears. Mr. Sears erected what was probably the first inn. He subsequently built another tavern on this farm, and here resided until his death. He married Ruby, oldest daughter of Ebenezer Cheney. Ebenezer Cheney was a native of Orange, Mass. He settled on part of lot 12, township 1, range 11; his deed bears date November 12, 1812. He resided for a short time in Jamestown from 1817, but returned to his farm in Kiantone, where he died in 1828, aged 67 years. His children were: Nelson, Ruby, Mary, Abigail, Maria, Anna (the wife of Judge Elial T. Foote), Levi and Seth. Seth, the youngest son, married Cynthia, daughter of Benjamin Jones, who was a man of moral worth and integrity and early and active in the cause of temperance.

Jasper Marsh, a native of Massachusetts, came in 1811, settled on lot 28, township 1, range 11, near Joseph Akin's, on Stillwater creek. He was a farmer and mechanic, supplying many of the early settlers with large spinning-wheels, reels, common chairs, hay-racks, fork-handles, and most other wooden articles turned in a lathe. His wares were generally stamped "J. Marsh." He was a Revolutionary soldier, present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and drew a pension for his services.

Ebenezer Davis, accompanied by his brother Emri, came from Wardsboro, Vermont, in 1812, and settled on or near the Stillwater creek in Kiantone. He married Lydia, a daughter of William Hall. He was the first town clerk of Ellicott, which then included Carroll and Kiantone. At the first revival in 1818, commenced under the preaching of Elder Davis, Baptist, Ebenezer Davis was the first person baptized in Stillwater, at Akin's bridge. He died January 9, 1846, aged 66. The land book shows Mr. Davis as an original purchaser by article, only of the south part of lot 37, township 1, range 10, in May, 1814. The assessment roll of Pomfret, however, has the name of Ebenezer Davis on the east part of lot 28, township 1, range 11, now in the west part of Kiantone, a short distance south of Stillwater creek. Mr. Davis' children are said to have possessed much musical ability.

Elijah Braley, a native of Wardsboro, Vermont, emigrated to Chautauqua county in 1811, and purchased in June, lot 10, township 1, range 2, of about one hundred fifty acres of wild land in Kiantone. Here he cleared and cultivated his land and made a home. His first wife was Lucinda Sears; his second, Electa Strong, of Gerry.

James Hall, son of William and Abigail (Pease) Hall, of Wardsboro, Vermont, came in the spring of 1812. Dr. Hazeltine says: "He took up lands in that part of the town of Ellicott now known as Kiantone, about a mile west from Kiantone village, and there resided until his death in 1846. James Hall served in various town offices of Ellicott until Carroll was set off, then as supervisor of Carroll until he refused to serve longer. In 1833 he was elected member of Assembly. The known Whig majority was about 2,000; nevertheless, James Hall, Democrat, was elected by 1,700. He was a member of the Congregational church. His first wife was Mary, second daughter of Ebenezer Cheney. Their children were: Abigail, Lewis and Elial. Mr. Hall married second, her sister, Abigail Cheney; his third wife was another sister, Maria Cheney. Children: Erie Mary and James. James enlisted in the Civil War and fell at Malvern Hill. The post of Sons of Veterans in Jamestown was named for him. Samuel Hall, oldest brother of James, came in 1814, took up land on the Stillwater, on what is now the dividing line between Busti and Kiantone, here made his home, and here died in 1859. His son, John Hall, was born in Ellicott in 1816. Chapin A. Hall was another son.

Captain William Martin, son of Aaron Martin, of Busti, was born at Claverack, Columbia county, November 7, 1789. He came to Busti with his father in 1811, and with his brother Isaac took up lot 23, township 1, range 11, in Kiantone, where he lived most of his life afterward and where he died. In 1828 he went back to Busti to care for his father's family and remained till about 1847, when he returned to his Kiantone place. He was in the War of 1812, served as ensign in the company of Lieut. William Forbes in 1813. He was taken prisoner on the road from Black Rock to Buffalo on the day of the burning of Buffalo, carried to Montreal and kept until May 14, 1814. He was called out again in the fall, and received a commission as captain in the militia two years later. He was a Universalist, a rigorous temperance man, and would have no whiskey used among his workmen in farm work, even when it was the almost universal custom. He married Roxy Pier, of Busti, in 1815. Their children were Isaac; Abram, born October 12, 1818, married Mary E., daughter of Eliphalet Burnham, of Pomfret, February 4, 1845. The Burnhams were descended from Thomas Burnham, a lawyer, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1865. Eliphalet Burnham was

born in East Hartford, Connecticut, in 1779, and settled in Pomfret on lot 6, township 5, in 1805, on the place later owned and occupied by Lyvenus Ellis. Mr. Burnham in 1834 bought the paper mill at Laona, subsequently sold the mill, went to Pennsylvania, where he died September 27, 1863. He was a public-spirited man, very generous, and his house was the free abiding place of a large number of the early settlers and their families while they were getting their houses ready for use. He was a very earnest member of the Baptist church, first at Fredonia and then at Laona, a Whig in politics and an abolitionist. Mr. Burnham's second wife was a daughter of Elijah Carter, who settled in Charlotte in 1817. She was a very superior woman intellectually, and kept up her interest in everything until her death, August 27, 1882, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Martin, in Kiantone, aged near 90. Captain William Martin died September 13, 1875, and his wife in March, 1883.

Abram Martin, son of William, lived always in Kiantone except from about 1828 to 1840, when he was with his father in Busti. He occupied part of the land on lot 23, originally taken by his father. He died November 29, 1893. He was active in the support of the Republican party from its organization until about 1880, when he joined the Prohibition political party. He was at different times trustee of the Universalist societies of Kiantone, Frewsburg and Jamestown, and an advocate of the enfranchisement of women. His daughter, Ellen A. Martin, born January 16, 1847, was the first woman in this county to regularly pursue the study of law. In 1871 she entered Cook & Lockwood's office for the study of law and as a clerk. In 1873 she entered the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1875. This admitted her to practice in Michigan courts. In January, 1876, she was admitted to the bar of Illinois, and has since been in practice in Chicago.

Ezbaï Kidder, a native of Webster, Mass., came from Vermont to Ellicott in 1813, and in 1816 cleared land on his purchase in what is now the northeast corner of Kiantone. He was the first supervisor of the town of Kiantone. He was a member of the Congregational church of Jamestown. He died aged 92 years. His wife, Louisa (Shearman) Kidder, died in 1867. Samuel Kidder, their son, occupied the homestead; he married Eleanor Partridge.

The population of Kiantone, as reported by the State census of 1915, is 641, 43 of these

being aliens. Kiantone, the only village of the town, is a small settlement in the southern part.

Kiantone, the smallest town of the county, contains 11,456 acres. The assessed valuation of real estate in the town for the year 1918 was \$367,792, full value \$468,782.

The first town meeting was held at the house of E. Frissell, February 21, 1854. Ezbaï Kidder was elected supervisor; Levant B. Brown, clerk; Levant B. Brown, Martin C. Grant, Charles Russell, Aaron J. Phillips, justices of the peace; Francis M. Alford, superintendent of schools; Joel Scudder, Jr., and Nathan A. Alexander, assessors; Simeon C. Davis, Smith Spencer and Stephen C. Rhinehart, commissioners of highways; Stephen Norton, collector; Eddy Weatherly, Joshua Norton, overseers of the poor; Stephen Norton, Joseph Davis, Abram Martin, James Grif-fin, constables; Milo Van Namee, George A. Dorn, Stephen Norton, inspectors of election (appointed). Alexander T. Prendergast, Benjamin T. Morgan and James B. Slocum, with Albert Scudder as clerk, were designated a board to preside at this meeting.

Supervisors—1853-54, Ezbaï Kidder; 1855-56, Lucian V. Axtell; 1857, Charles Spencer; 1858, D. G. Morgan; 1859, Russell M. Brown; 1860, George A. Hall; 1861, Russell M. Brown; 1862-65, Wellington Woodward; 1866-67, Aaron J. Phillips; 1868, W. Woodward; 1869-72, Joel Scudder; 1873, Aaron J. Phillips; 1874-75, John H. Russell; 1876, Charles W. Creal; 1877, W. Woodward; 1878, Charles W. Creal; 1879-80, Joel Scudder; 1881, Charles W. Creal; 1882, C. E. Woodworth; 1883-85, George C. Fissell; 1886-87, Samuel Kidder; 1888-89, Izariah Hall; 1890, Samuel Kidder; 1891-97, Allen A. Gould; 1898-01, Andrew B. Carter; 1902-07, Alonzo J. Martin; 1908-09, Parker E. Miller; 1910-17, George C. Kidder; 1918-20, Alonzo J. Martin.

The Kiantone Movement was a phase of early spiritualism which yet lingers as a memory of the past—173 acres were purchased by Spiritualists in the town of Kiantone and christened "The Domain." Ten or twelve cottages, square, round and octagon, were built, and "The Domain" attempted on the community of interest plan. Fruit culture was begun and a grove of Osier willows planted for basket weaving, and the community seemed to prosper.

At the camp meeting held there in September, 1858, a mob spirit developed and from that year its popularity declined. The ruins of the round and octagon houses may yet be seen

while the tangled mass of willows remain as a prominent feature of the landscape.

The First Congregational Church of Kiantone was organized in 1815, as the First Church of Ellicott, about a year earlier than the Congregational church of Jamestown. After Carroll was formed from Ellicott in 1825, the church was called the Congregational church of Carroll, and since the separation of Kiantone from Carroll in 1853, the church has been known as the Congregational church of Kiantone. It was organized by Rev. John Spencer with these members: Asa Moore, Samuel Garfield, Levi Jones and their wives; John Jones, Anna, wife of Ebenezer Cheney, Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Josiah Wheeler, and William Deland. The first deacon was John Jones. For several years the church had occasional preaching in dwellings and school houses by John Spencer. Early ministers were Amasa West, Samuel Leonard, Isaac Eddy, Simeon Peck, Joseph S. Emory, O. D. Hibbard, S. W. Edson, T. A. Gale, E. M. Spencer, W. T. Reynolds, N. H. Barnes, W. A. Hallock. In 1830 a meeting house was built on a site given the society by Mrs. Ruby (Cheney) Sears.

The first Christian Society of Universalists in Carroll was formed at the present village of Kiantone, Dec. 30, 1853. The constitution and by-laws of the society were subscribed to by about twenty-five persons. A meeting house was built in 1845, and a church was organized November 26, 1853. A constitution, articles of faith and form of church covenant were adopted and were signed by Rev. F. M. Alvord, pastor; N. A. Alexander, Horatio N. Thornton, stewards; Joseph Case, Arthur B. Braley, Oliver G. Chase, Caroline Wheaton, Eunice N. Thornton, Mary S. Thornton, H. N. Thornton was chosen clerk.

Kiantone schools are on the same modern plan as those of the surrounding towns and are well supported.

Mina—When on March 23, 1824, Mina, a town of 22,028 acres, high in altitude and of rolling, hilly surface, was set off from the town of Clymer, it included its present area and what is now the town of Sherman, which was taken off eight years later. Findley Lake, a rival of Chautauqua Lake in beauty, if not in size, lies within the town, its waters, shores and two beautiful islands forming pictures of beauty with the varying changes of light temperature and season. Findley Lake, situated among the high hills, is the second largest body of water in Chautauqua county, its waters finding an outlet through French creek, a stream which in earlier years furnished water

power in abundance and turned the wheels of many mills. The town is a part of the natural watershed which turns the waters north and south into the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. There are two villages in the town, Mina and Findley Lake, the latter located at the north end of Findley Lake. The population of the town, according to the State census of 1915 is 1,016 citizens and 5 aliens. There is little manufacturing in the town, owing to the insufficiency of the water power and the absence of rail transportation. Mina has been fortunate in having good records of its early days preserved by participants in making the history of the town. The following historical matter relative to Mina is gleaned from an article written by a pioneer of the township and published in 1861:

The town of Mina was settled between forty and fifty years ago. Among the first settlers were: Alex. Findley, Geo. Haskell, Roger Haskell, Damon, James Skellie, H. J. Skellie, Robt. Corbett, Philip Mark, Woolcutt, Jos. Palmer, John Keeler, Asa Madden, Potter Sullivan, James Ottaway, Nath. Throop, Seth McCurry, S. Park, S. Curtiss, Benj. Hazen, C. Barnes, Samuel Ellithorp, D. Babcock, Samuel Gott, E. F. Bisby, Hjal Rowley, Z. Beckford, A. Whitney. Alexander Findley, I believe, was the first settler. He came in the year 1816; erected mills soon after. His wife died at the age of nearly one hundred years.

The first store was kept by Charles Brockway, on Findley Lake. In 1824 our first inn was kept at Mina Corners by Cullen Barnes. The first death, the mother of Nathaniel Throop, was in 1827. Nathaniel Throop was the first supervisor, elected in 1825; town clerk, Roger Haskell. In 1824-25 Mr. Throop lived on the farm now occupied by Newell Grover. He was the first postmaster and brought the mail on his back once a week from Mayville. Our second postmaster was Potter Sullivan; next, I believe, H. J. Spalding. First physician in town was Dr. Wilcox. He lived in a log house on the farm now occupied by N. Grover. The next was Alma. We have had eleven: Wilcox, Alma, Barnes, Truesdale, Pierce, Sanders, H. J. Rumsey, Philips, Green, A. F. Jennings, Bowen.

The first militia training was held at the house of Z. Rickard, near Mina Corners, where Hugh Skellie lives. The captain's name was John R. Adams.

We have six sawmills and one gristmill, owned by Robert A. Corbett. The water privilege at Findley Lake is second best in the county. We have eleven school districts, in which school is kept from six to nine months in the year. We have thirty-one road districts and the roads throughout the town are mostly in good condition. We have three meeting houses—the Methodist Episcopal in the west part of town; one at Findley Lake, called the United Brethren; and one near Mina's Corners that belongs to the Germans, Presbyterian.

Peter R. Montague, a venerable gentleman who was born in 1809 and without whom a thorough history of Mina could not be told, said:

With my parents I came from Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y., in April, 1824, and took up land on lot 36, in an almost unbroken wilderness, with but a few settlers in town. As soon as our house was constructed I set about to make myself a bed with nothing but an augur and axe to work with. It was made out of round poles, and for the cord I used elm bark, quite different from the beds of the present time. In those early days the making of black salts was the chief industry, that commodity always bringing cash. Another young man and myself took a job to clear one acre of land, for which we received ten bushels of wheat and the ashes. The black salts made from the ashes we sold for twenty-one dollars. Those who had pine timber suitable for the purpose could shave shingles and get one dollar a thousand for them in trade at the stores. The price of eggs was six to eight cents per dozen; butter eight to nine cents a pound. Wolves were troublesome and sheep had to be guarded each night. The settlers trapped them by building a pen of logs about twelve feet square at the bottom, tapering to a smaller diameter toward the top till at the height of eight feet it would be but three feet across. With fresh meat used as bait the wolves were often lured into this area during the night, whence they of course could not escape. The two early industries were tanning and distilling. Benjamin Hazen had a few tans and tanned leather for many years. Another Hazen had a small distillery and distilled whiskey from potatoes and corn meal, which readily sold for twenty-five cents a gallon.

The following is from "Child's Gazetteer": "It is said that Nehemiah Finn made the first butter sent to New York from Chautauqua county, and John Shaver made the first firkin and owned the first dog-power of the county. The first birth was that of a daughter of Nathaniel Throop in 1823, and the first death that of the mother of the same individual, in 1825. The first marriage contracted was that of Isaac Stedman and Nancy Wilcox in April, 1826. Elisha Moore taught the first school in 1826 near Findley's Mills. The first store was kept in 1824 by Horace Brockway on lot fifty-two."

Early Land Purchases.

- 1811—September, Alex. Findley, 52.
- 1815—October, Alex. Findley, 42; Jona. Darrow, 57 or 58.
- 1816—March, Geo. Haskell, 58.
- 1818—October, Aaron Whitney, 59; Robt. Haskell, 59.
- 1821—May, Geo. Collier, 45; November, Nathan Leach, 44.
- 1822—September, Hiel Rowley, 37.
- 1823—August, John G. Acres, 38; September, Jas. Ottaway, 14; Wm. Tryon, 31; October, Silas Hazen, Jr., 23; Horace Brockway, 44; November, Jos. Palmer, 11; John Barnes, 20.
- 1824—March, Elisha Morse, 39; Nathan Morse, 45; Edw. P. Morse, 45; April, Ezra Bisby, 26; Ezra F. Bisby, 26; June, Josiah Morse, 61; Elijah Heyden, 33; Chas. T. Bailey, 7; August, Edw. Chambers, 14; September, Robt. Corbett, 2 or 3; October, Jas. Nichols, 3.
- 1825—March, Seth McCurry, 13; Wm. Craig, Jr., 22; April, Squire King, 7; Benjamin R. Teft, 60; Nath.

Herrick, 7; May, Jesse Oaks, 27; Josiah R. Keeler, 3; Zina Rickard, 28; October, Nath. Throop, 6; Hugh Findley, 42; Oliver B. Bliss and Henry Bliss, 56; December, West Barber, 47.

1826—January, Hugh I. Skellie, 50, 51; April, Gideon Barlow, 16; June, Jas. Ottaway, Jr., 35; October, Horace Brockway, 59; Jesse Robertson, 62.

1827—March, James W. Robertson, 43.

1828—January, Isaac Fox, 46; February, Geo. Collier, 54; May, Theodore Whitten, 40; Cyrus Underwood, 40; August, Wm. Tryon, 31; November, Jas. W. Robertson, 34.

1831—May, Daniel S. Richmond, 32; Geo. Pulman, 45.

In 1875, of the original purchasers named in the foregoing, Aaron, Whitney, Hiel Brockway, Gideon Barlow and John W. Robertson were the only persons who owned the lands they bought from the Holland Company. Peter R. Montague owned the farm on which he settled with Ezra Bisby, his step-father, the original purchaser, in 1824.

Alexander Findley, who is credited with having been the first settler of Mina, came from the North of Ireland about 1790 with his family. He first settled in Greenville, Pa., from where he made excursions as a hunter of wild game and lands that should suit his fancy as the seeker of a permanent home. Being charmed with the situation at the foot of the lake to which his name was later given, he selected and bought in 1811 land on lot 52 there. The Holland Land Company gave him the privilege of building mills. He began to build a sawmill in 1815 and in 1816 he made his permanent home there. In this year he completed his sawmill and soon after a gristmill. The water which first received the name of Findley's Pond later received the more dignified name of Findley's Lake. A settlement sprung up about the mills, which at this time is a prosperous village of some five hundred people, with several stores, a good hotel, a creamery, shops, two churches, an excellent school building and a newspaper.

Young says: "By the construction of the dam (of Findley's Mills) several hundred acres of land were overflowed. The dam was several years later swept away by a June freshet and on the land which had again become uncovered, a luxuriant growth of herbage sprung up before a new dam was erected; and the subsequent decomposition of the herbage under the water caused sickness, and Mr. Findley was indicted for maintaining a nuisance." The litigation that was begun as a result was not concluded as long as Mr. Findley lived. About 1827 Findley built a carding mill in which he also dressed cloth. He and his son William served in the War of 1812. Of his

eleven children three sons, Hugh B., Russell and Carson, became residents of Mina; Hugh B. and Carson, who inherited the mill properties, sold the upper site to Robert Corbett, who built new mills and stopped the sickness.

James D. Findley, a farmer, son of Hugh B., served as postmaster at Findley's Lake. He and his brother, Henry B., served in the Civil War. Henry was killed June 1, 1864, at the battle of Cold Harbor; James D. lost his left arm, June 26, 1864, at Petersburg.

Among the early settlers, Aaron Whitney bought on lot 59 in 1818; he lived there all his life and reared a large family. Jonathan Darrow, George and Roger Haskell settled in the same neighborhood, on lots 58 and 59, in the southwestern part of the town, previous to 1820. Aaron Whitney, who bought on lot 59, became a lifelong resident and reared a large family. Jeremiah Knowles, an early settler, was a surveyor and laid out the first road in the western part of the town. Zina Rickards settled on lot 18 in 1818, and Cullen Barnes settled in Mina about the same time. George Collier bought a farm on lot 45 in 1821 and long resided there. His son, George H., went to Oregon from Mina, where he became professor of chemistry and physics in the University of Oregon. In the next three or four years after 1821, new roads were laid out, bridges built, and talk was heard of school and "meeting houses." On the east side of the town, pioneer settlers were coming in from County Kent, England. James Ottaway, whose descendants held important positions in the county, came in 1823. Other settlers were Edward Buss, William and George Relf, Edward Chambers, Edward Barden and Thomas Coveny. The sons of Edward Chambers were Joseph, Frederick, William and John. George and Isaac Relf, sons of William, were prominent in business and held office. In 1824 Robert Corbett came from Milford, Mass., and bought part of lot 3. The rebuilding of the Findley saw and grist mills at the village by him has already been mentioned. Robert A. Corbett, his son, succeeded to the mills, which were sold in 1864 to William Sellkregg.

The officers elected at the first town meeting, held at the school house near Alexander Findley's, in April, 1824, were as follows: Supervisor, Nathaniel Throop; town clerk, Roger Haskell; assessors, Aaron Whitney, Zina Rickard, Otis Skinner; collector, Isaac Hazen; overseers of the poor, Alexander Findley, Orlando Durkee; commissioner of highways, Benjamin Hazen, Jeremiah Knowles, Potter Sullivan; constables, Isaac Hazen, Thomas

Downey; commissioners of schools, Zina Rickard, Jeremiah Knowles, Alexander Findley; inspectors of schools, Daniel Waldo, Jr., Isaac Hazen, Samuel Dickerson.

The first regular religious meetings were those of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1826, in the barn of Benjamin Hazen, with Rev. Mr. Bradley as the clergyman. Findley Lake Church (United Brethren) was founded in 1855 by Rev. J. W. Clark, pastor. The society built a church in 1862. The American Reformed Church was formed December 19, 1856, with forty-four members, by Rev. J. W. Dunewald. The original members included Lorenzo Buck, Adam Himelein, George Hammer, J. G. Barringer, Adam Merket, their wives, and Margaret B. Phiher. In 1859 a church edifice was built costing \$1,400. The Methodist Episcopal church at the Corners was formed May 18, 1858. The first members were Thomas R. Coveny, Daniel Fritz and wife, Alexander D. Holdridge and wife, Daniel Declow and wife, William Baker, Charity Chase, Lucy and Melissa Holdridge, Jane Tryon, Lucinda Relf and Betsey Baker. The trustees were A. D. Holdridge, William Baker and Nehum M. Grimes. About the same time, the Methodist Episcopal church, West Mina, was formed. Among its first members were John and Alexander Skellie, Uriah and Azan Fenton, Henry F. and James F. Moore. A church was built in 1859 with capacity for seating three hundred.

From the school offices it is noticeable that the pioneers were very particular about their schools. They desired that their children should have the best opportunities for education possible in such primitive surroundings. Considerable attention was paid to the making of roads, too, and keeping them in passable condition.

In 1824 the vote in Mina for governor was: Young, 44; Dewitt Clinton, 20. From 1841 to 1845 the strength of the Whigs and Democrats was practically equal. A tie vote occurred for supervisor several times. At one election the vote for highway commissioners was 63 on one side and 64 on the other.

The principal era for the building of saw-mills and gristmills using water power in the town was from 1825 to 1840. The first steam mill was built by Davidson and Greenman in 1866, in the northwest part of the town, on lot 64. The firms of E. Chesley & Co. and Elmer Chesley & Sons owned it afterwards successively. The Chesley family in America is a very old one, dating back as far as 1633 in Dover, New Hampshire. The Chesleys of later generations have been prominent in New

England and elsewhere to the present time. A. D. Holdridge, an active citizen, built a saw, shingle and lath mill in Mina in 1872. Samuel Gill owned and operated a sawmill on lot 16, in the north part of the town near Ripley line, on Twenty-mile creek, from 1852 to the time of his death in 1879. The business was continued by his son, Samuel H. Gradually, as the timber was cut away, the fields and hillsides became pasture and meadowlands, the herds increased and dairying came into greater and greater prominence as the industry upon which the people relied.

Supervisors—1824-27, Nath. Throop; 1828, Roger Haskell; 1829, Nath. Throop; 1830-31, Otis Skinner; 1832, Elias E. D. Wood; 1833, Joshua LaDue; 1834-37, Joseph Palmer; 1838, David Declow; 1839-42, Valorous Lake; 1843, Jesse B. Moore; 1844, David Declow; 1845, William Putnam; 1846-48, Gideon Barlow; 1849, Cyrus Underwood; 1850, Luke Grover; 1851, Edward Buss; 1852, Gideon Barlow; 1853, Alex. Eddy; 1854, Ora B. Pelton; 1855, Geo. Ross; 1856-57, Luke Grover; 1858, Edw. Buss; 1859, David Declow; 1860-61, Geo. Relf; 1862, Thos. R. Coveny; 1863, Edw. Buss; 1864-65, Geo. Relf; 1866, Franklin Declow; 1867, Geo. Relf; 1868, Thos. R. Coveny; 1869-70, Henry Q. Ames; 1871, Franklin Declow; 1872, Geo. Relf; 1873-75, John E. Ottaway; 1876-77, Ebenezer Skellie; 1878-82, Dana P. Horton; 1883, John E. Ottaway; 1884, Dana P. Horton; 1885, John E. Ottaway; 1886, Dana P. Horton; 1887, Samuel Barringer; 1888-90, William A. Knowlton; 1891, Dana P. Horton; 1892-93, Alfred M. Douglass; 1894-97, Dana P. Horton; 1898-01, John A. Hill; 1902-03-04-20, W. Laverne Nuttall. In 1906-07-18-19, Mr. Nuttall was chairman *pro tem.*, and in 1920, chairman of the board, that being his nineteenth year of continuous service as supervisor.

The full value of the real estate in Mina was placed at \$598,110 in 1918, and the assessed value was \$469,259.

Mina schools have kept pace with the other improvements of the town and are very efficient.

Findley Lake is a charge of the Eric Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, the same pastor also supplying Mina and South Ripley, the three churches having a membership of 110.

The United Brethren Church was established at Findley Lake in 1855 by a missionary, Rev. E. B. Torrey; in 1857 Rev. John W. Clark was sent to the mission, and in 1858 a church was organized. A church edifice was completed in 1860, which was succeeded by

the present edifice in 1894. The original church was also used by the Methodists and by the Baptists.

The Lakeside Assembly, on the west shore of Findley Lake, was founded in 1895 by Rev. C. G. Langdon, a minister in the United Brethren Church. Rev. Langdon lived in the parsonage on the east shore of the lake. He had succeeded in erecting a fine new church in the village, but as he sat in his study and looked out over the lake into the woods on the west side of the lake he thought of the large audiences that might be gathered in the shade, to rest and at the same time to learn. A plot of ground was secured of J. A. Hill, and Rev. Langdon taking an axe began to cut and clear away the brush and logs. After a short time Dr. F. E. Lilly, who lived at the foot of the lake, was taken into partnership with him. A large tent was secured, several small-buildings were erected, lots were laid off and the first season announced. About forty lots were sold and preparations made for the erection of many buildings. Feeling the need of a strong company, the two owners of the new Assembly organized a stock company and secured a State charter, sold stock and planned for a permanent institution.

Lakeside Assembly is modeled after Chautauqua in its system and is doing a good work for the section in which it is located.

Poland—Lying between Carroll and Ellington in the eastern tier of towns and directly east of Ellicott, from which town it was set off, April 9, 1832, Poland comprises township 2, range 10, and was originally covered with great forests of immense pines. It was this magnificent timber which first attracted settlers to Poland and the conversion of these great forests of pine, hemlock, elm, maple, beech, oak and chestnut into lumber was long the sole town industry. Many of the pines measured five and six feet in diameter and "Poland Quality" in lumber was the standard.

Captain Newell Cheney, in the "Centennial History of Chautauqua County" prepared an article on the town of Poland, from which this chapter is largely drawn. He states that Mr. Cheney, of Kiantone, an early surveyor, used a fallen pine 268 feet in length to stretch his chain upon.

Daniel Griswold gives these figures of the product of six hundred acres on lot 21 in Salamanca as an evidence of the enormous yield of these early forests: This tract averaged five trees of white pine to the acre and produced over 6,500,000 feet of lumber, while the hemlock made fully twice that quantity, making

the average product per acre over 33,000 feet. E. A. Ross, in his paper on early lumbering, says: "When we come to make an estimate of the amount of lumber made on the Cassadaga and its tributaries, you can form some idea of the vast amount of lumber made on the upper Allegheny. As I make it, about eighteen mills are putting lumber out of the Cassadaga, and allowing two hundred thousand feet for the smaller, and five million feet for the larger mill, would make two hundred seventy-five to three hundred rafts, requiring five hundred fifty or six hundred men to run them to the mouth of the creek and half that number from there to the Allegheny. When all these men were mustered into service and put on their line of march, or drift, it took about all of the resources of the inhabitants along the streams to furnish them with food and lodging."

Capt. Cheney, in his article, thus interestingly describes the geological features of the town:

In the stone quarry at Kennedy is found, sandwiched between the rocks, a wide bed of sea shells several inches thick. Above this strata of shells is more than twenty feet of solid rock. These shells are the earliest evidence of animal life in this region. They belong to the class of sea mollusks called Brachiopods (or branching feet) and their clear imprint in the rocks may properly be called the first foot prints. Here they lived their natural lives for many generations in the bottom of the ancient sea that then covered this region, and were then buried under many feet of mud and sand.

After many thousands of years by some spasm of nature they were lifted up to their present position, thirteen hundred feet above the sea. This record of early life of millions of years ago, so well preserved and so plainly read in the rocks, makes the period covered by human monuments seem brief, indeed. For many other thousands of years following this uplift of the land, the region here was rough and rocky, with high, steep cliffs and deep canyons. The waters of this region found their way to the Allegheny River, which then flowed along a deep channel near the present location of the Conewago, into a river that flowed to the north through Falconer, Cassadaga and Fredonia, and found its way to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence.

Along the narrow valley below the Kennedy stone quarry are many fragments of the local rocks, broken and worn, some showing the imprint of the sea shells. Scattered about near are pieces of granite, some quite large, and all much worn and rounded. These are the granite boulders, and we are confronted with the question—where did these come from, and how did they get here?

This was a question that puzzled geologists for many years till solved by Professor Agassiz. His solution is so clear and so sustained by all the evidence, it is now universally accepted. These stray pieces of granite were broken from the gigantic ledges of Northern Canada and brought here by glaciers that extended from the northern regions all over this part of the continent during many thousands of years of wintry climate. These glaciers, hundreds of feet thick, are set

on their under surface with sand and gravel; these same granite boulders we find strewn over the land and through the soil of the whole glaciated area, made the grinding force which cut down the rocky cliffs, filled the deep gorges and covered the whole surface with material for rich and enduring soils. The glaciers stopped the flow of water to the north, blocking the channel at Cassadaga, making a great lake of this region now drained by the Allegheny and its branches until the water cut a channel through the rocky ridge below Irvine and reached the Ohio. The result of all this work of ice and water left this region covered with a rich soil, made from a ground mixture of all the rocks between here and Labrador. The highest lands are mostly covered with a boulder clay, while wide areas of drift lie in terraces, moraines and isolated knolls alongside the alluvial soils of the lower valleys, a most attractive topography for fine landscape effects and for thrifty, industrial communities. Scattered through the gravelly deposits are now found many forms of coral and other fossils of great interest from the Niagara limestone and other rock formations to the north, that were exposed to the carrying force of the glaciers.

Poland has rich farming lands in the wide valleys which border the Conewango and Cassadaga creeks, these winding streams, after traversing the town, uniting near the southern boundary. The Erie railroad crosses the town and maintains a station at Poland Center. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad touches the southwestern corner of the town. Kennedy in the northeastern part of the town, is the principal village, although without railroad facilities.

At first Poland's population increased rapidly, numbering 916 in 1835, 1,539 in 1880, 1,608 in 1890, which was the high-water mark.

The clearing of the forests and the natural trend toward the cities seem to have operated against Poland and according to the State census of 1915, the population had fallen to 1,442.

In 1798-99-1800 Joseph Ellicott made survey of the lands of the Holland Land Company into townships, his office being then located in Buffalo. One of his survey parties, under Amzi Atwater, in July, 1798, surveyed the line which now lies between Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, beginning at the Pennsylvania line and running north. This survey party was probably the first to note the extent and value of the pine timber in what is now the towns of Carroll and Poland.

Captain Cheney gives the following account of Dr. Kennedy and his connections with Poland:

On November 17, 1794, Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, a young physician of Philadelphia, whose father, Dr. Samuel Kennedy, had served as surgeon-general in the Revolutionary army, and whose mother was a daughter of Dr. Rus-

ton, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, was appointed surgeon of Captain Drury's command at Fort LeBoeuf. Governor Mifflin wrote to Capt. Drury: "I have appointed Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, a young man of excellent character, surgeon of your battalion; you will be pleased to receive him as my friend." In 1795 Dr. Kennedy accompanied the troops ordered to Warren to protect the surveyors who under General William Irvine and Andrew Ellicott were surveying the site of that town.

That same year Dr. Kennedy built a sail boat at Presque Isle, and in the autumn went in it to Philadelphia, having it carried around the Falls of Niagara and over the portage between the Oswego and Mohawk rivers. He removed to Meadville in 1795, and was the first physician in Northwestern Pennsylvania. On the organization of Crawford county in 1800 he was appointed prothonotary of the court, which office he held till 1809. At the time of his appointment, Crawford county included Erie, Venango and Warren. His name appears upon the assessment rolls of 1806-07 as owner of several outlots in Warren. In 1803 Dr. Kennedy married Jane I., daughter of Andrew Ellicott, at that time secretary of the land office of Pennsylvania at Lancaster, which was then the seat of the State government. This marriage placed Dr. Kennedy on most friendly relations with Joseph Ellicott, the agent of the Holland Land Company, as indicated by letters now found in the library of the Buffalo Historical Society. He and his bride visited Joseph Ellicott, at Batavia, in June, 1803, on their way to Meadville, and on this visit discussed the matter of buying a tract of the fine pine timber and other lands of the Holland Land Company which Ellicott had already surveyed into townships and mapped. The most important event in the early history of Poland, and the first important commercial enterprise in Southern Chautauqua, was the building of the sawmill by Dr. Kennedy. Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy returned to Lancaster that same summer. His letter to Joseph Ellicott, dated "Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1803," is in part as follows:

Dear Sir: We returned to Meadville in four days, after parting with our friends in Buffalo. Shortly after our return I sent a man to explore the Conewango country, who has returned. His account is such as would induce a number of persons in this country to emigrate thither as soon as a beginning is made. My principal object in sending to that country was to examine for a mill seat. He reports that one may be forced at considerable expense on the Conewango

Creek about ten miles from its mouth. He believes the site will be near the northeast corner of township number two, tenth range, (Poland). In consequence of his report I will take one thousand acres at this place if you will make the terms easy. The land is not valuable for cultivation. The timber is the only inducement added to the seat for a sawmill. If your terms are such as will suit, will erect a sawmill there next summer. I will also take two or three hundred acres at the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, and will erect a gristmill with a sufficient lock in the dam or race as soon as one thousand bushels of grain is raised in the neighborhood. I also want six hundred acres near the middle of the lake on the northeast side of township two, range twelve. This piece of land is intended for a farm for an industrious man who will settle there in the spring.

Dr. Kennedy's next letters were from Meadville. He wrote a long letter under date of March 15, 1804, from that place. On May 10th he wrote a letter of recommendation for James Dunn, "a man of some property and extensive connections." Mr. Dunn, who was the first settler of Poland, came from the Susquehanna, at or near Great Island, August 3, 1804. Dr. Kennedy gave another letter of introduction and recommendation for Alexander McIntyre, who was about to leave Meadville to buy land from Mr. Ellicott. Mr. McIntyre is the one who first settled at the head of Chautauqua Lake. Under date September 19, 1804, he wrote that his milldam at the Conewango "would be large and expensive, upwards of twenty rods long and in some parts between nine and ten feet high."

Dr. Kennedy in 1805 began building a mill at Kennedyville to manufacture lumber. This was the first work begun of the settlement of Poland and the southern towns. Dr. Kennedy built a double sawmill at Kennedyville, and subsequently a gristmill, with one run of stone made of common rock.

Under date of November 24, 1805, after mentioning that a mail was established between Amsterdam (Buffalo) and Erie, he says: "It is my intention to say that boats of twenty-five or thirty tons may be navigated from the State of New York by way of Conewango creek, the Allegheny and the Ohio, and then to New Orleans, where I will find a good market for pine boards at twenty-five and thirty dollars per M."

Dr. Kennedy refers in one of his letters to measures contemplated to render the shipping of salt practicable over the Conewango and the outlet of Chautauqua Lake. These are among the earliest suggestions relating to the transportation of salt through the county: "There are two men at this place who are largely engaged in the salt trade. I have men-

tioned to them the route through the Chautauqua outlet and the east branch of the Conewango. They are anxious to know whether you will aid in clearing the navigation of one or both of these streams. I was at Chautauqua last summer and thought that three hundred fifty or four hundred dollars would make the outlet navigable for boats to carry one hundred fifty to two hundred barrels of salt to Cassadaga; from thence there will be no difficulty." He says further that he has "ordered driftwood to be cut on the Conewango. A short distance above my dam dead water commences and continues for two days' paddle in the canoes, possible up to the Susquehanna road; from thence to the mouth of the Cattaraugus it is said to be but sixteen miles. The price of transportation of a barrel of salt across is two dollars and fifty cents." In a letter dated May 12, 1807, Dr. Kennedy says: "Should you come to my mill I think you would best procure an Indian to conduct you, as you may possible mistake and take the path to Cassadaga Lake. You will be able to reach the mill in less than a day from the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek." From Meadville he writes, September 29, 1807: "I have completed a handsome bridge at Conewango, one hundred eighty-two feet long, handsomely framed and of the best material, and a barn forty by thirty-two feet. Work has built a good house twenty by thirty feet. Lamberton has been surveying. Mr. Work wishes me to inform you that he wishes to commence his location on the northeast side of the outlet, adjoining Wilson, and on the other side as low down as opposite Culbertson, sixty or one hundred rods from the mouth of the Cassadaga, which will probably join the lot on which Fenton (Governor Fenton's father) lives, and to extend up that side six or eight lots." While the mills were being built, Edward Shillitto and his family resided there and boarded Kennedy's hands. He was the first settler of Poland having a family. The hands were merely transient workmen. Dr. Kennedy was never a resident of the town, but lived at Meadville until his death in 1813.

Edward Work, between whom and Dr. Kennedy there existed a strong friendship and intimate business relations, superintended the running of much of the lumber manufactured at this mill. At Pittsburgh the lumber was placed upon flat-bottomed boats, mostly made at Kennedy's mills, and run to New Orleans. The sale of the boards the first year was made by Mr. Work, who, in 1808, built sawmills on the outlet of Chautauqua Lake near the eastern

boundary of Poland. When his mill was completed he "run boards from his mill to New Orleans in the manner he had done from Kennedy's mills. A change, however, had taken place in the navigation of the Mississippi. When his boats arrived at Natchez he added to his lading bales of cotton, to the extent of the capacity of his boat, receiving a dollar per bale for freight to New Orleans for that carried under deck, and seventy-five cents for that on deck. The empty boats were sold at New Orleans for lumber for more than their cost. Work finished boards at his mill for seventy-five cents a hundred feet to finish the log houses of early settlers, and his little gristmill with common rock stones made excellent flour from good grain. When at home he was usually his own miller.

In 1804 Kennedy and Work bought of the Holland Land Company land on both sides of the Cassadaga below Dexter ville, also a tract of valuable timber land east of the Cassadaga and Levant along the Kennedy road. In 1808 they opened a road from Kennedy's mills to Work's mills, and building the first bridge across the Cassadaga, about one-fourth of a mile above the present village of Levant. The road extended most of the way north of the present road to Kennedy and over much more hilly ground. All of these improvements were made in Poland before any assault was begun upon the forest of pines that stood tall and dense upon the site of Jamestown. Upon the division of the lands owned by Kennedy and Work after their decease, the heirs of Kennedy took the lands lying east of the Cassadaga. The mill property at Kennedy was sold by them in 1831 to Richard P. Marvin, of Jamestown, and his brother Erastus of Dryden. Erastus came to Kennedy and soon their father followed him. In 1832 Erastus and his father died. R. P. Marvin soon sold the plant to Guy C. Irvine and Robert Falconer, who built a gristmill there. It was subsequently rebuilt by Jones & Stillwell. It next passed into the hands of Seth W. Chandler, who sold it to Daniel Griswold and William T. Falconer, who rebuilt it in 1886, and sold it January 1, 1871, to Wellington H. Griffith. It was burned within a year and a new one was erected on the same site by Mr. Griffith.

Dr. Kennedy's mill on the Conewango stood on the site of the present mill at Kennedy, later owned by Ira C. Nichols, and the dam crossed the creek against the upper side of the mill. Some of the decayed timbers of the original dam are still found in the bank of the stream. Mr. Nichols cleared the channel of

the creek where the dam stood and moved a large log and some spiles which disclosed how the original dam was constructed. This log, about forty feet long, was sunken across the bed of the stream and held in place by stakes. Piles about two inches thick by five to six inches in width and six to seven feet long, were driven at an angle and close together into the bed of the stream so that their upper ends rested against the faced side of this log, which held the stakes in line and in exact position and made a solid and close wall. On top of this bed sill other timbers faced to match were laid and held in place by being framed at their ends into long timbers reaching to the bank on either side. This timber dam was strengthened and made tight by brush and soil and a waste passage constructed in it for the surplus water. A lock for the passage of boats fifty feet long was built against the left side of the stream at the south end of the dam. When Mr. Nichols rebuilt his mill he found the bed sills and other timbers of the original mill, built seventy-five years before, still quite sound. They all bore the ax marks of hewn timber. The mill irons were brought by boat from Pittsburgh. John Simpson, for many years a resident of Poland, said that in 1831 he worked on the mill for Forbes and Runion. The mill was run night and day through the year, except about a month in the spring. The mill then cut about three million feet each year. In their last year the mill cut 3,660,000 feet, which Mr. Simpson helped to measure. There were two upright saws in the mill that did this work with a full set of hands to each saw. This lumber was then estimated to be worth, in the raft at the mill, six dollars per thousand feet.

Dr. Kennedy died at Meadville in 1813. His children and heirs were: Andrew E. Kennedy, a surgeon in the United States Navy, born 1804, died at Batavia, Island of Java, 1833; Sarah Ann, born 1806, married Augustus Colsen in 1825, died 1862; Samuel Ruston, born 1807, died 1834; Thomas Ryland, born 1808, died 1832; Joseph C. G., born 1813, was appointed superintendent of the census of 1850 by President Taylor, and of the census of 1860 by President Buchanan. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Statistical Congress at Brussels and subsequently to that of Paris. In 1856 he was secretary of the United States at the World's Fair at London. His son, Joseph M. Kennedy, grandson of Dr. Kennedy, served as captain and major in the Ninth Regiment, New York Cavalry, during the Civil War.

The mills of Kennedy and the lumber business first attracted settlers to Poland. Of the early purchases in 1808, Gideon Gilson bought on lot 51, James Culbertson, 58; in 1809, Stephen Hadley bought on 59, John Owen, 57; in 1810, John Brown, lot 57, Colt and Marlin, 42. These lands were all in the southwest part of Poland. In October, 1813, Nathan Lasall bought near the center of the town, on 37 and 45, Poland Center. In 1814 Aaron Forbes took up land on 57, James Hall, 54, Ebenezer Cheney, 58, James Herriot, 34. The same year Ira Owen, at Clark's Corners, and Ethan Owen near him, on lot 21. In 1816 Elias Tracy took up lands on lot 49 and in 1817 on lot 41, Nicholas Dolloff, 33, and Aaron Taylor, 26. Aaron Forbes settled on lot 57 in the southwest part of the town, where he resided at his death. Ezra Smith also settled on lot 57. He was born in Burlington, Otsego county, in 1832, married Hannah Peck, of Ellicott. Mrs. Smith was born in 1810. Asa and Esther Smith, the parents of Ezra Smith, were born in Haddam, Conn. The former died in 1856; the latter at the age of 102 years and four months. Of Ezra's children were: William, Irwin, Emily (who became the wife of Samuel Halladay, and after her death, her sister Matilda became his second wife); Francis, the wife of T. F. Van Dusen, of Jamestown; and Minerva, Mrs. A. D. Hunt. Among the early settlers in the southwest part were Luther Lydell, from Otsego county, about 1830, on lot 59, where he died. Elias Tracy settled on lot 49. His sons were Wayne, Elias and Hatch. Hannah, one of his daughters, married William H. Fenton, of Dexterville. Joshua Woodward, from Otsego county, came about 1816 with his sons, Reuben, Royal, Lewis, Pierce and Hiram. Pierce Woodward was four years supervisor. Ira Kimball was also an early settler who did good work in developing the town. B. B. Kimball is his son.

Horace Hartson settled in the western part of the town, on lot 60, near Levant. He resided with his son William in Poland until his decease. Other sons were Orsell H. and George. Ephraim L. Nickerson, between Poland Center and Levant, manufactured brick with profit.

In the northwestern part of the town, Amos Fuller settled upon lot 46. Jeremiah Gifford Hotchkiss, about 1830 on lot 55; Elihu Gifford, lot 55; David Tucker, lot 48. He married Miss Montgomery. His daughter, Nancy A., married Isaac Cobb, of Gerry. Mr. Tucker was several years supervisor of Poland. He died in Cattaraugus county in 1894.

In the northern part of the town, Eliab Wheelock, from Oneida county, settled on lot 39. He had sons: William, Orrin E. and Horace F. Norton B. Bill was a native of New England, came from Genesee county about 1830, settled on lot 46, and died there. His daughter Emily married Harvey Forbes, and died in Poland. Malvina married Arad Fuller. Ruth married Darius Wyman. Amos married Artemisia Smith and lived on the homestead of his father. Julia married Emory Woodward, and Mary, Miles Tracy.

In the central part of the town Charles F. Wolcott settled on lot 37; Ebenezer Cheney, about 1830, on lot 37. His son, Nelson E., married Hannah Merrill, of Carroll. Of their children, Emory was a physician. Nelson also was educated as a physician. Newell was a captain in the Ninth Cavalry and served in the Civil War. He has been supervisor of Poland, and in 1886 was a member of Assembly for the Second District of Chautauqua county. Nelson E. Cheney was a resident of Poland Center sixty-two years. He died January 6, 1891, aged 97 years, one month and six days, his mental faculties unimpaired until the end. Addison H. Phillips settled on lot 28.

In the eastern part of the town Amasa Ives, from Madison county, settled on lot 3; Obediah Jenks, from Essex county, lot 20. A sawmill was built at Mud creek, now Clark's Corners, by Isaac Young about 1820, and afterward sold by him to Daniel Wheeler and by him to Henry N. Hunt and by Hunt to Albert Russell and afterward discontinued. Joseph Clark, a well known early settler, for many years kept a tavern near this sawmill on Mud creek. John Miller, about 1831, settled on lot 5. Henry Nelson Hunt was born in Rutland county, Vermont, March 5, 1808, son of Elnathan Hunt and Sybil Lincoln. His father moved to Genesee county when Henry was three years old, and died there at the age of 73. Henry Hunt was twice married and reared a large family. He was engaged extensively in the lumber business for a number of years, but later gave his attention to farming. He served as supervisor of the town two terms, and held the office of justice of the peace for a number of terms.

In the southeastern part of the town, Elihu Barber settled on lot 3. At an early day a sawmill and gristmill was built in the northeastern part of the town of Waterboro. The gristmill was burned and the sawmill went into disuse. Josiah Miles and Daniel Wheeler built a sawmill near Conewango, which was rebuilt and owned by Charles Clark. John

Merrill built a sawmill on Mud creek on lot 3. Nicholas Dolloff built a sawmill on the Conewango in the southern part of the town.

Dr. Samuel Foote, brother of Judge E. T. Foote, is said to have been the first physician in Poland, and Dr. Nelson Rowe the next. Dr. William Smith came about 1840, and died at Kennedy. His son, Summer A., was druggist and postmaster at Kennedy, and served three years in the Civil War. His son Henry died in the war. Three other sons reside in the town. Later physicians were Drs. James H. Monroe, Ingraham, J. W. Button and Early. Many Swedes have settled in the town in recent years.

The Kennedy Baptist church was organized January 30, 1836, with twenty-two members. Rev. B. Braman was first pastor. A meeting house was built in 1868.

The Methodist Protestants were here early. In May, 1839, Rev. James Covell organized a society at the school house in district No. 4, and the next year Rev. O. C. Payne, from Fredonia, formed one in district 11. For a time they were very flourishing.

Poland Free Church at Kennedy, organized in 1856, built a church the next year.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church at Levant was early organized by Rev. Emory Jones. A church was built in 1872.

Ellington and Kennedy are united as a charge of the Jamestown district of the Erie annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. The combined membership is 210.

Little is known of those who worked on the mills previous to about 1840. Edward Shillito with his family lived at the mills and boarded Kennedy's workmen while building the mill and for several years after. He then bought land at what is now Levant, where he afterwards resided. Potatoes and other vegetables were grown at the mills for table use. At the raising of the mill frame in 1805, men came up the Conewango in canoes from as far away as Warren and beyond. Meat, whiskey and other supplies en route by boat being delayed, Shillito killed a yearling heifer for the occasion. The whiskey arrived in time for the celebration. No doubt Shillito lived in the house of hewn logs before mentioned and which in later years was known as the mill house. This house disappeared some years since. A well near the house still marks the spot. In 1823, when Seymour Saxton's family moved in and settled on Indian Run, about three miles from Kennedy's mills, a Mr. Penoyer was running the mills for the Kennedy heirs. From 1827 to 1831 Forbes and Runion ran the mills. Abial

Elkins moved from Canada to Levant about 1828 and worked on the mills there two years for Alvin Plumb. He, about 1830, moved to Kennedy's mills, where he lived in the mill house and ran the mills until 1842, except two years. In 1837-38 Joseph Clark ran the mills for Guy C. Irvine and lived in the house built by Augustus Colsen.

Augustus Colsen, who married the daughter of Dr. Kennedy, was the son of a Lutheran minister who emigrated from Germany in 1810, and moved with his family to Meadville in 1815. Augustus was twelve years old when he came. In the early twenties he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1826, the next year after his marriage, he moved to take charge of the Conewango mills, where he built a frame house of two stories, on the lot where Delos Merritt now resides. About 1876 this house was moved back forty or fifty rods to the north on Langdon street, Mr. Colsen remaining at the mills till the sale of the mills and lands to Richard P. Marvin, in 1832. Dr. Kennedy held his title by contract. The first deed to these lands was given by the Holland Company to Richard P. Marvin. Mr. Marvin's father and mother moved into the house Colsen had built, and his brother Erastus was associated with him in conducting the mills and also a store. The dam built by Dr. Kennedy had made a pond of water covering over one hundred acres. This pond was the cause of much malarial fever which, about this time, became very malignant. Mr. Marvin's parents and brother all died there that summer of 1832. These misfortunes changed the plans of Mr. Marvin, who had planned to buy more timber land and build up a town at his mills. Already there was a considerable population with two hotels, two or three stores, two small tanneries, a blacksmith shop near the front of the present cemetery conducted by a Mr. Sawyer, father of Philetus Sawyer, afterwards United States Senator from Wisconsin, a chair shop conducted by Chester A. Lillie, and other industries. Many laborers were employed on the mills and in cutting and hauling logs, some of whom had families living there. Keel boats came up from Pittsburgh and French Creek with merchandise, including flour, pork, dried fruits, sugar, whiskey, tobacco, cloth, glass, nails, etc., and some of them passing through the lock at the dam ran up the Conewango as far as Cherry creek. Settlers were moving in and clearing farms on adjoining lands. The place had become widely known as Kennedys Mills, with the prospect of growing into a large town.

The township of Poland was formed from Ellicott, April 9, 1832, the same year and month that Mr. Marvin bought the mills, and the first town meeting was appointed to be held at Kennedy's Mills the next March, 1833. In September, 1832, Mr. Marvin sold his mill property and lands to Beardsley and Morse, who sold in 1833 to Guy C. Irvine, Rufus Weatherby and Robert Falconer. These men held the title till about 1850. Many village lots had been laid out on the south side of the Conewango, a cemetery near the present residence of Charles Akins' family, and a town hall built opposite the present residence of Alonzo Bain. Mr. Marvin held the title to a number of these lots after selling his mill property.

The continuance of much sickness made the place unattractive and many thrifty families moved away. The place gained a bad name as the residence and resort of criminals and men of bad reputation. The town meetings were moved to Poland Center, where they were held for twenty-five or thirty years. Among people of surrounding communities, feeling became so intense over the bad sanitary conditions caused by the great mill pond that in 1848 a number of men tore the dam away. In 1851 Laurens A. Langdon and William T. Falconer succeeded to the ownership, Falconer by inheritance from his father and Langdon by purchase from the Weatherby heirs. Mr. Langdon moved with his family from Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, made the Colsen house his residence and proceeded to build a mill race of over a mile in length, with a head gate which did away with the dam and pond. Since that time the place has greatly improved. Besides the sawmill, a large flouring mill, a feed mill and a planing mill now use the water power. The white pine has almost entirely disappeared, but the sawmill still does a large business in manufacturing lumber, largely from other kinds of timber. It is a safe estimate that this mill has cut one hundred million feet of lumber from the white pine of the town of Poland, near Kennedy, besides a large amount brought from Cattaraugus county, since the mill was built. About 1840 the name of the postoffice was changed to Kennedyville, though many of the early settlers still continued to write and say Kennedy's Mills. In 1852 Harry Abbott sold his farm in Busti and moved into the hotel at Kennedyville, where he kept a temperance house and was made postmaster. The name of the post office was then changed to Falconer in compliment to William T. Falconer, who then owned a half

interest in the sawmill and a large tract of land adjoining the village, and to his father, who had been a prominent citizen of Warren, was then living in Sugar Grove and had owned large interests at Warren, Jamestown and Sugar Grove, as well as in the mill property at Kennedyville. When the railroad was built through in 1859, the railroad station, at the request of William Reynolds of Meadville, was named Kennedy, and the name of the post-office soon followed. In place of canoes and keel boats propelled by hand, two railroads now furnished transportation and excellent passenger service. The village has grown to a population of about six hundred with telephone lines, rural mail delivery routes serving the thrifty farming communities who find here a market for their products and quick communication with the commercial world. The place still, most appropriately, retains the name of Kennedy from the accomplished Dr. Thomas Ruston Kennedy, who built the first mill here and established the first important commercial enterprise in Southern Chautauqua.

Robert Falconer, of Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, was the owner of a large tract of land in Poland. His son, W. T. Falconer, was a merchant, lumber dealer and one of the most influential citizens of the town. He was born in Sugar Grove, April 1, 1824, and came to Poland about 1850. He married Miss Jenny Daily, of Brocton, in 1867.

Poland was set off as a separate town in April, 1832, and the first town meeting was held at the houses of A. McGleason and S. R. Gleason, March 5, 1833. Nathaniel Fenton was elected supervisor; Nelson Rowe, town clerk; Emory F. Warren, Henry M. Connell, Samuel Hitchcock and Melancthon Smith, justices.

The supervisors have been: Nathaniel Fenton, 1834; Summer Allen, 1834-46-64; W. W. Chandler, 1843-44; Henry N. Hunt, 1845-54-55; David Tucker, 1847-48; Pierce Woodward, 1849-50-57-58; Eliakim Crosby, 1851-52; M. W. Smith, 1853; Galusha M. Wait, 1856; William M. Falconer, 1859-63; Daniel Griswold, 1865-68; Harvey S. Elkins, 1869-72; Josiah H. Monroe, 1873-74-77-82; Amos Bill, 1875-83; Ira C. Nichols, 1884-86-88-90-93; Lyman F. Weeden, 1891; Newel Cheney, 1885-89; E. F. Rowley, 1894-95; John F. Anderson, 1896-1906-09; Charles N. Taylor, 1910-13; Ray G. Crandall, 1914-20.

Of these supervisors the first, Nathaniel Fenton, was born in New England in 1763, came to Poland about 1823. Fanny, one of his daughters, married Gen. Horace Allen. An-



PORTAGE ROCK AND DRIFT AT POINT GRATIO

other, Summer Allen, born in Otsego county, February 3, 1804, came to Poland in 1818. He was the son of Phineas Allen and brother of Gen. Horace Allen. Woodley W. Chandler was born in Virginia, February 14, 1800. He resided successively in Tennessee, New Orleans and Cincinnati, and early came to Poland. He married Phebe, daughter of Abraham Winsor; he died April 22, 1854. Eliakim Crosby was born in Oneida county, removed to Poland in 1829 and settled on lot 37, at Poland Center, where he kept a public house; he held nearly every town office. Harvey S. Elkins was born in Poland, November 26, 1835. He was a merchant of Kennedy for five years, superintendent of the poor and supervisor four years. His wife was Maria Nichols. After her death he married Jennie Stratton. Daniel Griswold was born in Wyoming county, February 1, 1830, came to Poland in 1831 or 1832. In 1868 he married Martha, daughter of John Townsend. He was a lumberman, supervisor of Poland, Ellicott and Jamestown, and president of Chautauqua County National Bank.

There are 22,447 acres in Poland, valued at \$1,129,918. The assessed valuation of real estate in the town for the year 1918 was \$886,500.

Pomfret—The survey of the Holland Land Purchase, begun in 1798, was so far completed that when in 1803 the first settler within the present limits of the town—Thomas McClintock, arrived, he was able to locate the land which he purchased in December, 1803—lots 8, 4 and 20 in township 6, now in Pomfret. Low Miniger was the next purchaser, in 1804, and in October, Zattu Cushing, the third purchaser in township 6, bought lots 28, 29 and 33. Sales dropped off entirely for six years, but in the meantime township 5, range 12, was being taken up, Eliphalet Burnham buying lot 6 in March, 1805, and the same year Zattu Cushing bought lot 16. In 1800 the first wheat was raised in Clarence Hollow, and it was then estimated that but twelve persons were living upon the Holland Purchase. In 1801 the first white child was born in Pomfret, Catherine Putnam Cushing, who married Philo Hull Stevens, all this antedating the coming of Thomas McClintock, the first settler within the limits of the present town, and the first purchaser of land in township 6. David Eason settled on the west side of Canadaway in 1804, and in 1805 Zattu Cushing came to now Fredonia, moving with his wife and five children into a partly finished log house built by Low Miniger, the second purchaser of land in township 6, now in Pomfret. At that time except-

ing McClintock, the first settler, and David Eason, the Cushings' nearest neighbor was John Dunn on the west, and on the east the Stedmans, eight miles away. Seth Cole, the first actual settler in the town of Dunkirk, came from Paris, Oneida county, with Zattu Cushing, who sold Cole land at the mouth of the Canadaway, upon which he settled in February, 1805, the Cushings going on to now Fredonia. Later in 1805, Benjamin Barnes, Samuel Gear, Benjamin Barrett, and Orsamus Holmes, settled near enough to be considered neighbors to the first comers, and in 1806 came Hezekiah Barker, whose name is perpetuated in the beautiful park in Fredonia. The Risleys came in 1806, and in 1808 Elijah Risley opened at Fredonia the first store in the county. In 1807 Thomas McClintock sold his land to Zattu Cushing, and in 1808 came Dr. Squire White, the first educated physician in the county. He taught the first school in 1808 in a log house in the present town of Sherman, reserving the right to dismiss school should a call be made for his professional services. Until 1807 all the county was the town of Chautauqua, with town meetings at the Cross Roads. Zattu Cushing rallied all the voters of his section of the county, and when town meeting day came around again it was voted to hold the next meeting at Fredonia. This act led to the erection of the town of Pomfret.

In 1807 the Connecticut Baptist Missionary Society sent a missionary, Rev. Joy Handy, to preach the gospel. About the same time Rev. John Spencer, a Connecticut Congregational missionary, was sent to the Purchase. In the log cabins and beneath the trees they preached and performed the functions of their calling, their first burial service being held in 1807 over the body of a little girl killed by a falling tree. As late as 1820 the Cushing barn was the most commodious place for a religious assembly in all northern Chautauqua.

The town of Pomfret was formed from Chautauqua, March 11, 1808, and was the first division of the county after its organization. The town originally comprised the tenth and eleventh ranges of townships and all the area now included in the towns of Pomfret and Dunkirk. The town is drained chiefly by Canadaway creek, entering from the east near the southeastern corner of the town, and pursuing a northerly and northwesterly course enters Lake Erie about two miles above Dunkirk. From 1830 until 1859 Pomfret comprised townships 5 and 6 in the 12th range. In 1859 Dunkirk (town) was formed, leaving two tiers of lots from township 6 attached to

Pomfret. The village of Fredonia was principally in township 6, and extended north into the second tier of lots. In order to keep the entire village in the town of Pomfret, an unequal division of territory was necessary and unavoidable. Pomfret has an area of 28,899 acres, Dunkirk, 6,632.

The first three settlers in Pomfret—Thomas McClintock, David Eason, and Low Miniger—in 1806-07 sold their lands to Zattu Cushing, who thus became the first settler to remain in the town, although the three settlers only moved to Westfield. Another buyer of their land was Hezekiah Barker. The early settlement of the town of Pomfret was chiefly on the north line of township 5, range 12. The greater part of the village of Fredonia is north of that line in township 6. The first town meeting in Pomfret was held at Elisha Manus' in 1808. Rev. John Spencer opened the meeting with prayer, and Ozias Hart was chosen moderator. The officers elected were: Supervisor, Philo Orton; town clerk, John S. Belows; assessors, Richard Williams, Justin Hinman, John E. Howard; highway commissioners, Samuel Berry, Abiram Orton, John Mack; overseers of the poor, Zattu Cushing, Orsamus Holmes; constable and collector, George W. Pierce.

In the northeastern part of Pomfret in township 5, range 12, the early settlers were Joel Harrington, Jonathan Hempstead, Thomas Kepple; in the east part, Luther Frank, Ezekiel Johnson, Ephraim Wilson, Haway Durkee, Orrin Ford, Joseph Rood; in the southeastern part, Abel Beebe and Otis Goulding; in the southern part Varnum Bacheller, Levi Risley, Eli Webster, Willard Blodgett; in the western part several Websters settled, Jonathan Sprague, George Steele, Jonas Litch, Rowland Porter. Near the center of the town the early settlers were Benjamin Randall and Isaac Norton. Early settlers in part of township 6, now a part of the town of Pomfret, were Daniel G. Gould, Oliver Barnes, J. Baldwin, D. G. Goulding, Justus Adams, Martin Eastwood, John Sawin, Pearson Crosby, David Elliot, Nathaniel Pearson, Calvin Hutchinson, Henry Lassell, Todd Osborne, Irwin Osborne.

The early settlers found the plats of Canadaway creek well timbered, the Canadaway furnished abundant water power, and soon saw and grist mills were in operation, although for a number of years the only articles sent to market were pot and pearl ashes. At Laona, named by Henry Wilson about 1820, the fine water power was utilized by Thomas and

Hezekiah Bull to operate a flouring mill, either in 1810 or 1811. A carding mill was built by Ebenezer Eaton in 1812; a cotton mill by Thomas Bull about 1817, which soon burned down; another cotton mill built by Thomas Bull and Orrin Ford in 1823, which was changed in 1854 to a paper mill. At different times about thirty factories have drawn their motive power from Canadaway creek, but now the little manufacturing done uses steam, electricity, or gasoline. The three Risley brothers, about 1830, established the Risley Seed Gardens in Fredonia. For a long time they were the most extensive in the United States, sending their products to every State and territory. In 1849 they sold onion seeds in California for the same weight in gold.

Pomfret has the distinction of having first used natural gas as an illuminant; first in 1821, and the gas works established in Fredonia were the first in this country. Grapes are raised in great abundance, and the production of grape roots has grown into an immense business, a market being found in every State and Territory, and almost every nationality upon the globe. Manufacturing of fruit products, general farming, dairying, and fruit growing constitute other activities of the town.

An important event in the history of Pomfret was the founding of the Fredonia Academy, in 1823. It was a plain, unpretending structure, but ample for its purposes, and imposing, when nine-tenths of the people lived in rude log cabins. The original subscription is still preserved. Mortgages to the land company, with unpaid interest, hung like a funeral pall over the whole Western New York. Many mechanics did not receive for work five dollars in cash during the entire year. The subscription was drawn in such a form that every man might aid as he could, in labor, from his mill, his field, or his workshop. The whole cash subscription was \$75, barely sufficient to procure glass and nails. To this General Barker contributed \$25, Dr. White \$10, and others smaller sums. General Barker and Colonel Abell each contributed in some form \$100, and Dr. White the next amount, \$60. Every form of material for building is upon the subscription, besides cattle, rye, corn, chairs, cabinet work, shoes and hay. Solomon Hinchley gave \$30 in pork, ten bushels of corn and ten bushels of rye, and three hundred pounds of beef. Lyman Ross subscribed twenty gallons of whiskey. When this Academy was established, it was the "lone star" of the west, and soon exerted an influence beyond the hopes of its founders. It not only

drew scholars from all of Western New York, but in 1839 from the Canadas and the thirteen States and Territories. The second story was reserved perpetually for the Presbyterian church for a place of worship. For a community which so early established churches and schools it comes as a shock to learn that at an early period there were eighteen distilleries in the town, and the use of whiskey almost universal. In the Washingtonian movement in 1840, men awakened to the ravages of intemperance. In every community some were snatched as brands from the burning.

Churches were organized in Pomfret through the efforts of Rev. Joy Handy and Rev. John Spencer, and that other pioneer in Christian work, the Methodist circuit rider. The first church in the town, the Baptist, was also the second church in the county, its birth date, October 20, 1808. The Presbyterian church followed on September 29, 1810, the Methodist Episcopal church in 1811, and Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church on August 1, 1822. The First Baptist Church, which became the Fredonia Baptist Church, May 25, 1859, really dates from a meeting held by nine people in November, 1805. The next recorded meeting is March 1, 1807, but on September 8, 1808, articles of faith and a covenant were adopted, and on October 20, 1808, sixteen persons were examined and a church organized. Rev. Joy Handy was pastor until 1822, and was succeeded by Rev. Elisha Tucker. A brick church valued at \$20,000 was dedicated July 7, 1853. Among the noted pastors of this church are Rev. Arnold Kingsbury, Rev. Charles E. Smith, and Rev. M. J. Winchester. The present pastor (1920) is Rev. C. L. Rhodes.

The First Presbyterian Church of Pomfret was organized September 29, 1810, as a Congregational, Rev. John Spencer, its founder, being a missionary of that faith from Connecticut. Eight men and six women comprised the first membership, thirteen members being added during the next four years. On January 30, 1817, the congregation adopted a Presbyterian form of government. The Presbyterian Society was incorporated in 1819, and in 1836 a church, sixty-five by fifty feet, was erected on the site of the present church. About 1875 that church was replaced by the present commodious structure. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Sweezy, installed March 13, 1817; the present pastor is Rev. George H. Allen, Jr.

While the Methodist circuit rider followed closely upon the advent of the pioneer settlers in Chautauqua county, coming first in 1805, it

was not until 1811 that Rev. Elijah Metcalf, preacher in charge of the Chautauqua circuit, organized a class. The members of that historic class were: Justin Henman and wife; Daniel Gould and wife; William Ensign and wife; Jeremiah Baldwin and wife. A plain church edifice, forty by fifty feet, was erected in 1822. The eccentric but sincere minister, Lorenzo Dow, preached in that old church, which was replaced by a larger church at the corner of Center and Barker streets in 1839. In 1843 the annual conference, presided over by Bishop Joshua Soule, D. D., was held in that church, this his last to preside over as a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, he with others in 1844 seceding to form the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1867 a site was secured fronting on Barker Common (now Lafayette Square), and the present church structure, begun in 1868, finished in 1869, was dedicated by Bishop Matthew Simpson, assisted by Rev. Benoni I. Ives. John P. Hall Memorial Parsonage adjoining the church was erected in 1881-82, during the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Kummer. Among the noted pastors were: Rev. R. W. Crane, Rev. J. M. Bray, Rev. A. J. Merchant, Rev. J. A. Kummer, Rev. W. P. Bignell, Rev. Robert E. Brown, and Bruce S. Wright. The present pastor is Rev. S. L. Maxwell.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was organized August 1, 1822, and a church edifice dedicated in 1835. The first rector was Rev. David Brown, the first wardens, Michael Hinman and Watts Wilson, Jonathan Sprague, Abiram Orton, Joseph Rood, Abraham Van Santvoord, Benjamin Douglas, Nathan Hempstead and Joseph G. Henman composing the first vestry. Noted rectors of the past have been Rev. W. O. Jarvis and Rev. John J. Landers. The present rector is Rev. Henry Missler. Other churches in Pomfret are an Evangelical church at Laona, a Free Methodist, a Lutheran, a Church of Christ (Scientist) Society, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic, St. Anthony's Italian Roman Catholic, and Pentecostal Mission.

Original Purchases in Township 5, Range 12.
1805—March, Eliphalet Burnham, 6; Zattu Cushing, 16; Samuel Perry, 8; April, Augustus Burnham, 7.
1806—June, Philo Orton, 48; August, Philo Orton, 40; September, Elijah Risley, 32, 33.
1804—June, Benjamin and Isaac Barnes, 40.
1808—April, Samuel Berry, 24; October, Thomas Bull, 17.
1809—January, Thomas Bull, 18; April, Thomas Warren, 55; June, Philo Orton, 30; August, Augustus Burnham, 1; September, James Morgan, 31; Jeremiah Rood, 31; Joseph Coates, 3; November, Cushing and Holmes, 63.

1810—January, Daniel Barnes and Oliver Woodcock, 47; Philo Orton, Simeon Fox, 47; September, Philo Orton, 56.

1811—March, Stephen Porter, 41; Ammi Williams, 49; Israel Lewis, 13; April, William Hinds, 62; August, Joseph Webster, 61; November, Zattu Cushing, 25.

1812—December, Stephen Barrett, 3.

1813—February, Amos Sage, 54; May, Philo Orton, 64; December, Erastus H. Clarke, 64.

1814—June, Richard Kelly, 42; November, James Hale, 42.

1815—January, Elisha Webster, 41; September, Benjamin Barrett, 16.

1816—June, Abiram Orton, 5; July, Zattu Cushing, 62; October, Benjamin Perry, 5.

1817—February, Thomas Bull, 15, 6; March, Thomas Clark, 13; April, Eli Webster, 34; May, James Norton, 61, 64; Jonathan Sprague, 49; Ira Seeley, 34; Josiah Munger, 34; June, Standish Rood, 38; August, Luther Harmon, 53; October, Jonas Litch, 53; Matthew W. Cossity, 54; November, Rensselaer Crosby, 52; Jonathan Sprague, 57.

1818—January, Benjamin White, 60; July, Seth Risley, 28; August, Allen Bills, 28; September, Robert Gardner, 52; October, Leverett Todd, 45; Reuben Bartholomew, 45.

1819—April, Asa Rood, 37; July, Parley Munger, 42; September, John Hilton, 38; November, Edmund W. Barlow, 37.

1821—October, Benjamin Perry, 13; Robert Mellen, 44.

1822—February, Thomas A. Osborne, 29; July, Ezekiel Johnson, 21; October, Isaac Bussing, 35.

1825—December, Joel H. Johnson, 5.

1826—October, Marcus Miller, 35.

1827—February, Lemuel and Rowland Porter, 51; March, Calvin Hutchinson, 57; May, Jacob Turk, 43; July, Samuel Barlow, 34.

1828—March, Watts Wilson, 37.

1829—January, Porter S. Benjamin, 46; June, Orris Crosby, 43, 44.

1831—January, Leverett Todd, 45.

Original Purchases in Township 6, now in Pomfret.

1803—December, Thomas McClintock, 8, 14, 20.
1804—August, Low Miniger, 26. October, Zattu Cushing, 28, 29, 33.

1810—May, Benjamin Barnes, Jr., 15.

1814—March, James Mark, 25.

1815—May, Justus Adams, 38.

1816—December, Sylvanus Marsh, 38.

1821—December, William Gates, 35; George D. Gates, 35.

1822—June, Pearson Crosby, 26; August, Thomas A. Osborne, 35; October, David Elliott, 30; Nathan Hempstead, 37; Alva Elliott, 34; Anson and Calvin Hutchinson, 34.

1823—September, Nathaniel Crosby, 31.

1824—October, Pearson Crosby, 26.

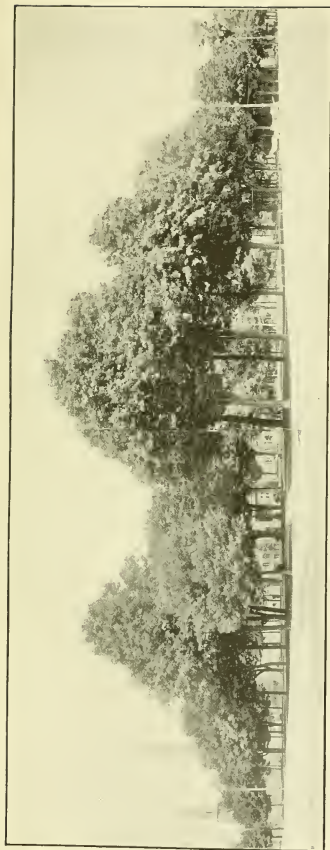
1825—August, Isaac A. Lovejoy, and others, 30; Zattu Cushing and others, 30; Stephen Wilson and others, 30.

Supervisors—1808-18, Philo Orton; 1819-22, Leverett Barker; 1823-25, Abiram Orton; 1826-28, Benjamin Douglass; 1829, Leverett Barker; 1830-33, George A. French; 1834, Orrin McClure; 1835, Elijah Risley, Jr.; 1836, Elisha Norton; 1837, Pearson Crosby; 1838-39, Squire White; 1840-44, Elisha Norton;

1845-46, Leverett Barker; 1847, Daniel W. Douglass; 1848-49, Rosell Greene; 1850, William Risley; 1851-53, Alva H. Walker; 1854, Hiram P. Smith; 1855, Abner W. Camp; 1856, Elisha Norton; 1857-58, Edmund Day; 1859-60, Elisha Norton; 1861-62, Orson Stiles; 1863-64, Henry B. Benjamin; 1865, Orson Stiles; 1866, Horace White; 1867-68, George D. Hinckley; 1869, John P. Hall; 1870-72, Franklin Burritt; 1873, Harmanus C. Clark; 1874, Franklin Burritt; 1875, James D. Wells; 1876-77, John S. Russell; 1878-79, M. M. Fenner; 1880, George S. Joslyn; 1881-82, John S. Lambert; 1883-85, B. F. Skinner; 1886, Arthur R. Moore; 1887-88, Otis M. Hall; 1889-90, Warren B. Hooker; 1891, D. G. Pickett; 1892, James R. Adams; 1893-99, Willis D. Leet; 1900-05, Gaius M. Tremaine, Jr.; 1906-13, William S. Stearns (chairman, 1908-13); 1914-20, Edward N. Button.

Although never an elected supervisor, Louis McKinstry, born in Fredonia, December 9, 1844, died there March 5, 1919, was for fifty years in the clerical service of the county (not continuous), and year after year was unanimously elected assistant clerk of the board of supervisors. He was the son of Willard McKinstry, who in 1842 bought the "Fredonia Censor," which he published until his death, then was succeeded by his son Louis, who continued editor and owner of "The Censor" until his death seventy-seven years after the paper came under the McKinstry ownership. Louis McKinstry attended the meeting of the supervisors at Mayville late in December, 1918, but owing to infirmities could not ascend the stairs leading to the board room. He did, however, attend the annual banquet of the board, and made a characteristic speech, which he regarded as his farewell to official county life, although he was continued assistant clerk as long as he lived.

The village of Fredonia lies in the heart of the grape belt. The first settlement in Fredonia by a white man was made in 1804, near the Beebe place, on Risley street. The Indians had named the stream which flowed by his cabin Gon-no-do-wao, meaning in the Seneca tongue, "flowing through the hemlocks;" he pronounced it Can-a-da-wa, and this was the name of the little settlement beside the stream which flowed beneath the hemlocks, until the first newspaper, "The Chautauqua Gazette," appeared in 1817, dated at Fredonia. In 1829 the village was legally incorporated, Fredonia. It then contained from 600 to 700 inhabitants and was the largest village in Chautauqua county. Concerning the name Fre-



FREDONIA PARK



NORMAL SCHOOL, FREDONIA

donia, the following is taken from Morse's "Universal Geography," published in Boston in 1812. The name Fredonia is not mentioned in the first edition published in 1789, nor in an edition published in 1804. This extract is from the sixth edition:

Fredonia, a generic name proposed to be given to the territory now called by the descriptive name of the United States of America, including the annexed territory of Louisiana. Its extreme length is upwards of 2,000 miles. Extreme breadth 1,500 miles. It is estimated to contain two million square miles or about four-fifths as many as all contained in all Europe. It is twice the size of the Chinese Empire, which supports upwards of 300 millions of inhabitants, and Russia excepted, is by far the largest territory on earth whose inhabitants live under the same government.

The Mississippi river divides Fredonia nearly in the center from north to south. She has a sea coast of many thousand miles in extent, full of convenient harbors. With the exception of New England, it is very sparsely settled. It contains upward of 7 millions of inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, more than a seventh of whom are in Slavery.

In 1826 the Fredonia Academy was opened for students. The outside world heard of Fredonia because of the use of natural gas for lighting public places in 1821. In 1839 Fredonia was still the largest village in the county, and three hundred miles from a railroad. With the completion of the Erie railroad to Dunkirk in 1851, her supremacy ended.

Fredonians are proud to enumerate the ideas which first developing in their village have been appropriated by the world at large until they have grown to be a mighty power in political and social life. Here was organized in 1868 the first subordinate grange, Fredonia No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, an order which has been of inestimable advantage to the farmer and his family and has revolutionized the politics of several States.

The first Woman's Crusade was inaugurated in Fredonia, and at the same time the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was effected, an organization which has proved to be an important factor in the sociological problems of the whole country.

The Lake Shore railroad, now a part of the great New York Central system, was organized at a meeting held in Fredonia, and the stock was subscribed for them. It has been said that Fredonia was the first village in the State to own a public building. The first academy in Western New York was located here, and when Lafayette visited Fredonia in 1825, the village was illuminated as part of the celebration and natural gas was used for the purpose.

Reference has been made to the Risley brothers being the first seedsmen in Fredonia. From a paper prepared and read by Louis McKinstry, of grateful memory, the following extracts are taken:

The Risleys were our first seedsmen, starting the business in 1833. The seeds went in wagons painted in bright colors and labeled in large letters upon each side, Risley Brothers, Garden Seeds, Fredonia, N. Y. At every considerable town they would leave a box containing an assortment and the next year the storekeeper would pay for what he had sold and receive a fresh supply. Great fields of onions were in the rear of the Risley homes on the Risley flats and it used to be said that there was "a sixpence in every onion top." The business proved very profitable and when they sold out to U. E. Dodge in 1853, the three Risleys were the wealthiest men in Fredonia.

Elijah Risley, father of the three seedsmen, came here with his family in 1807, arriving by ox-teams from Cazenovia, Madison county, N. Y., in April. He settled on West Hill, where Berry street has since been opened, built the first sawmill and gristmill at the foot of Main street, and died in 1841, aged 81.

A description of the Risley cabin was written by William Risley, son of Elijah in 1873. He said the cabin was floored with large flat stones from the creek, to save splitting and smoothing logs. There was a hole in the roof to let out smoke, and when the fire was built upon the stones under it, the stones began to crack and pieces to fly, driving everybody out of the cabin.

Elijah Risley, Jr., was our first storekeeper, opening a small grocery in 1808, west of the creek, on the east side of Main street, where the hill begins to rise. Yet when he was married to Nabby Brigham, a few years afterward, his wedding journey consisted of a trip with some young people walking through the woods down to the shore of Lake Erie, where they skipped stones on the water and had a picnic. His bride at that simple wedding lived to see her husband sheriff of the county, major-general of the militia of the region, and in 1848 elected to Congress. If you should see a large engraving of the scene in the United States Senate, when Daniel Webster delivered his famous reply to Hayne, of South Carolina, you will see the portrait of Elijah Risley in the foreground.

All the Risley brothers were fine looking and men of high character.

Said a banker: "I would as soon hand money to Levi Risley in the dark without counting as to give it to other men in daylight and take a receipt."

John Jones, an architect and builder, came from England to New York, thence to Westfield about 1837. He built the Episcopal and Baptist churches, the Johnson House and three stately homes with tall pillars in front for Elijah, William and Levi Risley, all on Risley street. Two of those homes remain, but Levi Risley's home was destroyed by fire.

The Risley brothers beautified their own home with shrubbery and flowers and also set out many of the trees which now adorn our village parks. When William Risley was village trustee, he aided in securing an ordinance allowing a tax rebate for those who planted maple trees on the line of the streets. But the climax of style and elegance was reached when the three brothers had each a fine standing top carriage built and Mr. McKinstry says: "When the carriage, drawn by well groomed horses with silver-plated harness,

drove in procession to church every Sunday morning, the sight filled my boyhood's eye with feeling akin to awe."

Not a Risley descendant now remains in Fredonia.

The Fredonia of 1920 is a beautiful village of over 6,000 inhabitants, abundantly supplied with all the necessities, comforts and many of the luxuries of modern life. It is a village of churches and schools, of clean-living right-minded people proud of their village and its good name. Two banks serve as financial agents for the community. The Barker Library affords book-lovers a pleasant retreat, while Barker Common, now Lafayette Park, faced by the City Hall, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches on the west, Trinity Episcopal Church and Barker Library on the north, offers shade and rest to the passersby. A fountain, erected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1912 to the memory of Esther McNeill Crusader, adorns the southeast corner of the Common. Electric lines leave the village at frequent intervals and all points are covered by their connections.

Fruit products and fruit juices are the towns only manufactures, although grape and fruit baskets are made.

Much might be written of the literary side of Fredonia life, the village being noted as the one-time abode of many celebrities and for its cultured and refined society.

The leading fraternal orders are well represented, an active Young Woman's Christian Association pursues a course of work peculiar to that organization, Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offers patriotic inspiration and example, while nine well attended churches offer religious consolation. As the home of a State Normal School and high grade public schools, Fredonia offers a full and free education to her sons and daughters, through courses of study which fits them for many avenues of occupation or to enter higher institutions of learning. Truly the lot of Fredonians are "cast in pleasant places." The Shakespeare Club is a woman's organization of high merit, and is the leading literary club of the village. Since the World War the Citizens' Club has not resumed its former activities. Pomfret bore her part nobly in that great struggle, about 325 men going into the different branches of the service from the town. Two of her men were killed in action, Louis Goth and Jay Zender; one, John H. Wilder, was killed in an airplane acci-

dent; and a nurse, Miss Annie Williams, died of disease at the front.

Fredonia has the distinction of having been the first place in the United States whose buildings were illuminated with natural gas. The utilization of natural gas was begun in 1821, when the fluid was introduced into a few of the public places, among them the hotel which then occupied the site of what was afterwards the Taylor House, and which was thus illuminated when Lafayette passed through the village. The gas works in Fredonia were the first in this country. The gas on Canadaway creek was first discovered by the burning of driftwood lying over the water. Child's "Gazetteer and Directory" says that the first spring discovered, and from which gas was first used, was on the north bank of the creek, at the Main street bridge. The gas from this well, enough for thirty burners, was used alone until 1858, when Preston Barmore sunk another well on the creek, in the northwest part of the village. In the year mentioned, Elias Forbes became interested in the well and formed a company. Three miles of mains were laid through which gas was conducted to the village, where it was used in stores. In 1859 the company put in a gas holder and supplied private houses. In 1871 Alvah Colburn drilled a well, bought the Barmore interest in the Gas Company and connected his well, since which time the supply of natural gas available has partially met the demand.

Wells have been sunk and gas found in the towns of Pomfret, Sheridan, Hanover, Portland, Westfield, and Dunkirk, wells in Hanover, Sheridan, Dunkirk and Pomfret being yet good producers.

About the year 1900, William H. Frost came to Pomfret and later became interested in the production of gas and in its sale as a commercial enterprise. He sank his first well in 1906 on Professor Freeman's farm at Fredonia, that well supplying several families of the neighborhood. Later in the face of much competition, Mr. Frost received a franchise from the village, stipulating a price to consumers not to exceed thirty-two cents per M. feet and agreeing to furnish not less than sixty families the first year.

Mr. Frost organized the Frost Gas Company, Inc., and continued drilling for gas until he had sunk fifty-three wells, and was supplying consumers (house and factory) in Brocton, Portland, Cassadaga, Lily Dale and Stockton. He also sold gas to the amount of \$2,000 monthly to the Brooks Locomotive Works in

Dunkirk, although the South Shore Gas Company supplied Dunkirk and the northern lake towns and villages. Mr. Frost continued the active executive head of the Frost Gas Company, Inc., until January, 1917, when he transferred his interest to Henry L. Doherty & Company, who continue business under the original charter and corporate name, The Frost Gas Company, Inc. In 1892 Mr. Frost drilled a well on the estate which is yet his home in Fredonia, that well yet supplying the house with gas for both light and heat, although it has never been uncapped since beginning to flow.

Portland—The act erecting the original town of Portland was passed April 9, 1813, but the town as originally created did not long continue. An act, passed March 1, 1816, erected the town of Ripley as at present constituted, and in addition took from Portland all of the present town of Westfield lying west of Chautauqua creek. Friction arose between the people of the village of Westfield and Portland, which finally resulted in an act erecting the town of Westfield, passed March 19, 1829. This brought Portland down to smaller proportions than the other towns of the county, save Kiantone and Dunkirk, its assessed area 20,510 acres, including roads, and a real area of 20,749 acres. The town borders Lake Erie along its entire northern border of more than eight miles, Pomfret forming the eastern boundary, Chautauqua and Stockton the southern, and Westfield the western boundary. The town has few streams, and these in summer dwindle to mere rivulets, yet in rare cases the rainfall has been sufficient to keep the streams full and the source of considerable water power. Slippery Rock creek is the principal stream, rising in the southern part of the town, flowing north and northwest to Lake Erie. Springs abound in profusion and furnish an abundance of pure water. Natural gas was found in Portland as in the entire lake region from Erie, Pa., to Cattaraugus creek, and sulphur springs have been found in various parts of the town.

The first in the town of Portland was Capt. James Dunn, who came from near Meadville, Pa., in 1804, and located about 1,100 acres near the center of the town, not yet surveyed into lots. In 1805 he built a log cabin on lot 31, town 5, and with his wife and six children moved in. This was the actual beginning of the town population, a town which one hundred and ten years later reported a population of 3,352. The first year (1806) Nathan Fay, Elisha Fay, Peter Kane, John Price, Benjamin

Hutchins, David Eaton and Nathaniel Fay came; of these, Elisha Fay was the last survivor. In 1811 Deacon Elijah Fay came, and to him Chautauqua county owes the great grape industry of which Portland is the center.

- Original land purchases in Portland Township 5.
 1804—May, James Dunn, 25, 30, 31, 34, 35.
 1806—June, Benj. Hutchins, 37, 41; July, David Eaton, 37; Nathan Fay, 25; October, Peter Kane, 38.
 1808—February, Thos. Klumph, 37, 41.
 1809—June, Rufus Perry, 33; July, John Price, 39; Peter Ingersoll, 41; October, Philo Hopson, 27, 33; November, Jere. Klumph, 19; December, Martin Potter, 12; Robert Sweet, 21.
 1810—February, Absalom Harris, 33 (sold to Jere. Potter); Rachel Perry, 33; March, Daniel Barnes, 3, 4; June, Nathan Fay, 12.
 1811—May, Elijah Fay, 20; July, Wm. Hutchins, 41.
 1813—December, Hollis Fay, 13.
 1814—September, John R. Gibson, 13; November, Roe Goldsmith, 5, 6.
 1815—April, Moses Sage, 2, 6, 4, 14, 21; Jethro Gerry, 32.
 1816—January, Aug. Soper, 12; February, Wm. Corell, 30; May, Samuel Geer, 8; July, Wm. Dunham, 27; Calvin Barnes, 32; Isaac Baldwin, 36; October, Solomon Coney, 42; Lewis Hills, 3; Elijah Fay, 42.
 1817—March, Oliver Spafford, 22; Simon Burton, 22; Elijah Fay, 40; May, Isaac Baldwin, 40; June, Martin Smith, 45; July, Asa Brooks, 2; Jewett Prime, 16; September, Zadoc Martin, 2, 3.
 1818—April, Geo. A. Hitchcock, 16; May, James Bennett, 32; Moses Titcomb, 16.
 1820—January, Jewett Prime, 21.
 1821—October, Wm. Harris, 18; Jos. Harris, 18; Wm. Harris, Jr., 18; David Hurlbut, 18; Sylvester Andrews, 18.
 1822—February, Sophia Williams, 24; Wolcott Colt, 17; September, Seth Shattuck, 10; December, John Corning, 14, 15; Wm. Corning, 14; Joshua Crosby, 14.
 1823—September, Isaac Howe, 10.
 1824—January, Rufus Moore, 11; February, Samuel Anderson, Jr., 28; October, Jos. Gibbs, 42; Hollis Fay, 42; November, Amos C. Andrews, 1.
 1825—November, Joshua S. West, 17.
 1826—April, Isaac Denton, 1.
 1827—July, Samuel Thayer, Jr., 23.
 1828—September, David Dean, 2; December, James Bennett and others, 11; Isaac Sage and others, 11; Frederic Comstock and others, 11.
 1829—February, Oliver Elliot, 28; March, Henry Mumford, 15.
 1830—September, William Case, 13; Lewis Chamberlain, 13.
 1831—May, Lemuel Thayer, Jr., 23.

- Original Land Purchases in Township 4.
 1810—March, Jerry Bartholomew, 63; April, Leonard Vibbard, 62; Perry Hall, 62.
 1811—March, Benj. Hutchins, 62; September, Wilder Emerson, 55.
 1812—November, Josiah Gibbs, 14.
 1815—March, Perry Hillard, 61; May, Wm. Stetson, 55; John T. McIntyre, 55; Ethan A. Owen, 54.
 1816—March, Jona. Burtch, 62; May, Calvin Hutchins, 46; June, Jere. Klumph, 47; Arch. Ludington, 45; Thos. Klumph, 47; July, Jacob W. Klumph, 47; October, Jos. Babcock, 48; November, Benj. Hutchins, 54; James Barnes, 54; Asa Fuller, 48; Timothy Carpenter, 48.

1817—February, Reuben B. Patch, 61; Jedediah Thayer, 61; Stephen Smalley, 48; April, Elisha Rogers, 60; Wm. Cotton, 47; Gideon Jones, 45; May, James Lee, 47; August, Lewis Macomber, Stephen B. Macomber, 38; October, Erastus Andrews, 40; November, Brewer Hubbell, 40.

1818—July, Zuriel Simmons, 31; August, Reuben B. Patch, 60.

1819—January, Perry Hall, 39; August, Aaron Hall, 60.

Settlement of the town went on rapidly, and at the outbreak of the War of 1812 there were thirty families. By 1823 scarcely a corner unexplored, and log cabins were everywhere. On May 11, 1811, Elijah Fay located all of lot 20, township 5, which included all of the west portion of Brocton, and erected his log cabin. Hollis Fay, on December 11, 1813, located 160 acres, including the east part of Brocton, cleared a few acres, and built a log cabin. The purchases of James Dunn, 1804, Calvin Barnes, 1816, Abner B. Beebe, 1822, covered the whole plot of Centreville, the site of the village a dense forest through which no road was laid out until 1815.

The first post office, Chautauqua, was established, and the first postmaster, James McMahan, appointed in 1806. The second post office in the county was Canadaway, four miles east of Fredonia, established June 18, 1806, Deacon Orsamus Holmes, the first postmaster. The third postoffice was established at now Fredonia, May 6, 1809, Samuel Berry the first postmaster. Mayville private postoffice was established July 1, 1812, Casper Rouse postmaster. Portland postoffice, December 7, 1814, Calvin Barnes the first postmaster, his commission dated December 13, 1814. He held the office continuously until September 2, 1829, when the office was discontinued. At the time this office was established, Portland included all east of Chautauqua creek to the Pomfret line, and the Portland postoffice was the first within the bounds of the present town of Portland. North Portland postoffice was established September 3, 1828, Moses Sage, postmaster. He moved to Fredonia in 1830, and with the appointment of his successor, John R. Coney, the name was changed to Portland. Salem Cross Roads postoffice was established February 16, 1835, the village and postoffice retaining that name until September 7, 1857, when it was changed to Brocton. D. Howell was the first postmaster at Salem Cross Roads.

The first school in the town was opened in the spring of 1810, in a small log building near the dwelling of Capt. James Dunn, who owned the cabin, and was at first attended only by

his children. Soon a few others were allowed to send their children, each contributing to the expense of maintaining the school. Later the same year a school house was built by voluntary effort, that first school house standing in District No. 3, opposite the site of the later "old stone school house." Miss Anna Eaton taught the first school in town at Capt. Dunn's. Augustine Klumph taught the first and only school in the new school house in the winter of 1810-11, for the location proving inconvenient, it was abandoned after that first winter. With the introduction of the modern public school system, Portland fell in line and with pride and good judgment erected suitable houses in all the districts and a standard of education has been maintained most creditable to the town. The Portland Library was organized November 9, 1824, and \$100 subscribed for the purchase of books.

The first religious service in Portland was at the home of Capt. James Dunn, in 1810, Rev. John Spencer the preacher. The first regular meetings for worship were instituted in 1814 at the log house of Peter McKenzie. Those meetings were usually conducted by Amasa West, a teacher at the Cross Roads, now Westfield, who later became a preacher. The first Congregational church was formed January 3, 1818, by Rev. John Spencer, with eighteen members.

Methodism was introduced in 1816 by William Dunham, who held meetings in his home, a class being formed June 9, 1817, by a circuit rider, Rev. Mr. Goddard. A church was organized in 1822; it was reorganized February 3, 1834, as The First Methodist Episcopal Society in Portland. A church was built in 1868, although a parsonage was built at Portland Center in 1843. The Methodist church at Brocton, a part of the original church, was organized in 1853, and a church edifice erected the same year.

The first Baptist church was organized September 20, 1819, with eleven members, increased the first year to sixty-three. On April 6, 1822, this was organized as the First Baptist Society of Portland, and in 1834 a house of worship was erected near the center of the village of Brocton, the lot on which it stood donated by Deacon Elijah Fay, one of the first trustees. A brick church was dedicated December 18, 1867. The West Baptist Church in Portland was set off June 22, 1842, and a brick church erected the next year. In 1867 a parsonage was built.

A Universalist Society was formed September 21, 1821, by fourteen persons, at the house

of Simon Burton. On September 24, trustees and a clerk were chosen. About a year later a church was formed with thirty-five members and regular services were practiced for a number of years. On March 24, 1824, the First Universalist Society in Portland was incorporated, but no property was acquired and the church later ceased to exist. A Roman Catholic church was built at Brocton Station in 1873. The Evangelical Lutheran Church was formed in 1872, with a Swedish congregation, and a house of worship dedicated in 1883 at Brocton.

The Brotherhood of the New Life, commonly known as The Harris Community, was founded by Rev. Thomas Harris of Amenia, Dutchess county, in October, 1867, with about 2,000 acres of farm lands in Portland, mainly along the lake. About seventy-five people formed the community, which apparently prospered, several industries having been established—haypressing and shipping, a general nursery business, pure native wines, in addition to general farming and grape culture. A hotel and restaurant were conducted at Salem-on-Erie, as the village on the Lake Shore & Allegheny Valley railroad was called. The members, men and women, were of high character, absolutely unselfish, but the enterprise was badly managed, and in 1883 the community was disrupted, a few going with Harris to near Santa Barbara, California, while the others secured what they could of the property and turned to other pursuits.

Sawmills were found on every stream, the Dunham and Sage mills, built in 1816, being the first. Simon Burton built a gristmill at the mouth of Slippery Rock creek in 1817, and other gristmills were Coney's, on the same creek; Godfrey's, on Correll creek; Van Coven's, the Brocton, Portland Center, and the Harris Brotherhood Mill. James Parker built the first tannery in 1807, and a carding machine was put in operation at Portland Center in 1825 by Orrin Ford, the first proprietor of the Laona woolen factory, which later was converted into a paper mill. Luther Crosby was the first blacksmith, also a gunsmith. Colton Nash, the first settler of Centerville, was the first wagon-maker, David Eaton the first shoemaker.

There were sixteen taverns in Portland prior to 1839, the first kept by Capt. James Dunn, at his home in 1808. Peter Ingersoll opened a tavern in 1809 on the McKenzie farm. Daniel Barnes and William Berry in 1811, David Joy, 1814; Martin Smith, 1815; John R. Coney, 1822; Moses Sage, 1824; and Martin Coney, 1828, were all early tavern keepers.

Dr. Lawton Richmond was the first physician in the old town of Portland, coming in 1809—the second licensed physician in the county. Other early practitioners were Drs. Fenn Deming, Silast Spencer, Marcus Simons, Carlton Jones, and Daniel Ingalls.

The first store in the present town of Portland was in a small room in the log house of Augustus Klumph, the proprietor in 1817, Thomas Klumph, the Klumph home standing on lot 37, township 5. Abial and Frank Silver opened the second store in 1830. The Klumph store was small, worthy of mention only as being the first attempt at merchandising in the town. The Silvers had a good trade, but only operated for two years, when they sold out to William Curtis and E. Tinker.

Dr. Daniel Ingalls and Joseph Lockwood opened the first store in Brocton in 1830. Thomas Klumph, the first merchant in the town, was also the first merchant in Centerville, opening a store there on Main street in 1832.

When considered in the light of a fruit growing community, Portland takes high rank. It was in here that grape culture was first introduced in the county, all but a very small portion of the town being well adapted to grape growing, apples, pears, peaches, cherries, plums, strawberries and raspberries are grown extensively. The first orchard in the town was set out by Capt. James Dunn, who brought a small bundle of young apple trees from his Pennsylvania home in 1807. David Eaton planted a nursery in 1807, using seeds brought from Massachusetts. In 1809 he planted a dozen young apple trees, and the same year pear seeds, which bore fruit thirteen years later, David Eaton's pears being famous. Elisha Fay planted seeds brought by him from Massachusetts in 1807, and later set out an orchard. There were later nurseries, and in 1821-25 fruit trees of various kinds were introduced from a Long Island nursery. Lincoln Fay, a lifelong market fruit grower, raised and sold trees for many years. Cherries and plums came soon after the apple and pear; peaches were grown from pits planted in 1807, but have never been a standard crop. Strawberries were first grown in 1855, and raspberries in 1860.

The greatest crop the town produces is grapes, the growing of that fruit having been established in 1818 by Deacon Elijah Fay. From a small beginning, grape culture has spread all over the town, and is a great source of wealth. Wine was first manufactured in Portland by Deacon Fay in 1830, and the few

gallons he made was the first made in Western New York from cultivated grapes. Each year saw an addition to the amount of wine made, and in 1859 the wine house of Fay, Ryckman & Haywood was built and put in operation, 2,000 gallons being made the first season. There are many large and innumerable small vineyards in the town.

According to the census of 1915 (State), W. E. Dudley was manufacturing grape baskets at Portland, and the Naboth Vineyards were manufacturing grape juice. Other industries are the Paul De Laney Company, Inc., manufacturers of fruit products; The Brocton Fruit Juice Company, manufacturers of fruit juices, both located in the village of Brocton; the Brocton Furniture Company and the Crandall Panel Company.

Two newspapers are published in the town, "The Mirror" and "The Grape Belt." There are now three postoffices in the town—Brocton, Portland and Prospect. The railroads are all trunk lines—the Lake Shore & Michigan Central, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania, stations being established at Vineyard, Brocton, Portland and Prospect.

Brocton was made an incorporated village, March 20, 1894. The first village election was held April 17, 1894. Garrett E. Ryckman being the first president of the village. In 1915 Brocton reported (State census) a population of 1,202.

The State Bank of Brocton was organized as a private bank in 1886 by Dean & Hall, reorganized as a State bank in February, 1892, with \$30,000 capital, Ralph A. Hall, president. The Brocton Land and Improvement Company bought the remaining property of the Harris Community, about five hundred acres, which was later parceled out in vineyard tracts of five and ten acres.

Both Brocton and Portland are prosperous communities, and in them are found opportunities for self-culture through library, society and club. The fraternal orders are well represented and the mercantile establishments are in keeping with the demands made upon them.

Dr. Horace C. Taylor practiced medicine in Brocton for half a century until his death, December 21, 1903. He wrote a history of the town of Portland, which was published in 1873—an authority on town history, and has been freely drawn upon in all subsequent histories.

In 1829 the assessed valuation of real estate in the town was \$99,485; in 1871, \$793,815; in 1918, the full value was \$3,735,387, the assessed

value, \$3,175,079, equalized value, \$2,930,676. The population of the town in 1915 was 3,352, of whom 219 were aliens.

Portland has furnished men for every war waged by the United States since its settlement in 1812, when Col. McMahan led his Chautauqua regiment to Buffalo. Portland furnished 137 men to the army and navy during the Civil War, besides others credited elsewhere. Aid was furnished soldiers direct and through hospitals and commissions by three ladies' associations of the town—The Baptist Sewing Circle, Soldiers' Aid Society of Portland, and The Universalist Social. The Ahira Hall Memorial Library of Brocton will have attention in the special chapter on libraries.

John McMahan, the first supervisor of the old town of Chautauqua, was elected in April, 1805, 1806, 1807, meeting with the board of Genesee county at Batavia. Arthur Bell, the second supervisor, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, was elected in 1808. The first supervisor after the division of the town was elected in 1809, and was the first supervisor of the old town of Portland elected in 1814. David Eaton, the second supervisor, served from the old town of Portland in 1815, for the second town of Portland in 1816-17, and for the present town in 1833-34-35. Thomas B. Campbell was supervisor nine years, and chairman of the board 1820-25.

Supervisors—1814, Thos. Prendergast; 1815-17, David Eaton; 1818-26, Thos. B. Campbell; 1827-29, Elisha Arnold; 1830, Nath. Fay; 1831-32, Elisha Arnold; 1833-35, David Eaton; 1836, Asa Andrews; 1837-39, Timothy Judson; 1840, Asa Andrews; 1841-43, Timothy Judson; 1844, Elisha Norton; 1845, John R. Coney; 1846-47, Timothy Judson; 1848, Ebenezer Harris; 1849, Timothy Judson; 1850, Asa Blood; 1851, John R. Coney; 1852-53-54, Timothy Judson; 1855, Chas. A. Marsh; 1856, Darwin G. Goodrich; 1857, Ralph D. Fuller; 1858, Darwin G. Goodrich; 1859, Horace C. Taylor; 1860, Gurdon Taylor; 1861-62, Horace C. Taylor; 1863-64, Albert Haywood; 1865-66, Joseph B. Fay; 1867-68, Albert Eaton; 1869, Joseph E. Harris; 1870-77, Theo. S. Moss; 1878, Horace C. Taylor; 1879, J. A. H. Skinner; 1880-84, Herman J. Dean; 1885-86, Elisha H. Fay; 1887-88, Theodore C. Moss; 1888-90, Brewer D. Phillips; 1891, Aug. Blood; 1892, Brewer D. Phillips; 1893, Oscar L. Porter; 1894-97, Chas. O. Furman; 1898-99, Theodore C. Moss; 1900-1905, Charles F. Crandall; 1906-07, William H. Fay; 1908-09, Dr. B. S. Swetland; 1910-19, Geo. R. Pettit; 1920, Charles F. Crandall.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF VILLAGE OF STOCKTON



LILY DALE



BEMUS POINT

CHAPTER XXII.

Towns: Ripley—Sheridan—Sherman—Stockton—Villanova—Westfield.

Ripley—One of the towns of the "Grape Belt" of Chautauqua county. Ripley's 31,110 acres are largely devoted to the grape industry, and in the village of Ripley the Randall Grape Juice Company is located, that concern constituting one of its most important industries. Ripley is the extreme western town of the county, bordering on Lake Erie, and until 1817 was a part of the town of Portland. The town was set off in that year and named in honor of Gen. E. W. Ripley. The village of Ripley (originally Quincy) is the principal settlement of the town, others being South Ripley, Lombard and Ripley Crossing. The population of the town (State census of 1915) is 2,414 citizens and 68 aliens. Ripley is a station on the New York Central railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Central also passing through the town, following the lake shore. One of the natural features of the town is Johnson's Falls, a spot of great natural beauty.

The survey of the town into lots was irregular, and the shape of the town is somewhat odd. Besides the usual dimensions of an ordinary township, six miles square, containing an average of 22,000 acres, there is a tract nearly triangular in shape, being nine miles long east and west, and from less than one mile to nearly four miles in width, containing about 9,000 acres. James McMahan in 1801, before the survey of the township into lots, bought 4,074 acres, and most of the early settlers bought from him. The tract bought by Mr. McMahan extended from the lake two miles southward, and from the east line of the present town of Ripley, west to within about half a mile of Quincy, including the old Brockway farm. The south line of the tract runs nearly parallel with the lake shore, and with the two roads which pass through the tract from east to the west line. The tract is about three miles long and two miles wide, having acute angles at the northeast and southwest corners. To give a square form to the lots and farms, the lines forming the boundaries at the east and west sides of the lots were run at right angles from the lake on the southern boundary of the tract. This plan of survey was carried through by the Holland Land Company to the Pennsylvania line. Of the three tiers of lots in the McMahan tract, the one along the lake is narrower than the others. The number of lots in the town is eighty-nine. Colonel McMahan also bought from his brother John lot 13, ex-

tending east to the old "cross roads," where he settled, about three-quarters of a mile west of Chautauqua creek. Colonel McMahan was one of the prominent and influential pioneer citizens of Chautauqua county. The uplands of the town were not settled as early as the lands nearer the lake.

At the first town meeting held in Ripley, in 1816, the following were chosen, only a part of the record being available: Supervisor, Amos Atwater; town clerk, Moses Adams; commissioners of highways, Alexander Cochran, Burban Brockway, William Bell; commissioners of schools, Elijah Hayden, Stephen Prendergast. The full ticket elected in 1817 follows: Supervisor, Thomas Prendergast; town clerk, Moses Adams; assessors, Alexander Cochran, Stephen Prendergast, Amos Atwater; overseers of the poor, Burban Brockway, Alexander Cochran; commissioners of highways, James McMahan, Francis Dorchester, Charles Forsythe; constable and collector, Moses E. Stetson; commissioners of schools, Moses Adams, Amos Atwater, William B. Dickson; inspectors of schools, Gideon Goodrich, James Montgomery, William Bell. Early justices of the town were Perry G. Ellsworth, Burban Brockway, Asa Spear, Elijah Hayden. These men settled west of the McMahan tract on the Erie road.

Original Purchases of Lands in Ripley.

1804—October, Alex. Cochran, 10, 11.

1805—September, Nathan Wisner, 13; Samuel Harrison, 12.

1806—March, Asa Spear, 14; Josiah Farnsworth, 19; Wm. McBride, 15; May, John Akers, 14; August, Wm. Crossgrove, 10.

1807—October, Stephen Prendergast, 16.

1808—June, Perry G. Ellsworth, 20; October, Andrew Spear, 20.

1809—October, Hugh Whitehall, 8; Noah P. Hayden, 8; Basil Burgess, 15.

1810—April, Jared and Solon Benedict and Elkanah Johnson, 17; July, Richard W. Freeman, 9.

1811—September, Wm. Benson, 35.

1815—February, Gideon Goodrich, 24, 26; Alex. Cochran, 86, 87.

1816—February, Robt. Dickson and William A. Judd, 45; March, Oliver Hitchcock, 46; May, John Benson, 44; Samuel Truesdell, 89; James Taylor, 89; July, Thos. Burch, 44; November, Wm. Burch, 43; Pliny Colton, 88; December, Gideon Goodrich, 69.

1817—February, John Rowley, 62; Reuben Ellis, 12; May, Benajah Rexford, 52; July, Benajah Rexford, 37; August, John Squire, 37; November, Jedediah F. Bates, 81.

1818—September, Abner Sprague, 81; November, Phineas Royce, 36; December, Chandler Wattles, 59.

1810—April, John Gage, 64; November, David Royce, 36.

1820—April, Ansel Edwards, 60.

1821—October, Layton Bentley, 50, 51, 58; Henry Briggs, 60; November, Eli Shove, 36; Benj. C. Amsden, 36; David Jenkins, 51; Gordon H. Wattles, 51.

1822—January, Alex. Berry, 28; October, John Haight, 34.

1824—March, Aaron Aspinwall, 85.

1825—February, Farley Fuller, 43; June, David Jenkins, 57; August, John C. Hunaford, 35; Daniel Shove, 35; November, Israel Palmer, 52.

1826—May, Admiral Burch, 45; Albert Scott, 20; Henry Adams, 31; Lorenzo Palmer, 32; August, John H. Board, 44; Israel Palmer, 53; September, Luman Hopkins, 85; Joseph Thornton, 44.

1827—January, Chas. Winter, 56; June, David Lombard, 34; July, Henry Adams, 30; August, Jos. Humphrey, 70; Robt. Dickson, 45; September, Oliver Stetson and others, 32.

1828—March, Peter Burch, 33; August, Judd W. Cass, 36.

1830—May, Allen Parker, 30.

1831—January, James Macomber, 42; February, John Thorp, 72; April, Samuel Barnes, 43; May, George Ellis, 79; June, Wyman Hill, 53; Gamaliel Parker, 53; Hiram Winter, 48; Walter S. Burgess, 40.

The village of Ripley was first called Quincy, but the origin of the name is obscure. The Buffalo, and Erie road, known as the Ellicott road and now as the Main road, was surveyed in 1804. Later the lake and sidehill roads, parallel with the main road, were laid out. Many of the larger farms were divided to suit purchasers who desired to engage in the grape industry.

In 1803 Robert Dunlap, of Otsego county, contracted for lands with Col. McMahan. He afterwards went to Louisiana. William Alexander, a native of Ireland, in 1804, bought over five hundred acres of this land, and planted the first orchard in town, for many years considered the best in the county. A stone "tomb table" marking the grave of his brother, Campbell Alexander, still exists on the farm which he sold to David Boyd (1902). Campbell Alexander was a lieutenant in the War of 1812. William Alexander was one of the first associate judges of Chautauqua county. The first settler in the west part of the town was Alexander Cochran, who came in 1804. Josiah Farnsworth settled in 1806, near the present village of Ripley; he also bought lands of the McMahan tract, and was the first settler who paid cash down for his land. He traveled from his home to the office of the Holland Land Company in Batavia, and made his payments there.

In 1805 William Crossgrove settled near Mr. Cochran. He married Rachel Cochran, and they reared a large family. William Wisner bought a tract of land on the south side of the

main road where is the present village of Ripley. Josiah Farnsworth and Jonathan Parsons were the first purchasers of lands on the north side of the road here, and others who came early were Perry G. Ellsworth, Asa, William and Andrew Spear. Charles Forsythe, from Connecticut, settled on the McMahan tract in 1808. He established sawmills, and made cider and cider brandy. He lived in the village until 1860 and built the first brick house there. In 1809 Basil Burgess, from Maryland, bought lands which he sold to Robert Dickson from Cherry Valley, and Moses Adams from Dutchess county. Mr. Burgess settled on adjoining lands; Jonathan Adams settled near him; Oliver Loomis settled on land which he bought of Perry G. Ellsworth, and sold to Thomas Prendergast soon after, west of Quincy. In 1809 Silas Baird settled on the western part of the McMahan tract, and the next year sold to John Dickson, who, in 1811 was killed by a falling tree. Burban Brockway, from Ontario county, bought the farm in 1814. Among early settlers were Farley Fuller, Oliver Hitchcock, Asahel Peck, Silas Baird, Basil Burgess and Andrew Spear, all active in establishing a Methodist society. Robert and Hugh Cochran settled on the Main and Lake roads, near the Westfield line. John Post bought a farm at East Ripley, and built a house which was kept as a tavern; he also built the first tannery. Near Mr. Post's place, Samuel and David Dickson built and conducted a distillery. Gideon Goodrich, from Saratoga county, settled on the Lake road at an early day, and his sons, Anson and George, bought on the Main road, near the village, built a tannery, and engaged in making shoes. After 1820 Henry Fairchild owned considerable land in Ripley. Orrin Willis bought land in town, but sold to his brother Anson, who engaged in the manufacture of horn combs. Oliver Stetson, who served in the War of 1812, and Elijah Hayden, were early settlers. Caleb O. Daughaday moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania, where he bought mills and later removed to a farm adjoining that of William Crossgrove. He lived in the village from 1836 to 1872, when his death occurred. He was an associate judge of the court of common pleas, and a man greatly respected.

Israel Palmer built the first wagon road over the hills toward the south in 1817. He was from Vermont, and had bought land and built a log cabin three miles south of the Main road. In 1816 the summer was so cool that

there was a failure of crops and the pioneers and their families suffered much hardship in consequence.

Samuel Truesdale kept the first tavern at State Line, beginning in 1805. Afterwards James Truesdale, his brother, built a tavern, called the State Line House, the main building standing in Pennsylvania, but the outbuildings in New York State. The Wesleyan Methodists subsequently built a small church on the site of the tavern, which had been torn down. Perry G. Ellsworth and Oliver Loomis were early tavern keepers. Elihu Murray and Asa Spear kept inns at Quincy, the last named where the Presbyterian church was afterwards built. After the Second Presbyterian Church bought the property, the old tavern was removed and became a part of the Union Hotel. Henry Fairchild built a tavern and sold it to Henry Shaver, Sr.; later it was bought by Daniel Bryant, who built a dwelling on the site. David Royce and John Post were early keepers of taverns at East Ripley.

Sawmills were built about 1817 on Twenty-mile creek and other streams. George Mason and Orson Kingsley built the first steam sawmill in 1827. Among the early proprietors of sawmills were Brockway & Miller, at the village, and Joseph Miller, south of the State line in the west part. Gristmills were early built. Silas Baird, John Akers and Henry Fairchild formed a company for the manufacture of brick, and continued the business many years.

Kinsey & Manning built the first woolen mills in Ripley, at Gage's Gulf, and the property was afterwards purchased by Hezekiah Mason, who conducted the mills for years. The first creamery in Ripley was built in 1874, by F. Dingley and others from Stockton.

Hugh Whitehill, Noah P. Hayden and William McBride, early settlers, owned the lands on which the village at the State line was afterwards built. Buffalo people opened the first store here. At Quincy the first store was kept by Rappole & Keeler, and the same men built the first ashery. Other asheries were built soon after.

The postoffice in Ripley was established about 1815. Robert Dickson was postmaster, and the office was kept in his house. Burban Brockway was next, and the office was removed to his house. Moses Adams was the third, and he likewise kept the office at his home.

The first framed school house was built in Ripley in 1817, the inhabitants referring to it as the "school house on the corner." In 1818 a frame school house was built at East Ripley,

and one in the district west of the village. A large brick school house was finally built near the central part of the village, and in 1858 a large two-story school house was built east of the Presbyterian church. The lower rooms were used for the district school, the upper rooms for the "Quincy High School." Prof. Alanson Wedge was the first teacher. Later the Ripley Union School was established, and in 1888 a large brick building was erected on Lake street. At East Ripley and in the district west of the village, all wooden buildings used as school houses were replaced by brick years ago, and the town has both good schools and good school buildings.

Baptist missionaries preached in this vicinity, but the first sermon preached in Ripley of which there is record was by Rev. Samuel Wisner, in 1806. A Baptist society was formed in 1825, and later a church was built west of the village. The society was reorganized at Wattlesburg, where a church was built, which later came into the possession of the Methodists. In 1891 the society was again reorganized in Ripley village as the First Baptist Church and Society of Ripley, Rev. G. Woodbury, pastor.

The first Methodist class was formed in 1811, Farley Fuller, Basil Burgess, Andrew Spear, their wives and others, among the members. Meetings were held at the house of Farley Fuller at East Ripley, at Andrew Spear's in the village, at the school houses after the congregations had grown considerably, and later in the first house built by the Baptists. In January, 1842, a church building was dedicated, which was used for more than thirty years. In 1873 a large brick edifice was built a short distance east of the first. It was dedicated in 1874 by Rev. Benoni Ives of Auburn. A parsonage was built in 1891, and about that time a church was built at South Ripley. The church at State Line stands within the State of Pennsylvania, but is connected with the Ripley circuit.

The First Presbyterian Church of Ripley was formed in 1818 at East Ripley. The meetings were held in the school house. Rev. Giles Doolittle was the first pastor. A church building begun in 1828 was struck by lightning and burned after it was nearly completed. Another building was erected in 1829. Revs. J. B. Preston, Gillett, Harris and Samuel G. Orton were pastors after Mr. Doolittle, in the order named. Mr. Orton continued from 1839 until the division of the society in 1853. The Second Presbyterian Church and Society of Ripley was organized, and a brick church was

built in 1853 at the village, which was dedicated in May, 1854, by Rev. Reuben Tinker, of Westfield. Meetings were held in the two churches until 1871, when a union was effected under the name of the First Presbyterian Church and Society of Ripley. The old building at East Ripley was sold in 1881 and removed to permit the desired extension of the cemetery.

A Universalist Society was organized in 1872, with Rev. I. George as pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Laurie. The meetings were held in the town hall. There are people of the Universalist faith in Ripley, but the society has not had a regular pastor.

The first cemetery, one acre of ground, was given in 1815 by Robert Dickson. Quarries at Ripley and North East furnished the stone for many of the headstones. In 1858 the Rural Cemetery grounds were bought by the Cemetery Association and laid out in lots. Extensive additions have been made to both cemeteries.

The Ripley Literary Club was organized in 1893, through the influence of Mrs. Mary E. Wethy, who was elected the first president and remained in office five years. The main object of the club was to keep the women and the girls beyond school age in touch with the events of the day, and to develop the study of history, art and literature. The club started with a membership of thirty-five, with the active membership limited to forty, but as the associate membership is not limited, there are now sixty members. Every year a new program of work and study is arranged by a committee of four or five members, and by this method a great many women in our village have received benefit in an educational way. The club has presented pictures to the school, adopted a French orphan, prepared and sent out Christmas gifts to the needy, and has taken full charge of the Memorial or Decoration Day services for a number of years. The present officers are: Mrs. Lillian P. Mason, president; Mrs. Clara Stebbins, vice-president; Miss Julia Conley, recording secretary; Mrs. Arley N. Taylor, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella A. Mahle, treasurer. The club is a member of the Western New York Federation, and two of its club members, Mrs. Harriet M. Randall and Mrs. Ella A. Mahle, have held the office of treasurer of the Federation.

Mrs. Mary E. Wethy was also instrumental in organizing the Ladies' Auxiliary Cemetery Association, in March, 1894, for the purpose of improving the Ripley Cemetery. The first work was to hire a landscape gardener for two

summers to lay out the grounds according to a plot drawn up years before, which consisted of walks, drives and a circle. This required grading and terracing of the ground, lowering monuments, and straightening headstones. The association purchased two carloads of fertilizer and seed to produce a good lawn; purchased an iron fence; had the city water piped into grounds; furnished hose and hydrants to water lawn, flower beds and urns, also lawn mowers and all tools; helped pay off an old debt, and hired a caretaker every season. All these expenses were paid by money raised by the ladies in their yearly dues to the association of fifty cents, in having a bazaar each year, rummage sales, and entertainments of various kinds carried out by local talent. The officers are: President, Mrs. Mary E. Wethy; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Shaver; recording secretary, Mrs. Effie Hildred; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ella Mahle; treasurer, Mrs. Ada McGinnies; chairman flower committee, Mrs. Harriet Randall.

There is another organization in the town of Ripley doing the same splendid work,—the East Ripley Auxiliary Cemetery Association, organized April 1, 1901, and which has for its purpose the beautifying of the East Ripley Cemetery. The members are going through the same arduous tasks in earning money for this cause. The officers are: President, Mrs. Ella Kolpien; vice-president, Mrs. Cora Pitt; recording secretary, Mrs. Horace Parker; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Collins; treasurer, Miss Ollie Jones.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a membership in Ripley of fifty-five, and the officers are: President, Mrs. Cora Pitt; vice-president, Mrs. Effie Hildred; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Harry Goodrich, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Rickenbrode. The union meets one afternoon every two weeks, and a certain period of each meeting is given over to the study of legislative laws and civics. They have a flower mission day for sending flowers, jellies or other dainties to the sick or needy. They have also adopted a French orphan.

Supervisors—1816, Amos Atwater; 1817-25-27, Thomas Prendergast; 1826, Ebenezer Ward; 1828, Moses Adams; 1829-32, Henry Fairchild; 1833-34, Orrin Willis; 1835-36, Gordon H. Wattles; 1837-38, Ethan Sawin; 1839-40-52-57-64-68-77, Chas. B. Brockway; 1841-42, Hezekiah Mason; 1843-45-48-53, Moses A. Tennant; 1846, Matthew S. McClintock; 1849-50, Stephen Prendergast; 1851, George Goodrich; 1854, Selden Marvin; 1855, Caleb O.



MAIN STREET—SHERIDAN

First Road Laid Out in Chautauqua County—Located by Colonel Payne in 1802



LAND OFFICE VAULT AT MAYVILLE, STILL STANDING

Daughaday; 1856-58-61-63, Simeon Collins; 1862, Henry A. Prendergast, 1869-72, Addison Mason; 1870-71, Lucius G. Hamilton; 1873-76, Erban C. Wattles; 1878, Nathan J. Horton; 1879-80, Lyman Bennett; 1881-82, John A. Tennant; 1883, Fred B. Brockway; 1884-88, William L. Stanton; 1889, Fred B. Brockway; 1890-91, Lyman Bennett; 1892-93, Fred N. Randall; 1894-95, Charles R. Brockway; 1896-1920, Joseph A. McGinnies.

Mr. McGinnies was also elected clerk of the board in 1905, and has held office continuously until the present (1920).

Ripley is essentially a town of one industry and around the famous Chautauqua grape its prosperity is built. The town is a vast vineyard; grape juice is manufactured in large quantities and the manufacture of grape baskets is carried on extensively. The principal manufacturing concern of the town is the Randall Fruit Juice Company, that company having a large vineyard acreage in Ripley as well as their manufacturing plant.

William B. Rickerbrode is a large manufacturer of grape baskets in Ripley. The village of Ripley has a gravity system of water works, and is a rural community in which it is pleasant to dwell.

The assessed value of Ripley's real estate in 1918 was \$1,890,879, the full value of the same being placed at \$2,415,309.

Sheridan—Sheridan, with Hanover on the east, Arkwright on the south, Pomfret and Dunkirk on the west, and Lake Erie as the northern boundary, is beautifully located, a view of the lake to be had from almost any point in the town. The surface is nearly level except in the southeast part, which rises in places to a height of 500 feet above the lake level. It is well watered, and was once heavily timbered. There were plain evidences of former Indian occupation at the time of the first settlement, and some are discernable now. On the farm now owned by J. G. Gould, lot 35, was a fort in the form of a horseshoe, and a burying ground, from which in 1875 Daniel Sherman, at that time Indian agent, exhumed a quantity of bones and sent them to the Smithsonian Institution for the purpose of throwing some light on the history of the mound builders. On the farm of George I. Button, lot 67, was a circular embankment inclosing a space about twenty rods across, with an eastern elongation extending to a small creek. The main road ran through this enclosure, and the embankment could be readily traced as late as 1860. Mr. Button collected a quantity of arrow heads, stone axes, stone ham-

mers, and other implements evidently for skinning deer and dressing their skins. There are other stones nicely dressed into shape, but for what use cannot even be conjectured.

The first purchases of land by settlers were made in 1804—Francis Webber and Hazadiah Stebbins on lot 17, William Webber on lot 27, Abner Holmes on lot 43, and Alanson Holmes on lot 53. In 1805 Gerald Griswold located on lot 35, Orsamus Holmes on lots 44 and 60. Joel Lee on lot 52, John Walker on lot 67. John Hollister on lot 66, Thomas Stebbins on lot 18 and Simeon Austin on lot 52. Purchases continued until in 1830 there were about one hundred homes in the town and approximately 1,000 people. The town is still a rural community and, according to the State census of 1915, has a population of 2,077, of whom 124 are aliens. The villages of the town are Havilah, a station on the New York Central, and Sheridan on the Erie, which crosses the town from east to west. There are 22,675 acres in the town, valued in 1918 at \$3,497,238, upon which the assessment for the same year was \$2,743,832.

The first tavern was kept by Orsamus Holmes on lot 60, on the Usher property. Mr. Holmes was born in Pembroke, Mass., October 11, 1757; was a soldier in the Revolution; was taken prisoner and carried to Canada, and escaped. In 1804 he selected land in Sheridan, and in 1805 his family took possession. He was postmaster many years, and at the age of seventy-six removed to Holmer county, Ohio, and died there in 1835.

William Griswold kept the first tavern at the Center, where he located in 1805; it was discontinued in 1837. At what was afterward known as Robert's Corners, one Pryor kept an inn as early as 1811 or 1812. This was burned, and in 1815 he had a house containing only two small rooms, which with the farm, he traded with Benjamin Roberts for the Haskin farm on lot 53. Benjamin Roberts came from Madison county in 1811, settled on lot 34, afterwards on the Haskin farm, lot 54, north of the Main road, and in 1815 moved to the location yet known by his name, and into the small dwelling erected by Pryor. This was added to until it became quite a spacious hostelry; was kept by him until his death in 1836, then by his son Abner until 1848, and by other parties until 1852. After his trade with Roberts, Pryor built another tavern on lot 53, south of the Main road. This he sold to one Taylor, and in 1824 Taylor sold to Enoch Haskin; Mr. Haskin came from Rensselaer county in 1818. He had a fine span of horses and was

employed by Colonel Abell to plow for the first time the grounds now known as the Barker Common, in Fredonia. In 1819 he moved to Sheridan, onto what is now known as the Harner farm, and in 1824 to the Taylor inn, which was burned in 1833, rebuilt by him, and kept until 1850. Mr. Haskin also kept the Orrington post office from 1824 until 1839. He moved to Minnesota, and died there in 1866. The Kensington tavern was probably established as early as 1812, as there was a store and post-office there in 1816. It changed landlords more times than any other tavern in town, was discontinued about 1850, and torn down about 1865. Huyck's Tavern was first established on the south side of the Main road by one Goodwin between 1815 and 1820. Afterward he built on the north side of the road. Richard Huyck came from Delaware county in 1831, and bought of Mr. Goodwin on the south side of the road, and in 1834 the tavern also; he kept it until 1851, and died in 1869. The Kensington and Huyck taverns were about one mile apart, with a fine stretch of gravel road between them, which was often used as a race course, many horses famous for their speed being brought here to make an exhibition before the people who assembled in large numbers to witness the racing.

John I. Eacker came from Herkimer county in 1835, and bought Edmund Mead's store building, at the Center, in 1837. This he moved to the northeast corner, kept it, the post office and a tavern until the stages stopped running in 1852. He died in Illinois, in 1877. William Ensign came from Delaware county in 1814, bought a farm one mile east of the Center in 1815, and commenced keeping a tavern in 1825. The house of brick was burned in 1847. It was rebuilt, but the tavern was discontinued. Kensington post office, with Dr. Terry as postmaster, was kept here for a few years. A tavern was kept at an early day in a log house on the hill in the south part of town by Nathaniel Loomis; it was replaced by a frame building. There were for many years seven taverns in the town, but emigration attained such proportions, that it was often impossible to furnish accommodations for all who wished.

Elisha Grey is said to have kept the first store, a little east of the Haskin tavern, on the Main road. Allen Denny kept groceries for sale at his residence on the John Spencer farm near Newell's Corners. William Holbrook kept a store at Kensington in 1816. Edmund Mead kept the first store at the Center. He was born in New York City in 1809, and came to Sheridan in 1830. His father, who was a

merchant in New York, sent on a stock of merchandise, which Mr. Mead put into a store built on land owned by Israel C. Holmes on lot 44, about half a mile south of the Center. One year later he moved the building to the northwest corner at the Center, where he built a commodious residence. The store building proving too small, was sold and moved away for a dwelling house. A new building succeeded it, that was used by Mr. Mead until 1834, when he sold the goods to Leroy Farnham, who kept the store until 1837, when the building was sold to John I. Eacker, who moved it to the northeast corner and used it for a tavern, store and post office. It burned in 1871 while occupied by Arthur Gifford, but was rebuilt in 1872.

P. H. Shelley bought the old Presbyterian church at the Center in 1874, remodeled it, added a public hall, and kept a grocery and the Sheridan post office.

The first marriage was Thomas Barris to Betsy Stebbins, a sister of Thomas and Hazariah Stebbins, in 1807 or 1808. They settled in Hanover, where some of their descendants yet reside. The first death was that of Origen, son of Orsamus Holmes, January 1, 1806, aged eighteen years. It is stated in Young's History that Joel Lee built the first frame house. The first frame barn was built on the farm of Otis Ensign, lot 65, about 1809. The last log house used as a dwelling was occupied by Hiram Fessenden, Sr., until his death in 1886, after which it was torn down.

This town of Sheridan was formed in April, 1827, by taking thirty-two lots from the town of Pomfret, and thirty-five from Hanover. Nathaniel Grey, John E. Griswold and Haven Brigham made the journey to Albany in the winter and lobbied the Legislature until they succeeded in their mission. William E. Griswold, an elder brother of John E., contributed fifty dollars toward the expenses. Mr. Grey was a great admirer of the poet Sheridan, and proposed that his name be given to the newly formed town. His proposition was adopted and the name clung.

The first town meeting was held at the house of William Griswold, Tuesday, May 8, 1827, at which time the following were elected: Supervisor, Lyscom Mixer; town clerk, Enoch Haskin; assessors, Haven Brigham, Otis Ensign, Sheldon Stanley; collector, Rodolphus Simons; commissioners of highways, Nathaniel Loomis, William Ensign, John N. Gregg; overseers of the poor, Otis Ensign, Jonathan S. Pattison; constables, Rodolphus Simmons, Orlow Hart; commissioners of schools, Benjamin Brownell,

Royal Teft, Lyscom Mixer; inspectors of schools, Elisha Mason, Nathaniel Grey, Samuel Davis.

The first post office in the town and the second in the county was established in June, 1806, at the Holmes Tavern, with Orsamus Holmes postmaster, the office bearing the name Canadaway; but not the Canadaway, a name given later to the settlement which was the beginning of the present Fredonia. The next post office was at Hanover, afterward Kensington, established December 7, 1816, William Holbrook postmaster. In 1829 South Sheridan postoffice was established at the residence of John E. Griswold, who was appointed postmaster. In 1824, Canadaway postoffice was moved to the Haskin Tavern, and the name changed to Orrington; Enoch Haskin, postmaster. In 1839 Sheridan postoffice was established at the Center, with John I. Eacker postmaster, and Kensington, Orrington and South Sheridan offices were discontinued.

The first religious meeting was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes, in 1807, conducted by Rev. John Spencer, who afterward located near Newell's Corners. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and held a commission as lieutenant in Captain Peter Van Rensselaer's company, Colonel Marinus Willets' regiment, New York Levies, which was organized at Fort Herkimer, October 7, 1781. He died in 1826 and was buried in a plot of ground contributed by him from his farm to the town for burial purposes. A frame for a church was erected by the Presbyterians at the Center in 1828, but was never enclosed, and was soon torn down. Worthy Allen, Joel Spencer, Haven Brigham and others, built a house of worship at Newell's Corners in 1822. In 1849 it was sold to Newell Usher, who moved it onto his farm and used it for a barn. In 1832, Jonah Howe and others erected a church at the Center. Mr. Howe also built a pipe organ for the church, and taught his daughter to play it. This church was used until about 1870. Later it was converted into a store, for which purpose it was used by its owner, P. H. Shelley. A Methodist Episcopal society was formed at the residence of Stephen Bush, one-half mile east of the Center in 1809. This is said to have been the first Methodist preaching place, and the first class formed in the county. This society built a church at the Center in 1834; it was remodeled in 1854, when Mrs. Eliza Mead, of New York City, presented the society with a bell. The church is still used as a meeting house, and presents a neat attractive appearance.

A Baptist society was organized in the south part of town in 1844, Martin Cary, Hiram Ranney and Ira Fuller among its first members. A church was erected in 1845, and services were held irregularly until 1860 or 1861, when the society was disbanded and the church building was used for a barn on the Week's place. Rev. Levi Wright, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, was instrumental in building a small church on the farm of Baxter Dodge about 1855. After about five years, services were discontinued and the church turned into a dwelling.

The first school was kept by William Griswold in his house at the Center in the winter of 1807-1808. There are now ten school houses in town, with a well attended school in each. The first tannery was built by Haven Brigham on Beaver creek in 1811. The next was established where Beaver Creek crosses the Main road, by Enoch Haskin and Nathaniel Grey, in 1820. It was sold to Perry Gifford, who continued the business, and also a shoe shop, until his death in 1850. William Doty, who came from Delaware county in 1820, built a tannery near the Ensign Tavern in 1836. A shoe shop was added to the business, but both were discontinued in 1847. The first and only gristmill in town was built by Haven Brigham on Beaver creek in 1811, where he also built a sawmill and tannery.

A lime kiln was built about 1845 by George Robinson and Alanson Denny, near the lake, on Denny's farm. It had a capacity of about five cords of stone, from which could be made four hundred bushels of lime. The stone was brought in schooners from Kelley's Island and Canada. In 1854 Orlando Elmore was the owner and it was discontinued in 1864.

A rope walk, fourteen by one hundred sixty-five feet, was built in 1833, by Thomas Chapman, who emigrated from Jefferson county in 1810, and settled on lot 15 in 1811. Rope was made from flax and hemp. Previous to the erection of the rope walk some rope had been made by spinning it in the house and twisting it out of doors. Mr. Chapman was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the burning of Buffalo. He died in 1846. He had eleven sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to an adult age.

A brick kiln was established at a very early day by William Ensign and Jonathan S. Pattison, on the farm of the latter, on lot 16, and was operated periodically until about 1855, when it was discontinued. The house on the Pattison homestead, and the Baptist church at Forestville, were built of brick from this

kiln. The main thoroughfare between the east and the great west made a large amount of business for taverns and stages, but upon the completion of the Buffalo & State Line railroad in 1852 the stages ceased to run and the taverns lost most of their custom. The facilities for travel increased rapidly from the completion of the New York & Erie railroad in 1851 down to 1892, when the Dunkirk & Silver Creek railroad was built, a double track line, afterwards incorporated into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Nickel Plate and the Pennsylvania were completed in 1882 and the old Lake Shore double tracked in 1872. A telegraph line was built along the Main road in 1847—two wires twisted together like fence wire. Another line was built along the north side of the same road in 1848. There are now over five hundred miles of telegraph wire in the town of Sheridan alone. The New York & Pennsylvania Telephone was built along the Lake road in 1889, and in 1892 a loop was built by public subscription to the Center. The Hanover line comes from Silver Creek and the Home line from Fredonia.

During the great oil excitement in Western Pennsylvania in 1864, a good many farmers sold their land for fabulous prices and came to Chautauqua county, and invested their money in some of the best farms. Among those who came to Sheridan, was Samuel A. Patterson from near Titusville, who purchased about one thousand acres for which he paid \$109,000.

Sheridan, although not having a lake port, has been very prolific of sailors. More than twenty have been masters of some of the finest and largest vessels on the lakes. Probably the first was Captain Zephaniah Perkins, who was attached to the lake marine in the War of 1812. He was captain of the schooner "King-bird," running between Buffalo and Dunkirk in 1815. In 1831, George Reed, at the age of twenty-five, was captain of the schooner "Beaver." In 1836, Almon Robinson, when twenty-six, was master of the schooner "Luther Wright;" Hiram Chapman, at thirty, was master of the schooner "Atalantic;" in 1837 Joseph Ferry, at thirty, was master of the schooner "Juliaette;" in 1842 John Reed, at thirty-five, was master of the schooner "John Grant;" in 1844 Reuben Rork, at twenty-eight, was master of the schooner "Alps;" in 1844 Theron Chapman was at twenty-eight, master of the schooner "Aetna;" in 1851 Joseph C. Doty, at thirty-one, was master of the schooner "William Buckley," running between Buffalo and Conneant; in 1840 David Fisk, at thirty-five, was master of the schooner "Henry Roop,"

and A. W. Reed in 1859, at twenty-four, was master of the schooner "Richard Mott," running between Buffalo and Chicago. In 1861 M. M. Drake, at twenty-five, was master of the propeller "Genesee Chief," between Buffalo and Erie, and Henry H. Reed, at twenty-six, master of the bark "Levi Rawson," between Buffalo and Chicago; also A. B. Drake, at twenty-six, of the propeller "Owego," between Buffalo and Toledo. In 1872 Walter Robinson, at twenty-eight, was master of the propeller "Olean," between Buffalo and Detroit, and B. F. Borthwick at twenty-six, master of the schooner "F. A. Georger," between Buffalo and Chicago; also Delos Waite in 1881 was master of the steamer "Empire State," between Buffalo and Duluth. In 1883 Will Borthwick, at twenty-eight, was master of the propeller, "George S. Hazzard," between Buffalo and Chicago, and Nelson Robinson, at thirty-four, was master of the steamer "M. M. Drake," between Buffalo and Chicago; also Frank B. Huyck in 1895, at thirty-six, was master of the steamer "New York."

Supervisors have been: 1827-30, Lyscom Mixer; 1831, Nathaniel Grey; 1832, Lyscom Mixer; 1833, Nicholas Mallet; 1834, Leroy Farnham; 1835, Nathaniel Grey; 1836-37, Jonathan S. Pattison; 1838, Nathaniel Grey; 1839-42, Willard W. Brigham; 1843, John I. Eacker; 1844, John N. Gregg; 1845-49, Harry Hall; 1850-52, Edmund Mead; 1853, John I. Eacker; 1854, Edmund Mead; 1855, Newton P. Smith; 1856, Edmund Mead; 1857, Newell Gould; 1858-59, William O. Strong; 1860-62, John C. Cranston; 1863-67, Buell Tolles; 1868, Joseph C. Doty; 1869-70, Buell Tolles; 1871-72, Joseph Doty; 1873, George W. Eacker; 1874, Stewart T. Christy; 1875, Henry J. Cranston; 1876, George Cranston; 1877-78, George W. Eacker; 1879, Asahel C. Brace; 1880-81, George W. Eacker; 1882, Asahel C. Brace; 1883, George Cranston; 1884, Harvey M. Bailey; 1885-90, William R. Miner; 1891-96, Edgar J. Griswold; 1897-1900-05, George E. McLaury; 1906-17, William J. Doty; 1918-20, B. O. Schlender.

On the farm owned by John Collins, at what was formerly Kensington, a monument was unveiled on the lot on which Francis Webber built his house, the dedication of the monument being a part of Sheridan's centennial celebration, held August 31, 1904. This monument marks the spot on which was the first white man's habitation within the town of Sheridan. The inscription reads: "Site of First Settlement in Town of Sheridan, by Francis Webber, Aug., 1804. Erected Aug. 25, 1904." The monument rests on a sub-

stantial base and is enclosed by an iron railing. Addresses were made by George E. McLaury, W. J. Doty, Obed Edson and S. Frederick Nixon at the monument, and Sheridan's centennial was properly celebrated.

Sherman—It was not until April 7, 1832, that the town of Sherman began its separate existence, having previously been a part of the town of Mina. The town comprises the second township and fourteenth range as described in the Holland Land Company's survey; covers an area of exactly 36 square miles and is bounded on the north by the town of Chautauqua, east by Harmony, south by Clymer and west by Mina. The Pennsylvania railroad crosses the town north and south; Sherman, an incorporated village with a population of about 1,000, being the only settlement of consequence in the town and the only railroad station. The population of the town in 1915 (State census) was: Citizens, 1,695; aliens, 37. French creek, soon after taking its rise in Harmony, enters Sherman and crosses the town in a westerly direction to the village of Sherman, then turns and flowing a southwesterly course passes into the town of Mina on its way to the river. Chautauqua creek rests in the northwestern part of Sherman and soon passes into the town of Chautauqua on its northward way to Lake Erie.

Original Land Purchases.

1823—March, Jona. R. Reynolds, 32; April, David Fuller, 24; June, Joel D. Cornish, 47; October, Otis Skinner, 24.

1824—February, Alanson Weed, 31; April, Lester R. Dewey, 39; May, Ransom Felton, 63; September, Hiram N. Gleason, 24.

1825—January, Joshua LaDue, 34; February, Osmond Hall, 36; April, Hazard Wilcox, 64; May, Loren Park, 59; Cyrus Pitts, 59; Elisha A. Eades, 53; Dearing Dorman, 22; June, Larry Wilcox, 48; James Ottaway, 62; Sampson Vincent, 20; Charles Hawley, 29, 37; Wm. Williams, 29; September, Jedediah and Elliot B. Smith, 37; George Sampson and Phineas Bailey, 60; Major D. Reynolds, 16; November, John C. Wilcox, 56.

1826—September, Barney Bratt, 29; Eliab Skeels, 61; Wm. Buss, 61; October, Lansing Buck, 25; November, Julius Willard, Jr., 13; Wm. Mayborn, 61; Rufus Ransom, 51.

1827—March, Isaac Willard, 10; Josiah Wait, 11; Warren Hannum, 26; Harvey W. Goff, 22; October, James Bates, 5; John Miller, 7; November, Jesse Newell, 25.

1828—March, Gershom Wait, 11; September, Thad. Tibbals, 5; December, Loren Stebbins, —; Josiah Wait, 11.

The Holland Land Company's books contain no records of later sales in this town. The unsold lands passed in 1836 to the new proprietors, W. H. Seward and others.

The settlement of this region, once begun, was rapid. Tradition says that the first settler

was Dearing Dorman, with his wife Huldah (Perkins) Dorman, and little son Amosa. In 1823 Mr. Dorman built a log house twelve by sixteen feet, with a roof of elm bark, on the town line road, on land later owned by Theodore Skinner. There, November 28, 1823, the first white child was born, Archibald Dorman. Mr. Dorman, with Elisha Eades, built log houses, Eades' being across the road in the town of Chautauqua. They returned to Batavia, one hundred eighteen miles, by the route they had to travel, and were moved with an ox-team. Mr. Dorman raised the first acre of wheat in the town, thirty bushels to the acre. He planted his corn by cutting into the earth and pressing the soil down upon the kernels, as the Indians did.

Alonzo Weed built the first sawmill, on land owned by Lester R. Dewey. The first marriage was Lester R. Dewey, Sr., and Fanny Patterson, Otis Skinner, the first justice of the town, officiating, March 23, 1825.

There is a question regarding the first death. It is said a Mrs. Arnold was the first to die, and was buried on the farm later owned by James Upton. The general impression is that the first death was that of an Englishman who died at Elliott Smith's. On Smith's lot in the Sherman cemetery is a grave, and on the headstone these words, "John Walling, a native of England, died July, 1832, supposed to be about thirty years of age." The first doctor was Thomas Green.

In the winter of 1828-29 Otis Skinner taught school in his house. There is no record of any school prior to this. About this time Lydia Tanner taught summer school in a log cabin near now Willard street in Sherman village. The first church was the Congregational church (now Presbyterian), June 23, 1827, and was called the First Congregational Church of Mina. Meetings were held at the homes of William Williams, Dennis Hart, Elisha Woodruff, and other convenient places. The church was built on what is known as Presbyterian Hill, on land given by Charles Hawley, Sr., and was dedicated March 7, 1833; sermon by Rev. D. D. Gregory. The first pastor, Justin Marsh, came from Connecticut, and was installed in October, 1828. In the fall of 1845 the church was moved to Sherman Village.

The first Baptist church was formed August 29, 1827, two and one-half miles south of the village, Rev. Orange Spicer officiating. Meetings were held in dwellings and schoolhouses until about 1842, then in the unfinished church

in the village, which was completed in 1844. Rev. Orange Spicer was the first pastor.

The Free Baptist Church of Waits Corners, in the southeast part of the town, was organized about 1835. First pastor was Rev. Levi Rexford, first clerk Dexter Stebbins, and first deacon Loren Stebbins.

The Methodists had a class in 1832, and the first sermon was delivered in the home of Otis Miller, by Rev. Darius Williams. The Miller home was their meeting place till 1836, when they occupied a room in Kipp & Miller's carding mill. Their church was built in 1848.

The first Universalist church of Sherman was organized in 1842. The first pastor was Rev. Linus Paine. Selling their church, which was moved away, the members built their present church in 1868.

The first gristmills were Aldrich's and Treat's. Aldrich's was on French creek, two miles below Sherman village. Treat's was on Chautauqua creek, about one-half mile from where Murray Harrington later lived. About 1838 Benjamin H. Kipp, Otis and Elijah Miller built the gristmill later owned by Bates and Hillburg in the village. Josiah R. Keeler had, it is thought, the first store, about three miles south of the village, on his farm, later owned by Susan Hemstreet. James Barker had at an early date a store in a small wooden building where the Hotel Sherman now stands. Jeremiah Fields kept, it is thought, the first tavern, in the house later owned and occupied by James Wood.

The first town meeting was held in 1833. Otis Skinner was the first supervisor, and he held the office during the years 1833-35-38.

Of the early settlers, Dearing Dorman was born in New Haven, Conn., December 20, 1797, came to Batavia in 1804, and to Sherman about 1823; married Huldah Perkins in 1818; had twelve children. Mrs. Dorman died in 1866, and he married the widow of Addison Elderkin, maiden name Mary Hunter.

Lester R. Dewey, Sr., was born in Herkimer county, July, 1802, married Fanny Patterson, March 23, 1825, settled in Sherman in 1824; had eight children. His wife died and he married again. He was supervisor in 1850. Hiram N. Gleason, born in Farmington, Conn., April 17, 1800; married Sarah Root; settled in Sherman in 1824. His wife died, and he married Abigail Hill, of Mina. Had seven children by first wife, two by second. Richard Buss, born in England, settled in Sherman in 1826, died in 1861; had seven children. Charles Hawley, Sr., born in Connecticut, April 10, 1778; married Clara Allen, October 8, 1812; settled in Sherman in

1825; died December 11, 1844; had three children. Benjamin H. Kip, born in Johnstown, New York, April 27, 1797; married Esther Miller, at Newark, New York, February 23, 1823; settled in Sherman in 1832; four children. William Mayborn, born in England, May 19, 1786; settled in Sherman in 1825. His wife died April 24, 1827, leaving six children. In 1828 he married Harriet Palmer, of New York City. He died in 1874, leaving twelve children. Loren Park, born in Wells, Vermont, 1804; settled in Sherman in 1825. His first wife, Adaline Heath, died, leaving him nine children. His second marriage was to the widow of Benjamin Ross, maiden name Samantha Heath. Ruel Pelton, born in Oneida county, New York; settled in Sherman in May, 1827. Both he and his wife, of the same age, died in 1851. They had fourteen children. Otis Skinner, born in Norwich, New York, October 20, 1799; married Sylance Randall, June 9, 1822; settled in Sherman in 1823. They had ten children. Loren Stebbins, born in Conway, Mass., October 27, 1804; settled in Sherman, 1828; married Eunice Willard, in Livingston county; six children. Joel D. Cornish, born in Otsego county; married Catherine Van Allen; settled in Sherman, January, 1826; seven children.

Samuel T. Hawley, who had a business career of sixty years in Sherman, sold out to Henry Taggart. He survived two fires and was conducting business in the principal block in the village. He was handicapped by deafness. His two boys and two girls were reared and educated, his sons engaging in mercantile business in Kansas. "Uncle Sam," as he was affectionately called by the townspeople, was eighty-one years old when he retired.

The Union Sepulchral Society of Sherman and Chautauqua was organized in 1836. Later in the same year Alanson and Polly Weed deeded to the society ninety-eight square rods of land, being the northeast corner of the present cemetery. A few burials were made there before the purchase. In 1848 Lester R. and Fannie Dewey conveyed 123 6-10 rods to the society, and again in 1860-61 additions were made through conveyance by Mr. Dewey and Joseph Skinner. Additions and improvements have been made since as required.

In August, 1865, a great flood damaged the town. Two dams above and one at the end of the village went out, and nearly every bridge in the town. A more destructive flood, the worst in its history, swept the town in the evening of August 24, 1892, the iron railroad bridge and all the bridges from the head of French creek to the Mina line, except an iron one at

Sherman Center. Much damage was done to business and private property.

In May, 1832, Benjamin H. Kip and Otis and Elijah Miller bought the land where Sherman village now stands, built a sawmill, and in 1833 a carding and cloth-dressing mill. Otis Miller built a blacksmith shop and a tannery. These three men were the founders of the village first called Millerville, and afterwards Kipville; later the name was changed to Sherman. The heads of the first twelve families were: Benjamin H. Kip, Elijah Miller, Otis Miller, James Barker, George Vaness, Lucius Cook, George Hart, Kiler Dean, Alanson Patterson, Pitts Simmons, Hiram A. Case and Dr. Thomas Green.

Sherman is a prosperous town, and the village rivals the town in its enterprise and progress. Three-fourths of the land area of the town is under cultivation and perhaps 75 miles of wagon road, traverse the town. There are in Sherman five principal factories and ten small ones. The important industries are C. E. Cobb, lumber; Klein & Co., evaporated apples; the Mohawk Condensed Milk Co.; the Powdered Milk Co., of America, and the Sherman Canning Co. (canned vegetables). The village stores are modern and with those modern utilities, electric lights and telephones, a strong bank, the fraternal orders, social societies and churches, life in Sherman is very pleasant. The village is well built and far above the average in the number and size of its brick blocks.

The first newspaper in the village was the "Western New Yorker," started in 1853. The "Chautauqua News" was established March 22, 1876, by E. W. Hoag, and bought in December, 1879, by C. E. Sheldon, who conducted it until October 16, 1918. At that time "The News" was sold to the Dorman Printing Company (M. L. and L. B. Dorman) and consolidated with the "Sherman Advance." "The Advance" was founded October 6, 1916, by the Dorman Printing Company and successfully published until October 16, 1918, when the two papers were consolidated under the Dorman ownership.

Sherman was incorporated a village, September 8, 1890. The first municipal election was held October 3, 1890, the first officials being J. L. Thayer, Francis A. Ellis, Charles E. Cobb, trustees; Henry F. Young, treasurer; John McKean, collector; Thomas J. Newell was appointed village clerk.

In 1865 a disastrous fire swept away the post-office, town clerk's office and all town records. In 1869 many business buildings on Main and Miller streets were destroyed, brick blocks then succeeding the wooden ones burned.

The supervisors of Sherman since the erection of the town are: Otis Skinner, 1833; B. H. Kip, 1834; Otis Skinner, 1835; Loren Peck, 1836-37; Otis Skinner, 1838; Platt S. Osborn, 1839; Lucius Cook, 1840-42; George Hart, 1843; Platt S. Osborn, 1844-45; John P. Hall, 1846-47; B. H. Kip, 1848-49; Lester R. Dewey, 1850; Loren Park, 1851; Lewis Sperry, 1852-53; B. J. Coffin, 1854; Loren Park, 1855; William Green, 1856-57; Miles J. Clark, 1858-59; Henry Bliss, 1860-61; Henry W. Sperry, 1862-65; Sylvanus H. Myrick, 1866; Henry Sheldon, 1867; Henry W. Sperry, 1868; Alfred W. Benson, 1869; John T. Green, 1870-72; Virgil A. Fenner, 1873; John T. Green, 1874; Jerome J. Dean, 1875-76; Enoch Sperry, 1877-78; Albert B. Sheldon, 1879-81; Chas. H. Corbett, 1882-83; Enoch Sperry, 1884; Benjamin J. Coffin, 1885-91; Edgar O. Buss, 1892; Morris L. Edmunds, 1893-97; Frank E. Miller, 1898-99; Warren B. Whitney, 1900-01; Albert B. Sheldon, 1902-08; William W. Benjamin, 1909-13; Harry M. Keith, 1914-19; Irving O. Ottaway, 1920.

The leading societies and orders of Sherman are the Masonic lodge and chapter of the Eastern Star; lodge of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs, the Maccabees, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Patrons of Husbandry, Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Woman's Christian Temperance Union and many church and benevolent organizations.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the town (22,980 acres) for the year 1918 was \$938,762; its full value, \$1,195,875.

Stockton—The town of Stockton, formed from Chautauqua, February 9, 1821, was named in honor of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1850 the township was enlarged by the annexation of a tier and a half of lots, twelve in number, from the northern part of Ellery. Stockton includes also one tier of lots taken from township 4, range 13, on its west side, and contains an area of 29,037 acres. Its surface is a rolling upland. The soil is a loam, clay in the upland and sandy in the valleys. The principal part of Cassadaga Lake lies in the northeast corner of Stockton. Bear Lake is partly in Stockton, also, about three miles west of Cassadaga Lake, and both extend north into the town of Pomfret. Their outlets are Cassadaga and Bear creek, respectively, which come together in the southeastern part of the town, continuing southeasterly across the northeast corner of Ellery, and form, just within the west line of Gerry, a junction with Mill creek. Cassadaga creek, thus augmented, pursues a crooked course through parts of Gerry, Ellicott and Poland, and gives its

waters to the Conewango creek in the south of Poland. Thence the stream is known as the Conewango river, which flows southward into Pennsylvania and empties into the Allegheny river.

The scenery at Cassadaga Lake is inexpressibly beautiful and fascinating and in its pure free air a sanitarium has been established. The waters of Bear and Cassadaga lakes are well stocked with fish and a large deposit of shell marl underlies the ancient bed of Cassadaga Lake. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad traverses the town with stations at Cassadaga Village and Moons. Other villages are Stockton, formerly Delanti, Denton, Centralia, Burnhams and South Stockton.

Original Purchases in Township 4, Range 12.

1809—November, Hezekiah Vial, 38.
1810—May, Jos. Green, 49; Bela Todd, 33; Benjamin Miller, 39; June, Lawrence Scofield, 50.
1811—April, Eben. and Salmon Tyler, 33; Silas Gates, 24; Hezekiah Vial, 32; Henry Walker, 49; August, Benj. Miller, 31; October, Shadrach Scofield, 50, 58; November, Zattu Cushing, 32.
1812—June, Abel Thompson, 29, 37.
1815—April, Calvin Nelson, 29; Alfred Trow, 29; May, Frederic Sprague, 25; James Haywood, 28, 36; Geo. Porter, Jr., 34; Aaron Jones, 48; Bela Todd, 11; June, Levi C. Miller, 40; August, Jesse Higgins, 37; September, Samuel Crissey, 46; Jos. Sackett, 23; October, Thos. Curtis, 19, 20; Zaheth Higgins, 37.
1816—May, Hiram Lazell, 21; Calvin Hitchcock, 19; Edward Ellis, 21; July, Aaron Smith, 13; Sawyer Phillips, 15; Stephen Williams, 41; September, Gould Crissey, 43; October, Adam McNitt, 13; Jos. Sackett, 14; David Sackett, 11; December, Elijah Nelson, 45; Philip Phillips, 15.
1817—April, Jeduthan Smith, 15; Eben. Smith, Jr., 6; June, Aaron Lyon, 12; Calvin Smith, 20.
1818—March, Alva Lazell, 27; May, Lewis C. Todd, 10.
1819—May, Gilbert Putnam, 33; Aretus Rogers, 43, 44; July, Calvin Warren, 40; Levi C. Miller, Parley Munger, 40.
1821—October, Philip Phillips, 6; Stephen Crane, 44; Jona. Clark, 22, 23; Hiram Jones, 22; Robt. Belding, 22; Nathan Smith, 22, 23; Israel Smith, 22.
1822—May, Wm. A. Glisson, 3; July, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., 5; September, Zeph. Rogers, 43.
1823—February, Stephen Crane, 35; March, Harvey Gibbs, 54.
1824—March, John Russell, 2; April, Thos. Todd, 62; May, Robt. Padden, 62; Bela Todd, 11; June, Daniel Johnson, 61; Franklin Blackmer, 61; Alvin Crissey, 31; September, Stephen Crane, 35; Ely F. Munger, 31; October, Ebenezer Smith, Jr., 14.
1825—May, Elam Todd, 64; September, John Brown, 60.
1826—January, Chaucey Goodrich, 52; October, James Morrill, 51.
1827—February, Thomas Francis, 51; James Francis, 51; June, Wm. Weed, 51; August, Andrew Putnam, 25; Russell Reed, 51; September, Abraham Bennett, 35; October, Thos. Carlisle, 35.
1828—March, Alanson McClary, 43; Nath. Getchell, 51; William Sabin, 43; June, Edwin Francis, 50; July, Wm. B. Brooks, 59; August, James Duncan, 55; George

Dye, 35; September, David L. Getchell, 35; Jesse Wells, 42.

1829—January, Eph. Sanford, 43; February, Abel White, 10; March, Wm. Weed, 51; Eliakim Lindsey, 59; Bela Tracy, 1, 2; July, Josiah Richardson, 5; August, John Scovel, 10; September, Abraham Eddy, 26; October, Mason Tower, 10; David L. Hills, 64; Joel Rogers, 64; December, Heman Padden, 60; November, Foster Mitchell, 55.

1830—March, George Cipperly, 4; April, Fordam Pease, 60; May, Titus Johnson, 60; Eleazer Flagg, Jr., 25; October, Henry H. Haner, 2; James Jones, 27; Elisha B. Rossiter, 64; November, Waterman Ellsworth and others, 42; Adna Lamson, 3; Andrew Putnam and others, 42; Samuel Palmer, 58; David Hills, 64.

1831—January, Abraham Bennett, 44; May, Nathan Brown, 63; Charles Brown, 55.

Township 3, Range 12.

1809—November, John Fish, 32.
1810—March, Timothy Russell, 64.
1811—April, Ebenezer Tyler, 48; Jonathan Bugbee, Jr., 40.
1817—February, Amos Inman, 40; Philander Brunson, 15; July, Newell Putnam, 32.
1822—August, John O. Harris, 10.
1830—September, Justus Jones, 56; November, Samuel Jones, 23; December, Horace Brunson, 23.

Township 4, Range 13.

1811—June, Roswell Ladd, 2; August, Thomas Smith, 4; James Dyer, 1; David Waterbury, 1; Pelig Scofield, 7.
1826—February, Almon and Heman Barber, 5; Samuel S. Jones and Abel J. Parker, 6.

Jonathan Bugbee, a young man, left Madison county in 1809, and alone and on foot made a tour to the wilderness of central Chautauqua. Amos Adkins, a member of a surveying party, gave him advice, and young Bugbee finally selected a claim at what is now known as Centralia, in the southern part of Stockton. He started a clearing and gathered material for a log house, and at Batavia, on his way home, received a writing entitling him to a deed of 205 acres of land at \$2.50 an acre, if paid within a specified time. Bugbee returned in the winter of 1811, with his parents and brothers, Wyman and Simeon. The Bugbees cut a road through the woods for three miles to the place where Jonathan had begun a clearing. About 1821 Jonathan opened a hotel.

Previous to the return of the Bugbees, and in 1810, clearings were started by John West, Bela Todd and Joseph Green, of Herkimer county, half a mile west of Bugbees, while two miles west David Waterbury, Shadrach Scofield and Henry Walker from Saratoga county had formed a settlement. In 1814 a log school-house was built. Dexter Barnes built a blacksmith shop, and supplied the settlers with axes and other tools. Henry Walker, who was appointed justice of the peace by the Governor,

conducted himself with great dignity, attired in an official dark mantle and treble capes. In 1814 Bela Todd started a log tavern, Dr. E. P. Steadman administered to the sick, and Lewis Bump opened a small store, receiving supplies by the way of Tinkertown (now Dewittville).

The "State Gazetteer" says that the first settlement was made in 1810, in the south part of the town. The names, however, of as many as ten early purchasers were entered in 1809, the first that of John Silsby on lot 48. Henry Walker's name appears as purchaser of lot 49, in township 4, range 12, May, 1811, and that of Scofield as a purchaser of lots 50 and 58, October, 1811. Waterbury appears only as purchaser of lot 1, township 4, range 13, now a part of Stockton, but his name was entered on the land company's plat of township 4, range 12, as owner of the west part, and Shadrach Scofield of the east half of lot 57, though neither appears on the sales book as purchaser of any part of that lot, which is the southeast corner lot of that township.

In Mr. Crissey's historical sketch of Stockton, he says that Ebenezer Tyler and Solomon (Salmon) Tyler, from Greene county, John West, Joseph Green and Bela Todd, from Herkimer county, settled on the town line (south line of township 4, range 12), about March 1, 1810. Their contracts are dated in May that year. West appears as purchaser on the sales book in the town of Chautauqua, lot 29, in November, 1810. The contract of the Tylers, however, bears date April, 1811. In October, 1810, Samuel Woodbury, Shadrach Scofield and Henry Walker, all from Saratoga county, settled in the western part of the town.

The sketch says further that Dexter Barnes and John Aker came from Herkimer county in 1811. In June, that year, Barnes, a blacksmith, built the first blacksmith shop in town, on the south side of the road, east of the residence of Henry Alden. In March, 1814, John Ecker (or Aker) bought a part of lot 41, though this is probably the person who came in 1811. He was the first fiddler in town and his services were appreciated, as many of the settlers were fond of dancing. In 1811 Comfort and Elisha Morgan located about a mile north of Shadrach Scofield, on lot 58, one of two which Mr. Scofield had previously bought, and adjoining that on which he resided. In 1812 the war with Great Britain began, and from the Stockton region went Shadrach Scofield, Dexter Barnes, Bela Todd, Comfort Morgan, Elisha Morgan, Nathan Bugbee and Wyman Bugbee. In 1813 all returned. They had been up to Buffalo, which was burned by the red coats and In-

dians; Comfort Morgan brought back with him a bullet in his knee, and Wyman Bugbee a bullet hole in his hat. Great fears were entertained of a visitation by a hostile band of Indians, but it was not long before the enemy was routed in the struggle for the possession of Fort Erie, and, as there was no more trouble with the British and Indians, the pioneers resumed the pursuits of peace.

The first settlement in Bear Creek Valley was by Benjamin Miller, from Oneida county, in 1811, with an ox-team and hired help, and built a shanty of poles and hemlock boughs three-fourths of a mile north of Delanti. After two years he went back to Oneida county, where he remained until the war danger was over, when he returned to his farm, where he resided till his death in 1857.

His children were William O. and Linus W., farmers, and Laura, who married Origen Crissey; Elvira, who became Mrs. John L. Kazer, and Irene, who married Royal L. Carter.

Abel Thompson came from Sangerfield, New York, in June, 1812, and bought 100 acres of land from lot 29 and 178 acres from lot 37, including the farm owned later by Truman Todd, and extending west beyond the creek and north to and including a small part of the village of Delanti, where he was the first settler. His house was a square log pen and the floor was of split logs. In the spring of 1813, while the snow was yet deep and covered with a crust, he brought his family with an ox-team. Thompson unloaded his goods at Mr. Miller's on the snow. It required two days to break a road to Thompson's house, three-quarters of a mile distant. Mr. Thompson died in 1831. He had several sons, including Horace and Newell C. The little settlement where Thompson lived was early known as Bear Creek Corners. Among those who soon followed were Eaton Ford, Samuel Crissey, Gould Crissey, Christopher Smith, John Mitchell, Levi C. Miller, Truman Todd, Hiram Lazell, shoemaker, Carlton Jones, physician, and Mr. Hines, a carpenter. James Haywood opened a store in 1817, and the same year a Baptist church was organized by Revs. Joy Handy and Asa Turner. Early in 1812, Othello Church settled at the outlet of Cassadaga Lake, followed soon after by Ichabod Fisher, Elmer Wood, Nehemiah Woodcock, Nathaniel Smith, Abner Putnam, Philip Phillips and others, all from the eastern counties of New York, except one or two families from New England. A few settled west of Cassadaga creek.

Hiram Lazell, a shoemaker, and Elijah Nelson, were prominent in the early settling and building up of Delanti. They came in 1815

from Massachusetts, and went back for the purpose, it would appear, of getting married, for they returned in November, 1817, and not alone. Hiram Lazell, at the first town meeting in 1821, was made an assessor, collector and constable; so he could assess taxes, go out in another official capacity to collect the tax he had imposed, and finally enforce the collection as constable.

Samuel Shepard, Aaron Lyon and Ira Jennings came from Massachusetts in 1819. Mr. Shepard was the first justice in the town. Mr. Lyon was an early settler on the west side of Cassadaga Lake, on lot 48, near the town line, where Franklin, his son, afterwards resided, though he appears as an original purchaser of lot 12, in June, 1817. Mary Lyon, founder of the Holyoke Female Seminary, in Massachusetts, was his sister. He had two sons and eight daughters. Five of the girls married ministers, and Lucy and Freelove were the first and second wives of Rev. Mr. Lord, a missionary to China, and missionaries themselves. Mr. Lyon was for a long time a justice in Stockton and supervisor for several terms.

In 1816 Ichabod Fisher kept tavern in Cassadaga, Henry Walker was a storekeeper, Grove Page attended to the physical ailments of the people, and Ammi Richard mended their shoes. James Beebe was the first postmaster. The first religious society was the Baptist church, organized December 1, 1833.

Resolved W. Fenner, a native of Rhode Island, came from Madison county, New York, in November, 1819, and bought land from Abel Brunson, a part of lot 15, township 3, range 12. He was a farmer, and also a cooper. Washington Winsor, a Baptist minister who preached at Stockton and Carroll, and afterwards at Cassadaga, where he died in 1840, was a native of Rhode Island, who came from Otsego county, New York, and settled near Delanti in 1827.

Amos Brunson, born in Connecticut, was said to have been one of a hundred of the first settlers who were able to pay for their lands according to contract. In 1824 he built a frame house and opened a tavern, in 1838 a sawmill, which failed from lack of water. He married Sallie Love in 1809; they had twelve children.

John West, a native of New Hampshire, came in 1810, and with Dexter Barnes helped clear the site of the county poor house. They and Peter Barnhart took a contract from William Peacock, agent of the Holland Land Company, to cut a road from the fourteen mile stake, east of the land office, to the Cattaraugus line, and then seven and one-fourth miles beyond to the

old Indian road leading from Cattaraugus to the Allegheny river.

Stephen Messenger, a blacksmith, was an early settler, in whose family an extraordinary number of deaths occurred in a few years. Abel Beebe moved from Buffalo to Stockton in 1809, cutting his way through the woods from Laona. Beebe, Joel Fisher and Othello Church were the only persons who spent the winter of 1809-10 in the neighborhood.

The first white couple married in Stockton were John West and Miss Barnhart, at the home of Samuel Waterbury, December 31, 1812. Jonathan West later opened a log tavern which was succeeded by a frame hotel which he conducted about twenty-five years. The first birth in Stockton is said to have been that of William Walker, August 25, 1811. The first school was taught by Abigail Durfee, in the south part of town, in the summer of 1815. Ichabod Fisher kept the first tavern at Cassadaga in 1811, and Elijah Nelson the first one at Stockton. James Haywood kept the first store at Stockton; McClure & Holbrook, Aaron Waddington and John Z. Saxton, also early merchants, but of a later period. Dr. Carleton Jones settled in Stockton in 1818, later doctors being E. P. Stedman, Waterman Ellsworth, George S. Harrison, Humphrey Sherman and Justin Thompson. Dr. Thompson was a surgeon in the Union army during the Civil War, and made his escape from a southern prison pen.

Origen Crissey was the first wagon maker. Levi Holmes many years later built a wagon and carriage shop. Hiram Shaw, a cabinet maker, established a shop about 1830. Seth Duncan succeeded him, and carried on a business for some thirty years.

A gristmill and a sawmill were built about 1817 or 1818, where now the village of Stockton is, by John Hines, Hiram Lazell and Elijah Nelson. Obed Taylor, Samuel Shepard and David Sacket subsequently became interested in it; Sacket later built a gristmill, which was sold to Joseph S. Sacket, Truman Todd and Milton Smith. David Sacket and Aaron Lyon built a gristmill and a sawmill about 1821 at Cassadaga Lake, constructing a dam. Bela Todd built a sawmill on the creek, five miles from the lake, about 1829, which he sold to Charles D. Cooper, who also built a carding and cloth dressing establishment. Benjamin Miller built a sawmill about 1826, three-fourths of a mile above the village. Dascom and Newton Taylor built a steam sawmill about 1868, which they sold to Harrison Price and Oren

Miles. Later planing and shingle mills were attached. A steam sawmill was begun three or four miles from Stockton, in 1850, and completed by Philip Lazell; it was burned in 1854. On the Bugbee brook, near the site of this mill, a sawmill was built in 1830 and burned in 1835.

R. W. Fenner and his son Christopher built a sawmill on Cassadaga creek in 1824. R. W. Fenner and Forbes Johnson built the first gristmill in that part of the town in 1827. About 1835 these mills were bought by Henry Love. After his death they became the property of Forbes Johnson and John A. Fenner. In 1839 the sawmill was torn down, and a new one built about forty rods east of the first. About 1856 E. J. Spencer, Osmand Johnson and John A. Fenner became owners of the gristmill and put in machinery for planing and matching boards. In 1868 a gristmill with modern improvements was built in place of the old one by Osmand Johnson and E. J. Spencer. In 1869 Spencer sold his interest. Forbes Johnson and his sons, Owen and Edwin, who owned the mill in 1869, exchanged it with James Austin for a dairy farm in Ellery. This mill is said to have turned out 750,000 feet of lumber in a year, besides large quantities of pine and hemlock shingles, lath, etc.

In 1811 the Holland Land Company began opening a highway from Mayville eastward to the Genesee river, through the town of Stockton. The road was soon traveled quite extensively and half a dozen different landlords opened taverns. Ample frame buildings in some cases replaced the log cabins which were first opened as hotels. James Dyer, James Colby, Henry K. Gravit were early innkeepers, besides several in addition to those previously mentioned.

Stockton is a leading dairy town of Chautauqua county and scattered through the town are many butter and cheese factories. The present village of Stockton was formerly known as Delanti, a name adopted at a meeting of citizens held in January, 1833. Amos Crane presided at that meeting, Milton Smith was secretary and Loraine Dantforth, a teacher, selected the name. Dr. Waterman Ellsworth was the first postmaster at Delanti.

The population of the town of Stockton as reported to the New York State census enumerators in 1915 was 1,805 citizens and 25 aliens. The principal manufacturing enterprise of the town is the grape basket factory of Fredericksen & Bussing, located at Cassadaga Lake, where there are two other smaller factories. The Chautauqua Cement Company

was organized in 1890 and began manufacturing near Cassadaga.

The Cassadaga Navigation Company incorporated in 1827, with a capital of \$20,000 to improve the navigation of the Cassadaga to its junction with the Conewango, and the navigation of the Conewango to the State line. Walter Smith conceived the idea of opening the Cassadaga and Conewango to keelboats. A boat twenty-five feet long was constructed, which brought a load of salt up the Conewango and Cassadaga to Cassadaga Lake, went back with a light cargo and again ascended the streams part way, but the water in the Cassadaga lowered after the channel was cleared, and navigation was found impracticable.

Baptists formed a church in 1808, near Chautauqua Lake. This was divided in two in 1817, one of which in April, 1821, became the Baptist church of Stockton, and in October, 1821, the First Baptist Congregational Society was incorporated and received a grant of fifty acres of land offered by the Holland Land Company to the first two churches. The settlers of Bear Creek Valley organized in 1817 at Delanti the Third Baptist Church of Chautauqua. Cassadaga Baptist Church was organized May 8, 1834. A Congregational church was organized in 1815. The church at Oregon was organized in 1830 or 1840. The Christian Church was formed at Delanti in 1825. The Universalists and United Brethren have had societies since 1850.

The Methodist Episcopal church has been established in the town since 1825 and has a congregation in the village of Stockton of 181 members, including the branch at Centralia. Villages of the town are Stockton and Cassadaga, both with good schools and churches, the latter a popular summer resort. Other villages are Burnhams; Moons, a station on the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pennsylvania railroad; Denton, Centralia and South Stockton.

The Empire State Degree of Honor, an important organization having its home office in Stockton and claiming to furnish life insurance on "the most simple and equitable plan," was incorporated May 26, 1886. Henry W. Seymour was a leader in its founding, and for a number of years its secretary. The design of the association is to meet the wants of a large class of people, both men and women, who desire to carry life insurance at a reasonable expense. The association has 7,894 policies and \$6,740,750 insurance in force; has paid out on death claims, \$2,131,207.14, and holds as a reserve fund, \$382,923.77. Officers, 1920: Amos

E. Hall, president; B. O. Taylor, vice-president; C. G. Warren, secretary; M. T. Wakeman, assistant secretary; C. E. Olson, J. W. Henderson, medical examiners; Benjamin S. Dean, attorney. For many years L. W. Lazell was treasurer, holding until his death in 1919, when he was succeeded by C. E. Olson.

Supervisors—1821-22, Calvin Warren; 1823-25, Henry Walker; 1826, Calvin Warren; 1827, W. Ellsworth; 1828, Aaron Lyon; 1829-30, Hiram Lazell; 1831-32, W. Ellsworth; 1833, John Grant; 1834, John Lyon; 1835, John Grant; 1836-37, Calvin Smith; 1838-39, Chauncey Warren; 1840-41, Delos Beebe; 1842, Philip Lazell; 1843-44, Thomas Rolph; 1845, Chauncey Warren; 1846, Eleazer Flagg, Jr.; 1847, Chauncey Warren; 1848-49-50-53, Milton Smith; 1854, George S. Harrison; 1855, Judge L. Bugbee; 1856, Ebenezer Moon; 1857-58, W. P. Burdick; 1859, Judge L. Bugbee; 1860-61, Philip Lazell; 1862-63, Merrill Crissey; 1864-65, Harlow Crissey; 1866-67, Eliphalet Mitchell; 1868-69, Chauncey Warren; 1870-71, Walker Parkhurst; 1872-73, Joseph E. Batchellor; 1874-79, Lucian C. Warren; 1880-81, Charles W. Chapman; 1882-83, Jay A. Flagg; 1884, Darius G. Pickett; 1885, P. M. Miller; 1886-89, Newton Crissey; 1890, Lucian C. Warren; 1891, Charles D. Payne; 1892-97, C. Frank Chapman; 1898-99, Michael C. Donovan; 1900-03, Lucian C. Warren; 1904-05, Michael C. Donovan; 1906-07, Clayton S. Putnam; 1908-09, Lucien C. Warren; 1910-11, Everett J. White; 1912-20, Charles D. Payne.

The full value of town real estate in 1918 was placed at \$1,243,810, the assessed valuation for the same year being \$975,857.

Villanova—Villanova, meaning new village, originally the southern part of Hanover, was taken off as a separate town by an act of January 24, 1823. Its area is 22,826 acres. In the north part the surface is hilly, the highest lands having an altitude of 1,400 feet above tide water. The inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits, including dairying to a considerable extent, to which the surface and soil are adapted. The two branches of the Conewango creek join near the southeast corner of the town, and they receive the waters of a number of small streams which arise in the northern uplands and of the outlets of Mud Lake and East Mud Lake. The last named body of water is within Villanova, while the possession of Mud Lake is divided with Arkwright. In the southern part of the town the surface is rolling rather than broken and hilly, with soil of clay and a gravelly loam. The town is a great producer of apples. Villanova has felt the effects

of the disposition of the rising generations of people, since the pioneer days to leave the rural regions, especially in this part of the country, as it has had a net loss in population since 1835. In that year the population was 1,453. The population (State census of 1915) 1,148, including 26 aliens. It must be remembered, however, that Villanova is an inland town without railroads. There are four villages in the town, Balcomb, Hamlet, Villanova and Wango. The value of real estate in the town in 1918 was placed at \$593,135; the assessed value, \$465,357.

Original Purchases in Township 5, Range 10.
1809—October, Ezra Puffer, 19, 27, 36; John Kent, 2; Daniel Whipple, 3.
1810—March, John Kent, Jr., 3; April, Reuben Wright, Jr., 22; June, John Arnold, 19; July, Benj. Sweet, 11, 18; October, Chas. Mather, 4.
1815—June, Eldad Corbett, Jr., 11.
1816—March, Villeroy Balcom, 10.
1817—May, James Congdon, 14; November, Augustus Wright, 52.
1818—March, Daniel Wright, 20; April, Enos Matteson, 64; May, Sylvanus Wright, 20.
1819—May, Auren G. Smith, 43.
1820—May, Nath. Warner, 36.
1821—October, Nath. Warner, 35.
1822—March, Noah Strong, 64; June, Nath. Warner, Jr., 43; October, Wm. J. Straight, 58.
1823—May, Arad Wheeler, 14; June, James H. Ward, 15.
1824—December, Phineas T. Judd, 27.
1825—April, Samuel Geer, Jr., 48; Thos. White, 48; Josiah H. White, 24; Wheeler B. Smith, 24.
1826—January, Henry Waters, 33; August, John Pope, 62; December, Thomas Howard, 50.
1827—October, Villeroy Balcom, 17; Nathaniel Warner, 63.

The early settlers were largely of New England stock—people of sturdy strength and sterling character. Villanova comprises townships 5, range 10, in which purchases of land were made as early as 1809. John Kent, a native of Royalton, Vermont, came from Cortland county that year, and aided Daniel Whipple and others to locate desirable lands. Mr. Whipple, John and Eli Arnold, natives of Great Barrington, Mass., came in 1810 with their families. In 1811 came William and Benjamin Barrows and Roderick Wells, and about that time, also, Charles Mather, Captain Sweet and Nathaniel Bowen. Bowen served in the War of 1812 and was killed in the battle of Buffalo in 1813. Ezra Puffer, who came in 1812, a native of Sudbury, Mass., was a cultured man, of literary and scientific tastes. He was a first-class surveyor, and ran many of the lines, laid out the early roads, was the first justice of the peace and drew the legal papers called for in the early days. He moved to Indiana in the early forties. Villeroy Balcom, who for years held the first

office of the town, and Ezra Corbett, both from Massachusetts, came in 1815, as did William Pierce and Eldad Corbett, Jr. Charles Wright came from Herkimer county the next year. His four brothers, Augustin, Lewis, Daniel and Sylvanus, all settled in town, the first two named in 1817, and Daniel and Sylvanus in 1818. Numerous descendants of these pioneers live in the town. The business settlement to which the name of Villenova was finally given was formed at the cross roads on lot 19, near the line of 20. At first it was called Wright's Corners. Grover & Norris established the first store in 1828, and V. Balcom an inn in 1829. Mr. Balcom was the first postmaster, as well as justice and supervisor. James Congdon came in 1817, with sons, Amos, Ichabod and Lewis. Auren G. Smith and his brother in 1819 bought lot 43, and developed the power at Hamlet, where they built a sawmill later known as Orton's Mills. Allen L. Brunson, who came in 1838 from Cherry Creek, was constable for twenty-three years. Gamaliel Collins was for many years a justice. George Wilson, a wagonmaker, was an early settler at Hamlet, and justice many years. Noah Strong bought lot 64 in 1822, and made it his home for life. The Crowells, early settlers, were a numerous family. Benjamin Vincent, a blacksmith, came early to Villenova.

Auren G. and Nathaniel Smith built a sawmill, as already noted, at Hamlet, and a gristmill was begun by Stephen Landers and completed by Crowell & Shepard. Kent's mill on the Conewango was said to be the head of navigation in the busy days. Nathan Worden built a sawmill a mile and a half from Hamlet. In 1828 the Holland Land Company sold all the lands then held by it in ranges 10 and 11, and in township 1, range 12, excepting the town of Gerry, to the Cherry Valley Company, composed of James O. Morse, Levi Beardsley and Alvin Stewart. Of this, 5,246 acres were in Villenova. On a contract with the Holland Land Company, John and John P. Kent cut a road through the forest from Kent's mill, Villenova, to Kennedyville, through Cherry Creek, for the very reasonable compensation of ten dollars a mile. They also cut a road from the same point southwest to Sinclairville soon after 1812. Gardner Crandall and Isaac Curtis settled on this road in 1816.

The first white person born in town was Electa, daughter of Daniel Whipple, May 5, 1812. James Moffitt and Mary Dighton were the first couple married, in 1812. Mrs. Battles in 1815 taught the first school, near Wright's

Corners. For more than seventy years Hamlet, on the west branch of the Conewango creek, has been the principal business center.

The first town meeting in Villenova was held in 1823, when these officers were elected: Supervisor, Ezra Puffer; town clerk, Milton Foot; assessors, Daniel Wright, Isaac Martin, Villeroy Balcom; collector, Charles Wright; overseers of poor, Alvah Simons, Nathaniel Warner; commissioners of highways, Nathaniel Smith, Stephen P. Kinsley; constables, Auren G. Smith, Charles Wright; commissioners of schools, Daniel Wright, Alvah Simons, John Weaver; inspectors of schools, Hiram Kinsley, Ezra Puffer, Milton Foot.

James L. Brown built the first carding and cloth dressing establishment at Hamlet, where afterwards was a gristmill. Carding was also done at the southeast part of the town, on the Conewango.

An iron foundry was built about 1860 by Hickey & Howard, which afterward was owned successively by James Howard, Martin Crowell, Crowell & Shepherd, Lemuel Hickey and others. A planing mill, propelled by the same power, was owned by Martin Crowell.

In 1810 ten Methodists formed a class consisting of the families of John Kent, John Arnold, and Eli Arnold. John and Eli Arnold were preachers. The class sent to the Genesee Conference at Lyons, asking for preaching. Three preachers were sent, including "Billy" Brown, a man of peculiarities, of great praying powers. Elijah Metcalf, preacher over a long route, from Villenova to Warren, Pennsylvania. John Arnold's wife died in 1813, and Mr. Arnold devoted his life thereafter to preaching. Eli Arnold preached for over sixty years and led an exemplary Christian life. Roderrick Wells, an early settler, was a man of piety and zeal. Religious services were held in private houses, most frequently at Daniel Whipple's. The Methodists formed the first church in 1812.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hamlet resulted from a class formed December 25, 1823, by Elder Daniel Prosser. The members were Obediah Warner, Rebecca Warner, Polly Smith, Taylor Judd, Polly Judd, Lewis and Maria Barmore, Lura Nunn, Diadema Warner, Polly Baker, Hiram Kingsley, Milton and Lois Foot and Brinty Congdon. Earlier than this a class was formed at Wright's Corners, which was embraced in the society at Hamlet. John P. Kent, Richard Wright, John Bull and James Ayres were among the early circuit preachers. Dwellings, and sometimes barns, were used for

the holding of meetings. A church building was built in 1836.

A Wesleyan Methodist church was organized in 1858, with twenty members. Rev. Mr. Sibley was the first pastor.

The Freewill Baptist church was organized in 1826, by Rev. Thomas Grinnell. The first members were: Enos and Mrs. Bronson, Judah and Mrs. Warner, Russell O. Smith and wife, Mrs. Stevens, and Amy Blackmar. A church was built in 1839 and the first parsonage in 1867. Rev. Washington Shepard was an early pastor of this church and served many years. The educational advantages of the town are good and many teachers of excellent qualifications have served as educators in the town.

Supervisors—1823-24, Ezra Puffer; 1825-30, Villeroy Balcom; 1831, Daniel Wright; 1832, Villeroy Balcom; 1833, Henry Allen; 1834-36, Austin Pierce; 1837, John C. Dibble; 1838, Luther Pierce; 1839, Austin Pierce; 1840, Nathan Gurney; 1841, Daniel Wright; 1842-43, Joseph G. Hopkins; 1844, Nathan Gurney; 1845-47, George Hopkins; 1848, Villeroy Balcom; 1849, Austin Pierce; 1850-51, Timothy G. Walker; 1852, Martin Crowell; 1853, Hiram Cornell; 1854-55, Martin Crowell; 1856-57, James Wright; 1858-59-60-62, Martin Crowell; 1863, Horace Burgess; 1864, M. S. Corey; 1865-67, Martin Crowell; 1868-69, Tyler H. Searl; 1870, Horatio G. Pope; 1871, Rollin L. Shepard; 1872-73, Tyler H. Searl; 1874, Julius A. Terry; 1875-76, David S. Bennett; 1877, Rollin L. Shepard; 1878, Tyler H. Searl; 1879, Manley M. Sessions; 1880, Tyler H. Searl; 1881, Eugene A. Dye; 1882, Horace Sanderson; 1883-84-85-86, Hamilton B. Parker; 1887, William E. Judd; 1888-89, Frank M. Waite; 1890-91, Hamilton B. Parker; 1892-93, Austin P. Jay; 1894-95, Albert P. Libby; 1896-97, Blair F. Simons; 1898-99, Andrew N. Warner; 1900-01, Andrew H. Libby; 1902-04, Wallace J. French; 1905, Andrew N. Warner; 1906-09, Elbert J. Bronson; 1910-11, Andrew N. Warner; 1912-17, Charles D. Clement; 1918-19, John D. Butcher; 1920, Charles D. Clement.

Westfield—While Westfield is eighth in size among the towns of Chautauqua county, its area 29,341 acres, it is fourth in population, and among the incorporated villages of the county Westfield village is second in size only to Fredonia. About two-thirds of the area of the town is comprised in the gently rising plain sloping back from Lake Erie, and in Chautauqua's famous "grape belt." The southern part of the town is hilly and devoted principally to dairy farming. The soil is productive and many thousands of Westfield's acres

are devoted to grape culture, the town's great industry. Westfield is peculiarly shaped. Lake Erie is its northern boundary, and its western a range line running directly south ten miles to the town of Sherman. The east line runs due north from Sherman two and three-tenths miles to Chautauqua creek, which forms the boundary until about two miles south of the village of Westfield, where the line leaves the creek and runs nearly parallel to the shore of Lake Erie to the Portland line, thence due north to Lake Erie. Chautauqua creek in this town forms a gorge with steep, rocky sides towering upward in places to the height of sixty feet. Little Chautauqua creek unites with this stream about a mile south of the village of Westfield and there are smaller streams, all aiding in creating a picture of scenic beauty. The drive between Mayville and Westfield is particularly pleasing, and from the hills commanding a view of the lake the prospect is charming. In Westfield, as in other towns of the county, there are relics left by a prehistoric race and Indians were here in plenty after the white man came. Wild animals, whose flesh furnished food and whose fur clothed the pioneers, once inhabited the heavy growth of timber along the streams and elsewhere.

James McMahan, a Pennsylvanian, was destined to play an important part in the early development of Westfield. He first visited the region in 1795 and in 1801, in company with Andrew Smith, he visited the lake region and made a contract for his brother John to buy township 4, in range 14, which included all the village of Westfield and parts of the towns of Westfield and Chautauqua. The lands were bounded north by Lake Erie, east by the present town of Portland, south by a part of the present towns of Chautauqua and Westfield, and west by Ripley, and contained 22,014 acres of unsurveyed lands, for which \$2,050 was to be paid, \$1,035 being paid down. James also bought for himself 4,074 acres in the present town of Ripley. He selected for himself out of his brother's township, lot 13, which extended east to the old "Crossroads," or crossing of the trail between Buffalo and Erie by the old Portage road. Here he settled about three-fourths of a mile west of Chautauqua creek, and built in 1882 the first home erected in Chautauqua county. For this purpose he had cleared ten acres of land, where he proposed to build a village to be called Northumberland, in honor of his native county in Pennsylvania. He surveyed the first road of the county in 1805, established the county's first postoffice, also Chautauqua in 1806, and served as postmaster. Ed-



THE McMAHAN HOMESTEAD, NEAR WESTFIELD



WHERE LAFAYETTE WAS ENTERTAINED, FREDONIA

ward McHenry settled next to McMahan in 1802, and opened the first tavern in the county; he was drowned in 1803. The history of Westfield before 1829 is that of Portland and Ripley, the parent towns. The first settlers were immortalized with an inscription of their names on the west side of the monument at "The Crossroads." This monument of Berea sandstone, with base, is a stone five feet high, two feet nine and one-half inches wide. At the ends of the base are two millstones used in the first gristmill in the county.

Purchases from John McMahan of lands in the tract bought by him from the Holland Company: 1801—November, John Allen, lot 4. 1802—May, James McMahan, 13; W. and A. Murray, 25; July, Abram Frederick, 7; W. and A. Fisher, 19; Martin and Nath. Dickey, 16; November, James Brannan, 3; David Kinkaid, 14. 1803—January, Arthur Bell, 3; John Christopher Dull, 27, 30; John Henry, 12; Jere. George, 3; James Morehead, 30; July, James Montgomery, 6; September, Andrew Straub, 26 or 17. 1804—July, Jacob George, 6, 13; September, Laughlin McNeil, 6; John Lyon, 30. 1805—June, John Degeer, 18; November, Alex. Montgomery, 2; Geo. Whitehill, 18. 1806—June, Hezekiah Barker, 12. 1807—January, David Eason, 18; Low Miniger and John Dull, 18.

The following named persons bought of McMahan by deed: 1806—February, Samuel Frederick, 7; Low Miniger, 26. 1809—September, Nathan S. Roberts, 17.

The number of acres in these several purchases was 6,185.

Original Purchases in Township 4, Range 14.

1810—April, James McMahan, 12; September, Robert Sweet, 25; Isaac Sweet, 25; John Allen, 4; Laughlin McNeil, 6; John Lyon, 30; Isaac McClurg, 13; Fred. Rogers, 18; James Montgomery, 6; Arthur Bell, 3; John Moorhead, 30; Thos. Gray, 12; Jacob George, 6, 13; Nich. George, 3; Sarah Perry, 13, 18; James McMahan, 15; Geo. Whitehill, 18; David Eason, 18; Wm. Lowry, 13; December, Hugh Whitehill, 18.

1811—February, David Eason, 18; May, John Eason, 25; Andrew Kelsey, 30; John Smith, 31; Thos. McClintock, 17; December, John Fay, 31.

1814—August, Jona. Nichols, 2.

1815—May, Harmon Culver, 2; Joel Loomis, 4; Robert Cochran, 2d, 4; June, Luther Thayer; October, Rebecca McNeil, 6; Stephen Rumsey, 4; November, David Knight, 25; Absalom Peacock, 8.

1816—July, Eben. Harris, 29.

1817—March, Jona. Cass, 32; Gilbert Dean, 1; Calvin E. Macomber, 31; James McMahan, 6, 20. June, Moses Hurlbut, 20; December, Hugh Whitehill, 19.

1818—January, Dyer Carver, 20; February, Jesse Holley, 5; July, Charles Stanton, 5; October, Daniel S. Bouton, 33.

1819—February, John House, 29.

1821—July, Dolphus Babcock, 37; Eben. Harris, 29;

August, John Shipboy, 3; James McMahan, 6; Robt. Cochran, 4.

1823—January, Lyman Harrington, 16; March, Wm. T. Howell, 15; Wm. Sexton, 15; May, John Winchell, 29; Matthew McClintock, 10; Charles C. Tupper, 16. 1824—July, John Chamberlain, 29; October, Thomas B. Campbell, 18.

1826—October, Isaac Sweet, 25; Henry Abell, 18.

Original Purchases in Township 3, Range 14.

1817—April, Harmon Culver, 40; Benjamin Amsden, 40.

1821—October, Timothy Parker, 57, 58.

1822—April, Joel Loomis, 48; October, Henry A. Haight, 63.

1823—June, Norman Rexford, 46; Silas and Alexander Poor, 63; Ebenezer P. Poor, 62; July, William Tickner, 50; Samuel Adams, 61; Jacob Orcutt, 57; September, Hazelton Winslow, 47.

1824—March, Levy Harrington, 53; Cyrus Bickford, 46; April, Ezra Bickford, 59; June, Larkin Harrington, 38; August, Moses Lancaster, 55; October, David Stanton, 59; Udney H. Jacobs, 52; November, Cyrus Dunbar, 55, 56.

1825—February, Henry Mulliner, 41; March, Asabel Root, 52; April, Udney S. Jacobs, 44; May, Stephen Hoxie, 37; June, Allen Parker, 57; August, Allen W. Ingraham, 37; September, Herbert McLeod, 59; October, Moses Porter, 51; November, Russell Rogers, 52; Elijah Porter, 44; December, Joseph Lyon, 42.

1826—January, William P. Adams, 60; April, John Parks, 49; William Pickard, 49; Mrs. Isaac Coon, 54; Walter Strong, 50; June, Isaac Porter, 53; July, David Y. Stanton, 51; September, Charles Granger, 42; Zalmom Ames, 64.

1827—April, Frederick Fox, 64; May, Selah Lanfear, 40.

Schools were early established, William Murray teaching in the town as early as 1803. There was a school open for several months in 1806 and Anna Eaton taught in 1807. These were the first schools in Chautauqua county. Town meetings were held in 1805-06-07 at the inn of Widow Sarah McHenry, at Portland Crossroads, the landlady becoming Mrs. Perry in 1807. Life was strenuous during those early years and hardship was a common lot, but settlers came rapidly after the first few years and as the forests retreated before the fields, grain became plenty. The settlers cleared, built and cultivated, but at the same time built saw and grist mills, carding mills and mills for the dressing of cloth. The first marriage in the town was celebrated June 30, 1805, James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor the happy couple. The first white child born in the town was John McHenry, who died in 1879. Dr. Lawton Richmond, a Methodist preacher, came to the crossroads in 1812, being the second physician in the county, and, furthermore, is said to have been the first Methodist to preach in the county. He came to Chautauqua in 1809 and had a large medical practice until 1834, when he moved to Pennsylvania.

Dr. Ferrin Deming, a surgeon of the War of 1812, opened the first drug store in 1814. Other doctors who practiced in the community were Silas Spencer, a soldier and physician of high repute; Carlton Jones, Daniel Lee, Frederick Bradley, Kimball Henn, William S. Stockton, Oscar F. Jones, George A. Hall, Charles P. Graves and John Spencer, a commissioned army surgeon who served as president of the village of Westfield and member of the school board for several years.

After Colonel McMahan and Edward McHenry, there came from Pennsylvania many settlers with families previous to 1815. Arthur Bell was a Revolutionary soldier. He and his son William were prominent Presbyterians. So also was James Montgomery (1803). Thomas McClintock (1807), was a tavern keeper. David Eason (1807) was first sheriff, and State Senator (1823-24). James McClurg was the first merchant and a man of financiering ability. Asa Hall, and sons George and Asa were soldiers of 1812. Jonathan Cass (1811), first tavern keeper of the village and merchant. Elizur Talcott (1812), cloth dresser; Jonathan Nichols, Revolutionary soldier; Amos Atwater (1813), wool carder, cloth dresser; Eber Stone (1813), miller; Reuben Wright (1814), cloth dresser; Allen and Reuben G. Wright, his sons, prominent business men; Col. Nathan Bird (1815), a soldier of the Revolution, foremost in public enterprises of the county, originator of the Buffalo and Erie line of stages. He kept for years a "free tavern" at his house for emigrants. Every year valuable pioneers arrived. Thomas B. Campbell (1817) was a stirring business man, county clerk, judge. A great many who came following the pioneer period were New Englanders or of New England descent, from the eastern part of the State, while some were "Pennsylvania Dutch" from the Keystone State. Thomas Norton, who came in 1819, is said to have been the first cabinet maker in Westfield. For a few years beginning in 1824, Young says Westfield received considerable new blood from Warsaw. Oliver Lee (who afterwards moved to Silver Creek), John McWhorter, Augustus U. Baldwin, merchants; Aaron Rumsey, tanner; Daniel Rockwell, hatter; Larned Gail, hotel keeper; James D. Carlish, tailor; Calvin Rumsey, tanner; Lorenzo T. Phelps, harness maker, etc.

Westfield was erected a town March 29, 1829, being taken from both Portland and Ripley.

The first town meeting in the newly formed town was held at the Westfield Hotel, April 7,

1829, Asa Farnsworth then and for many years thereafter the proprietor of that hotel. The officers elected were: Supervisor, Amos Atwater; town clerk, Daniel Rockwell; assessors, Hiram Couch, Robert (2) Cochran, Jonathan Cass; collector, Lyman Reddington; overseers of the poor, Low Miniger, William Bell; highway commissioners, Seth G. Root, William Sexton, James Montgomery; school commissioners, Robert Dickson, Warren Couch, William Bell; school inspectors, Russell Mallory, Austin Stone, Abram Dixon; constables, Robert P. Stetson, Lyman Reddington; fence viewers, Isaac Mallory, Low Miniger, Gervis Foot; poundmaster, James McClurg. It will be noted that there was quite a plentitude of officers, and here again is an opportunity for naming a large proportion of the prominent settlers, some of whom held several offices each. Austin Smith, a young man of sterling qualities, a lawyer who was destined for a long and useful life came here in 1830. Abram Dixon, lawyer, had at that time lived in the town quite a number of years; his buildings were of brick, his house on the south side of Main street. Hon. David Hall and Joseph White were the other two lawyers; they were able men. John G. and Watson S. Hinckley, of Massachusetts lineage, practiced law in later years. John M. Keep was a teacher and an able lawyer. Zadoc C. Young was a lawyer. Sextus H. Hungerford made himself prominent and popular about 1837. In 1841 Hon. George W. Patterson came to town as agent for the Chautauqua land office and passed a long life of great usefulness, both as public official and private citizen. The coming of Dr. Francis B. Brewer in 1861 and Col. Jeremiah Drake, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, while in command of a brigade, was an example of the 90 soldiers Westfield sent to the front to uphold the Union cause. The Lake Shore railroad was opened in 1852 and the prosperity which began about 1840 has constantly attended the town.

While farming and grape growing are the towns great source of wealth, the business interests of the town have always been important.

The "hominy" mills were the first used in Westfield and Chautauqua county. John McMahan built the first gristmill near the mouth of Chautauqua creek, about 1804. Soon thereafter a sawmill was built. Nathan Cass built a sawmill and a gristmill in 1811, where the Westfield mill was erected later. Mr. Vorce owned the property later, and reopened it after a freshet carried away the dam. Amos Atwater and Eber Stone owned it next. In 1818



MAIN STREET, WESTFIELD



WESTFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

another gristmill was built on the papermill site. Amos Atwater built a sawmill in 1820 and Simeon J. Porter soon after built an oilmill. Timothy Pope owned a sawmill that was built early on Chautauqua creek. Hiram Couch and Mr. Pope later had a carding and cloth-dressing mill there, which about 1850 was changed to a gristmill. Aaron Rumsey (1825) built a large tannery below the bridges east of the creek, and in 1840 William Tiffany started a tannery.

The Westfield Marble and Granite Works were established in 1846. Samuel Nixon and his sons, E. C. and S. Frederick Nixon became interested and carried on a business of rapidly growing proportions. Hiram Couch and Lester Stone built a woolen factory in 1848, south of the bridge, which was operated for many years. In 1852 the manufacture of agricultural implements was begun by Buck and Patchin. About 1853 Crossgrove, Kimball and Wells started a foundry and machine shop. The Chautauqua Company was formed next year to manufacture agricultural implements, which from 1855 to 1860 included mowers and reapers. George P. York manufactured Buckeye mowers, and William H. Wilson and Abel Patchen made the first oil tools used in the oil country and manufactured engines.

An important manufacturing concern was the Townsend Manufacturing Company, organized in 1864, to manufacture locks; the company did a large business for many years. The Westfield Manufacturing Company began to manufacture articles of wood in 1871. In 1874 the Shackleton Steam Heating Company was organized. Andrew Burns engaged in the manufacture of grape baskets in 1884. Dexter N. Morse operated a large manufactory, with steam sawmill, planing and other machinery. F. R. Mosher operated a shingle mill, and in 1883 moved his business and added a lumber yard. The Westfield Papermill is the only one in the three western counties of this State. Its site was deeded by the Holland Company in 1823 to Judge T. B. Campbell. Ephraim Sanford later bought the log dam and sawmill that had been constructed. J. G. Harris and G. W. Norton bought the property and built a gristmill. Soon after 1864 Allen Wright organized the Westfield Paper Company, which built a paper mill at considerable expense, where the first "news" paper in Western New York was made. In 1866 the mill began to turn out round paper boxes that were in great demand for packing grapes. In 1869 Reuben G. Wright became proprietor, rebuilt and enlarged the mill, which has since passed through various hands and seen changes and vicissitudes.

The Crowell Clutch and Pulley Company began business in 1889 and prospered. The Westfield Waterworks has many miles of mains and complete, approved apparatus for a fine gravity waterworks system to supply the village with filtered water from Chautauqua creek. George W. Patterson was the president of the board, the engineer of the work and the acting superintendent for years after the organization of the water board.

Barcelona began its existence in 1831, when the Barcelona Company laid it out as a city on Lake Erie, although the location was not designed by nature as a terminal or important gateway of either water or railroad traffic. But a brick hotel was erected, five stores established and a thriving business was done. Cattaraugus, Mayville and Barcelona were surveyed into lots by the Holland Land Company, and they were regarded as the most important places in the county. Barcelona was made a port of entry and in 1828 Judge Truman B. Campbell erected a lighthouse for the government, which was lighted by natural gas carried in wooden pump logs from the noted gas spring about three-fourths of a mile east.

Previous to 1845 there was but one forwarding house at Barcelona, which by excessive charges had repelled most of the traffic in provisions, etc. At this time Mr. E. T. Foote built a small wharf and began a forwarding business which soon commanded the bulk of the trade. In 1847 the increase of business had been so great that he built a wharf costing \$20,000 on the north side of the point. Government appropriations for the harbor finally ceased and Mr. Foote built a long wharf and freight houses on the east side, inside the bar, suitable for the accommodation of small steamers and sail vessels, and carried on a trade in flour, salt, lime, etc., making lime from material brought from Canada. His property was finally sold by him to Stephen Rumsey for \$12,000. Mr. Foote was a son of Stephen Foote and was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1804. He came to Westfield in 1816 with his father. The elder Foote took up lands on both branches of Chautauqua creek and built a log house on the old French road, near Glen mill. Gervis as a young man settled on the Peacock land, near the lake, where he lived thirty years, and made many improvements. From Barcelona he went with the general tide of business to Westfield and kept a grocery. Cynthia, his daughter, married A. K. Comstock. The Foote family, originally from England, were extensive land owners in Connecticut. One member of the family

married Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and others married colonial governors.

Joshua La Due, an early resident of the county, who came from Auburn, was in 1846 appointed keeper of the lighthouse at Barcelona, which position he held several years. General Joseph Farnsworth, who settled in Barcelona in 1816 and engaged in the mercantile trade, was born in Groton, Mass., in 1765. He built the houses and shops on the "Abbott Place," and manufactured plows, axes and edge tools for many years. David L. Cochran, a native of Pennsylvania, settled between Barcelona and Westfield, where he operated a sawmill and indulged in scientific studies. Mr. Cochran lived to the great age of ninety-four years, his death occurring in 1890.

The trade of Barcelona held up well for quite a number of years. The country was rich in natural resources and there were no competing harbors near enough to cause concern. The "William Peacock" steamboat was built in 1831, by a company principally of Westfield people, to transport passengers between Buffalo and Erie, and the Barcelona Company was formed to develop the place. Among those interested were Smith and Macy, of Buffalo, Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Nathaniel A. Lowry, Elial T. Foote and Samuel Barrett, of Jamestown, Augustus U. Baldwin, Calvin Rumsey and Thomas B. Campbell, of Westfield. The building of the great railroad lines along the shore of Lake Erie, destroyed the importance of this port. The trade gravitated to Westfield naturally and that community grew so rapidly that in 1833 it was incorporated a village, this giving added impetus to that already prosperous center of trade. Business concerns multiplied, new industries came in and Westfield in common with the entire "grape belt" has passed through three-quarters of a century of gratifying prosperity.

Sextus H. Hungerford organized a State bank in 1848, which was succeeded by the First National Bank of Westfield, the latter institution organized in July, 1864, beginning business October 1 of that year, F. W. Brewer, president. Westfield Academy was chartered by the Legislature May 5, 1837. The "Westfield Republican," founded by M. C. Rice claims the honor of being the first Republican newspaper in the State.

Presbyterian (1808), Methodist Episcopal (1831), Baptist (1825), Episcopal (1830), Universalist (1833), German Evangelical (1861) and Roman Catholic churches flourish in the village, with the Academy Union School and

graded schools furnishing educational advantages of the best character. The village post-office was established June 15, 1818, on the east side of the creek, Fern Deming, postmaster. The first postoffice (Chautauqua) in the county, established on the west side of the creek, May 6, 1806, James McMahan, postmaster, was discontinued when the Westfield office was opened. The locality first occupied along Main and Portage streets has remained the business section, while the residence district has spread over a wide area of beautiful homes, lawns and well shaded streets. The churches and school buildings are handsome and in keeping with the general beauty of the village, gas, electric and water systems have been installed and the Patterson Memorial Library, gift from Miss Hannah Patterson, testifies to the public spirit which distinguishes Westfield's citizens. The fraternal orders are well represented and since 1883 William Sackett Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has been an institution of the village.

As the chief occupation of the town of Westfield is farming and grape growing, the population has not increased rapidly since the town became fairly well settled. In 1860 the number of inhabitants was 3,640 and did not vary more than 100 from that figure until 1880, when it had fallen to 3,323. In 1900 it had risen to 3,715, and according to the State census of 1915 it was 4,707, of whom 343 were aliens. Westfield village reported for the same census a population of 3,319.

The principal manufacturing interests of the village are: Armour & Co., grape juice; D. N. Morse, grape baskets; Welch Grape Juice Co., grape juice; Westfield Lumber Co., also six small factories. These industries employ 158 men and 25 women, 53 being office employees.

The supervisors of Westfield since the erection of the town are as follows: 1829, Amos Atwater; 1830, John McWhorter; 1831-33, Amos Atwater; 1834-35, Robert Cochran; 1836-37, George Hall; 1838, William Sexton; 1839-40, Elijah Waters; 1842, Thomas B. Campbell; 1843, James Pratt; 1844, Thomas B. Campbell; 1845-47, John G. Hinckley; 1848, Alvin Plumb; 1849-50, Austin Smith; 1851, George Hall; 1852, Alvin Plumb; 1853-54, Joshua R. Babcock; 1855, John G. Hinckley; 1856-57, William Vorce; 1858-60, George W. Patterson; 1861-66, Sextus H. Hungerford; 1867, George W. Patterson; 1868-69, Francis B. Brewer; 1870-71, Henry C. Kingsbury; 1872-79, Francis B. Brewer; 1880-82, Edward A.

Skinner; 1883-85, E. H. Dickerman; 1886-1905, S. Fred Nixon; 1906-15, William H. Thompson; 1916-17, Gerald D. Gibbs; 1918-20, Robert Douglass.

Westfield is third among the towns of the county in the value of its real estate, Pomfret

being first, Hanover second, Westfield third. The full value of real estate as reported by the equalization committee of the Board of Supervisors in 1918 was \$5,169,032; the assessed value, \$4,031,845; equalized assessed value, \$4,055,473.

CHAPTER XXIII

Chautauqua County To-Day.

The Chautauqua county of to-day, through the Chautauqua Institution and its study courses, is known wherever the English language prevails and each summer is visited by people from literally "all over the world." An area of 1,099 square miles is included within county borders, divided into twenty-six towns, Harmony having recently been divided. There are two important cities in the county, Jamestown with a population of 37,780, and Dunkirk, 17,870 (census of 1915). There are fourteen incorporated villages and towns reported in the same census—Bemus Point, Brocton, Celoron, Cherry Creek, Falconer, Forestville, Fredonia, Lakewood, Mayville, Panama, Sherman, Silver Creek, Sinclairville and Westfield, with a combined population of 21,737. The population of the county in 1890, according to the United States census, was 75,202; in 1900, 88,314; in 1910, 105,126, and by the State census of 1915, 106,861.

The surface of Chautauqua county is hilly, rolling upland principally, well adapted for grazing purposes and fruit culture. The average acre value of farm land in the county in 1918 (State report) was \$58.38, while the National census of 1910 reported the aggregate valuation of all farm property to be \$43,738,499, an increase of 41.8 per cent. in ten years.

Chautauqua is the greatest grape producing county in the United States; ranks second in the quantity of currants produced; and is fourth among the poultry raising counties. The last census (1910) shows 35,000 acres of vineyards, from which in that year 3,582 carloads of grapes, 1,225,000 gallons of grape juice, and 750,000 gallons of wine were produced. The same year the 7,500 farms of the county also produced 104,995 bushels of shelled corn; 918,706, oats; 291,844, potatoes; 110,719, buckwheat; 26,992, barley; 25,523, wheat, and 163,289 tons of hay and forage. The dairy products of the county included 23,384,208 gallons of milk, and the value of all dairy products sold totaled \$2,034,455. Farm stock was thus classified for the same year (1910): Dairy cows,

41,526; horses, 14,939; swine, 14,459; sheep, 5,626; poultry, 387,683.

The annual precipitation was 39.09 inches; the annual mean temperature, 50.03 degrees.

Traversing the county are 36 miles of State roads of modern construction, and 1,896 miles of improved highways. There are 277 district schools in the county, besides graded and high schools in the cities and villages. There are 40 agricultural organizations, and the county is the home of the Chautauqua Institution, with its extensive assembly grounds; hundreds of summer cottages, schools, halls for meetings, and a great amphitheatre seating thousands, where students and visitors congregate for profit and pleasure.

Situated along the Lake Erie coast are Dunkirk and Silver Creek, the former a modern city with a good harbor, good transportation facilities and great industries, the latter an important incorporated village. Westfield is the center of the grape industry; Fredonia the home of the State Normal College; Jamestown the center of manufacturing and the metropolis of the county; Mayville the capital or county seat. Two railroads follow the lake shore, while the Pennsylvania and Erie railroads, with main line and branches, traverse the interior, connecting all parts with Buffalo and the east, west and south. An excellent electric system encircles Chautauqua Lake. Jamestown is connected with Westfield and Dunkirk by these roads, and in the matter of transportation the county is well served. Steamers ply Chautauqua Lake during the summer season, leaving Jamestown at frequent intervals for the lake resorts.

The leading natural feature of the county is Chautauqua Lake, a long narrow body of water extending in a general southeastern direction from Mayville, about eight miles from Lake Erie, its width varying from one to two and one-half miles. The lake is 1,291 feet above sea level, and 726 feet above Lake Erie. Its waters issue through its southeastern end at Jamestown through the Outlet enter Conewango

creek, passing thence to the Allegheny, the Ohio, the Mississippi, to the Gulf. It is a beautiful sheet of water, with its settings and location, and furnishes delightful recreation to visitors from every clime, and perpetual pleasure to the thousands whose homes are on its shores or near by. Volumes innumerable have been written upon Chautauqua, its lake, its assembly, and its beauty; but its charm remains, and every Chautauquan, native or adopted, has a real affection for this most favored section of New York State.

Chautauqua county industrial statistics for the year 1913 are enlightening. Number of factories, 381; employes, 16,722; office employes, 1,052; shop employes, 15,670. Of these employes, 12,567 were men, with 130 boys between ages 14 and 16. There were 2,887 women, 86 of them girls between 14 and 16.

Jamestown leads in manufacturing, with 169 factories, large and small, employing 9,103 hands, of whom there are 6,616 men, 1,785 women, 141 children, 561 office hands. The largest employing concern, September 30, 1913, was the Art Metal Construction Company, with two plants, one employing 875, the other 255 hands, 1,130 in all. The Salisbury Wheel and Manufacturing Company came next with 335. Two concerns, a brewery and a bottling works, employing 26 men, gave up the ghost with the demise of John Barleycorn in 1920. The furniture factories employ by far the greater number of men working in Jamestown industries.

Dunkirk is second in manufacturing importance, with 60 factories, large and small, which with the Lake Shore railroad repair shops employ an average monthly force of 3,643 men, 380 women, 29 children, 298 being office workers. Two breweries, employing 25 men, were closed by the Eighteenth Amendment. The American Locomotive Company employs 3,009 men in their Dunkirk plant, the next most important concern being the American Glove Company, with 261 hands.

Falconer is the home of the Chautauqua Worsted Mills Company, and the Cleveland Worsted Mills Company and Simpson Jones & Company, manufacturers of wool yarn. Her other special manufacturing interests are furniture, house trim, mirrors, veneer, lumber and wood advertising novelties, the 16 factories of the village employing an average monthly force of 716 men, 443 women, 14 children and 41 office workers.

Fredonia's industries include the manufac-

ture of proprietary medicines, grape juice, macaroni, furniture and canned goods, 149 men, 49 women, 5 children and 16 office workers being employed.

Silver Creek manufactures in her nine principal factories, canceling machines, canned and preserved goods, grain cleaning and canning factory machinery, furniture, upholstery and underwear.

Westfield specializes in grape juice and grape baskets, her factories, with the Westfield Lumber and Coal Company, employing 158 men, 25 women, 1 child and 53 office hands. Lumber manufacturing, cheese making and butter factories are found in different parts of the county.

The factories of Chautauqua county paid in salaries to the officials managing them (according to the United States census, 1910), \$420,911; to clerks, \$574,255; to factory hands, \$3,305,245. These same factories converted raw materials worth \$7,383,868 into manufactured products, valued at \$14,720,240.

The following tables are taken from the Journal of Proceedings of the county Board of Supervisors for the year 1918:

TOWNS	Acres	Full Value	Equalized Value of Real Estate.
Arkwright	22,083	\$ 451,731	\$ 354,414
Busti	30,168	2,400,585	1,931,504
Carroll	20,658	1,022,784	802,416
Charlotte	22,961	696,284	546,283
Chautauqua	41,318	4,207,105	3,371,384
Cherry Creek	22,957	763,625	599,117
Clymer	21,685	970,726	761,603
Dunkirk	6,632	15,781,165	12,381,446
Ellery	30,008	1,763,087	1,383,073
Ellicott	19,065	3,866,117	3,033,243
Ellington	23,081	569,857	447,002
French Creek	21,832	472,810	379,952
Gerry	21,992	843,197	661,547
Hanover	30,402	5,694,079	4,467,403
Harmony	54,734	2,353,826	1,846,744
Jamestown	4,364	31,492,680	24,721,948
Kiantone	11,451	468,782	367,792
Mina	22,028	598,110	469,259
Poland	22,447	1,120,918	886,500
Pomfret	26,401	6,443,635	5,055,490
Portland	21,347	3,735,387	2,930,676
Ripley	30,761	2,415,309	1,890,879
Sheridan	22,675	3,497,238	2,743,832
Sherman	22,980	1,195,875	938,240
Stockton	29,037	1,243,810	975,857
Villanova	22,826	593,135	465,357
Westfield	29,341	5,169,032	4,055,473
Totals	655,702	\$99,990,780	\$78,459,963

LOCAL TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND
WATER COMPANIES IN CHAUTAUQUA
COUNTY IN 1918

TOWNS			
Arkwright	So. Shore Nat. Gas & Fuel Co.	Harmony	Ashville & Panama Tel. Co.
Arkwright	Forestville Water Line	Harmony	Western N. Y. Electric Co.
Arkwright	Dunkirk & Fredonia Tel. Co.	Harmony	Niobe Telephone Co.
Busti	Ashville & Panama Tel. & Tel. Co.	Harmony	Sherman Telephone Co.
Busti	Home Telephone Co.	Harmony	Stedman Tel. Co.
Busti	Western N. Y. El. Lt. & Power Co.	Harmony	Panama Power Co.
Busti	Jamestown Light & Power Co.	Jamestown	Home Telephone Co.
Carroll	Carroll Elec. Lt. & Power Co.	Jamestown	Jamestown Light & Power Co.
Carroll	Home Telephone Co.	Jamestown	National District Telegraph Co.
Charlotte	Central-Chaut. Telephone Co.	Jamestown	Pennsylvania Gas Co.
Charlotte	Stockton Telephone Co.	Kiantone	Pennsylvania Gas Co.
Charlotte	Sinclairville Electric Light Co.	Kiantone	Carroll Elec. Light & Power Co.
Charlotte	Sinclairville Independent Tele. Co.	Kiantone	Home Telephone Co., Jamestown
Charlotte	Dunkirk & Fredonia Tel. Co.	Kiantone	Kiantone Co-Operative Tel. Co.
Chautauqua	Mayville Telephone Co.	Mina	Mina Cors. Telephone Co.
Chautauqua	Stedman Telephone Co.	Mina	Findley Lake & So. Ripley Tel. Co.
Chautauqua	Niagara & Erie Power Co.	Mina	Findley Lake & Clover Hill Tel. Co.
Chautauqua	South Shore Nat. Gas & Fuel Co.	Mina	Findley L. & Sulphur Springs Tel. Co.
Chautauqua	Sherman Telephone Co.	Mina	Ashton Tel. Co.
Chautauqua	Stockton Telephone Co.	Mina	Findley Lake & North East Toll Line.
Chautauqua	Sinclairville Ind. Tel. Co.	Mina	Findley Lake & French Creek Tel. Co.
Chautauqua	Western N. Y. Electric Co.	Mina	West Mina Farmers' Tel. Co.
Cherry Creek	Randolph Light & Power Co.	Mina	Holland Telephone Co.
Cherry Creek	J. M. Ackley Telephone Co.	Mina	Greenfield Telephone Co.
Cherry Creek	Chautauqua Tel. & Tel. Co.	Mina	Sherman Telephone Co.
Clymer	Ashville & Panama Tel. Co.	Poland	Jamestown Light & Power Co.
Clymer	Clymer Telephone Co.	Poland	Chautauqua Telephone & Tel. Co.
Clymer	Sherman Telephone Co.	Poland	Home Tel. Co.
Clymer	Clymer Water Co.	Pomfret	Frost Gas Co.
Clymer	Clymer Power Co.	Pomfret	Dunkirk & Fredonia Telephone Co.
Dunkirk	South Shore Gas & Fuel Co.	Pomfret	Portland Telephone Co.
Dunkirk	Frost Gas Co.	Pomfret	Stockton Telephone Co.
Dunkirk	Niagara & Erie Power Co.	Pomfret	Niagara & Erie Power Co.
Dunkirk	Dunkirk & Fredonia Tel. Co.	Portland	Brocton Gas & Fuel Co.
Dunkirk	National District Telegraph Co.	Portland	South Shore Gas Co.
Dunkirk	W. E. Carroll Gas Co.	Portland	Portland Telephone Co.
Ellery	Home Telephone Co., Jamestown	Portland	Dunkirk & Fredonia Tel. Co.
Ellery	Western N. Y. Electric Co.	Portland	Westfield Telephone Co.
Ellery	Ellery Subway Telephone Co.	Ripley	Ripley Water Supply Co.
Ellery	Sinclairville Independent Tel. Co.	Ripley	Ripley Telephone Co.
Ellicott	Pennsylvania Gas Co.	Ripley	Sherman Telephone Co.
Ellicott	Jamestown Water Supply Co.	Ripley	Westfield Telephone Co.
Ellicott	Home Telephone Co.	Ripley	Ripley Electric Light Co.
Ellicott	Western N. Y. Electric Co.	Ripley	Willow Brook Gas Co.
Ellicott	Jamestown Light & Power Co.	Sheridan	Frost Gas Company
Ellington	Randolph Light & Power Co.	Sheridan	South Shore Nat. Gas & Fuel Co.
Ellington	Chautauqua Teleg. & Tel. Co.	Sheridan	Dunkirk & Fredonia Telephone Co.
Ellington	Central Chautauqua Tel. Co.	Sheridan	Niagara & Erie Power Co.
Ellington	John M. Ackley Telephone Co.	Sheridan	Silver Creek Gas & Impr. Co.
French Creek	Findley Lake & French Creek Tel. Co.	Sherman	Sherman Telephone Co.
French Creek	Clymer Telephone Co.	Sherman	Ashville & Panama Tel. Co.
French Creek	Sherman Telephone Co.	Stockton	Sinclairville Ind. Tel. Co.
French Creek	West Mina Farmers' Telephone Co.	Stockton	Stockton Telephone Co.
Gerry	Home Telephone Co.	Stockton	Dunkirk & Fredonia Tel. Co.
Gerry	Sinclairville Ind. Tel. Co.	Stockton	Frost Gas Company
Gerry	Central Chaut. Tel. Company	Stockton	Niagara & Erie Power Co.
Gerry	Sinclairville Electric Light Co.	Villenova	Hamlet Telephone Co.
		Villenova	Randolph Electric Lt. & Power Co.
		Westfield	Westfield Telephone Co.
		Westfield	Sherman Telephone Co.
		Westfield	South Shore Gas Co.

RAILROADS IN 1918

TOWNS	Pennsylvania R. R.			Erie R. R.			N. Y. Central R. R. Co.			N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R.		
	Value	Special Franchise	Tax	Value	Special Franchise	Tax	Value	Special Franchise	Tax	Value	Special Franchise	Tax
Arkwright	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Busti	231,260	8,052	2,421.54	231,260	8,052	2,421.54	85,000		867.51			
Carroll												
Charlotte												
Chautauqua	239,480	3,551	1,844.17									
Clymer				72,165	432	1,164.78						
Cherry Creek	88,000	1,092.07										
Dunkirk	102,790	13,780	791.35	118,835	34,840	962.08	382,585	124,735	962.08	114,600	114,600	882.32
Ellery				110,825	1,809	812.53	62,120		1,742	545.82		
Ellcott				17,000		290.43						
Ellington												
French Creek												
Gerry				123,010	600	1,076.91						
Hanover	100,000	8,078	1,329.15	103,000	1,809	1,437.46	275,000	59,697	4,176.71	91,800	11,055	1,340.33
Harmony				290,230		3,500.56						
Jameson				416,500	43,520	2,290.81						
Kiantone												
Mina												
Poland				245,000		4,753.24	25,000		485.02			
Pomfret	49,510		401.03				477,080	9,051	3,767.43	50,710		410.75
Portland	164,800	4,620	1,455.58				479,300	7,425	4,271.68	139,100	3,245	1,352.53
Ripley							350,000		2,641.17	130,000		991.93
Sheridan	120,000		843.40	80,000		579.88	510,000		3,584.43	175,000		1,229.95
Sherman	118,246	3,024	1,711.89									
Stockton							74,000		940.17			
Villanova												
Westfield												
Totals	983,246	33,953	9,469.54	1,684,815	99,462	18,113.31	3,365,222	208,375	31,382.25	826,100	35,815	7,242.20

This table shows that seven towns—Arkwright, Charlotte, Ellery, French Creek, Kiantone, Mina and Villanova—are without steam railway transportation facilities. Ellery, however, has the electric road, which crossed the town along the lake. Kiantone also having an electric road.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES' PROPERTY IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY AS
ASSESSED IN 1918

	TOWNS				New York Telephone Co.		& Tel. Co. (N. Y. & P. Tel.)		Federal Tel. & Tel. Co.		American Tel. & Tel. Co.		Postal Tel. & Cable Co.	
	Valuation	Assessors	Valuation	Assessors	Valuation	Assessors	Valuation	Assessors	Valuation	Assessors	Valuation	Assessors	Valuation	Assessors
Arkwright	2	49					\$ 114.00		\$		\$		\$	
Busti		1,200		3,955.00			860.00							
Carroll		1,500					720.00				3,500.00			
Charlotte							1,200.00		500.00					
Chautauqua							900.00							
Cherry Creek		825							1,650.00					
Clymer														
Dunkirk		23,000		4,730.00			860.00		4,000.00		1,600.00			
Ellery		1,485					1,180.00		970.00					75.00
Ellington		300					300.00		300.00		4,630.00			
French Creek														
Gerry		900		600.00					1,000.00					
Hanover		6,600									1,200.00			
Harmony		4,700		100.00										
Jamesstown														
Kiantone														
Mina														
Poland		2,180		800.00							2,100.00		390.00	
Pontrelet		7,300		1,200.00							2,500.00			
Portland		16,400		1,200.00							5,300.00		1,100.00	
Ripley		17,600												
Sheridan							650.00		280.00					
Sherman														
Stockton		600												
Villenova							280.00							
Westfield		12,659												
Totals		97,049		19,169.00					8,700.00		20,840.00		1,505.00	

MISCELLANEOUS

HISTORY OF THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

By Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Faust, U. S. N.

France originally claimed that part of the United States in which the Holland Land Purchase was located, through the pioneer discoveries of the noted La Salle. Her rights were extinguished by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, so it is only necessary to inquire into the proprietary rights of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York to determine the right and title to the lands sold to this Dutch company.

King Charles II. of England granted a charter to Connecticut in 1662 which included all the land between Narragansett Bay and the Pacific Ocean, and lying between the parallels of latitude of 41° and 42° 02'. The southern boundary of the Holland Land grant is always described as along the northern boundary of Pennsylvania which is given as the 42° parallel of latitude. It will be seen from this that the State of Connecticut had claim to a narrow strip of land only two miles wide along the whole southern boundary of New York State. Connecticut "sold its right to this strip of land to certain parties who erected one of the beautiful capitol buildings of the State of Connecticut as part consideration for the purchase price, and this unrelinquished but unprosecuted right to the southern border of our county is still held by their heirs." (Cent. Hist.) If this is true, then this narrow strip was claimed by the four States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts, and not by the latter two only. It is singular that no mention is made of this Connecticut claim in the "Deduction of the Titles of the Several Tracts of Land in the State of New York Composing the Tract of Country Called the Holland Purchase," printed by S. Gould, undated, but published presumably about the time the attached map was revised in 1820. As long as this alleged claim has remained quiescent for so many years, it seems unnecessary to look further into its validity.

The title to a large portion of the territory within the now acknowledged limits of the State of New York, including the whole of the Genesee country, was a subject of controversy between the provinces of New York and Massachusetts, both as to the right of property and

the right of jurisdiction, prior to the Revolution; the disputed territory being claimed by both provinces in virtue of ancient grants and charters under the crown of England.

King James I. in 1620 granted to the Plymouth Company, a tract of country called New England, running through the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, part of which, also extending to the Pacific, was granted in 1628 by the Plymouth Company to Sir Henry Roswell and his associate, called the Massachusetts Bay Company.

"The first charter of Massachusetts granted by King Charles I. in 1628, appears to have been vacated by quo warranto in 1684; a second charter was granted by William and Mary in 1691, in which the territorial limits of the province, although differently bounded, are also made to extend westerly to the Pacific ocean."

—(Young).

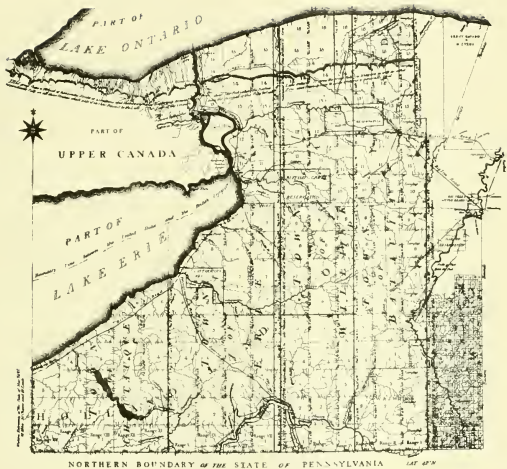
"The province of New York was granted in 1663 by Charles II. to the Duke of York and Albany (afterwards King James II.), who subsequently granted to Berkeley and Carteret the province of New Jersey. The remainder of the country granted by Charles II. constituted the province of New York, which always claimed to extend her limits, both as to the right of property and jurisdiction, as far north as the bounds of Canada.

"Of the territory which by the Treaty of Peace of 1783 was ceded by Great Britain to the United States in their collective capacity, each of the individual States claimed such portions as were comprehended within their original grants or charters. Massachusetts consequently laid claim to a strip of land extending to the westerly bounds of the United States, thus dividing the State of New York into two parts."—(S. Gould).

"Those who are familiar with the political history of this country, will remember that, near and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, several of the States ceded their western lands to the general government as a fund to aid in the payment of the war debt. New York ceded hers by deed dated March 1, 1781, two years before the peace. In 1783, Congress requested those States that had not already done so, to cede portions of their territory for that purpose. Virginia ceded March 1, 1784; Massachusetts, April 19, 1785; and Connecticut, September 13, 1786, transferred her claim, reserving about 3,000,000 acres in the northeast part of the present State of Ohio."—(Young).

The lands ceded by Massachusetts were transferred by the following authority: "The legislature of Massachusetts, by two acts passed 13th November, 1784, and 17th March, 1785, authorized a session by their delegates in Congress to the United States, of such part of the territory between the Hudson and Mississippi rivers as the delegates might think proper, under which authority, a deed of session was executed by the delegates, on the 18th April, 1785." By this deed all the territory lying westward of a meridian line to be drawn from the latitude of forty-five degrees north, through the most westerly bend of Lake Ontario, or a meridian line drawn through a point twenty miles due west from the most westerly bend of the Niagara river (whichever line should be found to be most to the west), was ceded to the United States.

NOTE—This history is a compilation of references to the Holland Purchase, the Holland Land Company, and the latter's successor in Chautauqua county, the Chautauqua Land Company, taken from various histories and documents, and no originality whatever is claimed in its production. Whole sentences, paragraphs and pages have been taken verbatim from documents that form part of the records of the Chautauqua Land Office, and from the "Centennial History of Chautauqua County," O. Turner's "Pioneer History of the Holland Purchase of Western New York" (1850); Andrew W. Young's "History of Chautauqua County, N. Y." (1875); Warren's "Sketches of the History of Chautauqua County," and "Deduction of the Titles of the Several Tracts of Land in the State of New York, Composing the Tract of Country Called the Holland Purchase," by S. Gould. In referring to these histories, the names of the authors only will be appended after each quotation and the abbreviation "Cent. His." will be made for the "Centennial History." In all quoted matter, the orthography, etc., is used as in the documents from which such matter is taken.



MAP OF MORRIS'S PURCHASE, OR WEST GENESEO, NEW YORK

Exhibiting parts of Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Straits of Niagara, Chautauqua Lake, and all the principal waters; the boundary lines of the several tracts of land purchased by the Holland Land Company, William and John Willink, and others. Boundary lines of townships. Boundary lines of New York and Indian Reservations. Laid down by actual survey. Also a sketch of Upper Canada, by Joseph and E. Elliott, 1800. To the Holland Land Company, their general agents Theophilus Cazenove and Paul Busti, Esquires, this map is respectfully inscribed by the authors. 1804.

The State of New York had previously limited her western boundary by the same line, an instrument to this effect dated 1st March, 1781, having been executed by her delegates in Congress, under the authority of an act passed 10th February, 1780.

The acceptance of these cessions by the United States may be considered as a full recognition of the rights of Massachusetts and New York to such of the territories within the limits of their respective charters as were not included in the cessions, but the interfering claims of the two States as to those territories being left unsettled, they were brought under the cognizance of Congress in pursuance of the Articles of Confederation, and a court was instituted to decide thereon according to the provisions of the 9th article; but no decision was made by that tribunal.

These conflicting claims were revived after the peace of 1783, and were finally settled by a convention between the two States, concluded at Hartford on the 16th December, 1786. A compact was made by commissioners on the part of each State. Those of Massachusetts were appointed under an act passed 14th March, 1784, a resolution passed 18th March, 1784, and a supplementary act passed 5th July, 1786; those of New York under an act passed 12th November, 1784, and a supplementary act passed 28th April, 1786. By this compact, Massachusetts ceded to New York all claim to the government, sovereignty and jurisdiction of the lands in controversy, and New York ceded to Massachusetts and to her grantees, and to their heirs and assigns forever, the right of pre-emption to the soil from the native Indians, and all other the estate, right, title and property of New York, except the right and title of government, sovereignty and jurisdiction (among others), to all the lands within the following limits and bounds, viz.:

Beginning in the north boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, in the parallel of forty-two degrees of north latitude, at a point distant eighty-two miles, west from the north-east corner of the State of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, as the said boundary line has been run and marked by the commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and New York respectively, and from the said point or place of beginning, running on a due meridian north, to the boundary line between the United States of America and the King of Great Britain; thence westerly and southerly along the said boundary line to a meridian, which will pass one mile due east from the northern termination of the strait, or waters between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, thence south along the said meridian to the south shore of Lake Ontario; thence on the eastern side of the said strait, by a line always one mile distant from and parallel to the said strait to Lake Erie, thence due west to the boundary line between the United States and Great Britain; thence along the said boundary line until it meets with the line of cession from the State of New York, to the United States, thence along the said line of cession to the northwestern corner of the State of Pennsylvania, and thence east along the northern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania to the said place of beginning.

The meridian line which forms the eastern boundary of this cession passes through Seneca Lake, so that within the limits of the ceded territory as defined in the foregoing deed, are comprehended all the lands in any time owned or claimed by the Holland Land Company.

It is provided by the above deed of cession from New York to Massachusetts, that the latter State might grant the right of pre-emption, as to the whole or any part of the ceded territory, to any person or persons, who should be authorized to extinguish the claims of the native Indians, provided that all purchases should be made in the presence of and approved by a superintendent to be appointed by Massachusetts, and should be confirmed by that State.

By a treaty held with the Seneca Indians, and concluded on the 15th September, 1797, their claims to the whole tract of country, except small tracts reserved for their own occupation, was released to Robert Morris, who thereupon made confirmation to his grantees. This treaty was held and concluded on the part of Robert Morris, by his attorney, Thomas Morris, under a power executed to him for this purpose; on the part of the United States, by their commissioner, Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq., and on the part of Massachusetts by their superintendent, William Shepard, Esq.

It was ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 11th April, 1798, and having been formally confirmed by the governor of Massachusetts, under the authority of an act of the General Court, the confirmation was recorded in the Secretary's Office at Albany, pursuant to the 11th article of the deed of cession.

The State of Massachusetts, by a resolution of the Legislature, passed 1st April, 1788, contracted to sell to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham the right of pre-emption in all the tract of country ceded by the convention of 16th December, 1786. On the 8th July, 1788, Gorham and Phelps purchased the Indian title to about 2,600,000 acres of the eastern part of the purchase from Massachusetts. The part so released is thus described in the treaty:

Beginning in the northern boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, in the parallel of 42° N. at a point distant 82 miles from the N.E. corner of Pennsylvania, on Delaware river, thence running west upon the said line to a meridian, passing through the point of land made by the confluence of the Shanahagwaikoon creek, with the waters of the Genesee river, thence north along the said meridian, to the point last mentioned, thence northwardly along the waters of the Genesee river, to a point two miles north of Canawagas village, thence due west twelve miles, thence in a direction northwardly, so as to be 12 miles distant from the most westward bend of the Genesee river to Lake Ontario, thence eastwardly along the said lake to a meridian, which will pass through the place of beginning, and thence south along the said meridian, to the place of beginning.

This tract, the Indian title to which had been extinguished by Gorham and Phelps, was confirmed to them by an act of the legislature of Massachusetts, November 21st, 1788, and is that tract which has been designated as the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

Gorham and Phelps having afterwards failed to fulfil their terms of the contract, on the 15th February, 1790, made proposals in writing to the Legislature of Massachusetts, offering to surrender two-thirds in quantity and value of the whole of the contracted lands, two of their three bonds of \$100,000 each, given for the purchase money, being cancelled; the tract released by the Indians being retained by Gorham and Phelps, although the contents should exceed one-third of the whole, and in such case the surplus was to be paid for in money, at the average price of the whole.

"Further proposals were submitted by Gorham and Phelps, on the 26th February, and on the 1st March, 1790, which taken together were accepted by the Legislature, but reserving to themselves the right of accepting in preference, at any time within one year, the previous proposals of 15th February, 1790. An indenture was accordingly entered into between Massachusetts and Gorham and Phelps, dated 9th June, 1790, by which, after reciting the proposals of 15th and 26th February and 1st March, 1790, and the proceedings of the Legislature thereon, Gorham and Phelps released to Massachusetts two equal undivided third parts of the whole tract of country ceded by New York, provided, that in the participation thereof, Gorham and Phelps' one third should be assigned to them within the limits of their purchase of the Indians, and if that purchase should include more than one third of the whole that they, Gorham and Phelps, should pay for the surplus. The deed contained also covenants for the

purchase by Gorham and Phelps of two fourths of the two thirds so released pursuant to the proposals of 26th February, 1790; but it was nevertheless provided, and mutually agreed that Massachusetts or her assigns should and might at any time within one year next ensuing, the 5th day of March, then last past, assume and hold (giving notice thereof to Gorham and Phelps) the whole of the two-thirds parts of the lands thereby released, subject only to the claims of Gorham and Phelps, to the said surplus, according to the proposals of the 15th February, 1790. In pursuance of the right thus reserved to Massachusetts, the Legislature by a concurrent resolution, passed in the Senate on the 17th, and in the House of Representatives, on the 18th February, 1791, and approved by the Governor, declared their election, that the two-thirds parts of said lands should remain the exclusive property of the Commonwealth, of which resolution notice was given to Gorham and Phelps, on the 19th February, 1791, by the secretary of the Commonwealth, and certified to the Legislature. It is understood that the tract described in the Indian release exceeded both in quantity and value one third of the whole territory. That tract, with the exception of the parts sold, and two townships reserved by Gorham and Phelps, was subsequently sold by them to Robert Morris, and is described in the conveyance, dated 18th November, 1790, as containing 2,100,000 acres. The whole transaction in relation to Gorham and Phelps' purchase was finally settled by an indenture entered into between them and Massachusetts, dated 10th March, 1791, in pursuance of which the balance due from Gorham and Phelps, in respect to their retained portion of the entire territory, was paid on the 6th April, 1813, and entered in the Treasurer's books".—(S. Gould).

By a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed in the House of Representatives on the 5th, and in the Senate on the 8th March, 1791, and duly approved by the Governor, a committee of each branch was appointed with power to negotiate a sale to Samuel Ogden of all the lands ceded to that State by the State of New York, excepting such parts thereof as then belonged to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, their heirs or assigns, by virtue of any grant or confirmation of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and reserving one equal undivided sixtieth part of the excepted lands. (The first of these exceptions refers probably to the cession of 19 April, 1785, by which Massachusetts ceded to the United States all her claims to lands lying west of a meridian line to be drawn from latitude 45° N. through the most westerly bend of Lake Ontario. The second exception refers to a tract of land within the bounds of the territory ceded by New York, which had been previously granted and confirmed to Gorham and Phelps.) The one sixtieth reservation in the original sale to Morris, was caused by a contract made by Gorham and Phelps, (prior to the surrender of their claims to Massachusetts) for the sale of the one sixtieth of the entire territory to John Butler; Butler subsequently assigned his right to this one sixtieth to Robert Morris, who was thus enabled to acquire a title from Massachusetts.

"The committee was composed of Samuel Phillips, Nathaniel Wells, David Cobb, William Eastis and Thomas Davis, who in pursuance of the powers thus delegated to them, conciliated, and on the 12th March, 1791, entered into and executed a written contract of sale in the form of an indenture with Samuel Ogden, by which, on behalf of Massachusetts, they covenanted upon the terms and conditions therein specified, to convey to him and to his assigns all the lands interest of the Commonwealth in the lands referred to in the foregoing resolution.

"In pursuance of this contract, the above named committee on the 11th day, dated 11 May, 1791, conveyed to Robert Morris, as the assignee under Samuel Ogden, of the covenants contained in the deed of 12 March, 1791, a tract of land containing about 500,000 acres, bounded westerly by a meridian line drawn from a point in the north line of Pennsylvania, distant twelve miles west from the southwest corner of the land confirmed to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, to the

line in Lake Ontario which divides the dominions of Great Britain and the United States; northerly by said dividing line; easterly by land confirmed to Gorham and Phelps; and southerly by the north line of Pennsylvania.

"This tract, known as The Morris Reserve, forms no part of the land subsequently purchased of Robert Morris for the benefit of the Holland Land Company, but as its westerly bounds form the easterly bounds of those purchases, it is so far connected with the company's titles."—(S. Gould).

The lands of the Holland Land Company are embraced in four deeds of conveyance executed to Robert Morris by the above named committee, all dated 11th May, 1791, each reciting the contract with Samuel Ogden, as contained in the instrument of the 12th March, 1791, together with his release of the covenants contained in that instrument, and his agreement that the lands therein described should be conveyed to Robert Morris, each reserving one undivided sixtieth part of the premises therein described, and severally conveying each a distinct tract of land supposed to contain 800,000 acres.

The instrument of release and agreement here referred to is recorded at large in the office of the Secretary of Massachusetts, and is mentioned in a report made to the General Court by the committee who negotiated the sale to Morris, as one of the documents accompanying that report; which documents were ordered to be filed in the treasurer's office, where the original release probably remains. A previous assignment appears to have been made by Ogden to Morris, dated 26th April, 1791; this instrument is set out at large in a brief of Morris' title made in the year 1792 by Miers Fisher, Esq. The concurrence of Samuel Ogden in the conveyances to Robert Morris, as a valid execution on the part of Massachusetts of their contract with him, is further shown by his signature, as an instrumental witness to the execution of each of these conveyances. The following are the tracts so conveyed:

"1. The first tract begins on the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, at a point distant twelve miles west from the southwest corner of land confirmed by the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, (this point in the Pennsylvania line, as may be seen in the description of the lands conveyed to Gorham and Phelps by a treaty with the Indians on 8th July, 1785, is due south from the confluence of the Shanahasgaucion creek with the Genesee river; this creek, now called the Canaseroga, empties into the Genesee river near Williamsburgh, in Livingston county), thence running west, on the Pennsylvania line, sixteen miles; thence north, on a meridian line, to the dividing line between the United States and the dominions of Great Britain; thence easterly on said dividing line until it comes to a point from which a meridian line will fall upon the point of beginning, and thence on the same meridian line to the place of beginning. Consideration, \$15,000. (This tract comprehends Ranges I, II, and III, as laid down in the map of J. & B. Eliott's survey of the Holland purchase).

"2. The second tract begins on the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, at a point distant 28 miles west from the southwest corner of a land confirmed to Gorham and Phelps, thence running west on the Pennsylvania line 16 miles, thence north to the boundary line of the United States, thence easterly along that line to a point whence a meridian line will fall on the point of beginning, and thence south on that meridian to the place of beginning. Consideration, \$15,000. (This tract comprehends Ranges IV, V, and VI, as laid down on Eliott's map).

"3. The third tract begins on the north line of the State of Pennsylvania, at a point distant 44 miles west from the southwest corner of the land confirmed to Gorham and Phelps, thence running west on the Pennsylvania line 16 miles, thence north to the boundary line of the United States, thence easterly along that line to a point whence a meridian line will fall on the point of beginning, thence south on that meridian to the place of beginning. Consideration, \$15,000. (This tract comprehends Ranges VII and VIII and 263 chains and 76 links, off the easterly side of Range IX, of Eliott's map).

"4. The fourth tract begins on the north line of the state of Pennsylvania, at a point distant 60 miles west from the southwest corner of the land confirmed to Gorham and Phelps, thence running west until it meets the land ceded by Massachusetts to the United States, and by the United States sold to the State of Pennsylvania, thence northerly along the land so ceded, to Lake Erie, thence northeasterly along Lake Erie to a tract of land lying on the easterly of the river or strait of Niagara, belonging to the State of New York; (The western boundary of the cession to Massachusetts between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, is a line running parallel with, and always one mile distant from the Niagara river, the intervening strip of land being by the deed of cession, reserved by, and confirmed to New York, which is the land here referred to); thence northerly along that tract to the boundary line of the United States in Lake Ontario, thence easterly along that line to a point whence a meridian line will fall on the point of beginning; thence south on that meridian to the place of beginning. Consideration, \$10,000. (This tract comprehends the remaining westerly part of Range IX, and the whole of Ranges X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV of Eliott's map).

"The undivided one sixtieth part of the above described tracts reserved by each of the four deeds of cession, and described above, as a common fund by Gorham and Phelps with John Butler), was granted to Robert Morris in fee simple by a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts passed on the 20th June, 1792, and approved by the Governor, of which resolution, as an exemplification of the grant, a record of the Commonwealth was recorded in the Secretary's office at Albany on the 10th November, 1792."

"These four conveyances of the 11th May, 1791, were originally deposited in the hands of Nathaniel Appleton and two others, to secure the payment of the purchase money of the tracts granted by them respectively, a separate bond being taken for the purchase money of each tract, upon the payment of which the tract for such tract was to take effect. These bonds were all duly paid, and the conditional delivery thus became absolute. Direct proof of these facts, independently of the presumptions arising from the lapse of time and other circumstances, is afforded by the records in the treasurer's office. Upon each bond, receipts are endorsed, signed by the treasurer, for the principal and interest monies. The payments are carried into the treasurer's books of account, and upon each bond is also endorsed a receipt from the agents of Robert Morris, the depositaries of the deeds, acknowledging the delivery of the same by them to Robert Morris."

"These conveyances will be found to embrace all the territory within the State of New York, lying west of a meridian line commencing in the north bounds of Pennsylvania, at a point 12 miles distant west from the southwest corner of Gorham and Phelps' purchase, and thence extending north to the boundary line of the United States, in Lake Ontario, excepting only the reserved strip of land one mile in width, along the Niagara river; and with this exception, Robert Morris became seized of the pre-emptive title to the whole of this territory."

"These lands, at the time of the sale and conveyance to Robert Morris, were in the occupation of the native Indians, but this occupation was not incompatible with the seizure in fee by Massachusetts at that time. By the deed of cession it was expressly stipulated between the two States, that Massachusetts might grant the right of pre-emption to the whole or any part of the ceded territory, with power to her grantees to extinguish the Indian claim; but without any stipulation on this subject, the grant of the pre-emptive title would have carried with it the right to the soil, subject to the possession of the Indians, and with the exclusive power to extinguish their claims. (Johnson v. McIntosh, 8 Wheaton's Reports, 564")—(S. Gould).

The above described deeds and confirmations, though somewhat long and tedious, seem now to have completed the chain of title in one man, Robert Morris:

"In the winter of 1782-3, an American governmental loan was made through two prominent banking firms of Amsterdam, Holland—the Willinks and the Van Staphorsts. The amount of the loan was \$2,000,000 and was to be repaid in five equal instalments annually from 1793 to 1797. Robert Morris in the course of his duties as Superintendent of Finance, became acquainted through correspondence with these bankers. Close observers of affairs of affairs as well as in America began to realize that vast fields were opening to speculative ventures of all kinds.

"May 11, 1791, Morris bought of Massachusetts all the land in the State of New York west of the Genesee, at the same time realizing that as the first instalment of the \$2,000,000 loan would be due in 1793, the Dutch bankers would be in funds seeking investment. During 1792, skillfully worded pamphlets were broadly distributed through Holland describing the lands owned by Morris, and bearing strong indications of having been inspired by that eminent financier."

"December 24, 1792, Robert Morris conveyed to LeRoy & Linklean 1,500,000 acres of land. Between this and the following July conveyances were made to the same men covering the entire territory. LeRoy & Linklean were only trustees for certain gentlemen of Amsterdam afterward known as the Holland Land Company. There was no organized corporation, but simply three groups of capitalists, the extent of whose respective interests was a matter of private concern and impossible to ascertain."—(Cent. Hist.)

Morris had paid \$275,000 for the lands afterwards conveyed to the Holland Company, and for the extinguishment of the Indian title another \$100,000. As all the lands purchased by these Dutch bankers from Morris were conveyed in separate parcels and at different times, the deed to each will be separately described in order that the chain of title may be complete.

The following is an abstract exhibiting a deduction of title to 3,300,000 acres of land from Robert Morris to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutgers Jan Schimmelpenninck:

A

The Million and a Half Acre Tract. Embracing 422 chains and 56 links off the west part of Range VII, and the whole of Ranges VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, and XV, of Eliott's map. This tract, composed of two parcels, one containing a million, the other a half million of acres, was conveyed by:

1. Robert Morris and Mary his wife, to Herman Le Roy and John Linkleins; deed dated 24th December, 1792.

The first parcel is described as follows: "Beginning at a point on the southeastern shore of Lake Ontario, one mile due east from the northern termination of the strait which divides Lake Ontario from Lake Erie, being a corner of lands reserved by the State of New York, and from the said point extending along the shore of Lake Ontario, easterly so far as upon actual mensuration shall be found necessary to include within the lines and bounds next hereinafter mentioned and described, the full and just quantity of one million acres of land, exclusive of lands covered with waters of ponds or lakes within the same, which shall be more than four miles in circumference as to such pond or lake, and from the termination of the said boundary so to be ascertained, extending by a meridian line due south, to the north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, thence by the same west, to a corner of a triangular piece of land granted by the United States to the State of New York, and bounded by the perpendicular line of the said triangle, due north, to the shore of Lake Erie, thence along the shore of Lake Erie to the place where the line of lands reserved by the State of New York shall be found to intersect the said shore, thence along the lines and bounds of the said reserved lands, northwardly and easterly to the point of beginning on the shore of Lake Ontario."

The second parcel is thus described: "Beginning at the north-east corner of the first described tract of one million of acres on the shore of Lake Ontario, and extending from thence along the shore thereof, eastwardly so far as upon an actual mensuration thereof shall be found necessary to include within the lines and bounds next hereinafter mentioned and described, the full and just quantity of half a million of acres of land, exclusive of lands covered with the waters of ponds or lakes within the same, which shall be more than four miles in circumference, as to each pond or lake, and from the termination of the last mentioned boundary so to be ascertained, extending by a meridian line due south, to the said north boundary of the State of Pennsylvania, thence by the same, west, to the southeast corner of the said tract of one million of acres, thence by the northern boundary thereof, north, to the place of beginning on the shore of Lake Ontario."

2. Herman LeRoy, and John Lincklaen, to William Bayard; deed dated 30th May, 1795.

3. William Bayard and wife, to Herman Le Roy, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon; deed dated 1st June, 1795.

4. Herman Le Roy and Hannah his wife, John Lincklaen, and Helen his wife, and Gerrit Boon to Paul Busti; deed dated 8th July, 1795.

5. Paul Busti and wife, to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon, (upon trust for the benefit of Wilhem Willink and others, citizens of the United Netherlands, and with covenant to convey the same according to their directions and appointments); deed dated 10th July, 1795.

6. Herman LeRoy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon to Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck; deed dated 31st December, 1793, founded on and reciting the directions and appointments of the cestuique trusts named in the deed of 10th July, 1795.

7. The title of the last named grantees was confirmed to them by Thomas L. Ogden and Gouverneur Morris, by deed dated 13th February, 1801.

Concurrently with the execution of the original conveyance for these two tracts of land by Robert Morris to Le Roy and Lincklaen, articles of agreement were entered by which, among other things, a right was reserved to the grantees to elect, within a certain period, to convert the purchase into a loan, in which case the conveyance was to enure by way of mortgage, to secure the repayment of the purchase money. The grantees choosing to hold the lands as a purchase, declared no election to hold them otherwise; but it was nevertheless contended by Morris and those claiming under him, that the whole transaction was to be considered as a loan, and that a right of redemption still existed in Morris or his assigns, which a Court of Chancery would enforce. This question was put at rest by the conveyance of 10th of February, 1801, from T. L. Ogden and Gouverneur Morris, in the latter of whom were then vested all the rights which Robert Morris had in these lands, on the 8th June, 1797, or at any time subsequent, as the following facts and circumstances demonstrate:

Two judgments were recovered in the Supreme Court of the State of New York against Robert Morris, which were found to overreach the titles of several of the purchasers under him. The first of these judgments was recovered by William Talbot and William Allan, and was docketed on the 8th June, 1797. The second judgment was recovered by Solomon Townsend, and was docketed on the 10th August, 1798.

Previous to the year 1800, an execution had been issued on the last judgment, in virtue of which all the lands conveyed to Morris by the State of Massachusetts had been levied upon, sold and conveyed by the sheriff of Ontario county to Thomas Mather, in whose name actions of ejectment founded on this conveyance were prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In the spring of the year 1800, and during the pendency of these ejectments, an execution was issued on the earlier judgment of Talbot and Allan, and the whole tract of country was again levied upon, and advertised for sale by the sheriff.

Under these circumstances Mr. Busti, then general agent of the Holland Land Company, entered into an arrangement with Gouverneur Morris, the assignee of the earlier judgment, by which to put an end to the claims set up under both judgments, and also to the pretensions set up by Robert Morris, in relation to the right of redemption in the million and the half million acre tracts. To effect these objects, it was agreed that both judgments, and also a release of Mather's interest under the sheriff's deed to him, should be purchased by the Holland Land Company, which was done. The two judgments were accordingly assigned to the individuals composing the Company; that of Townsend (by his attorney Aaron Burr,) by deed of assignment dated 22nd April, 1800, that of Talbot and Allum (by Gouverneur Morris, the assignee,) by deed of assignment of the same date.

Founded on these preliminary acts, articles of agreement were entered between Thomas L. Ogden of the first part, Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, of the second part, and Gouverneur Morris of the third part, also dated 23rd April, 1800, by which, after reciting the above assignments, and the purchase of Mather's interest, it was mutually agreed that the release from Mather should be taken in the name of Thomas L. Ogden, that he should also become the purchaser at the approaching sale under

the judgment of Talbot and Allum, and that the title thus derived under both judgments should be held by him upon trust for the purposes expressed in the agreement.

Among the trusts declared by that instrument, it was provided that the million and the half million acre tracts, composing together what is now called the million and a half acre tract, should be held subject to the issue of an amicable suit, to be instituted on the equity side of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New York, to determine the operation and effect of the conveyance of those tracts by Robert Morris, so that if by the decree of that court, or of the Supreme Court of the United States, in case of appeal from the decision of the Circuit Court, such conveyance should be adjudged to be absolute and indefeasible, then the two tracts should be released and confirmed by Gouverneur Morris to the Land Company; but if adjudged to be a mortgage, then that they should be released by them to him upon payment of the original purchase money and interest. It was further provided by this agreement, that the residue of the entire tract of country should be released and confirmed by T. L. Ogden to the several proprietors under Robert Morris, according to the award and appointment of Alexander Hamilton, David A. Ogden and Thomas F. Esquires.

In pursuance of this agreement, Mather's rights under the sale upon Townsend's judgment were conveyed to Thomas L. Ogden, by deed dated 22 April, 1800, and a sale having been made under the execution issued upon the judgment of Talbot and Allum, the entire tract of country, as to all the estate and interest therein which Robert Morris was entitled to on the 8th June, 1797, was conveyed by Roger Sprague, sheriff of Ontario county, to Thomas L. Ogden, by deed dated 13th May, 1800.

Alexander Hamilton, David A. Ogden and Thomas Cooper made an award or appointment, dated 23d January, 1801, directing conveyances by Thomas L. Ogden, of the whole tract of country, embracing the several grantees under Robert Morris, the parcels and interests conveyed to each, being defined by appropriate descriptions and boundaries.

In conformity with this appointment, the several confirmations mentioned in Abstract II. (B and C) and in Abstract V, were executed by Thomas L. Ogden.

It was required by the award, that each of the grantees under Morris, receiving a release from T. L. Ogden, should execute a release in fee simple, of all the residue of the tract of country, which releases were executed accordingly.

The conveyance of 10th February, 1801, from T. L. Ogden and Gouverneur Morris, served also as a confirmation of the title under the treaty with the Seneca Indians of 15th September, 1797, which confirmation had been withheld as to this tract, although given with regard to the million acre and the 800,000 acre tracts.

B

One Million Acre Tract. Embracing Townships numbered 5 to 16 inclusive of the I Range. Embracing Townships numbered 4 to 15 inclusive of the II and III Ranges. Embracing Townships numbered 3 to 4 inclusive of the IV, V and VI Ranges. This tract was conveyed by:

1. Robert Morris and wife, to Herman LeRoy, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon, deed dated 27th February, 1793, confirmed (after the extinguishment of the Indian title,) by deed between the same parties dated 1 June, 1798.

It is thus described in both conveyances: Beginning at a point in the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, twenty-eight miles west from the southwestern corner of the land purchased by Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, from the Five Nations Indians, by deed dated the 8th day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and which southwestern corner hereby intended is a point in said boundary line, thence due north six miles due south of the corner of the State of Pennsylvania, thence due east twelve miles, thence due north six miles, thence due east four miles, thence due north, to the boundary line in Lake Ontario, between the United States and the Kingdom of Great Britain, thence westwardly along the said boundary line to a point, thence due north of the point or place of beginning first abovementioned, thence due south to a point twenty-four miles north of, and distant from the said point or

place of beginning first above mentioned, thence due west, sixteen miles, thence due south, twenty-four miles to the said boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, thence due east along the said boundary line, sixteen miles to the said point or place of beginning first above mentioned.

2. Herman Le Roy and Hannah his wife, John Lincklaen and Helen his wife, and Gerrit Boon to Paul Busti; deed dated 9th July, 1798.

3. Paul Busti and wife, to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon, upon trust for the benefit of Wilhem Willink and others, and with covenant to convey the same according to their directions and appointment; deed dated 10th July, 1798.

4. Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon to Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, deed dated 31st December, 1798, founded on and reciting the directions and appointment of the cestuique trusts named in the last mentioned deed of 10th July, 1798.

5. The title of the last mentioned grantees was confirmed to them by Thomas L. Ogden, by deed dated 13th February, 1801.

It will be seen by the maps that the meridian line described above does not form in its whole extent, the eastern boundary of the Holland Purchase as this deed imports. Robert Morris had previously conveyed a tract of 100,000 acres to Watson Craigie and Greenleaf, the west bounds of which was found upon actual surveys, to project 166 chains and 31 links to the west of the meridian intended as the eastern boundary of the million acre tract. This encroachment extends southerly from Lake Ontario, about 26½ miles.

C

Eight Hundred Thousand Acre Tract, Embracing Townships 5 to 16 of the IV, V, and VI Ranges of Elliott's Map. This tract was conveyed by:

1. Robert Morris and wife, to Herman Le Roy, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon, deed dated 20th July, 1793, and confirmed, after extinguishment of the Indian title, by deed between the same parties dated 1st June, 1798.

It is thus described in both conveyances: Beginning at point or place twenty-four miles due north of a point in the north boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, forty-four miles west from the southwestern corner of the lands purchased by Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, from the Five Nations of Indians, by deed dated the 8th day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, (and which southwestern corner, hereby intended is a point in the said boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, due south of the confluence of the Shanasagwalkon creek, with the waters of the Genesee river,) and from the said point or place of beginning, the said tract hereby granted, runs due east sixteen miles, (along a tract conveyed by the same parties of the first part, to the said parties of the second part, on the 27th day of February, 1792, thence due north along the bounds of the said tract so conveyed, on the 27th day of February, 1793, to the boundary line in Lake Ontario, between the United States and the King of Great Britain, thence westerly along the said boundary line, to a point therein north of the said point or place of beginning, first above mentioned, and thence due south to the said point or place of beginning, first above mentioned.

2. Herman Le Roy and Hannah his wife, John Lincklaen and Helen his wife, and Gerrit Boon, to Paul Busti; deed dated 9th July, 1798.

3. Paul Busti and wife, to Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon, upon trust for the benefit of Wilhem Willink and others, with covenant to convey according to the directions and appointment; deed dated 10th July, 1798.

4. Herman Le Roy, William Bayard, James McEvers, John Lincklaen and Gerrit Boon, to Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck as joint tenants, deed dated 31st December, 1798, founded on and reciting the directions and appointment of the cestuique trusts named in the last mentioned deed, of 10th July, 1798.

The title of the last named grantees, was confirmed to them by Thomas L. Ogden, by deed dated 13th February, 1801.

ABSTRACT No. III.

Tract of 983,997 Acres. Deducing title from Wilhem Willink and others, (Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck) to the present proprietors of the tract of nine hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven acres, and consisting of the following Townships, excepting such parts of them as fall within the Indian reservations, viz.:

Townships 1, 2, 3, of Range XV.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, of Range XIV.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of Range XIII.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of Range XII.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of Range XI.
Townships 8, 13, 14, 15, of Range IX.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, of Range VIII.
Townships 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, of Range VII.
Townships 15, 16, and 7,286 acres of the west part of 14, of Range IV.

These lands described by townships and ranges, excepting so much of the Buffalo creek reservation as falls within the same, and also the Tuscarora reservation, were conveyed by

1. Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by their attorney, Paul Busti, to James McEvers; deed dated 24th March, 1801.

This conveyance was made in pursuance of powers granted to Paul Busti, by letter of attorney, dated 26th November, 1800, which was executed by Nicholas Van Staphorst as attorney of Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, under a written authority, dated 1st October, 1800. Mr. Schimmelpenninck confirmed the power to Paul Busti, by an instrument dated 7th September, 1801, and has since died, so that his estate independently of this conveyance would have vested in the surviving joint tenants.

2. James McEvers to Wilhem Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, Wilhem Willink the younger, Jan Willink the younger, Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelof Van Staphorst the younger, Cornelis Van Eeghen and Hendrick Seve, as joint tenants; deed dated 1st April, 1801.

3. Wilhem Willink, Wilhem Willink Jun. and Cornelis Vollenhoven, (survivors of the above joint tenants) to Egbert Jean Koch; deed dated 9th February, 1829.

4. Egbert Jean Koch to Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heukelom, Jan Van Eeghen, Cornelis Van Der Vliet, Wilhem Willink Jun. and Pieter Van Eeghen, as joint tenants; deed dated 10th February, 1829.

5. Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heukelom, Jan Van Eeghen, Cornelis Isaac Van Der Vliet, Wilhem Willink Jun. and Pieter Van Eeghen, together with Nicholas Van Beestingh and Gerrit Schimmelpenninck (son of Rutger Jan) to Egbert Koch; deed dated 11th February, 1829, conveying Township 14, Range IV.

This conveyance, in which the owners of the two million acre tract, and of the 983,997 acre tract, all united, was intended to rectify an error in the division of Township 14, Range IV, between those concerned, which object was effected by means of a conveyance of the whole township to Egbert Jean Koch, and a reconveyance from him to each set of proprietors, of their respective parts of that township according to the true location.

6. Egbert Jean Koch to Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heukelom, Jan Van Eeghen, Cornelis Isaac Van Der Vliet, Wilhem Willink Jun. and Pieter Van Eeghen, as joint tenants, conveying 2,256 acres of the west part of Township 14, Range IV, dated February 12th, 1829.

ABSTRACT No. IV.

The 2,000,000 Acre Tract. Deducing the title from Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, named in Abstract No. II, to the present proprietors of all the residue of the three large tracts referred to in that Abstract, except the 983,997 acres referred to in Abstract No. III, such residue being called the "Two Million Acre Tract", and embracing the four tracts designated by the letters M, E, G, and H, on Elliott's map. All the unconveyed parts and parcels of these lands described by townships and ranges, were conveyed by

1. Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, survivors of Nicholas Van Staphorst and Pieter Van Eeghen, to Hendrick Seve; deed dated 1st April, 1821.

2. Hendrick Seve to Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, Walrave Van Heukelom, Nicholas Van Beestingh, Jan Van Eeghen,

Wilhem Willink jun. and Gerrit Schimmelpenninck, (son of Rutger Jan,) as joint tenants; deed dated 19th April, 1821.

The debts, contracts and securities arising from prior sales and conveyances of lands within the two million acre tract assigned to the grantees of the land by means of two conveyances between the parties to the two deeds of 18th and 19th April, 1821; deeds dated 25th and 29th March, 1823.

3. Wilhem Willink, Walrave, Van Heukelom, Nicholas Van Beeftink, Jan Van Eeghen, Wilhem Willink jun., Gerrit Schimmelpenninck, (survivors of Hendrick Vollenhoven and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck,) to Van Eeghen, to Egbert Isaac Van Der Vliet and Pieter Van Eeghen, to Egbert Jean Koch; deed dated 11th February, 1829, conveying township number 14, Range IV.

4. Egbert Jean Koch to Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heukelom, Nicholas Van Beeftink, Jan Van Eeghen, Wilhem Willink jun. and Gerrit Schimmelpenninck; deed dated 12th February, 1829, conveying 6,674 acres of the east part of Township 14, Range IV. This conveyance was intended to rectify an error in the division of Township 14, Range IV, similar to the one described under Abstract No. III.

ABSTRACT No. V.

Tract of 300,000 Acres. Exhibiting a deduction of the title from Robert Morris to Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink jun. and Jan Willink Jun. for the three tracts of land called the 300,000 acre tract, and designated on Elliott's map by the letter "W". These tracts were conveyed by

1. Robert Morris and wife to Herman Le Roy, Willem Bayard and Matthew Clarkson; deed dated 26th July, 1793, confirmed after the extinguishment of the Indian title, by deed between the same parties, dated 1st June, 1798. The "first tract" was intended to contain 200,000 acres and comprehends

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, of the 1. Range.
Townships 1, 2, 3, of the 1. Range.
Townships 1, 2, 3, of the III. Range.

It is thus described in the conveyance: Beginning at a point in the north boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, twenty-eight miles west from the southwestern corner of the lands purchased by Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps from the Five Nations of Indians, by deed dated the eighth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and thence the said tract hereby intended is a point in said boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, due south of the confluence of the Shanahagwaikoon creek, with the waters of the Genesee river, and from the said point or place of beginning, the said tract hereby granted runs due north eighteen miles, thence due east twelve miles, thence due north six miles, thence due east four miles, thence due south, to the said boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, and thence west along the said boundary line of the state of Pennsylvania, to the said point or place of beginning, first above mentioned.

The "second tract," which was intended to contain 54,000 acres, comprehends 113 chains and 68 links, of the east part of Range VII, and extends from the Pennsylvania line to the south bounds of the Buffalo creek reservation.

It is thus described in the conveyance: Beginning at a point in the northern boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, forty-four miles west from the said southwestern corner of the lands purchased by Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps, from the Five Nations of Indians, and from the said point or place of beginning, the said tract runs due north so far as on an actual admeasurement shall be found necessary to include within the limits and bounds next hereinafter mentioned, and described the said quantity of fifty-four thousand acres, thence due west to the eastern boundary of a tract of half a million of acres conveyed by the said Robert Morris and Mary his wife, to the said Herman Le Roy and John Lincklaen, by conveyance bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December last, thence due south to the said boundary line of the State of Pennsylvania, and then east along the same to the said point or place of beginning.

This tract is bounded on one side by the east line of the half million acre tract, and on the other by the west line of the million and 800,000 acre tracts, which lines were established by the previous conveyances of the first two of those three tracts, and are understood to approach nearer to each other than was supposed at the date of this conveyance. To embrace 54,000 acres, this tract would extend north, so as to take in part of

the Buffalo creek reservation, but that reservation has been sold under the powers of all the proprietors, (including the Messieurs de Villiers), so that the south line of the reservation forms the north line of the 54,000 acre tract.

The "third tract" was intended to contain 46,000 acres. It comprehends a like portion of the east part of Range VII, and extends from lake Ontario to the north bounds of the Buffalo creek reservation. It is thus described in the conveyance: "Beginning at a due north of said point or place of beginning of the said tract of fifty-four thousand acres, thence due south so far as on an actual admeasurement shall be found necessary to include within the limits and bounds next hereinafter mentioned and described, the said quantity of forty-six thousand acres, thence due west to the eastern boundary of the said tract of half a million of acres, thence due north to the said shore of lake Ontario, and thence easterly along the same to the said point or place of beginning."

The remarks contained in the last paragraph after the description of the "second tract" apply equally to this tract, that is the south line of the "third tract", for similar reasons, is the north line of the Buffalo creek reservation.

2. Herman Le Roy, and Hannah his wife, Willem Bayard and his wife, and Matthew Clarkson to Paul Busti; deed dated 10th July, 1798.
3. Paul Busti and wife, to Herman Le Roy, Willem Bayard and Matthew Clarkson, in trust for Wilhem Willink and Jan Willink, with covenant to convey according to their direction and appointment; deed dated 10th July, 1798.

4. Herman Le Roy, Willem Bayard and Matthew Clarkson to Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhem Willink jun. and Jan Jun. as joint tenants reciting instructions of Wilhem Willink and Jan Willink; deed dated 31st January, 1799.

5. The title of the last named grantees was confirmed to them by Thomas L. Ogden, by deed dated 27th February, 1801.—(S. Gould.)

"Although these deeds of conveyance were given to three distinct companies of proprietors, their interests were so closely blended, several of the same persons having large interests in each of the three different estates; they appointed one general agent for the whole, and he managed the concerns of the tract generally, as though it all belonged to the same proprietors, making no distinction which operated in the least on the settlers and purchasers, but simply keeping the accounts of each separate when practicable, and apportioning, pro rata, all expenses when blended in the same transaction for the benefit of the whole. The general agent likewise appointed the same local or resident agent for the three companies owning this tract in Western New York. The only difference between its consisting of one or more tracts discernable by the purchaser of lands, was, that in executing contracts or conveyances, the agents used the names of the respective proprietors of each tract.

"It is a curious fact, that when the Dutch proprietors were parceling out the tract among the three different branches of the company, it was mutually agreed among the whole, that Wilhem Willink, Jan Willink, Willem Willink the younger, and Jan Willink the younger, should have 300,000 acres, located in such part of the whole tract as they should select. In making their selection, they located the 300,000 acres in nearly a square form, in the southeast corner of the tract, for the reason that it was nearest Philadelphia, the residence of the general agent. This selection contained the territory now composing the towns of Bolivar, Wirt, Friendship, the east part of Belfast, Genesee, Clarksville and Cuba, in Allegany county, Portville, and the east parts of Hinsdale and Rice in Cattaraugus county. This location will give the reader some idea of the knowledge, or rather want of knowledge, of the Dutch proprietors, of the situation and advantages of the different portions of their vast domains.

"This sale by Robert Morris to the Holland Company was made before the Indian title to the land was extinguished, accompanied by an agreement on his part to distinguish that title to the land from the Holland Company, as soon as practicable; therefore at a council of the Seneca Indians, held in Genesee, on Genesee river, in the month of September, 1797, at which Jeremiah Wadsworth attended as Commissioner for the United States, and William Shepherd as agent for the Massachusetts, Robert Morris in fulfillment of his several contracts with the Holland Company and the

other persons to whom he had sold land on this tract, acting by his agents, Thomas Morris and Charles Williamson, extinguished the Indian title to all the land, the pre-emption right of which he had purchased of Massachusetts, except the following Indian Reservations, to wit: The Cannawagus reservation, containing two square miles, lying on the west bank of Genesee river, west of Avon, in the heart of the Bigtree reservations, containing together four square miles, lying on the west bank of Genesee river opposite Genesee. Squakie Hill reservation, containing two square miles, lying on the north bank of Genesee river, north of Mount Morris. Gardeau reservation, containing about 28 square miles, lying on both sides of Genesee river, two or three miles south of Mount Morris. The Canada reservation, containing 16 square miles, lying along the side of and extending eight miles along the Genesee river, in the county of Allegany. The Oil Spring reservation, containing one square mile, lying on the line between Allegany and Cattaraugus counties. The Allegany reservation, containing 42 square miles, lying on each side of the Allegheny river, and extending from the Pennsylvania line northeasterly about 25 miles. The Cattaraugus reservation, containing 42 square miles, lying each side of the Allegheny river, and extending from the Pennsylvania line northeasterly about 25 miles. The Buffalo reservation, containing 130 square miles, lying on both sides of the Buffalo creek, and extending east from Lake Erie, about seven miles wide. The Tonawanda reservation, containing 70 square miles, lying on both sides of the Tonawanda creek, beginning about 25 miles from its mouth, and extending eastwardly about seven miles wide; and the Tuscarora reservation, containing one square mile, lying about three miles east of Lewiston, on the Mountain Ridge."—(Turner).

"By a treaty at Big Tree, on the Genesee river, September 15, 1794, between Robert Morris and Red Jacket, Complanter, Governor Blacksnake and forty Chiefs and Sachems, the Senecas for the sum of \$100,000 sold all their interest in the Robert Morris Purchase, reserving only 337 square miles of land, which lay in eleven Indian reservations, one of which lies partly in the county of Chautauqua, consisting of about one square mile in the town of Hanover upon which six Indian families resided in 1894, and which had 31 inhabitants, according to the census of 1890. By a treaty made with the Ogden Land Company, August 31, 1826, the Indians sold to them a pre-emption right in these reservations, by which the Ogden Company claims the fee to the land when the tribal relations of the Indians shall cease. The Senecas, however, claim that the Ogden Company has only the first right to purchase when the Indians shall choose to sell. The claim of the Ogden Company is at this time a source of great uneasiness to the Indians."—(Cent. Hist.).

"In 1810, the Holland Company sold all their pre-emptive right to the Indian reservations, to David A. Ogden, for fifty cents per acre. What is known as the Ogden Company, have extinguished the Indian title to all the Reservations, except the Cattaraugus, Allegany, and the largest part of the Tonawanda. They assume to have, by treaty, extinguished the title of the Indians to the whole of the Tonawanda Reservation; but possession is resisted by the Indians, and proceedings are now pending, on the subject. In reference to it, from which controversy may this remnant of the Iroquois, whose history has been mingled in our narrative, have a good deliverance. There has been quite enough of attained Indian treaties in Western New York, under this Ogden claim, and removal and possession in pursuance of them."—(Cent. Hist.).

"The Theophilus Cazenove, the agent general of the Holland Company, resident at Philadelphia, in July, 1797, had engaged Mr. Joseph Ellicott, as principal surveyor of the company's lands in Western New York, whenever their title should be perfected and possession obtained, and likewise, to attend the before-mentioned council and assist Messrs. W. Bayard and J. Linklaen, who were to attend as agents for the company, (sub rosa) for the purpose of promoting the interests of their principals in any treaty which might be made with the Indians. Mr. Ellicott attended the council accordingly, and rendered valuable services to the purchasers, whose period was the commencement of upwards of twenty years' regular active service rendered by Mr. Ellicott to the Holland Land Company, in conducting their affairs and executing laborious enterprises for their benefit.

"As soon as the favorable result of the proceedings of this council was known, Mr. Ellicott proceeded immediately to prepare for the traverse and survey of

the north and northwest bounds of the tract. As soon as the necessary preparatory steps could be taken, Mr. Ellicott, as surveyor for the Holland Company, and Augustus Porter, in the same capacity, for the United States, for the purpose of estimating the quantity of land in the tract, started a survey at the northeast corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract, west of Genesee river, and traversed the south shore of Lake Ontario to the mouth of Niagara river; thence up the eastern shore of Niagara river to Lake Erie, thence along the southeast shore of Lake Erie to the west bounds of the state of New York, being a meridian line running due south from the west end at Lake Ontario, which had been previously established by Andrew Ellicott, Surveyor General of the United States, assisted by General Joseph Ellicott. All which was perfected by the middle of November following.

"Before Mr. Ellicott left Western New York for Philadelphia, he contracted with Thomas Morris to deliver on the Genesee river, provisions for the supply of the surveyors and their assistants the ensuing season."—(Turner).

"Although the great divisions of the Holland Purchase were intended to consist of townships six miles square, the division of the tract into more sets of proprietors, the Indian reservations which were not included in the townships, as well as the offsets and sinuosities existing in most of the boundaries, prevent a large portion of the townships conforming to this standard. The townships are situated in ranges running from south to north. The townships in each range of townships beginning to number one at the south, raising regularly in number to the north, and the ranges of townships beginning to number one at the east and proceeding regularly west, to fifteen."

"The first plan of the agent general of the company, relative to the subdivision of the townships, was to divide each township which was six miles square into sixteen portions one and a half miles square, to be called sections, and each section again subdivided into twelve lots, each lot to be three-fourths of a mile long (generally north and south), and one-fourth of a mile wide, containing about 120 acres each; presuming that a wealthy farmer would buy a section, whereon to locate his farm and his sawery. Twenty-four townships were surveyed or commenced to be surveyed in conformity to that plan, although the uniformity of the size and shape of lots was often departed from, where large streams, such as the Tonawanda, running through the townships, were, for convenience, made boundaries of lots. From experience however it was ascertained that, in the purchase of land, each individual whether father, son, or son-in-law, would locate himself according to his own homing, and the sections, this formal and regular division of land into farms, seldom was found to be in conformity to the topography of the country, nor to the different requirements as to quantity, likewise that the addition of sections to townships and lots, rendered the descriptions of farms more complex, and increased the liability to err in defining any particular location; for which reasons, the practice of dividing townships into sections was abandoned, and thereafter, the townships were simply divided into lots of about sixty chains or three-fourths of a mile square, which could be divided into farms to suit the topography of the land and quantity required by the purchasers. In those townships in which the surveys had been commenced to divide them into sections, and not completed, the remaining sections were divided into four lots only of three-fourths of a mile square each. These lots consequently contained about 360 acres each, but could not be laid off exactly uniform in shape and area, for the same reason why the townships could not be laid off exactly uniform."—(Turner).

The following is taken from a report made by Joseph Ellicott to the agent general at Philadelphia and explains the reason for the offsets at the intersections of the boundaries of many lots as well as townships: "The difference that is discernible in the size of the several townships, is occasioned by the variation of the needle, which for certain occult causes is found to differ essentially between any two stations that may be fixed on, and much more between some stations than others. Hence in taking the magnetic courses of any two townships, it will follow that a disproportion in size of the several townships will necessarily arise, as the needle is seldom known to preserve a uniform position, between places but a few hundred yards from each other: so that inac-

currencies will arise though the greatest circumspection should be observed in correcting courses".

The failure of many county surveyors and civil engineers to calculate correctly the variation of the magnetic needle for the absolute date on which old lines were run, has been responsible for many errors in later surveys. In the longitude of Mayville the annual increase of westerly variation of the needle is nearly three minutes of arc, due to the practically regular westerly travel of the magnetic pole. It can readily be seen that unless the surveyor of today thoroughly understands the scientific theory of the magnetic needle and is able to correctly calculate the variation for any given date he will not be able to "run a line" of any great length and have it coincide or "hook up" with the old survey. Many errors attributed to the old surveyors have as a matter of fact been made by the later ones.

"Early in the spring of 1788, Mr. Eliott dispatched Adam Hoops, Jr., from Philadelphia, to Western New York, with gifts and money to prepare for opening the approaching campaign of surveying the Holland Purchase, and to co-operate with Augustus Porter, who had previously been engaged to procure horses, employ hands, and transport stores from the places of their delivery by the contractor, Mr. Morris, to the place where they would be required for consumption".—(Turner).

"Mr. Eliott and his assistants having arrived on the territory, his first business was to ascertain and correctly establish the east line of the Purchase. He caused the Pennsylvania line to be accurately measured from the southwest corner of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, on the 82d milestone, twelve miles west, and there erected a stone monument for the southeast corner of the Holland Purchase. The whole company was then divided into parties, to prosecute the undertaking to advantage. The principal surveyor, Joseph Eliott, assisted by Benjamin Eliott, and another surveyor and the requisite number of hands, undertook to run the eastern boundary line. The other surveyors, each with his quota of hands were assigned to run different parts of the line.

"A line running due north from the monument established as the southeast corner by Mr. Eliott, to the boundary line between the United States and the dominions of the King of Great Britain in Lake Ontario, according to the deeds of conveyance from Robert Morris to the Company, constitutes the east line of their purchase. To run a true meridian by the surveyor's compass, Mr. Eliott knew to be impracticable; he therefore determined to run this line by an instrument having for its basis the properties of the "transit instrument" (an instrument made use of to observe the transits of the heavenly bodies), improved for this purpose by a newly invented manner of accurately arriving at the same; to effect this object, an instrument possessing all these qualities was manufactured in Philadelphia by his brother, Benjamin Eliott, as no instrument possessing all the qualities desired, was then to be found in the United States.

"This instrument has no magnetic needle attached to it, but its peculiar qualities and prominent advantages are, that by means of its telescopic tube and accurate manner of reversing, by it, a straight line can be correctly, and comparatively speaking, expeditiously run. But such an instrument, by reason of its magnifying powers, is as illy calculated to run a line through the woods and underbrush, as a telescope or microscope to observe the transits of the satellites of Herschel. * * * Therefore it became necessary to cut a vista through the woods on the highlands and on level ground, sufficiently wide to admit a clear and uninterrupted view.

"Mr. Eliott having provided himself with such an instrument, caused the vista to be cut, some three or four rods wide, ahead of the transit instrument, in a north direction as indicated by the compass, which sometimes led the axemen more than the width of the vista from the meridian sought; therefore the true meridian line, called the transit line, from the name of the instrument with which it was run, being of no width, runs sometimes on one side of the middle of the vista cut in advance, and sometimes on the other.

"Thus prepared with a suitable instrument, Mr. Eliott, assisted by his brother, Benjamin Eliott, together with surveyors and their assistants, established a true meridian line north from the corner monu-

ment, by astronomical observations, and pursued it with the transit instrument, taking new astronomical observations at different stations, to guard against accidental variations. The progress in running this line was slow, as it could not be otherwise, considering the great amount of labor necessarily to be performed, in clearing the vista, and taking other preparatory measures, and above all, the vast importance of having it correctly established, which rendered anything like precipitance or haste an experiment too hazardous to be permitted. June 12th, the party on this line had advanced so far north that they had reached their storehouse at the village of Genesee, (about three miles south of the village of Genesee), and soon after Mr. Eliott made it his headquarters at Hugh McNairst in that vicinity. On the 22d day of November following, eighty-one and a half miles of the line was established, which brought them within about thirteen miles of the shore of Lake Ontario; the precise date of its completion is unknown.

"This line defined the west bounds of Mr. Church's 100,000 acres, but passed through the Cottinger, Ogden, and Cragie tracts, about two miles from their west boundaries, as described in the deeds of conveyance from Robert Morris to the several grantees; but as the conveyance of a later date than the conveyance to the Holland Company, no deviation from the first established meridian was made by Mr. Eliott.

"On arriving at the south line of the 100,000 acre tract conveyed by Robert Morris to Leroy Bayard and McEvers, now called the Connecticut tract (the conveyance of which, from Robert Morris, claimed seniority over that to the Holland Company), Mr. Eliott found that his meridian intersected the south line of that tract, 20 chains and 30 links east of the southwest corner, on which he moved his position, that distance to the west, from which point he ran the transit due north to Lake Ontario.

"The clashing of the boundary lines of the several tracts, located from the north end of the Reserve, as conveyed by Mr. Morris, and the Holland Company's land which was located from the south, was arranged in the following manner, and taken possession accordingly. The conveyance of the Connecticut tract by Mr. Morris, to Watson, Cragie, and Greenleaf, being anterior to that of the Holland Purchase to Wilhem Willink and others; that tract retained its full size and location, as described in the description in the deed. The Ogden and Cottinger tracts held their size, but their location was moved about two miles east, and fixed according to the original intention of Mr. Morris, there being land sufficient in that direction, on the Reserve, not otherwise appropriated by him. The conveyance of the Cragie tract being likewise subsequent to that of the Holland Purchase, about two miles of the western part of it was cut off by the location of that tract; and as the triangular tract, Phelps and Gorham's tract, west of Genesee river, and the 40,000 acre tract, with their prior conveyances and locations, bounding it on the east, which prevented its extension in that direction, was consequently reduced in area to between thirty-three and thirty-four thousand acres. The proprietors, however, not being content to rest quietly sustaining this loss, have since instituted suits in ejectment against the occupants of the western part of the Holland Purchase and south of the Ogden tract, to try the legal interpretation of their rights, in extending their limits in one way or the other of those directions, but have failed in both.

"A doubt of the eastern boundary of the New York mile strip had not been ascertained, and the State would participate in it no further than to give the proprietors of that tract, and adjoining, to wit: the Holland Company, liberty to run the line at their own expense, and if so run as to be approved by the Surveyor General of the State, it should be established as permanently located, and passed a law to that effect. This was undoubtedly the most difficult piece of surveying ever performed in the State. Some preliminary matters as to the construction of the terms of the treaty or agreement between New York and Massachusetts had been settled at Albany. At the same time the line was disembodying itself into the lake, at almost right angles with its shore, there could no doubts arise; but at the south end of the straits or river a different state of things was presented. The lake now narrowed, and became a river; where the lake ends and the river begins may be considered a difficult question; but it was finally agreed between the parties interested, the river should be deemed to extend to where the water was one mile wide and the course of the line was east of this point, extending to the shore of Lake Erie

on an arc of a circle of one mile radius, the centre being in the eastern bay at the termination of the head and head of the river, giving to the mile strip all the land lying within a mile of the river, whether east or south. For this arc of the circle, which could not be practically run, a repetition of short sides, making a section of a regular polygon, was substituted. Seth Pease, a scientific surveyor and astronomer, was engaged in the fall of 1788 to run this line, who executed the survey in a masterly manner and to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned".—(Turner).

The Indian treaty of 1797, in which the Indian title to the Holland Purchase was extinguished, except to certain reservations, as has been before stated, prescribed the quantities contained in, and general shape and location of each reservation, leaving the precise location of the boundary lines to be determined thereafter. The Indians received 200,000 acres, an indefinite portion of which was to be located on Buffalo creek, at the east end of Lake Erie, and the remainder on the Tonawanda creek. As the New York reservation excluded the Holland Company's land from the waters of Niagara river, and from the shore of Lake Erie one mile southerly from the river, it became very important to the company to secure a landing place and harbor at the mouth of Buffalo creek, and sufficient ground adjoining whereon to establish a commercial and manufacturing establishment.

Captain William Johnson, an Indian trader and interpreter, settled himself near the mouth of the Buffalo creek at an early period, under the auspices of the British Government, and remained there until the Holland Company had effected their purchase. His dwelling house stood south of Exchange street and east of Washington street; he had other buildings north of Exchange and east of Washington streets. Capt. Johnson had procured of the Indians by gift or purchase two hundred miles of land at the mouth of Buffalo creek, including a large portion of the territory on which now stands the city of Buffalo. He had also entered into an agreement with the Indians, which amounted to a life lease, of a certain mill site and the timbered land in its vicinity, on condition of supplying the Indians with all the boards and plank they wanted for building at, and near the creek. This site was about six miles east of the mouth of the creek.

Although Johnson's title to this land was not considered to have the least validity, yet the Indians had the power and the inclination to include it within their reservation, unless a compromise was made with Johnson, and taking into consideration his influence with them, the agents of the company concluded to enter into the following agreement with him, which was afterwards fully complied with and performed by both of the parties: Johnson agreed to surrender his right to the said two square miles, and use his influence with the Indians to have that tract and his mill site left out of their reservation, in consideration of which the Holland Company agreed to convey by deed to said Johnson, 640 acres, including the said mill site and adjacent timbered land; together with forty-five and a half acres, being part of said two square miles, including the buildings and improvements, then owned by said Johnson, four acres of which was to be on the "point". These lands as afterwards definitely located, were a tract of forty-one and a half acres, bounded north by Seneca street, west by Washington street, and south by the little Buffalo creek; the other tract was bounded, east by Main street, south-westerly by the Buffalo creek, and north-westerly by little Buffalo creek, containing about four acres.

In the spring of 1797, when the surveys of the Holland Purchase first commenced, the trail traveled between the Phelps and Gorham tract and Buffalo was on the old Indian trail; the winter previous, however, the Legislature of this State passed an act appointing Charles Williamson a commissioner, to lay out and open a State road from Canawaricus on the Genesee river to Buffalo creek on Lake Erie, and to Lewiston on the Niagara river. To defray the expense of cutting out these roads, the Holland Company subscribed \$5,000. Mr. Williamson laid out and established the roads in 1798, generally adhering to the course of old Indian trails; but they were not opened throughout according to contract, under his superintendence. The first wagon tract opened upon the Holland Purchase, was by Mr. Ellicott, as a preliminary step in commencing operations early in the season of '98. He employed a gang of hands to improve the Indian trail, so that wagons could pass upon it, from the east transit to Buffalo creek. In 1801 he opened the road from transit line as far west as Vandeventer's. The whole road

was opened to LeRoy before the close of 1802".—(Turner).

It is interesting to know that Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton were in '98, both contractors for lands west of the Genesee river; the former for a tract upon the Holland Purchase. The following letter would indicate that Mr. Burr, regarded himself at its date, a land proprietor in this region:—

5 May, '98.
Sir—From the copy which you lately sent me of Mr. Ellicott's survey, it would appear that the Tonawanda Bay falls within my tract on Lake Ontario. If this Bay is as large as hath been represented to me, it ought not to be estimated as land, because it cannot belong to your company, and after any sale, will still be the property of the public. It will be necessary therefore, that Mr. Ellicott ascertain the figure and superficial contents of this Bay, which will enable us to determine the propriety of considering it as land. I am, respectively, your obdt servt.,
Th. Cazenove, Esq'r. A. BURR.

"Mr. Burr had made the contract for the purchase of the tract, at twelve shillings per acre, at an early period of Holland Company ownership. Mr. Cazenove, in connection with other land speculations, and eventually the purchase was abandoned. Out of it, however, had originated a bond for \$20,000, which was given up. The surrendering of the bond gave rise to reports that Col. Burr had been bribed by the agents of the Holland Company to favor the passage of the alien bill in our State Legislature—the one allowing foreigners to hold real estate. John B. Church, Esq., had in some way identified himself with this report. He received a challenge from Col. Burr; the parties met at Hoboken, exchanged an ineffectual shot; Mr. Church apologized; and thus ended the land speculation and the duel".—(Turner).

"The first crops raised upon the Holland Purchase were at the Transit Store House. In the spring of '98, Mr. James Dewey was waiting there with a gang of hands to start upon a surveying expedition as soon as the weather would permit. At the request of Mr. Brisbane, he cleared ten acres upon either side of the present road, twenty rods west of the tract, which was mainly covered with corn, though some potatoes and garden vegetables were planted. The early tavern keeper there, Mr. Walthers, reported by letter to Mr. Ellicott, that the yield was a good one, and fully demonstrated the goodness of the soil of the region he was surveying for settlement.

"In the summer of 1799, there not being a house erected on the road from the eastern Transit line to Buffalo, Mr. Busti, the Agent General of the company, authorized Mr. Ellicott by a letter dated June 1st, 1799, to contract with six reputable individuals, to locate themselves on the road from the eastern Transit to Buffalo creek, about ten miles asunder, and open houses of entertainment for travelers, at their several locations, in connection of which, they were to have a quantity of land, from fifty to one hundred and fifty acres each, 'at a liberal time for payment, without interest, at the lowest price the Company will sell their lands, when settlements shall be begun.

"Three persons accepted of this offer, to wit, Frederick Walthers, who was then residing on the land, about 150 acres in township number twelve, range one, west of and adjoining the eastern Transit, including the Company's store house, and being where the village of Stafford now stands. Asa Ransom located himself Sept. 1st, 1799, on 150 acres, in township 12, range 1, at what is now known as Ransom's Grove, or Clarence Hollow. Garritt Davis located himself Sept. 16th, 1799, in township number 13, range 2, on 150 acres on the south line of said township, and east of and adjoining the Tonawanda Indian Reservation. (the Buffalo road then run through the reservation, some distance north of its present location.) These lots were severally laid out and surveyed for the purchasers before the several townships in which they are located were surveyed. These three persons erected and furnished comfortable houses for the purposes intended, as soon as practicable; which although not as splendid, yet were more eagerly sought, and cheerfully enjoyed by the forest traveller and land explorer, than any of the 'Astor Houses', 'Americans', or 'Eagles' of the present day.

"With the exception of those residing at Buffalo, Mrs. Garrett Davis and Mrs. Walthers, were the pioneer women upon the Holland Purchase. In 1800, Asa Ransom and Garrett Davis raised summer crops, which

tain towns for that purpose. We find in the Batavia books the first credit for cattle in 1822 or 1823. Cattle were thus received for a number of years. We have seen, in the Eastern part of the Purchase, a few credits for grain; but the receiving of grain, it is presumed, was never general, at any considerable distance from a good market. An additional stimulus was given by a notice to those most in arrears, that in case of speedy payment a liberal deduction would be made from the sums due. This was the cause of some dissatisfaction to those who had been more prompt in their payments, who regarded it as a premium to their slack neighbors for their want of punctuality.

"During these times it was that most was heard of the impolicy of the plan of the Company for the disposal and settlement of their lands. Probably with the view of inviting immigration, articles were given to settlers on the most easy terms—to some, on payment of a sum barely sufficient to pay for drawing the contract, which was about one dollar; and many, doubtless were attracted hither by this easy mode of obtaining possession of land. The early settlers were generally poor, having expended nearly the last dollar in their removal, and could scarcely have purchased on less accommodating terms. Yet some of these, after a short residence and sundry discouragements, sold out their 'improvements' and sought new homes in more favorable localities. Then, too, was so often expressed the opinion that the Company would have done better, and the country would have been more prosperous, had the low price and cash plan been adopted, as it would have brought in a better as well as a more industrious and enterprising class of inhabitants. That some persons of the lower class were drawn hither by the easy terms offered by the Company is true. But the old inhabitants of Chautauqua county still living will agree in saying that its early settlers were generally honest, frugal, and industrious, and in point of moral worth, not inferior to the population of any other county in the State."—(Young).

The recurrence to facts will reveal the true cause of the slow progress of the settlers in discharging their obligations to the Company. Most of them were comparatively young men from the East, and poor. Wages had been low; and they had laid up little more than enough to buy a team and to defray the expense of their removal. They had heavily timbered lands to clear, and for a time had no sons able to help, nor the means of hiring help. And for a little surplus of the products of their farms, there was for years no market beyond the demands of newcomers. War came; and many were obliged to leave their farms and join the army. Some of them served to the end of the war—between two and three years. Peace returned; labor was again thrown upon the land; and within a few years there was a large surplus, which scarcely compensated for raising it. The price of wheat in Rochester, then the nearest and best cash market in the western part of the state, was 2s. 6d. to 3s. per bushel, which would hardly pay for its transportation in that state of bad roads. Occasionally a road was taken to Albany by teamsters going after goods for the merchants. At home, a bushel was given for a pound of tobacco, or a yard of brown cotton cloth.

"In providing means for prosecuting the war, double duty was laid upon imports, which duties were to continue during the war, and for a year after its close. These duties checked importations and encouraged home manufacturers. Many manufactories sprang into being. The period of high duties expired in the winter of 1816. Commercial intercourse with Great Britain was resumed, and the country was again flooded with British goods. Our manufacturers were prostrated. The country was drained of its money to pay for foreign goods; specie payments were suspended; and bank bills depreciated to 70 or 80 per cent. below par, and in some states to almost nothing. No wonder that the books of the Land Company showed so few and so small credits to settlers, nor that so many children went barefoot until the first snows had fallen. "A large portion of the settlers, however, still felt the pressure of their land debt. They thought it but just that the Land Company, who had grown rich under the laws of the state removing their alien disabilities, and exempting them from taxation, should contribute some share toward the expenditures of the state government. Application was made to the legislature in 1833, for a law to this effect, which was passed in that year. The act was advocated by its friends upon the

principle, that, if any of our own citizens held the same security, as the contracts of these non-resident landholders, such securities would be liable to taxation; that the present value and ultimate payment of the debt due the Holland Land Company were involved in the stability of our laws; and that the construction of the Erie canal, effected by the settlers on their lands in connection with other citizens of the state, had increased the value of the Company's purchase several millions of dollars, a considerable portion of which had been and would be realized by the Company."—(Young).

It is interesting to note that John J. Vander Kemp, describing himself as the general agent of the Holland Land Company, and also of Wilhelm and Jan Willink, in connection with Robert Troup, general agent of the Putney Estate, sent a joint memorial to the "Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York" in which they "Respectfully sheweth: That the bill now before the Assembly, for the taxation of land contracts and securities for the purchase monies of land belonging to persons not resident within the State, appearing to your memorialists to be objectionable in principle, and very oppressive in its application to the estates which they represent; and apprehending, moreover, that if enacted into law, it will, in its operation, prove highly injurious to the great body of settlers in the western counties, your memorialists most respectfully submit to the Legislature a brief statement of their views in relation to this new and important feature in our system of taxation." That "The loans made by capitalists in Holland, to aid the United States during the war, being reimbursed soon after the organization of the Federal government under its present constitution, and in consequence of the troubles then commencing in Europe, the pursuits of commerce offering no encouragement for the employment of these funds the Dutch merchants, under the influence of their early attachment to this infant Republic, determined to invest them in American lands. The tract of country now called the Holland Purchase, was bought in 1792 and 1793, but the Indian title was not extinguished till the year 1797: soon after which the whole tract was explored and carefully surveyed into small parcels. The settlement of it was commenced in 1800, upon the system of selling on long credits to actual settlers; a system which, whilst calculated to postpone for a long time the reimbursement of the capital employed in it, was supposed to be well adapted to the then circumstances of this country.

"The actual expenditures of the Holland Company upon their Genesee lands, including interest, amounted in the year 1800 to 4,332,000 dollars. * * * Several years since, the Holland Land Company entered upon a general system of reduction in their land debts, by which the amounts were to be regulated by the fair price of the land at that period, without regard to the improvements. In carrying into effect this system, upwards of eleven thousand contracts have been renewed and modified upon the same principle. The whole amount of reductions resulting from the operation of this system, exceed 700,000 dollars. * * * The very large sums gratuitously expended by each (The Holland Land Company and the Putney Estate) in the making of roads, in the erection of bridges, and in promoting religious and academical instruction, attest the truth of their sincere and uniform regard to the necessities and best interests of the numerous and meritorious class of citizens who had purchased their lands. The whole amount of the expenditures of the Holland Company for these objects and taxes, and in agency charges, since the year 1800, exceeds the sum of 1,500,000 dollars. Their taxes alone, (augmented by valuations in some cases amounting to double the price which the agents would gladly accept for them), have exceeded, upon an average of the last thirty years 15,000 dollars per annum, drawn from a property entirely unproductive, and which, in progressive appreciation, can furnish no sort of equivalent for this continued drain.

"In conclusion, your memorialists, invoking a calm and cautious deliberation on this most important sub-

fect, confide the high and delicate interests involved in it, to the justice, the good faith, and the wisdom of the Legislature."

The fact that the Legislature passed the tax law in spite of the brief filed by the memorialists would indicate their belief in the large profits the Company was supposed to be earning from their investment.

"After the passage of this law, the Company, through their local agents, sent notices on persons having contracts on which payments were due, though the contracts had not expired, requiring them to pay, 'or satisfactorily arrange,' the balance due, or quit the premises within two months. A citizen commenting on this notice in a newspaper remarked, that 'if every species of personal property owned by the settlers could be sold, the money would not half meet the requirements of this summary mandate.' The issuing of this notice, so soon after the passage of the act, is of itself strong presumptive evidence that this sudden change of policy was designed as a retaliation to those who had been instrumental in procuring the passage of the law. This evidence finds confirmation in the innuendo or threat uttered by one in the interest of the Company, while the bill was pending in the Legislature, that, 'It might be worse for the settlers'."—(Young).

"It will readily be imagined, that the announcement of this new policy produced a stir among the settlers throughout the Purchase; and their feelings found vent, to a great extent, through the newspapers. They advised the making of no new contracts while existing contracts were in life, and when they did renew, to agree to the payment of no tax but the ordinary land tax which they now paid. It was suggested that meetings be held in the several towns to consult on measures to be adopted; that the Company be petitioned to rescind the decree, and if this were not done, to petition the legislature. They also questioned the power of the Company to enforce the forfeiture of a contract until all the stipulated payments were due.

"In the same year or the year following, the Company commenced selling out their remaining interests in portions of the Purchase to small companies or to individuals. In November, 1835, the Holland Land Company made an arrangement with Trumbell Cary and George W. Lay, of Batavia, to sell to them all their estate, personal and real, in this county (Chautauqua). This consisted in wild lands, converted lands, lands held under valid contracts, and a few bonds and mortgages on lands sold and not conveyed. The purchase money was payable as follows: \$50,000 in hand, and the residue in four equal installments in six, twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four months; the Company to retain the legal title to the property as security, to receive all the moneys collected, and to take in their own name and retain all securities by bonds, mortgages, and contracts, which should be taken on sale of the lands and the liquidation of debts. But the local agent of the Holland Company was, as far as should be consistent with its security, to be governed by the direction of the new (equitable) proprietors."—(Young).

In 1840, in anticipation of the formation of Chautauqua county the Holland Land Company built a land office of logs in Mayville and placed William Peacock in charge as their agent: When the county seat was fixed at Mayville the Holland Land Company was required to erect county buildings at its own expense, and convey them with a parcel of land on which they were situated, in quantity not less than half an acre, for the use of the county.

"The sale, or agreement to sell to the new proprietors, having come to the knowledge of the settlers, Mr. Peacock was applied to for information, and the policy adopted, or to be adopted by the new proprietors; but the applicants received no definite answer. The fact was reported to a meeting of settlers, at which a committee was appointed, consisting of Elial T. Foote, Oliver Lee, Samuel Barrett, Leverett Barker, and George T. Camp, who were to visit the new proprietors at Batavia, for the information they failed to obtain at Mayville.

"The policy of the new proprietors was explained to the committee and a written copy of it was made by Judge Foote. It has since been known as the 'Gen-

see Land Tariff.'" The following is Judge Foote's copy:

"In all cases of articles which have expired since the first of January, 1835, or which may hereafter expire, a new sale may be made, and new contracts may be issued, payable in ten annual installments, with interest annually, on the following terms, one-eighth of the purchase money being paid down:

"1. In all cases where the amount due on the old contract is less than three dollars on the acre, an advance of one dollar on the acre to be charged.

"2. Where the amount due is over three dollars per acre, and less than five dollars, an advance of one and one-half dollars per acre to be charged.

"3. Where the amount is over five dollars on the acre, and less than eight dollars, two dollars per acre to be added.

"4. Where there is due over eight dollars per acre, an advance of three dollars per acre to be charged.

"5. Contracts which have been forfeited in consequence of non-compliance with the notices, to be considered as expired.

"6. Any settler holding under an article expired since January last, may be permitted to pay up and take a deed on the payment of _____ per acre.

"7. In all cases where the land is worth twice the amount of the purchase money, a deed may be given and a mortgage taken on the above terms.

"8. Any settler may surrender his article before it expires, and take a new contract on the above terms.

"9. These terms are for the benefit of actual settlers, and not to be extended to those who hold contracts pledged for the payment of debts, or who have purchased them for speculation; but all such persons will be required to pay the full value of the land.

"10. In case any settler whose article has expired since the first of January last, or who should have expired, shall neglect to take a new article on the above terms, for the space of six months, the said land to be resold for a sum not less than wild land.

"11. No advance to be charged upon lands held by widows and orphan children.

"12. No wild land, or other land not heretofore articulated, or any of that class of expired articles purchased by wild lands, at 2 dollars per acre, or the lots in Batavia or Buffalo to be sold until the same have been appraised, and a price fixed by the proprietors.

"Dated November, 1835.

Incensed by what the settlers deemed an unreasonable extension in the period of their lands, arrangements were soon made for a raid upon the land office in Mayville, with a view to the destruction of the books and papers belonging to the office."—(Young).

The following is a description, given in the "Centennial History," of the circumstances that led up to and culminated in the destruction of the Holland Land Company's office in Mayville:

"In 1835 the Holland Land Company contracted their unsold lands, and lands on which there were outstanding and unexpired contracts, to Trumbell Cary and George W. Lay. It was understood that such of the settlers as could not pay for their farms would be compelled to renew their contracts, and pay a certain sum per acre in addition to the original price, and such interest as had accumulated thereon. This proposed exaction was called the 'Genesee Tariff'. As soon as this fact became known to the inhabitants of the county it produced great excitement. A large public meeting was held in Jamestown at which a committee was appointed, consisting of Elial T. Foote, Oliver Lee, Samuel Barrett, Leverett Barker and George T. Camp to confer with the proprietors and ascertain their intention towards the settlers. The committee were unable, however, to obtain satisfactory information as to the matter. A second public meeting was held at Mayville, in January, 1836, at which the people were now greatly aroused, and this meeting was even more numerous attended than the former one. Leverett Barker was chosen president, and John M. Edson, secretary. James M. Bates addressed the assembly in an impressive speech. Speeches were also made by Judge Foote and others; a committee of seven was appointed by the chairman, to which was added the chairman and secretary of this meeting, to confer with William Peacock, the agent of the company for Chautauqua County. Mr. Peacock received the committee coldly, and the little information he gave them was very unsatisfactory. The result of this conference produced great excitement, and the excesses which followed the proposed exactions were such as might have been expected.



LAND OFFICE, MAYVILLE



"The early settlers had braved a wilderness and wrought for themselves homes such as extreme toil, privation and hardship could accomplish. They had rallied at the call of danger, shed their blood and periled their lives in defense of the soil. The owners had grown wealthy by the industry of the settlers, and their agents rolled in fatness; to impose such terms at a time and under such circumstances as, in majority of instances, would deprive the settlers of their farms and compel them to abandon their possessions, while a course of fair dealing and equitable requirements on the part of the owners would enable them, after a few more years of toil, to call the soil on which the fire and vigor of their manhood had been expended, their own, was more than they would submit to or endure.

"There were small gatherings of the people in Gerry, Ellipton and Ellery, in which the subject was discussed. The more it was talked over, the more were the people incensed and inclined to resort to harsh measures. As the result of these gatherings a meeting was called at Hartfield, which was not well attended. This was adjourned by common consent to the 6th of February, and it was understood, without a formal declaration to that effect, that the purpose would be the tearing down the land office. Notice of this meeting was circulated through the interior towns of the county. On the 6th of February, from three hundred to five hundred people assembled at Barnhart's Inn at Hartfield. They were principally from Gerry, Ellery, Charlotte, Stockton, Poland, Ellipton, Busti and Harmony. Roland Cobb of Gerry was chosen chairman. Gen. George T. Camp was solicited by several to become their leader in the contemplated enterprise, but he declined, and in an earnest speech endeavored to induce them to abandon their violent intentions. The chairman also said that the Land Company might yet be willing to make terms should another conference be had with them. Nathan Cheney, an intelligent and resolute old settler, who stood leaning upon a sled stake while the speeches were being made, now abruptly and effectively addressed the meeting in these words: 'Those who are going to Hartfield with me, fall into line.' The whole assemblage at once obeyed the order, chose Cheney their leader, George Van Pelt from Charlotte for lieutenant, formed into line and marched a short distance west of Barnes' store at Hartfield, where Nathan Cheney then called for twenty-five of the strongest men to do the work of demolishing the Land Office. The number called for promptly stepped forward. Among them were Harrison Persons, the Allegheny pilot before mentioned, 'Zack' Powers (noted for his strength and as a soldier of the Mexican war where he lost his life), 'Coon' and Jim Decker, 'Bill' Pickard, Peter Strong and Joe Coe (from Picard Street in Ellery) and other strong and resolute people. The people then resumed their march in double file for Mayville, the sappers and miners with Persons and Powers as leaders, in advance. The only arms they carried were axes and crowbars and some hoop poles taken from a cooper's shop on their march. Two kegs of powder were taken along, although no use was made of them. When the party arrived at the Land Office (which was about 8 o'clock in the evening) Cheney posted the sappers and miners upon three of its sides and paraded the rest of the party around these workmen to guard them from outside interference. As a light was burning in the building when they arrived, admittance was demanded to which no response was given. Cheney in a strong voice then gave the order to strike, which was obeyed and all the windows came out with a crash. The door was broken down and an entrance to the building effected. A costly clock was disposed of by the blow of an ax. A valuable map of the county, upon which every farm was delineated, was destroyed. The axemen made light work of the furniture and the workmen took the posts and carried the building over. They found some difficulty in opening the vault that contained the safe, which was made of solid mason work of cut stone. Van Pelt pried out the keystone with an iron bar; others took one of the pillars of the building and used it as a battering ram, and strong arms soon battered down the door to the vault. The iron safe enclosed was pried open, and half a cord of books and papers of the company were taken out, placed on a sleigh and carried to Hartfield, where a bonfire was made, and they were burned. Some of them, however, were carried away by the people and have been preserved. The party dispersed and went to their homes about midnight.

"The most of those engaged in this affair held contracts for the purchase of land, and, in many instances, would have suffered ruinous consequences from the

company's exactions. The proceedings were conducted in an orderly manner, and those engaged were generally sober men. No liquor was used, except while the work of demolishing the building and opening the vault was going on. While the people were on the way from Hartfield to Mayville, Peacock was notified of their coming and left his office and took refuge at the house of Donald McKenzie, and after remaining a short time in Mayville he went to Erie. No further communication was had between the Holland Land Company or their agents, and the settlers until 1836, when a sale was made of the company's land to Duer, Robinson and Seward (Gov. William H. Seward), who opened an office in Westfield, where the business was conducted without disturbance or dissatisfaction".

The following letter will be of interest to show the intense feeling of the settlers and their continued efforts to persuade Mr. Cary to formulate a more lenient policy towards the poorer settlers who had not been able to meet the payments on their lands when they fell due:

Fredonia, Feby. 18, 1836.

Hon. T. Cary

Sir,

You have probably learned from the published proceedings of the convention, held at Mayville in this County on the 8th of January last to take into consideration the terms proposed by the recent purchasers of the lands in this County to the settlers, that we were appointed a committee to correspond with you and others on that subject; and we assure you that we accepted the appointment in the hope that we might be able to act as mediators, between the inhabitants and the owners of the land, and in that capacity allay rather than increase the dissatisfaction which existed among the people, by inducing you to remove all real causes of complaint.

We did not anticipate, and do most sincerely regret the violent measures which have since been adopted, and we also regret that any real cause of dissatisfaction should have existed to afford a plausible justification of a transaction which no one can justify in the abstract. The relation which exists between the present owners of the lands in this County and the settlers, is not a new and original one, but the present owners are considered by the people as the representatives of the company under whom they took their contracts, and morally bound by the understanding which existed between them at the time. We do not deny to you, or any other men, the legal right to prescribe and fix, at pleasure, the terms and conditions, upon which you will dispose of your property; it is a right we all claim, and are willing to concede; but we do doubt the moral right of a creditor, suddenly and unexpectedly to change his policy towards his debtor in such a manner as to embarrass him and increase the burden of his debt, or compel a sacrifice of his property. The policy pursued by the Holland Company for 20 years past, has been one of lenity and indulgence towards the settlers.

No matter whether that policy originated in selfishness or not, it was one under which this vast wilderness has been populated and converted into blooming fields with a rapidity before unknown in the settlement of new countries. It was a policy well adapted to the times and circumstances attending the settlement of this Country, and the character of the settlers, and which has enabled thousands of men, who had no means but their axes, and no property but in hope, to become useful, respectable, and comparatively wealthy citizens. Under this system of indulgence and lenity, and an implied promise of its continuance, the present settlers took their contracts. No matter what in a hundred ever read them—the policy of the land holders was known, established and relied on; and impliedly, and in many instances expressly, became a part of the contract.

Under this system of things, and while the People were rapidly improving, and paying for their lands, and receiving their deeds, on terms far more favorable than those contained in their written contracts. You became the purchasers of all those unpaid contracts, and the lands held under them.

You cannot wonder that this circumstance created a great anxiety among the thousands whose fate was involved in this change of ownership, nor that they were solicitous to know what effect it would have upon their contracts and their possessions, including probably all the property they had on earth.

We know that the transfer of this immense and complex affair, and the subsequent reorganization of it under a new system, required great labor, and considerable time, and that the People were hasty, precipitate, and eager, in their demand of terms, but they could not judge of the time necessary to accomplish this business, and their anxiety was met by a portentous silence, which was interrupted only by the announcement of terms which they considered ruinous. We do not mention these things in the spirit of accusation but for the purpose of fairly and frankly pointing out the causes of dissatisfaction and apprehension, which might have been allayed, but which have produced consequences which we sincerely deplore.

The doubtful, and as far as disclosed, exceptional policy which the People had reason to believe would be extended to the settlers, has rendered it impossible for many good and influential men to throw their weight of character on the side of the land holders and the laws, lest by asserting the supremacy of the latter, they might appear to approbate the terms proposed by the former. They could not expect to persuade men to yield obedience to laws which promised them no redress of the grievances against which they complained. We however do not despair of a restoration of the peace, good order, and prosperity which have heretofore characterized this County.

We believe that the Judgment of men will finally triumph over their passions; and we hope that you may be induced so to modify your terms, as to bring them within the system which the people had a right to expect would govern the fulfillment, as it had done the making of their contracts; and we have no doubt that the moral sense of this community will be satisfied with a restoration of such a system. We therefore take the liberty to propose,

1. That you reestablish, as soon as practicable, a land office in this County. 2. That you permit all persons who hold what are called modified contracts for land, whether expired or not, to come forward within a reasonable time, and have their contracts modified, to contract price, and simple interest, and take their deeds. 3. That those who cannot pay for their lands within the time proposed for that purpose, shall, on paying a part of the old contract price, be permitted to renew their contracts at the old price and simple interest, or to take Deeds and give Mortgages for the balance payable in five annual installments, with annual interest. 4. As there are a number of contracts which have not been modified, we propose that title to the lands under such contracts be permitted to avail themselves of the above terms, as though their contracts had been modified.

These propositions embrace the prominent causes of complaint, as far as we are acquainted with them, and we have no doubt but the adoption of terms in accordance with them, will be mutually beneficial to both parties, and restore peace and prosperity to the County.

Very Respectfully, Your obt. Servts.
JAMES MULLDITT,
LEVERETT BARKER,
CHAUNCEY TINKER.

This letter has the following endorsement on the back: Hon. T. Cary, Batavia.

Bv Hon. T. A. Osborne.

Messrs. James Mullitt, Leverett Barker, Chauncey Tinker.

Answd. 24 Feby, 1836.

There seems to be no record of the reply to this letter and communication between the new proprietors and the settlers ceased altogether.

The excitement caused by the "Genesee Land Tariff" was not confined to Chautauqua county. "In the spring of 1836, a crowd of seven hundred made a descent upon the Holland Land Company's office at Batavia, which, however, was successfully defended by an organized military force and citizens, armed from the state arsenal in that village, and two block houses, erected in anticipation of an attack."—(Young).

From this period on, the history, policies and activities of the Holland Land Company probably will be of interest to local inhabitants and readers of this History only as they concern Chautauqua county; therefore the re-

mainder of this compilation will be limited to its history in that section of the State.

"William H. Seward had, just before the day fixed for the attack upon the Batavia office, been applied to by the new proprietors to assume the agency of the estate. He was also to take an interest in the purchase. And subsequently, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, a banker in Rochester, also became a partner. In June, 1836, before Mr. Seward had accepted the proposition of the proprietors, a convention, held at Mayville, resolved, that the proprietors be invited to open an office in the county, and pledged themselves that the settlers would cheerfully pay the principal and interest accrued upon their contracts but would submit to no extortionate demands, by way of what was called the 'Genesee Tariff,' compound interest, or otherwise. Confiding in the intelligence and justice of the people, he was determined by this expression to accept the trust proposed. With a view to greater safety he established his office at Westfield, the citizens of that place having pledged themselves to protect it from mob violence. Rooms were fitted up in the Westfield House building (which stood on the site now occupied by the National Bank of Westfield), and the business was conducted to the general satisfaction of the settlers. A commodious building for a land office was soon erected on North Portage street, and was occupied for this purpose until the business of the new Company was closed."—(Young).

The appointment of Mr. Seward as agent did not completely allay the suspicions of the settlers that the same policy would be continued. Among the records of the Holland Land Company a small pamphlet has been found which is so interesting, in that it shows these suspicions and Mr. Seward's policy, that it is quoted in full:

Land Office Opened.—It will be seen by a notice of the new Agent, in our advertising columns, that he has opened his office at Westfield.—(Fredonia Censor, July 27, 1836)

CHAUTAUQUE LAND OFFICE.—The subscriber has established his office at Gale's Hotel, in the village of Westfield.—W. H. SEWARD.
Westfield, July 26, 1836.

The New Land Office.—The Editor of the Mayville Sentinel, as we anticipated, grumbles a good deal at the removal of the Land Office from Mayville to Westfield. It has had one excellent effect however; it has brought him out decidedly in favor of the interests of the settler, and he now says boldly, "that not one cent of compound interest—not one dollar advance price per acre above the contract price—should ever be exacted by the proprietors or submitted to by the settlers." This is mainly language, and we shall not much regret the occurrence of the circumstance that so efficiently unshackled the editor of the Sentinel, and brought him thus promptly to the cause of the people.

The editor says he has received the terms by which the new Agent is to be governed, "which," he says, "he trusts will prove satisfactory, and restore the county to its former tranquility." If he thinks so under the present circumstances, we are led to believe that the terms are favorable indeed.—From the Fredonia Censor, August 3, 1836.

New Terms.—Below we give the proposed terms of the new company to the settlers in this county. Whether they will prove satisfactory, remains to be decided hereafter. Mr. Seward, the agent, has now gone to his family at Auburn, but has left the office in such a state that all ordinary business will be attended to. Week before last, we had some conversation with Mr. Seward in regard to the terms, during which he remarked, that "nothing would be demanded of the settlers but that which was right and equitable," if so, we know they will be satisfied. They are willing to "render unto Cesar the things that are Cesar's," but they will not submit to any thing which savors of oppression.—From the Western Democrat, August 9, 1836.

The New Terms.—The following are the terms of the new Company, so far as they have been published. They are rather indefinite as regards certain locations, but it is said that satisfactory explanations are given on application at the office.

CHAUTAUQUE LAND OFFICE,
Westfield, July 25, 1836.

The principal and simple interest only will be required on contracts for lands in the towns after mentioned, provided payment be made on or before the first of January next.

Expired contracts, for land in the same towns will be renewed, or deeds will be executed and bonds and mortgages taken to secure the purchase money, if application be made before the first of January next and a credit of five years in equal installments will be given on payment of a reasonable part of the moneys due at the time of application.

In cases where land is held under expired or unmodified contracts, and the debt due exceeds the value of the land, the persons holding the same will be put upon the same grounds as those who hold unmodified contracts, provided application is made before the first of January next. Such contracts will be considered as having been modified or reduced in the year 1828 to the price at which the Holland Company would have sold the land at that time with interest since that time.

These terms apply to all the towns in the county, except the towns bordering on the Erie and lands in, or in the immediate vicinity of villages.

The titles of all the lands to be conveyed previous to the first of January next will be given immediately by the Holland Company.

No application for land under expired contracts will be entertained previous to the first of January next, unless the contract be produced or the consent of the occupant in writing.

The subscriber will necessarily be absent from the county from the first to the 20th of August.

The office will be opened in the meantime for the transaction of business of an ordinary character, and after that time the subscriber will give his entire attention to the same.

W. H. SEWARD.

From the Fredonia Censor, August 10, 1836.

Mr. Editor, I was in hopes ere this the land question would be settled, and the new Company open their office conformably to the resolution of the Convention of the 15th June last. Some think that offer too high to be taken, and some think it too low. The offer was to be taken, and 15 dollars on every 100 dollars interest paid into the office is to be allowed. All moneys paid on the lands to be accounted for to the settler.—Lands taken up at the office at 2 dollars per acre will amount to 2.75 per acre, or 2.25 to 3.07, at 2.50 to 3.41, at 3 to 4.10 per acre and so on in proportion. The poorest class of settlers, with few exceptions, are those that settled in the county from 1821 to 1828. The settlers in those years were very numerous, and they chiefly settled on the moist grass lands, which all know are the worst in the county to settle. If the new Company would conform to the resolutions of the 15th of June, I think the settlers ought to accept the offer. This would bring their contracts nearly as low as those modified in 1828 and 1829. It certainly behoves every good citizen to use his utmost efforts to bring it to a final settlement. If either party will not conform to the above resolutions, the business ought to be brought fairly before the public, and finally settled, for on this question depends the prosperity of the county.

Chautauque, 15th August, 1836. A SETTLER.

From the Fredonia Censor.

The Land Office.—We understand the Land office at Westfield, in this county, was very much thronged last week with settlers, making payments on their lands, taking new contracts, etc. It being the last week previous to the first of January, the time limited according to the conditions of the new company, very many were anxious to avail themselves of the offers made them; and we are happy to learn that good feeling and harmony prevailed between the settlers and the company. The utmost disposition to accommodate all who came was manifested by the company,—new contracts being given in many instances without any advance in price, when but a few dollars were paid in. The great increase in the value of real estate all over this county that has taken place within the past year, has had the happy effect of doing away the irritating question of a reduction in price, which has been so long agitated by the settlers, and the holders of contracts have wisely embraced the opportunity of renewing them at the old prices, where they could not pay up well knowing that the lands will now bring them double what they would one or two years ago.

What will be the future course of the new company we are not enabled to say; but we have no doubt they

will consult their own interest in still offering the same liberal conditions to all who will manifest a sincere desire to pay for the lands from which they are drawing their support.—(From the Fredonia Censor, Jan. 4th, 1837).

CHAUTAUQUE LAND OFFICE,
Westfield, Jan. 3, 1837.

NOTICE.—Inquiries are frequently made concerning the principles on which the business of this Office will be conducted, after this date. The subscriber proposes to answer these inquiries, by a statement of his views of the situation of the estate, and the policy which ought to be pursued.

The estate of the Holland Company, in this county, assigned to the new proprietors, was taken as it stood on the first of January, 1835. It consisted principally, of contracts for the sale of land, made in various years, from 1805 to 1835. Upon all these contracts, with few exceptions, no payment had ever been made except a small sum, called the article money, paid on the execution of the contract. Upon most of the lands, held under these contracts, large and valuable improvements have been made; while the contracts in almost every instance have long since expired. The arrears of interest accumulated upon the balance of principle, have formed a debt, in many cases, beyond the immediate ability of the occupant to discharge. Thus, while the aggregate of debts has been continually increasing, the prospect of its payment has become daily more distant. It is obvious, that such a state of things could not be other than unfavorable for both proprietors and settlers. The former have been annually subjected to taxes and loss of interest, upon a debt, of which there seemed to be no immediate prospect of collection; and the latter, have seen with apprehension the increasing inability of their obtaining the title to lands, the principal value of which, was derived from their own improvement of the same. No agricultural community can flourish if any doubt hangs over the title of the real estate occupied by its citizens. Where improved farms are sold under expired contracts of sale and the title remains vested in the original proprietors, the farmers, instead of standing in the relation of independent owners of the soil, are in the situation of tenants at will or at sufferance, cultivating and enhancing the value of lands of which they are liable every day to be deprived by accident or the caprice or oppression of the landlords. It is apparent that the result must be to retard the improvement of the soil, and by keeping down the price of land, equally prevent the original proprietor from receiving his debt, and the occupant from enjoying as he otherwise might and ought, the fruit of his own labor and capital invested in the soil. In this unfortunate condition, the subscribers found the estate of the Holland Company in this county. Nor was it strange that out of these evils had already grown a wide spread and ruinous misunderstanding between the proprietors and settlers, which had developed itself in combinations for mutual protection by force against apprehended injustice, and had reached already the absurdity of a proposed application to the legislature, to escheat the lands and thereby plunge the county into a condition of depression from which it could not have arisen in less than half a century. All experience has proved, and every intelligent citizen in this community knows, that the ultimate calamity already impends over that community, where the laws have ceased to be regarded as the protection of its citizens.

The subscriber doubted not, no reasonable man could doubt, that the people of Chautauque county were willing to pay for their lands as speedily as was practicable, and provided they could have the reasonable assurance to which they are entitled, that they should have the title when their payments were made. He knew as every reasonable man must know, that the large debt on the county could not be discharged at once, because its fair proportion of the circulating medium was insufficient for the purpose. And he knew full well, that the debt could never be paid, while the community were agitated by apprehensions, however groundless, concerning the title of the lands. The course adopted by him, therefore, was to liquidate the debt, and divide it into such equal annual installments, as experience has proved that the people could pay with reasonable punctuality. He determined at the same time, to place the title in the hands of the settlers, whenever it could be given with safety, on the paying a reasonable part of the purchase money and executing a bond and mortgage for the residue. Accordingly he has conveyed the land in all instances, on receiving one dollar per acre, and a bond and mortgage for the residue, payable in five equal annual in-

stallments. And in those cases, where the occupant has been unable by reason of accident or misfortune, to make the payment of advance required on entering into bond and mortgage, an article has been given for one year, within which time, the occupant is expected to make the payment of one dollar per acre, and enter into bond and mortgage on receiving a deed.

This policy, so obviously liberal and advantageous to the settlers, has been met by a reception which has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the proprietors. There has been already paid and liquidated, more than half the entire debt assigned by the Holland Company; and there have been conveyed by deed since the subscriber assumed the management of the estate, on the first of August last, \$3,372 acres of land, whereby more than eleven hundred of its citizens have been elevated from their precarious condition as tenants into that of freeholders. The beneficial results of this system are already seen in the advance value of lands, the active emigration into the county which has already commenced, and in the increasing pressure of business at this office.

The subscriber assures the people of the county, that his only purpose now is, as it has been, to bring the affairs of this complicated estate to a close without oppression or distress. In the accomplishment of this purpose, the interests of the proprietors and settlers are identified; and that purpose will be the paramount consideration in the transaction of his business. It is now apparent that with reasonable attention on the part of those holding contracts, every debt on the contract may be liquidated, and every acre of land conveyed within the present year. To accomplish this purpose, on his part, he will pursue the same policy above explained, so long as it shall seem to be the earnest desire of the settlers to avail themselves of the same. To this policy he will fix no limits, nor is it expedient or necessary. Such a period would be, in too many cases, regarded as postponing to a distant day business which may and ought to be done immediately. It is noted before the first day of January, and those who continue to neglect the same, will be without cause of complaint against him whenever he shall deem it expedient to close the office—that day having already passed.

The subscriber supposes that the business now in the office, cannot be completed before the first day of April next, and consequently until about that time, titles will as heretofore be given in the name of the Holland Company. The conveyance by that company to the new proprietors which was to have been made on the first of August, will however be made as soon as the pressure of business will permit.

In the further progress of settlement of the estate, the subscriber wishes it to be distinctly understood,

1st. That all contracts upon which any default has been made, and are will be regarded as expired contracts.

2nd. That after the fifteenth of February next, the subscriber will not hold himself bound to renew any expired contracts whatever.

3rd. That he will, notwithstanding, for a few weeks, renew by bond and mortgage, or contract for one year, upon the principles before stated, such contracts as shall be presented before any other disposition shall have been made of the lands.

4th. That after the 1st of January, 1837, the amount to be paid on expired contracts, will be the principal and simple interest due, until that day, and no interest after that day—since a different rule would be to extend more liberal terms to those who have neglected to liquidate their debts, than those who have complied.

5th. That all excuse for not presenting the contract for renewal, is removed, because either in the one or other form, it can be renewed upon the payment of such part of the debt as the occupant is able to pay.

6th. That punctuality in the performance of all new contracts, and of all contracts in life, and all bonds and mortgages, will be expected—and will be insisted upon as the only means to prevent a recurrence of the evils before related.

7th. That after the 15th of February, the subscriber will consider that those who are in default and shall have made no satisfactory arrangement, before he will have determined not to do so; and the subscriber will thereupon be compelled to resort to the legal remedies upon such contracts and bonds and mortgages.

The subscriber avails himself of this occasion, to express his acknowledgments of the kindness and cordiality with which his efforts to bring to a close the complicated affairs he has in charge, have been seconded by all classes of the people of the county.

W. H. SEWARD.

The Land Office at Westfield, in this county, continues to be thronged with settlers anxious to renew their contracts upon the favorable terms held out by the New Company. The Acent in former years was, that one month more of such business as he had been doing for a day or two, would renew all the contracts in the county that would probably be brought forward at all. We have heard some dissatisfied expression by those who had paid in their money—given a bond and mortgage, and received no evidence or of title; but the Acent has now given notice that the deeds for the number of 800, out of 800, as far as they have been able to make them out, are now ready at the office for delivery. The deeds have to be sent to Batavia for completion.

We rejoice to see the prospect so favorable for the complete closing up of this long agitated subject.—From the Fredonia Censor, February 23, 1837.

CHAUTAQUA LAND OFFICE.

Westfield, Feb. 13, 1837.

EIGHT Hundred Deeds have this day been received at this office, and are ready for delivery. These deeds include all those which are due on transactions at this office prior to the 28th day of December last. Deeds due on transactions on and subsequent to that day, are in preparation and will be ready for delivery as early as the 1st day of March next. W. H. SEWARD.

An advertisement will be found in this paper from the Land office, which is intended as a last notice to the few who have taken no notice of the terms offered heretofore by the company. We have no doubt that those who do not attend to this will be proceeded against in a legal manner. It is no more than justice that they should be. While some have toiled and undergone many privations and have been enabled to pay for their lands, others in similar circumstances have drawn their subsistence from year to year, from the soil on which they have located themselves, without regarding whether they were paid or not. We know of one instance in a neighboring town where an individual has a well cultivated farm for which he has had no sort of a title for the last twenty years. The neighbor of such a man, who has taken no pains for his farm, has reasonable complaint that even handed justice has not been done.—From the Fredonia Censor, August 9, 1837.

CHAUTAQUA LAND OFFICE.

Westfield, August 1, 1837.

LAST NOTICE.—The Estate of which the subscriber has the charge in this office, consists of Lands remaining unsold. Reverted Lands either partially improved, or altogether unimproved. Improved Lands held under contracts which were made by the subscriber within the past year and will expire on the first day of January next, and Bonds and Mortgages on Improved Lands.

1. **Wild Lands.**—The entire quantity of Lands remaining unsold is about 30,000 acres, all of which lie in towns chiefly settled and are accessible by roads and surrounded by improved farms. These Lands will be sold at prices varying from \$3 to \$7 per acre. 25 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale. For the residue of reasonable credit will be given.

2. **Reverted Lands.**—In this description are included all Lands held under contracts on which any default has been made, whether the time limited for the first payment has expired or not. On opening the office, the subscriber offered to renew all contracts outstanding with few exceptions, and required only that the occupant or person holding the article should pay, or assume to pay, only the principal and interest due, and in order to deprive every occupant of all excuse he offered to renew the same in some form, with or without any sum of money paid in advance. The time limited for complying with these propositions expired on the first day of January last. Solicitous not to produce any unnecessary loss or injury to applicants, the subscriber extended this period to the 15th day of February last, and was surprised to find that many of the occupants, that after that time no further forbearance could be given. Nevertheless the subscriber continued to renew contracts on the same terms until the 15th of March last, when he still understood that the subscribers measures which would then have been justifiable, he addressed a notice through the Post-office to every delinquent occupant in the county, informing him of the fact that he had been notified to renew his contract, and that any further presumption on the forbearance of this office would be sure to result in consequences as unhappy as it was then easy to prevent them.

Notwithstanding all this liberality on the part of the subscriber and these repeated notices, there remains outstanding a small number of such contracts. It is obvious that further forbearance would have a tendency to encourage further supineness or obstinacy, while it is as certain that it would derange the business of this office, as it is that it would give to the dishonest or wilfully careless occupant, an undue advantage over the great number who have complied with the reasonable requirements of the office. All such persons must now be prepared to expect that the subscriber will be as firm in insisting upon what is just and reasonable as he has been solicitous that those interested should have the benefit of the terms heretofore offered.

He therefore gives notice that he holds himself no longer bound to fulfil or renew such articles in any shape. That all such Lands are hereby offered for sale to any applicant, and that he shall in all such cases, when it shall seem most expedient, immediately institute action on the contract to recover the moneys secured thereby or actions of ejectment, to recover the possession of the Land, at his own election. Nevertheless, he is desirous and willing to afford the same reasonable terms as heretofore to such as shall apply before such rigorous measures shall have been adopted. But all expenses hereafter incurred in relation to such Lands will be added to the purchase money.

3. Contracts made by the subscriber, and which will expire on the first day of January next, will be renewed by Deed, Bond and Mortgage, on the payment of one dollar per acre, and punctual payment of that sum will be expected.

4. Punctual payment will hereafter be expected upon all Bonds and Mortgages according to the terms thereof.

In regard to all moneys secured to this office reasonable forbearance may always be expected according to the circumstances of the case, provided such circumstances are made known but no such indulgence is to be presumed upon without express application for that person.

W. H. SEWARD.

CHAUTAUQUE LAND OFFICE.

Westfield, October 22, 1837.

The following modifications have been made in consequence of the deranged condition of the currency of the country.

1. Hereafter no Bank bills will be received in payment at this office, except Safety Fund bills and such other notes as are not at a greater discount in the city of New York, than one and a half per cent. below the par of Safety Fund bills.

2. In order to afford a necessary facility to persons indebted to this office, uncurrent Bank notes will be received from them as a special deposit. Such paper will be forwarded as soon as conveniently may be to Buffalo, and will there be sold and the nett avails in Safety Fund Bank notes after all expenses and charges will be placed to their credit in the books of the office. Neither this office, nor any person connected with it, will receive in any shape any compensation, profit or discount upon such paper; nor will it be received on the above terms from any person not indebted to the office, or for any other purpose than to realize a payment actually due. And to guard against all abuses the account of sales will be exhibited to persons interested.

3. Bonds and Mortgages hereafter to be taken, will if preferred by the Mortgager, be made payable in ten equal annual installments commencing on the first day of January, 1838, with the semi-annual payments of interest on the first days of January and July in each year.

4. The like extension will, if desired, be made on all unexpired Bonds and Mortgages remaining in the office, provided the interest is fully paid on or before the first day of January next.

5. Contracts expiring on the first of January next, will be renewed by Deed, Bond and Mortgage for ten years as above, or will be extended until the first day of January, 1839, on the payment of fifty cents per acre instead of one dollar as before contemplated.

6. In order to afford these liberal terms to the present deranged condition of the currency, the subscriber must insist upon punctual payment of the interest according to agreement on all debts due at this office.

W. H. SEWARD.

As has been stated before, when the news spread that the Dutch proprietors had sold out to Cary, Seward, Lay and Schermerhorn, the settlers became greatly excited over the rumors that a stringent policy was to be adopted

and enforced by the new proprietors in regard to all delinquencies of those who had been unable to keep up their payments and interest. We see, too, in the "Genesee Tariff" a substantial indication of this change of policy, and if it had remained in force more serious consequences and riots might have occurred than the Mayville episode. Whatever the foundation the settlers may have had upon which to build their fears, the burning of the land office in Mayville and the incipient riot in Batavia had such a disturbing effect upon the new owners that they immediately started a movement to quiet all agitation.

The proprietors selected Mr. Seward as the one who could deal most justly and tactfully with the settlers. His "policy," as quoted above, was most liberal in its terms and was received by the people as a generous aid to them in their struggles to become freeholders. The history of Mr. Seward's tenure of office has proved the wisdom of his selection.

A memorandum, unsigned but probably written by Mr. B. J. Seward, a brother of Mr. W. H. Seward, as the writing is quite similar to that of other memoranda signed by him, is given below for the interesting though brief description it gives of Chautauque county at the beginning of its active constructive period:

The area of the County of Chautauque is about 1017 Sqr. miles or 650,620 acres.

It is divided by the original survey of the Holland Land Company into six Ranges six miles wide extending from Pennsylvania line North to Lake Erie.

Those Ranges are subdivided into Townships six miles Sqr.

Those Townships are again subdivided into lots three fourths of a mile Sqr. containing about three hundred and sixty acres each.

The settlement of this county was commenced in 1809 & a Land office and agency established at Mayville by the aforesaid Company and the then proprietors.

They sold their Lands at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 \$3.00 per acre.

They gave a credit of six & eight years requiring the settler to pay a small advance, & the balance in annual installments.

The County has been principally settled by men with no capital other than their own industry & perhaps a small sum of money sufficient to pay the required advance.

They have been enabled under the aforesaid liberal policy to clear, improve & thereby enhance the value of their farms—while at the same time they realized from the very soil purchased sufficient means to pay for & procure a good and unencumbered title to about 400,000 acres or about 4/6 of all the Lands comprising said County.

In 1835 the aforesaid proprietors sold all their interest in said Lands to the Chautauque Land Company (so called) who in 1836 established a Land Office & Agency at Westfield in said County.

Where they are now selling of and offer for sale about forty thousand acres of the aforesaid Lands, at the following low prices—on the following liberal terms—to wit—from \$4 to \$4.50 & \$5.00 per acre, 50 cents per acre advance, the balance payable in eight equal annual installments.

The aforesaid prices were fixed by Mr. Lewis, a gentleman who was employed by the said Company expressly on account of his thorough knowledge of the quality of Land & its local & relative advantages.

They have also procured partly from the same source & partly from individuals residing in the immediate neighborhood of their Land a general description of the soil, timber & water & its relative situation to Schools, roads, mills and other privileges—Which is kept at this office as a Sales Book or for the inspection of those wishing to purchase.

Those who have capital & are anxious to invest it where it will net them fifty per cent.—& those without capital who wish to purchase a farm for \$400 or \$500 & pay for it with the products of their own labour, derived from the same soil—Which can be done under the aforesaid liberal terms, as past experience in the settlement of this County has amply shown & which when so paid for will be worth from \$3000 to \$4000 will do well to apply immediately & locate & make their purchases—as the said Company have sold at the



"In this transaction the Bank of the United States has had this agency; the general agent of the Holland Company has always kept his accounts and deposits with that institution, and his remittances were made through it. The payments from the Chautauqua office, like those of all the other offices on that tract, pass through the same institution. It received the bonds of the American Trust Company at a discount stipulated by me, and paid for them by a certificate of deposit to Mr. Vanderkemp, payable at six months.

"From this explanation it appears that your bonds and mortgages are not in Wall street, nor in the Bank of the United States, but where you have always found them—in the Chautauqua land-office.

"That no Trust Company, foreign or domestic, has a deed of your lands; but that the title of the lands of the state, and your securities, is vested in myself and my associate trustees, citizens of this state, instead of Wilhem Willink, Walrave Van Heukelom, and others in Europe:

"That neither through the agency of Nicholas Bidle, nor otherwise, have I borrowed money in Europe or elsewhere, at 5 per cent., and loaned it to you at 7 per cent., but that instead of demanding from you immediate payment of your indebtedness to the Holland Company, I have borrowed the money upon your credit and that of the proprietors, and for your benefit and ours, upon a term of ten years, at 7 per cent., of which you have the full benefit:

"That the proprietors do not exact semi-annual interest while they pay annually; but while they pay interest semi-annually, you pay annually or semi-annually, at your own option:

"That your 'farms and firesides' have not been put in jeopardy by me, but in just so much as a deed subject to a bond and mortgage, with ten years' credit, is a more safe tenure, than an expired and forfeited contract of sale, they have been secured to you:

"And that you have not been delivered over to a 'soulless corporation,' but that your affairs have been arranged so as to secure you against any possible extortion or oppression in any quarter; and your bonds and mortgages are more certainly accessible to you for payment than before the arrangement was made.

"I have only to add, what you well recollect, that in all the settlement of this estate, no cent of advance upon your farms, or compound interest, or of costs upon your debts, has gone into my hands, or those of any other proprietor. That no man has ever lost an acre of land which he desired or asked to retain, with or without money; no bond, mortgage, or contract, has

been prosecuted for principal or less than two years' interest; no proceedings of foreclosure have ever been instituted when the occupant would pay a sum equal to one year's interest; and every forfeiture has been relinquished upon an agreement to pay the principal and interest due.

"To the people of Chautauqua county of all political parties, this statement is due for the generous confidence they have reposed in me, and the hospitality they have extended to me. It is required, moreover, by a due regard for their welfare, since their prosperity must be seriously affected by any discontents about their title and security. It is due to the harmony and contentment of their firesides. And if it needs other apology, it will be found in the duty I owe to others; for, however willing I may be to leave my own conduct to the test of time and candor, I can not suffer their interests to be put in jeopardy.

"WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
"Auburn, Oct. 15, 1838." —(Young).

The personal participation of William H. Seward in the active affairs of the Chautauqua Land Office was reduced to indirect supervision after his inauguration as governor of New York State. By his agreement with the American Trust Company he was to retain the agency, either in person or by his appointment, for a term of three years from July 11, 1838. At this time not many thousands of acres of land remained unsold or uncontracted for, and the immediate pressure of politics made it imperative that Mr. Seward should engage an active agent to represent him at the Land Office. In May, 1841, he requested Mr. George W. Patterson to become the agent for the proprietors, and the latter served in that capacity for about fifteen years when he bought the remaining unsold lands.

The affairs of the Chautauqua Land Company diminished rapidly, and at time of Mr. Patterson's death, in 1879, practically all the lands embraced within the original limits of the Holland Purchase in Chautauqua county were sold or contracted for. It might be said that with the death of Mr. Patterson the local history of the Holland Company came to an end.

THE PRESS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

By Frederick P. Hall and Edward L. Allen.

The first newspaper established in Chautauqua county was the "Chautauqua Gazette," in January, 1817. It was printed in Fredonia by James Percival. The little hamlet, then called Canadaway, became more ambitious with the advent of the newspaper man, and a meeting was called to select a new name. Various names were suggested, but finally, Fredonia was chosen. Jacob Houghton, the first lawyer, is said to have cast the first ballot for that name. Fredonia had been urged at one time as a good title for the whole United States, and Judge Houghton evidently thought it too pleasing a name to be lost entirely. So the first number of the "Chautauqua Gazette" was dated at Fredonia. It was twelve years afterward (1829) before the village was incorporated and legally christened.

Mr. Percival had been induced to establish his paper in Fredonia by advance subscriptions of from ten to thirty dollars each by leading citizens, and that money all went into material. With his best subscribers all paid years in advance and no money for current expenses, Mr. Percival's plight may be readily perceived. There was only one solution of that difficulty. The advance subscriptions were called donations, and everybody was called upon for an annual payment, and even then Mr. Percival survived only one year as publisher. He sold out to Carpenter & Hull, and afterwards Mr. James

Hull became sole proprietor and continued the publication successfully about seven years.

Henry C. Frisbee was an apprentice boy under James Hull, and before he was twenty-one years of age resolved to have a paper of his own. He got in touch with some eastern politicians and found he could rent the material of an abandoned paper in Buffalo, owned by Smith Salisbury. The result was that Mr. Frisbee drove to Buffalo with a team and wagon, and a day or two afterward drove into Fredonia a proud young man, for loaded on his wagon were the press, type and other materials with which he established the "Fredonia Censor" in April, 1821. The "Chautauqua Eagle" had meanwhile been established in 1818 by Robert J. Curtis, at Mayville, but it and the "Gazette" long ago disappeared, so the "Censor" is now the oldest surviving paper in the county. The "Chautauqua Eagle" at one time printed a paper for the city of Erie, called the "Erie Reflector," and sent the edition there by Willard W. Brigham on horseback.

The "Jamestown Journal" is the next oldest surviving paper. It was established in 1826 by Adolphus Fletcher, and has now the most costly plant in the county. The daily edition is now in its fifty-third year. Westfield, Dunkirk and Forestville also had papers that were short-lived. The "Dunkirk Beacon," which might be called the ancestor of the "Dunkirk Journal" and the "Daily Ob-

server," was published by E. R. Thompson, a very intelligent and courtly gentleman, grandfather of Henry K. and Gerald B. Williams of the "Dunkirk Evening Observer."

The "Western Democrat and Literary Inquirer" was published for a time by leading Democrats in Fredonia, including Benjamin Randall, E. A. Lester, and others. It was established in 1835, and when Van Buren on Lake Erie was a village with stores, a brick hotel, a warehouse and dock, the plant was taken there to print the "Van Buren Times."

The "Mayville Sentinel," founded in 1833 as a Democratic paper, continued until about 1890. John F. Phelps was long connected with it, and Beman Brockway published the "Sentinel" for eleven years. He, his cousin Willard McKinstry and L. L. Pratt, were apprentice boys together in the office of the "Courier," in Northampton, Mass. All later came to Chautauqua county.

The "Frontier Express," established in Fredonia in 1846 by Cutler, Cottle & Perham, became afterward the "Fredonia Express," then the "Chautauqua Union," and finally in 1851 the "Fredonia Advertiser," which was published in connection with the "Dunkirk Daily Herald." It was called the "Advertiser and Union" after it was consolidated with the "Dunkirk Union" about 1870. Charles E. Benton did much to build up the "Advertiser and Union," and worked very hard at it until his death, about 1875.

The "Westfield Republican" is the next oldest paper now published. It was established by Martin C. Rice, April 25, 1855. He continued as editor and proprietor till 1873, then F. A. Hall had it ten years and Alfred E. Rose six years. It has been under the control of the present editor and proprietor, H. W. Thompson, since 1880.

The first paper established in Westfield was the "Western Star," Harvey Newcomb, proprietor. Its beginning was prior to 1831, for after changing to the "Chautauqua Phoenix," it became the "Chautauqua Eagle," and was published under that title by George W. Newcomb from 1831 to 1838. C. J. J. and T. Ingersoll published the "Westfield Messenger" from 1848 to 1851, and there were some other shortlived sheets.

Two marked characters in newspaper work were Colman E. Bishop and Davis H. Waite. Mr. Bishop was a very vigorous writer, and edited the "Jamestown Evening Journal" when it was established in 1870, the first daily in the county. He was succeeded by Mr. Waite, who edited it during the Grant campaign of 1872. Mr. Waite was a witty, pungent writer, and a genial companion, put in charge of the paper by Governor Fenton and his friends, who were quite disappointed when Waite decided to support General Grant. On being reproached for flouting his backers, Waite announced that it was true they had endorsed his notes, and he appreciated it, and was willing to reciprocate. "Come around any time," he announced to the complainants, "and I will endorse your notes to the same amount." Afterwards Mr. Waite published a paper at Aspen, Colorado, and during the Populist excitement he was elected governor of Colorado. It was during that period that he attended a free silver convention in Chicago, and declared that the people of Colorado, before they would submit to being deprived of the silver dollar of their fathers, would ride through blood up to their horses' bridles. This gave him the popular sobriquet of "Bloody Bridles Waite."

Hon. Benjamin S. Dean, afterwards delegate in the Constitutional Convention of 1894, edited the "Jamestown Morning News" for a period, and made it a power in the county, but it was financially unprofitable, and expired after Mr. Dean left it.

In all the progress of the county, the business of pub-

lishing newspapers has kept pace. The old-time hand press could be worked to a speed of about two hundred an hour. Now every paper in the county has some kind of a cylinder press, and in Jamestown and Dunkirk are found the best, which easily print ten thousand copies per hour and deliver the papers folded. Linotype machines in the large offices enable editions to be quickly set up, the old-time hand compositor being at a decided disadvantage. Yet there was a charm about the old time printing office with its democratic ways and paternal management, its ambitions and hopes and joys, which the modern establishment filled with clanging machinery conspicuously lacks.

OLD-TIME PRINTERS AND PAPERS.—A well known character connected with Chautauqua county newspaper life was Albert H. Hilton, who learned the printing business in the office of the "Fredonia Advertiser." Most of his afterlife was spent with that paper either as partner or employe, and there he ended his life, October 5, 1899, falling asleep in his large rocking chair, on the arm of which was found the last local item he ever wrote.

At Jamestown in 1828, Morgan Bates began the publication of the "Chautauqua Republican." It was published in Jamestown for five years and then removed to Mayville, the name being changed to the "Republican Banner."

In 1829 Lewis Todd started at Jamestown a Universalist paper, "The Genius of Liberty," which had an existence of about two years.

In 1847 Harvey H. Smith established an anti-slavery paper, "The Liberty Star." This was subsequently purchased by Adolphus Fletcher, who changed the name to the "Northern Citizen." In 1855 J. W. Fletcher became proprietor, naming it the "Chautauqua Democrat." In 1860 A. B. Fletcher became one of its proprietors, and eventually its sole owner. In 1872 a daily was begun and continued until 1879, when the daily was sold to the "Journal," the weekly being continued until 1892, when that was merged with the "Journal."

In 1852 Dr. Asaph Rhodes began the publication of the "Jamestown Herald," which a year later he sold to J. B. Nettle, who removed the paper to Ellington.

At Jamestown in 1858, J. Leslie Randolph began the issue of a paper in the interests of the "Know Nothing" or American question in politics—"The Constitution;" and it was short lived.

A Democratic paper, the "Chautauqua County Press," was established in 1867 at Jamestown by James T. Henry, which survived but a few years. In October, 1870, the "Jamestown Standard" was started by P. K. Shankland and E. A. Brooks. During the campaign of 1882 a daily was also published. The "Weekly Standard" was merged with the "Jamestown Sun" in 1886.

In 1879, at Jamestown, Simcon C. Davis published a Greenback paper, the "People's Press;" after a few months a stock company was formed and issued the paper under the name of the "National Record." This had an existence of about a year.

In 1880 the publication of a Sunday paper, "The Leader," was begun at Jamestown by John A. McCann. It was purchased by J. H. Monroe and continued for a brief time.

At Jamestown "The Daily Messenger" was begun in 1881 by Blodget & Dean, who conducted it three months, then sold to Lyman J. Woodward, and after an existence of about a year it was known no more.

"The Morning Dispatch," a daily, was put forth in 1884 at Jamestown, by J. L. White, with A. F. Jenks as editor. It was of short duration.

In April, 1875, the "Weekly Grange" was started by D. H. Waite. In 1880 C. E. Bishop began the publica-

tion of "The Countryside." Both were agricultural papers of short life.

The "Sunday Sun" was established by L. F. Camp and Guy H. Fuller, June 20, 1884, at Jamestown. In May, 1886, they purchased of P. K. Shankland the "Jamestown Standard," and issued a weekly and Sunday paper. In 1891 Mr. Fuller purchased the interest of Mr. Camp and in 1894 sold out to George C. VanDusen, under whose administration the papers were discontinued.

"The Morning News," a daily, was started at Jamestown in October, 1885, by W. S. Crosby, with Benjamin S. Dean, as editor. Mr. Dean subsequently became sole proprietor. In 1888 George S. Bright purchased an interest. In 1890 the paper became the property of the News Publishing Co., and was discontinued in 1897.

In 1887 Lyman J. Woodward began the publication of a labor reform paper called "Every Saturday." It was purchased by P. K. Shankland in 1890 and published as a Democratic paper, being known as the "Saturday Times."

In September, 1891, a semi-weekly independent paper called "The All" was established by M. Geo. Martyn at Jamestown. In December the same year it was made a daily. December 12, 1893, it passed into the hands of Bowen Brothers. The "Saturday Times" was also purchased of P. K. Shankland, and published as a weekly in connection with their daily. On June 27, 1898, the plant was purchased by George G. Brownell. On February 14, 1899, he changed the name of "The All" to the "Daily Times" and began the publication of a tri-weekly. He continued until July 19, 1900, when the business was suspended.

The "Sunday Telegram" was established in 1894 by Vaughn Brothers and George B. Smith. Discontinued in fall of 1895.

The "Jamestown Herald," a weekly Democratic paper, was established in 1898, and published by E. E. Sprague. The "Union Advocate," devoted to the interest of organized labor, established in 1900, was issued from the same office.

In October, 1898, at Jamestown, the "Country World," an agricultural paper—then the only paper of its kind in Western New York, was established by A. B. Fletcher. It has been discontinued.

The "Saturday Review," a literary paper, was begun at Jamestown in November, 1899, by Howard M. Goldthwait, which had but a brief existence.

"The Furniture Index," a trade monthly, was started at Jamestown in March, 1900, by P. K. Shankland and G. H. Fuller. This is now published by a stock company of which H. W. Patterson is manager.

"The Tribune," an eight-page daily, was begun at Jamestown, July 23, 1900, by W. W. Clark, editor and proprietor. It had but a brief existence.

The first Swedish newspaper was the "Folkets Röst" (the People's Voice) established in 1874. In 1884 the name was changed to "Vart Nya Hem" (Our New Home). In 1891 the paper was sold to "Vart Land" (Our Land), A. J. Lanness, editor.

In 1879, in Jamestown, Frank I. Blodget issued the "Sunday Herald," and after a brief existence it suspended. Mr. Blodget removed to Olympia, Washington, in 1884, where he has been successful in business and politics, having held the position of State Treasurer at one time.

At Cherry Creek, in 1879, Everand A. Hayes, a lawyer, edited "The Herald and News," the type-setting and presswork being done at Gowanda. This paper continued for about a year. In July, 1882, John H. Gardiner founded the "Cherry Creek Monitor," which he sold in December of that year to M. J. Ackley, who soon took as partner Harry D. Caskey. This copartnership con-

tinued seven months, when Mr. Ackley purchased his partner's interest. In November, 1884, Charles J. Shults and Frank B. Whipple purchased the plant from him, at which time the "Pine Valley News" was removed to Cherry Creek and both papers consolidated under the name of the "Cherry Creek News." Mr. Whipple remained a member of the firm until the following May. Charles J. Shults conducted the paper successfully until October, 1897, when he sold to Fred J. Huntley, who practically discontinued it after a trial of four months. Mr. Shults then revived it, and sold again in October, 1898, to Will T. Reade and Clarence S. Smith. Later, H. C. Mills became the owner and on October 1, 1910, he sold out to F. J. Brettle, who has edited and published "The News" continuously, 1910-1920.

NEWSPAPERS OF TO-DAY (1920).—The "Jamestown Evening Journal," daily except Sunday; The Journal Printing Company; Frederick P. Hall, president and general manager; James A. Clary, vice-president and managing editor; Henri M. Hall, treasurer and business manager; Levant M. Hall, secretary.

The "Jamestown Morning Post," daily except Sunday; The Post Publishing Company; Ralph C. Sheldon, president; Edward L. Allen, secretary and managing editor; Robert K. Beach, treasurer and business manager.

The "Jamestown Evening News," daily except Sunday; the Jamestown Evening News Company, Incorporated; Clarence J. Sprague, president; Robert C. Spohn, vice-president; Elmer E. Sprague, secretary-treasurer.

The "Dunkirk Evening Observer," daily except Sunday; the Dunkirk Printing Company; Henry K. Williams, president, treasurer and general manager; Gerald B. Williams, editor.

The "Jamestown Journal" (tri-weekly), published by The Journal Printing Company.

"The Grape Belt and Chautauqua Farmer" (semi-weekly), owned and published by the Dunkirk Printing Company.

"The Furniture Index" (monthly), published by the Furniture Trade Publishing Company.

The following are weekly publications:

"The Chautauqua Democrat," Jamestown Evening News Company.

"The Sinclairville Commercial," Jamestown Evening News Company.

"The Union Advocate," Jamestown Evening News Company.

"Vart Land," the Vart Land Company, Jamestown; F. C. Curtis, president; S. A. Carlson, secretary.

"Skandia," the Liberty Printing Company, Jamestown; C. E. Lindstone, editor.

"Cherry Creek News," Cherry Creek; F. J. Brettle, editor and publisher.

"Chautauqua News," Sherman; the Dorman Printing Company (M. L. and L. B. Dorman).

"Brocton Mirror," A. A. Cobb, publisher.

"Fredonia Censor," Frederick C. Bickers, owner and publisher.

"Forestville Free Press," H. B. Thompson, editor and publisher.

"Ripley Review," Murray D. Conrath, editor and proprietor.

"Silver Creek News," C. J. Bellinger, publisher.

"Silver Creek Gazette," Charles C. Stacy, editor and publisher.

"Mayville Sentinel," the Mayville Printing Co.; C. C. Taylor, president; A. W. Dyer, vice-president and secretary.

"Westfield Republican," Herbert W. Thompson, editor and publisher.

SOME JOURNALISTS OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

HENRY C. FRISBEE, founder of the "Fredonia Censor," and its publisher for fifteen years, was born in Essex county, New York, in March, 1801, died in Fredonia, New York, November 9, 1873. He learned the printer's trade on the "Chautauqua Gazette," under James Hull, "The Gazette" the first newspaper printed in the county. In 1817 he came to Fredonia, worked for Mr. Hull and attended school until 1820, when he heard of an abandoned plant in Buffalo and rented it, with privilege of buying at \$300 of Smith H. Salisbury. Mr. Frisbee drove to Buffalo and brought back the press and type and cases he had leased, in a two-horse wagon. He used to say that Commodore Vanderbilt never made a trip in private car with more pride than he felt that day he drove into Fredonia with his printing materials, in March, 1821. He issued the first copy of what he called the "New York Censor" in April, 1821, with only fifty subscribers and not a paying advertisement. He filled an old bedtick with straw, bought a second hand coverlid, and slept in the office, stuffing his bed into a closet in the daytime, thus rendering his living expenses to one dollar per week. By the end of the year he had his paper on a paying basis, and made a success of it for seventeen years, when he sold at a good price and went into the book and stationery trade. He conducted his book store some thirty years and retired with a comfortable property. With scarcely any advantages of early education, and only twenty years old when he established the "Censor," he soon became known through the State as a strong thinker and pungent writer. In 1844 he was elected member of Assembly, having been nominated by the Whig party without his knowledge. His associates from this county in the Assembly in 1845 were Samuel A. Brown of Jamestown and Jeremiah Mann of Ripley. He was secretary of the Lake Shore Railroad Company when it was organized in Fredonia about 1850, and one of the first directors of the Fredonia National Bank. He joined the Presbyterian church during a revival in 1834, and remained an honored member to the end.

WILLARD MCKINSTRY was born in Chicopee, Mass., May 9, 1815. His great-great-grandfather, Roger McKinstry, emigrated from Scotland to Ireland about 1660. Mr. McKinstry's great-grandfather, John McKinstry, was born in Ireland in 1677, graduated from Edinburgh University in 1712, emigrated to America in 1718, becoming a Congregational clergyman first at Sutton, Mass., then at Ellington, Conn. His grandfather, John McKinstry, was born at Sutton in 1723, graduated from Yale in 1746, was the first pastor of the Second Congregational parish of Springfield from 1752 and labored with that church until his death in 1813. Perseus McKinstry, son of John, of Springfield, was born at Chicopee in 1772, married Grace Williams in 1803; was a tanner at Plainfield, then a farmer at Chicopee and died in 1820.

Willard McKinstry's character was formed in that of industry, frugality, integrity, patriotism and piety, for which New England was then noted. There was much work, little play, some schooling, and a small farm furnished a frugal support for the large family until he was fourteen, when his father died. In 1832 he became an apprentice in the office of the "Northampton (Mass.) Courier." He journeyed on foot to Northampton, fourteen miles, carrying his effects in a handkerchief; his wages were \$30 the first year, \$35 the second, \$40 the third and \$50 the fourth. That knowledge of public affairs and of the English language which made him such a clear and vigorous writer, was chiefly acquired by careful study and extensive reading during his apprenticeship and service as a journeyman printer in New York, Hartford, Springfield and Mayville. In Spring-

field he worked three years for G. & C. Merriam, publishers of "Webster's Dictionary," and in Mayville he worked on the "Sentinel" for his cousin, Beman Brockway, with whom he was a fellow apprentice at Northampton. In the spring of 1842 Mr. McKinstry purchased the "Fredonia Censor," which he edited until his death in Fredonia, January 26, 1890, at which time he enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest editor in the State. He married in 1842, Maria A. Durlin, of Fredonia, a person well adapted for the helpmate of a pioneer printer, possessing energy of character, fine literary tastes, whose judgment of literary merit was almost unerring. She died in April, 1882. Of their four children, three lived to maturity: Louis, the eldest, later publisher of the "Fredonia Censor;" Willard D., of the "Watertown Times;" and Anna, wife of Prof. M. T. Dana. In 1887 Mr. McKinstry married Mrs. Mary A. Baker of Ackley, Iowa, who died in less than a year.

Mr. McKinstry, when fourteen, united with the same Congregational church to which his father had preached long before he was born, and was a member of the Northampton church from 1832 until 1847, when he united with the Presbyterian church in Fredonia. He was a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, and a steadfast Republican from the organization of that party. He was postmaster at Fredonia for eight years, first appointed by President Lincoln in 1863. He was "anti-slavery" from youth, and strongly "Union." In 1865 he was for a time with the army near Petersburg, in the service of the Christian Commission, and was a strong friend of the soldiers, having advocated every measure for their relief or benefit. He was one of the original trustees of Forest Hill Cemetery, of which association he was president many years; an original stockholder in the Dunkirk and Fredonia Railway Company, of which he was president fourteen years; one of the first movers to secure the location of the State Normal School in Fredonia, and a member of its first local board of managers. He was always opposed to formalism, and never departed from those characteristics of simplicity and sincerity which he acquired in his early Puritan home. He prepared many public addresses and memorials of marked vigor and literary merit.

LOUIS MCKINSTRY was born in Fredonia, December 9, 1844, died there March 5, 1919. He was variously employed until July 1, 1877, when he became a partner with his father, Willard McKinstry, and together they published "The Censor" until the death of the senior partner, January 26, 1890, after publishing the paper for fifty-seven years. Louis McKinstry continued the publication of "The Censor" until January 1, 1919, when he sold to Frederick C. Bickers, the present owner (1920). He was connected with "The Censor" as partner and owner from July 1, 1867, to January 1, 1919.

Mr. McKinstry has held various offices, and was an original member of the local board of managers of the State Normal School at Fredonia, appointed in 1874, and secretary and treasurer from that date until he resigned in December, 1901. In 1894, he was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the State, and introduced three amendments—prohibiting license of the liquor traffic, but providing for its taxation; making county treasurers ineligible for reelection, same as sheriffs; providing that women residents may vote at village elections. None became part of the revised constitution, but the principle of the first was afterwards adopted in the enactment of the liquor tax law framed by Senator John Raines. For fifty years Mr. McKinstry was in the clerical service of the county (not continuous), and until his death was assistant clerk to the board of supervisors. He married T. Fredonia Houghton, daughter of Judge L.

Sterne Houghton, October 8, 1868, and they were the parents of two daughters, Grace and Arabelle.

WILLARD D. MCKINSTRY was born at Fredonia, New York, October 1, 1850. His education was obtained in the public schools, the Fredonia Academy and the State Normal School. He learned the printing business in the office of the "Fredonia Censor," of which his father was publisher. In 1872 he purchased the "Dunkirk Journal," remaining there until 1884, and removed to Watertown in 1886. He was at first employed as news editor on "The Times," then assistant editor, and at the death of Mr. Brockway became its editor, and filled that position until his death in 1919. He was appointed as the Republican member of the State Civil Service Commission by Governor Flower, and served one year under Governor Morton's administration, and was again appointed by Governor Whitman.

BEMAN BROCKWAY deserves a place in the history of Chautauqua county, for it was the scene of his first business venture, his birthplace as a newspaper man, and he loved it all his life. He fought his first battles there; he married and his children were born there; and he always looked back with pleasure to the ten years he spent in Mayville, winning splendid success while yet almost a boy, and was engaged in newspaper work for fifty-nine years, from the time he was nineteen years of age until he died at the age of seventy-eight, not counting his term of apprenticeship.

He was born on a farm in the town of Southampton, Mass., April 12, 1815, died in Watertown, N. Y., December 16, 1892. He did not like farming, and when he was fifteen years of age he became an apprentice in the office of the "Northampton Courier." Soon after there came to the same office as apprentices, Willard McKinstry, afterwards editor of the "Fredonia Censor," and Levi L. Pratt, afterwards editor of the "Fredonia Advertiser." These three apprentice boys remained intimately associated all their lives.

His parents moved to Chautauqua county and there he paid them a visit which resulted in his remaining in the county for several years, after a brief interval spent in New York City, whither he went in search of work at his trade. Unsuccessful, he returned to his father's farm in Chautauqua county. Soon afterward he obtained employment on the "Mayville Sentinel," then conducted by Smith, Osborne & Whallon. Judge Osborne, the editor, one of the best of writers, gave the lad good advice and encouraged him to persevere in his attempts at newspaper writing. At the end of the year, Beman Brockway, although but nineteen, became sole proprietor of "The Sentinel," which he made a power in the Democratic politics of Chautauqua county. It gained a large circulation under his control, and at the end of ten years he had saved about five thousand dollars, a fortune in those days. In the spring of 1844 he sold "The Sentinel" to John F. Phelps, but edited the paper until the close of the campaign and then began to look about for a new opening. He wanted to see how it would seem to be engaged in a contest in which his party might expect to now and then elect its nominee. Chautauqua was strongly Whig, and after looking around for a few months, Mr. Brockway bought the "Oswego Palladium," which he published successfully for eight years and started the daily, which still prospers. He then went to New York and became day editor of "The Tribune" under Horace Greeley, and was one of the distinguished galaxy of writers which made "The Tribune" the most powerful of the newspapers of the nation in the years immediately preceding the Civil War. While here he lost his wife, Elizabeth Allen Warner, whom he had married while in Mayville in 1837, and life in the metropolis became dis-

tasteful to him. He went with the "Barnburner" faction of the Democratic party to create the new Republican party for free speech and free soil, and made vigorous speeches for Fremont and Dayton in the campaign of 1856. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature. He drafted the resolution to submit to the people whether or not the colored people of the State should be allowed the elective franchise. He was also parent of the first registry law. In 1860 he went to Watertown, New York, and purchased an interest in the "Watertown Reformer," and the next year a daily edition under the name of the "Watertown Daily Times" was started as an outcome of the necessity created by war news. In 1864 he advocated the nomination of Reuben E. Fenton for governor, whom he had known from boyhood, and Governor Fenton appointed him private secretary, which position he filled with credit until appointed one of the Board of Canal Appraisers. In 1870 he returned to Watertown and resumed his editorial work, in which he continued until his death in 1892. He always referred to his ten years in Chautauqua county as the happiest period of his life, was always interested in its growth and prosperity, and kept in touch with its people.

JOHN F. PHELPS was born in Reading, Schuylar county, New York, February 27, 1810. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were of English origin. His parents settled in Ripley in 1827. He went to Mayville in July, 1837, as an apprentice to the printer's art, under Beman Brockway, then publisher of the "Mayville Sentinel." After serving his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman in several different places, taught school for one year, returned to Mayville in 1842, and was employed by Mr. Brockway as a printer and assistant editor until April, 1844, when he purchased the establishment, which he successfully conducted until his death, February 2, 1878, ably assisted by his son, Frank C. Phelps, in the editorial management. Two other sons, Walter S. and John O. Phelps, also learned the printer's trade in their father's office. Mr. Phelps did much to advance the business interests of Mayville, and held many positions of trust. He was deeply concerned in the organization of the Union School, and was for years a member of the Board of Education. He served the village as trustee, a director of the Cross Cut Railroad, sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly in 1854, member of the county war committee during the War between the States, justice of the peace, and county loan commissioner. He was a vigorous writer, candid and open in all his transactions, fair and honorable to opponents, true and generous to his friends, a kind and affectionate husband, a loving father and a faithful worshiper in the church of his choice.

LEVI L. PRATT.—When Beman Brockway became proprietor of the "Mayville Sentinel, the leading Democratic organ in the county, the "Fredonia Censor" was the leading Whig organ and his most bitter rival. For his personal comfort he desired that it should be in friendly hands, and so, when the Winchester Brothers offered it for sale, he induced his fellow apprentice, Willard McKinstry, who was employed by the Merriam Brothers in Springfield, printing Webster's dictionaries, to come to Chautauqua county and buy it, which was done. Mr. McKinstry being a Democrat, as was Mr. Brockway, it was not thought expedient in the heated partisanship of that day for a Democrat to edit a Whig paper, so the third apprentice of "Northampton Courier" days, Levi L. Pratt, who was a pronounced Whig, was brought on to do the editorial work on "The Censor." He was editor of that paper seven years, then relinquished his position to accept appointment by President Taylor as postmaster of Fredonia. When the Whig party divided on the Slav-

ery question. "The Censor" espoused the Free Soil cause, and in 1851 the "Fredonia Advertiser" was started as the organ of the Fillmore administration. Mr. Pratt was the editor of that paper for thirteen years. During his life in Fredonia, he also served as village trustee, and was a member of the board in 1869 when the Normal School was erected. He went from Fredonia to the "Watertown Times" and died in Watertown, in very old age.

COLEMAN E. BISHOP was born at Jamestown, January 2, 1838, son of Elijah Bishop and wife, who were among the early settlers. He entered upon journalism before he reached his majority, becoming editor of the "Jamestown Journal," and later the first editor of the "Jamestown Evening Journal." After several years with that newspaper he went to Oil City and founded "The Derrick." He also founded "The Chautauqua Countryside" at Jamestown, a magazine in advocacy of progressive forms of education, and at one time he edited the "Buffalo Express." Later he was editor of the "Merchants' Review" at New York, leaving that to become editor of the pictorial "Weekly Judge." Almost from the beginning of Chautauqua Assembly, he was associated with that great educational movement. For a number of summers he was editor of the "Chautauqua Assembly Daily Herald," contributed many articles to "The Chautauquan" and compiled the popular historical work, "Pictures From English History," which was part of the regular course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle in 1883. For two years he resided at Rapid City, South Dakota, where he was engaged in correspondence for eastern journals. He moved to Washington in 1888, and was associated with Hon. Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer, and remained in the Government Printing Office for six years. Few have equaled him in versatility, and by most he was regarded as a genius. Mr. Bishop died at Hydetown, Penn., November 14, 1896.

THE JAMESTOWN JOURNAL began its career as a small four-page weekly, established by Adolphus Fletcher, in 1826. Jamestown was then an insignificant village hid away in a wilderness with a saw mill or two, a grist mill or two, a few small factories and a few rude dwelling houses. The county itself was but sparsely settled, the entire population being less than 20,000, and there was little to justify the journalistic venture save perhaps the demand for a newspaper in Southern Chautauqua, and the deep-seated conviction of the founder that Jamestown offered possibilities for future growth. The paper was founded during the period of the Anti-Masonic agitation, and of all the newspapers of the State of New York it is safe to say none were more vigorous or effective in their opposition to this ancient craft.

Abner Hazeltine, Sr., and other lawyers in the village, assisted in the preparation of editorial matter, and to a more or less degree influenced its policy on political matters, the paper being a staunch advocate of the principles and policies of the Whig party and a consistent supporter of the doctrine of protection to American industries. From the very beginning, the paper was an influential factor in the moulding of the public sentiment of the community, and with a satisfactory subscription list it proved a fairly prosperous venture for the founder.

The Fletcher family owned the paper for twenty years, J. Warren Fletcher, son of the founder, assuming control after his father. In 1848 Frank W. Palmer purchased the paper. Mr. Palmer had learned the trade of printer in "The Journal" office, had grown up so to speak with the paper and as he was a vigorous writer he proved a capable successor to the Fletchers. Associated with Mr. Palmer from time to time were F. P. Bailey, E. P. Upham and S. C. Green, and under the capable direction of these gentlemen the paper became the leading Whig organ of Chautauqua county.

Mr. Palmer had control of the paper for ten years. Subsequently he held important editorial position in Chicago and other cities, was postmaster of Chicago, and during Harrison's administration he was appointed United States Public Printer.

C. D. Sackett and Coleman E. Bishop took charge of "The Journal" after Mr. Palmer left. This was in 1858. At this time the ominous mutterings of the approaching Civil War could not be disregarded, and "The Journal" from the very beginning insisted that there could be no compromise with treason, that those who raised their hands against the government must be sternly repressed, and that the Union must be preserved at all hazards. This was in line with the policy of Mr. Palmer, who in 1856 supported John C. Fremont, and who at the conclusion of that memorable campaign declared unflinchingly that he had nothing to retract, and that the principles he had advocated were right and would eventually prevail. During the exciting campaign of 1860 "The Journal" was an ardent supporter of Lincoln, and it is to be regretted that space will not permit the reproduction of the leading article the week following the election when it was known that Lincoln had won. During the war, "The Journal" did much to keep warm the patriotism of the county and to maintain the principles of the Republican party, and during no time in its history perhaps has its columns been perused with greater eagerness by its readers.

Mr. Sackett, who was originally associated with Mr. Bishop, died during the war. After his death, Mr. Bishop associated himself with his brother Prentice, who enlisted in the army, was wounded, and died in 1865. In 1866 Mr. Bishop formed a partnership with A. M. Clark. In the summer of 1868 he sold his interest to Mr. Clark, retaining his position as editor for a time. The paper was enlarged in 1867 and again in 1868, when it was made a six-column eight-page paper.

An important epoch in the history of the paper occurred in 1870, or to be exact, January 1 of that year, when Mr. Clark commenced the publication of the "Daily Journal." The daily was a small four-page paper, and soon after starting it Mr. Clark associated with himself David H. Waite, who subsequently became sole proprietor, retaining the property until May, 1876, when he went West, served a term as governor of Colorado, attracting considerable attention by his vigorous utterances and radical policies.

The paper was purchased by John A. Hall May 20, 1876. The property consisted of a four-page daily, an eight-page weekly, and mechanical equipment in anything but a first-class condition. The establishment was located in the building now owned and occupied by the Union Trust Company on Main street. The present prosperity of "The Journal" dates from the time of the purchase by Mr. Hall, who brought to the paper keen business acumen and enterprise, a thorough familiarity with politics, and an uncompromising devotion to the cause of truth. He was, moreover, a graceful and forceful writer, an excellent judge of human nature, and a kindly disposed gentleman who believed that the best results could be accomplished by impersonal journalism, and who throughout his career discussed measures instead of men; principles instead of persons. That this policy proved profitable in a financial sense is evident from the fact that soon after assuming control of the paper it was necessary to seek larger quarters to meet the demands of the steadily increasing business.

In 1878 the present site on West Second street was purchased and a brick building three stories in height was erected, the paper enlarged and otherwise improved. The rapid growth of the city and county and consequent increase in circulation soon rendered these quarters too

cramped, and again in 1802 the capacity of the plant was doubled by the erection of a three-story block on the adjoining lot, all of which is now occupied by the various departments of the business. In 1907 the company acquired the former Democrat building adjoining its property on the east, tore down the existing structure, and erected a four-story and basement fireproof addition to its former buildings, and now occupies the greater part of all three buildings.

In 1876 Frederick P. Hall entered the business office of the paper, the father turning over to the son the management of this department. In 1880 he became a full partner, and the business was conducted under the firm name of John A. Hall & Son. The senior member of the firm died in 1886, and subsequent to that date the Journal Printing Company was organized, consisting of the estate of John A. Hall, Frederick P. Hall, Frederick W. Hyde and Walter B. Armitage. After the death of Mr. Armitage, his interest and that of the estate of John A. Hall was purchased by Messrs. Hall and Hyde. In 1891 Edwin A. Bradshaw became a partner, and on January 1, 1894, the establishment became incorporated as the Journal Printing Company, and James A. Clary and William S. Bailey becoming stockholders and directors with Messrs. Hall, Hyde and Bradshaw. Mr. Bailey retired in 1899, to take charge of the publication interests of the Chautauqua Institution.

During the past twenty-five years "The Journal" has witnessed the rise and fall of many competitors. Some of them it has absorbed—first and most important, the "Daily Democrat" in 1879, and later in 1892 the "Weekly Democrat" with the plant of that establishment, at which time the "Weekly Journal" was made a semi-weekly.

A number of dailies have succumbed in the past fifteen years, but it has never been the policy of "The Journal" to lay a straw in the way of its neighbors, but to deserve support entirely on its merits. It has constantly added to its plant until it is one of the best equipped newspapers of its class in the United States.

JOHN A. HALL was born in Wardsboro, Vermont, December 27, 1813, and died at his home in Jamestown, January 20, 1886, aged seventy-two years. His father, Samuel Hall, removed to Chautauqua county and settled in the town of Busti, upon land which he cleared for a farm, and which has ever since remained in the possession of his descendants. John A. Hall was one of seven children, his brothers and sisters being Samuel Davis Hall, Elona Hall Aylesworth, Deborah Hall Sears, Edson Hall, Chapin Hall and James Monroe Hall. When John A. Hall was sixteen years of age, he left the farm to seek a livelihood for himself, going to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he remained twenty years engaged in mercantile pursuits. During ten years of this period he was postmaster of Warren. About 1849, his parents having reached an age when they felt the need of the care and companionship of a son, he severed his connection with Warren enterprises and removed with his family back upon the homestead. This act was one of purest filial devotion, as in leaving Warren, where he had flattering business prospects, he abandoned nearly in its beginning a career which promised rich returns in influence and wealth, for the life of a farmer with its sluggish recompense for toil and expended energy. But he took the step willingly, and it was a source of increasing consolation to him in his later years that through his efforts the latter portion of the earthly pilgrimage of his parents was relieved of care, anxiety and toil.

During the Rebellion, Mr. Hall spent four winters in Washington, District of Columbia, as clerk of the Committee on Claims. Here, the duties of his official position did not prevent him from giving much of his time

and attention to Union soldiers, especially those from Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania, and many a sick or wounded volunteer has received from him comfort and substantial aid.

In 1872 he removed his family to Jamestown where he continued to reside until his death. In 1872 and 1873 he was associated with B. F. Lounsbury in the wholesale and retail grocery business under the firm name of Lounsbury & Hall. On May 20th, 1876, he purchased "The Journal," daily and weekly, from Davis H. Waite, conducting it in his own name until July, 1880, when he admitted his youngest son, Frederick P. Hall, to an equal ownership in the establishment under the firm name of John A. Hall & Son, which continued until his death.

Though denied a liberal education in his youth, by extensive and judicious reading Mr. Hall acquired a large fund of general and valuable information. He traveled much in the east, south and west in his later years, and was a close observer of localities, men and customs. During his residence in Washington he wrote much for Jamestown newspapers over the *nom de plume* of "Paul Pry," his communications gaining a wide reputation for their accuracy and the information they displayed, and for their bright and unconventional style. He always read and observed with a purpose, and his written or spoken expressions were never known to be ambiguous. They were clear and direct, like the nature of their author.

In March, 1835, he was united in marriage to Emily Perry. To this union were born seven children—Mrs. Marian E. Clapsadel; Ann E. Hall; Edward L. Hall, of Jamestown; Henri Hall, deceased; John A. Hall, Jr., of Boulder, Colorado; Irene A. Hall, and Frederick P. Hall, of Jamestown. It was with his family that Mr. Hall found his chief pleasure, and in his home the true nobility and purity of his nature were best seen.

Mr. Hall was never a seeker after public office. Though strongly urged many times to seek political preferment, and while believing it the duty of no American citizen to shirk responsibilities, he never put himself forward as a candidate for trusts at the disposal of the people. For the years 1859, 1860 and 1871 he served the town of Busti faithfully and ably on the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county. At the time of his death he was serving his second term on the Board of Education of Jamestown, and had, besides, filled a number of minor offices—trusts which he never betrayed. He was president of the New York State Press Association in 1881, the year it met in Jamestown. With extreme fidelity he performed the responsible and trying duties of administrator of various estates. His sense of honor was of such high order and his integrity so uncompromising that the breath of suspicion ever passed him by. He believed firmly in the broad rights and active duties of American citizenship, and was interested in all public movements which promised good results. In the course of an extended article, prepared at the time of the death of Mr. Hall, Daniel H. Post, who for five years was a member of the staff of "The Journal," wrote as follows:

* * * * * He made his paper a clean, dignified, outspoken advocate of whatever is of good report. He established the old Journal on a firm foundation financially and kept it abreast of the growth of the place. It is not yet a city newspaper and he could not have made it one if he had tried—we are yet out of the channels of telegraphic facilities, that would make this possible—but it is known as one of the most enterprising and successful of its class. As citizen and editor he was always public spirited and sagacious to see, and to aid in whatever would advance the local growth and prosperity. He was also an example of the class—now becoming more numerous—which is known as "Independent Journalists." How far he

realized his ideal of independence in journalistic work. He did not know, but it is a fact that he was known to the profession—and possibly more thoroughly appreciated by it than by his home constituency in this respect—as one of the editors of his state who believed principle superior to party policy, and who was not afraid to antagonize his party if he deemed it in the wrong. To his position in this regard frequent testimony has been borne by some of the most influential papers of the state.

The following tribute, written by P. K. Shankland, its editor, appeared in the "Jamestown Standard":

No man who has lived in Chautauqua county deserves more credit than John A. Hall for the independence and fearlessness of character which he often displayed in combating the unworthy elements of his own party. He had little toleration for those who employ the baser methods in political action, and he displayed the courage on more than one occasion to severely denounce those who exerted wide influence in his own party, and aroused against himself the pettiness of some who assumed to be local leaders of his party. This earnest disposition manifested by Mr. Hall to be candid and just in his comments on questions in which his readers were interested, whether they pertained to measures or men, rendered his writings of force and gave them an influence which was probably not surpassed by that of any citizen, public or private, in the county, during the few years he adorned his editorial station.

The following is taken from the personal recollections of Dr. Gilbert W. Hazeltine in his "Early History of Ellcity":

John A. Hall's character and deportment from youth up, never failed to commend itself and to command the respect and approbation of all who came in personal contact with him. We sincerely believe that his most controversial editorials, his most scathing articles on morals and on temperance and conduct; the sarcastic sentences in his "Paul Pry" letters from Washington and elsewhere, and his failure to support the candidature of certain men for office, never made for him a pronounced enemy—for they were written and prompted by the most generous sentiments, with no ill feeling toward any individuals, but with a thorough hatred of vice and wrong methods and wrong doing. His enemies, we may say, dreaded the lash, but bore no ill will to him who so thoroughly and correctly applied it, and no man had truer or more cordial friends and well-wishers in all sections of the country than he. No one was ever injured by an unkind word or deed of his. Mild and respectful in his intercourse with all whom he met—tolerant in his judgments—reasonable in his expectations—easy to be pleased—patient and cheerful to wait the appointed time for his success—content to forego what was denied—he was not a person calculated to make enemies, but on the contrary, to win the good will and esteem of all. His enemies, if he had any, were those political "shysters" who could not bend him by either money or influence, to their nefarious purposes. He loved his party, to which he was always true—but he loved truth and honesty far more.

(See Frederick P. Hall in biographical volume).

JAMES ALONZO CLARY was born in Hendersonville, Mercer county, Penn., May 16, 1859, the youngest son of Joseph and Patty Armstrong Clary. When he was five years of age the family moved to Sandy Lake, a larger village in the same county, the father at that time being in the service of his country in the Civil War, as a member of Company G, 100th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

James A. Clary attended the public schools at Sandy Lake until sixteen years old, when he entered the office of the "Sandy Lake News" to learn the trade of printer, also taking private lessons in certain branches of study with Rev. L. I. Crawford, the editor of the paper. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he became associated with Willis R. Eckles in the publication of the "Sandy Lake Local." Severing his connection with the paper a year later, he entered a general store at Jackson Center and served as deputy postmaster of the village.

Within another year he returned to the "Sandy Lake News" office, taking complete charge of the mechanical department of the paper for two years, coming thence to Jamestown in the spring of 1882, where he was employed on the "Chautauqua Democrat" as a typesetter, later taking the position of foreman of the "Sunday Leader." On the suspension of "The Leader" he took a position as a compositor on the "Jamestown Journal" on January 1st, 1884, and has been connected with the paper from that time until the present, being advanced from the position of compositor to that of foreman of the composing room, and later to the city editorship of the "Evening Journal." On the retirement of Major Fred. W. Hyde as managing editor of "The Journal," Mr. Clary was advanced to that position, which he still holds (1920). When the Journal Printing Company was incorporated he was one of the stockholders, was elected a member of the board of directors of the company, and is now vice-president.

Mr. Clary has always taken an active interest in the organized labor movement. He was chosen the first president of the Jamestown Typographical Union when it was organized in 1882, and was its first representative in the International Union held in 1885 in New York City. He was a member of the Knights of Labor, having been at the head of the organization in Jamestown in 1886, and representing the various assemblies of Western New York in the National Convention of that order in Richmond, Virginia, that year.

Mr. Clary was elected a member of the common council of the city of Jamestown in 1892, and before the expiration of his two-year term of office was appointed by Mayor Price to fill a vacancy on the board of supervisors of Chautauqua county, as a representative of the First, Second and Fifth Wards of the city, a position he held for ten years, having been repeatedly elected with little or no opposition. Since his voluntary retirement from membership on the board of supervisors in 1905, he has been the journal clerk of that body, never having had opposition to his election to that position. He has been actively identified with the Republican party, and a recognized leader in its management in Chautauqua county. He was appointed chairman of the Chautauqua county Home Defence Committee by Governor Whitman, serving in that capacity during the participation by the United States in the World War. In 1912 Mr. Clary was again elected a member of the common council of the city, and was chosen president of that body, declining reelection two years later.

On March 14, 1883, Mr. Clary was united in marriage with Elizabeth Eberman, daughter of Captain William S. and Isabelle Walker Eberman, of Sandy Lake, Penn. Four children were born to this union: Albert B., Alice Fay, Frederick E. and Rebekah, all deceased except Frederick E., who is a law student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

CAPTAIN E. B. BRIGGS, the city editor of the "Jamestown Journal," was born in Jamestown, May 12, 1881, and attended the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1899. He entered the employ of "The Journal" as advertising solicitor the following year and, with the exception of a year during which he was assistant city editor of the Troy (N. Y.) "Record" and three years in the United States army, he has served that paper continuously. He was in the advertising department for a year and then became a reporter. In 1907 he was promoted city editor to succeed James A. Clary, the latter becoming managing editor on the death of Edwin A. Bradshaw.

Captain Briggs has always been interested in military matters, and was for twelve years connected with the

Jamestown company of the National Guard of New York. He went to the Mexican border in July, 1916, as a private in Company E, 74th New York Infantry, and returned home the following February as one of the color sergeants of the regiment. When the 74th was again called into the federal service a short time later, he was stationed at the regimental headquarters in Buffalo, and while there was appointed by Colonel Arthur Kemp as one of forty non-commissioned officers of the regiment to attend the first officers' training camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y. There he was commissioned captain, and assigned to duty at Camp Dix, N. J. After drilling men of the National army for several months, he went to France in command of Company I, 811th Pioneer Infantry, serving abroad for seven months.

Captain Briggs is a member of the municipal civil service commission of Jamestown. He is connected with Ira Lou Spring Post, American Legion; Jamestown Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Chautauqua Lodge, Sons of St. George; Mt. Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M.; Jamestown Council, R. and S. M.; and Western Sun Chapter, R. A. M.

VERNELLE A. HATCH, of "The Journal" editorial staff, was born April 30, 1868. He was educated in the Jamestown High School, taught three terms of district school in Chautauqua county, and January 1, 1888, joined the reportorial staff of the "Jamestown Morning News," then owned by Benjamin S. Dean. He remained with "The News" until 1892, when he engaged in newspaper work in Buffalo, principally in preparing political articles for the "Evening News," although for a short time employed by the Associated Press. In 1893 Mr. Hatch took charge of the "Jamestown Evening All" as managing editor, retaining that position until the paper was sold a year later. In 1896 he was again engaged in newspaper work in Buffalo, and at the close of the campaign he entered the law office of John G. Wicks, where he remained four years. In 1903 he returned to journalism, and for seventeen years has been connected with the editorial department of the Journal Printing Company, having been city editor of the "Evening Journal," but now associate editor.

For a time Mr. Hatch was acting city clerk of Jamestown, and during the winter and spring of 1897 represented the Fifth Ward on the city Board of Aldermen. He served three years as a member of the municipal civil service commission, one year as secretary and two years as chairman. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliated with Mt. Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M.

For seven years Mr. Hatch served in the Thirteenth Separate Company, National Guard of the State of New York, and the same length of time in the Ellicott Hook and Ladder Company of Jamestown, being a member of that company until its disbandment. He is a member of Jamestown Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. During the World War he was one of Jamestown's group of four-minute speakers who were kept busy in the local theatres during the various Liberty Loan campaigns.

Mr. Hatch married, November 24, 1903, Myrtle Roberts Abel, of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

EDWARD LISLE ALLEN was born August 14, 1868, at Moscow, Livingston county, N. Y., the only child of Elias and Rose (Sheldon) Allen. His father, a farmer, lived in the town of South Bristol, Ontario county, until the boy was nine years old, when he removed to Rochester, one of the main objects being to secure better educational advantages for his son. In June, 1887, he was graduated from Rochester Free Academy, having shortened his course of study in consequence of the death of his father.

He had previously worked in vacation time as a re-

porter on the "Rochester Herald," and was regularly employed there for the next four years, when he left "The Herald" to take a position on the local staff of the "Rochester Union and Advertiser." He returned to the "Rochester Herald" as associate editor in April, 1892, being at that time one of the youngest editorial writers in the State. On January 1, 1895, he became cashier of the Rochester post office, but his desire for newspaper work led to his resignation in January, 1897, when he accepted a position as editorial writer on the "Buffalo Enquirer." Later in that year he was transferred to the staff of the "Buffalo Courier," when it came under the same management as "The Enquirer," and he remained with the Courier until his removal to Jamestown in 1901.

For some time previous to the establishment of the "Jamestown Morning Post," Mr. Allen had regarded Jamestown as a promising field, for the establishment of a morning daily. He succeeded in interesting several Jamestown gentlemen in the enterprise, and also his former newspaper associate, Robert K. Beach. The Post Publishing Company was incorporated early in 1901, and on September 2 of that year the first copy of the "Morning Post" was issued, with Mr. Allen as its editor. The success of the paper has justified his faith in the project.

During his residence in Jamestown, Mr. Allen has been active in public affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Jamestown Board of Commerce, and for its first five years was one of its directors. He was a member of the Charter Revision Commission which rewrote the city charter during the administration of Mayor Weeks, and later served on the Board of Health for three years. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was for several years a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was identified with the direct primary movement during the administration of Governor Hughes, and helped organize Chautauqua county in its support. He has been a delegate to several Republican State conventions, and was the Republican Presidential Elector for this Congressional District in 1920. He has served as president of the University Club, and is a member of the Alpha Zeta fraternity.

Mr. Allen married, December 4, 1895, Martha C. Van De Vyver, of Canandaigua, New York, and they are the parents of Marjorie, Edward, Robert and Elizabeth Allen.

ROBERT KING BEACH was born September 22, 1865, at Albion, Orleans county, New York, son of Calvin Gilbert and Juliette (Heyward) Beach. The family is one of the pioneers of Western New York, coming from Vermont with those who cut a pathway into the wilderness. After completing his education, he, following the precedent established by his two older brothers, entered the office of the "Orleans Republican," a weekly newspaper which for more than half a century has been owned by his family, and learned the printer's trade. In 1883 he went to Middleport, New York, where for a year he acted as manager of "The Herald," a weekly paper. Going thence to Rochester, he became a reporter on the staff of the "Daily Herald" of that city, and in the following years was successively employed in all the various lines of reportorial work on the "Herald," "Democrat and Chronicle" and "Union and Advertiser." In the fall of 1892 he was appointed telegraph editor of "The Herald," and January 1, 1893, was promoted to city editor. Three years later he was made news editor of that paper. In 1899 he went to Buffalo to take the position of news editor of "The Courier," remaining there a year, when he joined the editorial staff of the "Chicago Chronicle." Mr. Beach left "The Chronicle" in the spring of 1901 to aid in the establishment of the "Jamestown Morning

Post," with which he is yet connected as treasurer and manager. He is a member of the Jamestown Municipal Board of Park and City Planning Commissioners, having served continuously since the creation of the board. In religion Mr. Beach is an Episcopalian.

He married, in October, 1900, Belle, daughter of Charles H. Fleetwood, of Brockport, New York, and they are the parents of two daughters, Evelyn F. and Roberta H. Beach.

GEORGE R. DEAN.—In 1851 George R. Dean came to Chautauqua county, and on Christmas Day, 1854, began learning the printing trade in the office of the "Mayville Sentinel," where he remained until 1862. In 1860 he had editorial charge of "The Sentinel," and was the first printer in the county to report a murder trial in full (that of Martin Battles for killing Cornelius Lynch, near Sinclairville), filling almost the entire sheet with the evidence. In the spring of 1863 he became an editor of the "Buffalo Courier" and the "Evening Courier and Republic," papers for which he had been Chautauqua county correspondent for several years. From June, 1863, until May, 1866, he was owner of the "Dunkirk Union." In 1867 he bought the Evans farm of sixty-three acres in Mayville, and in the fall of 1868 began publishing "Rural Miscellany," which he continued for two years. In April, 1871, he moved to Dunkirk to take charge of the "Dunkirk Journal" for Rev. Isaac George. During the year he bought the plant, and in March, 1872, sold it to Willard McKinstry of Fredonia, now editor of the "Watertown Daily Times." Returning to Mayville, he found employment in the office of "The Sentinel" most of the time for about eight years.

August 30, 1880, he started the "Chautauqua Era," at Mayville, and two years later bought the "Mayville Sentinel," publishing both papers until the fall of 1892—"The Era" a Republican organ, and "The Sentinel" a Democratic sheet. January 1, 1898, he bought the "Westfield Record," which had been started something like a year before, and continued the same, without paying results, until the fall of the same year, when it was discontinued. September 18, 1899, he bought the "Sinclairville Commercial" and the "Stockton and Cassadaga Spectator." After a year of prosperous business he sold the plant at a fair profit and returned to Mayville. May 6, 1901, he bought the "Silver Creek Gazette," and published it for three months, when he sold out at a profitable advance. October 6, 1902, he bought the "Ripley Review."

JULIEN T. WILLIAMS, M. D.—Born in Dunkirk, where his life was spent, Dr. Williams, although a graduate in medicine and long a practitioner, is better known as the able editor of the "Dunkirk Observer," a paper which stands as a monument to his ability as a journalist. He was born in Dunkirk, November 15, 1828, died there April 10, 1905, son of Dr. Ezra and Sarah King (Clark) Williams, his parents coming from Oneida county, New York, to Dunkirk, in 1820.

He was a graduate of Fredonia Academy, class of 1840. He had previously read medicine, and after graduation from the academy spent two years at Buffalo Medical College. Later he entered Castleton Medical College (Vermont), whence he was graduated M. D. in November, 1851.

From 1851 until 1882, Dr. Williams practiced his profession and conducted a drug business in Dunkirk, retiring in 1882, after purchasing the plant of the Dunkirk Printing Company. He became editor of the "Dunkirk Observer," and later of the "Grape Belt and Chautauqua Farmer," both papers then and now owned and published by the Dunkirk Printing Company. He was an able journalist and "The Observer" under both Dr. Williams

and his sons has been and is one of the prosperous influential journals of Western New York.

From youth until old age, Dr. Williams was actively interested in public affairs, beginning in 1858, when he was elected a member of the Dunkirk Board of Education. He represented Dunkirk in the State Legislature in 1865 and 1885, and in 1865 was appointed one of three commissioners to locate and erect Willard Hospital. From 1887 until 1891 he represented Dunkirk on the county Board of Supervisors, while his service on the Board of Education was almost continuous for nearly half a century, beginning in 1856. He was a Republican in politics, his voice a potent one in party councils. He married, in Dunkirk, December 15, 1851, Julia King Thompson. The two sons of Dr. Williams, Henry K. and Gerald B., are continuing the Dunkirk Printing Company and its two newspapers until the present (1920).

Henry K. Williams, son of Dr. Julien T. Williams, was born in Dunkirk, May 8, 1856, and is yet a resident of that city. He was educated in Dunkirk public schools, and Cornell University, class of 1880. He was engineer in charge of the construction of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad between Brocton and Angola, but in 1882 became an oil worker at Bradford, Penn. In 1884 he was elected president of the Bermuda Oil Company, remaining in that position until 1888, when he became associated with his father in the Dunkirk Printing Company as general manager. Upon the retirement of Dr. Williams, he was succeeded by his son, Henry K. Williams, now president, treasurer and general manager. The company is highly prosperous, located in its own building on East Second street. The "Evening Observer," a daily, and the "Grape Belt and Chautauqua Farmer," a semi-weekly, issuing from the modern plant of the company.

GERALD BISMARCK WILLIAMS, son of Dr. Julien T. Williams, was born at Dunkirk, New York, April 1, 1870. He was educated in the Dunkirk Union Schools, and at the age of nineteen entered the employ of the Dunkirk Printing Company, a corporation controlled by his father and brother. He became a member of the company in 1900, being elected vice-president and secretary. Later he became editor of the "Evening Observer" and the "Grape Belt and Chautauqua Farmer."

JOHN HALE COBB, who spent his active life as a country printer and editor, was born in Sinclairville, New York, in 1842, and passed away at his home in Brocton, Chautauqua county, May 19, 1903. He was in the West for a time, then published a newspaper at Ripley, Chautauqua county, finally moving to Brocton, where he published the "Brocton Mirror" until his death. He was more than an ordinary writer. His clear thinking and strong convictions were added to an ability to express himself in a pungent, entertaining way, which his readers found very interesting.

HUGH W. THOMPSON.—For thirty-one years (1889-1920) the destinies of the "Westfield Republican" have been controlled by Hugh W. Thompson. He was born at Westfield, New York, October 2, 1858, son of Hugh W. and Eliza (McDowell) Thompson, his parents born in County Down, Ireland. In 1851 they came to Westfield, where the father followed the carpenter's trade until his death, March 28, 1896.

Hugh W. Thompson attended Westfield Academy until eighteen years of age, then began learning the printer's trade in the office of "The Sentinel," at Mayville. From July, 1885, until May 13, 1889, he was a compositor on the "Westfield Republican," a journal which he purchased from Alfred E. Rose on the latter date. "The Republican" was then in its thirty-fourth year, having been founded April 25, 1855, by a company including George

W. Patterson, William H. Seward, Alvin Plum and Austin Smith.

Mr. Thompson, an Independent in his own political opinions, conducts "The Republican" along the same lines, proclaiming it on the title page—"An independent Republican paper." As a newspaper it has always been above sordid considerations, and as edited by Mr. Thompson commands the respect and support of the business and reading public it designs to serve. A modern plant has been built up, and the surroundings of "The Republican" are in keeping with the high purpose of the editor.

THE JAMESTOWN MORNING POST, the only morning daily published in Chautauqua county, was first issued September 2, 1901, and has enjoyed substantial circulation and advertising patronage from the very first. It is owned by the Post Publishing Company, and occupies a modern fireproof building erected entirely for its own use on Washington street, near the Federal building, completed in 1912.

This company was organized May 29, 1901, with the following stockholders, all of whom were named as directors: Cyrus E. Jones, Ralph C. Sheldon, Arthur C. Wade, Robert K. Beach and Edward L. Allen. The officers elected were: President, Cyrus E. Jones; vice-president, Ralph C. Sheldon; secretary, Edward L. Allen; treasurer, Robert K. Beach. The officers and directors remained the same until May 7, 1904, when the retirement of Cyrus E. Jones from the company created a vacancy in the office of president, which was filled by the election of Ralph C. Sheldon. Arthur C. Wade succeeded Mr. Sheldon as vice-president. Mr. Wade's death in 1914 left Messrs. Sheldon, Beach and Allen as the only officers and directors of the company.

In view of many previous newspaper failures in Jamestown, it required considerable faith to launch another newspaper enterprise in that city, but the promoters of the "Morning Post" had a clear perception of the growing need of a first-class morning daily in this corner of the State. With the best of local backing, and commanding the newspaper experience of men trained in the larger cities, the "Morning Post" was able from the first to give the city and county a newspaper which met the expectations of all the people. It is a member of the Associated Press and receives the complete report of that great news-gathering agency. It employs a competent local staff to gather the news of Jamestown and its correspondents are scattered through Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, beside Warren county, Pennsylvania.

From the founding of "The Post," Edward L. Allen has been in charge of the editorial department, while the business management has been in the hands of Robert K. Beach. The mechanical equipment is modern and complete, including a Hoe 36-page web perfecting press with Koehler automatic electric control, six Mergenthaler linotype machines, and a Ludlow typograph which mechanically sets large sizes of type, no hand composition being necessary in the production of the paper.

Special features of "The Post" are its fearless, timely editorials on topics of general and local importance, its complete daily market reports, and its large number of correspondence pages classified geographically, making it easy to find a given item. The "Morning Post" is

emphatically a "home paper," Republican in politics, but notably independent in its treatment of public questions. It now has the largest circulation of any paper in Jamestown or Chautauqua county, approximately 10,000. The list of employees in the office numbers nearly forty men and women, beside a large force of carrier boys. The officers of the Post Publishing Company are: Ralph C. Sheldon, president; Edward L. Allen, secretary and editor; Robert K. Beach, treasurer and business manager.

CHARLES EDGERTON SHELTON, editor and proprietor of the "Chautauqua News," at Sherman, New York, for thirty-nine years, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, June 7, 1844. His father, Franklin Sheldon, was born in Pawlet, Vermont, and settled near Nettle Hill in 1840, where he died in 1892, aged eighty-three.

Charles E. Sheldon, after completing his school years, engaged in the grocery business with J. S. Dunbar at Sherman, beginning February 28, 1863, and continuing three years. He then spent three years in the hardware business with W. R. Reed, losing his entire stock of hardware by fire. In 1876 he became editor of the "Chautauqua News" of Sherman, and for thirty-nine years edited, owned and published the paper. In 1918 he sold "The News" to the Dorman Printing Company, they consolidating with it their own paper, the "Sherman Advance."

Mr. Sheldon married Emily M. Wood, of Chautauqua. Their daughter, Nella A. Sheldon, was born September 11, 1873. She received her education at the Sherman High School, from which she was graduated in June, 1890, also being graduated from the business department of Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Buffalo, in May, 1892.

Miss Sheldon at one time enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest editor in the United States, as she was the editor and publisher of "The Sunbeam," a little monthly publication, in 1882 and 1883. She learned the printer's trade when six years old and published a paper at the age of nine. She is now associate editor of the "Sherman News."

CHARLES F. WHITE, of Dunkirk, was born in Hornby, Steuben county, New York, June 29, 1842, son of Joseph H. White, born in Philadelphia, died in British Columbia in 1861.

After receiving the education afforded by the public schools of his native village, Mr. White was about to engage in business, when on June 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 17th Regiment, New York Infantry, being attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. He was given an honorable discharge June 2, 1863, his term of enlistment having expired. In 1864 in the "Havana Journal" office Mr. White commenced to learn the printer's trade. He purchased the "Allegany Democrat" in 1871, at Wellsville, and disposed of that newspaper property three years later. He bought an interest in the "Dunkirk Advertiser and Union" November 12, 1875, and in 1890 established the "Dunkirk Daily Herald," an influential Democratic paper. During its existence his various partners in the Herald Printing Company were: Charles E. Benton, November 12, 1875, to January 1, 1877; M. F. Durrell, January 1, 1877, to August 1, 1877; A. H. Hilton and W. R. Morgan, August 1, 1877 to March 1, 1900.

BOOKS, LIBRARIES AND AUTHORS.

The following paper was prepared for, and read before, the Chautauqua County Historical Society, Mayville, New York, September 11, 1920, by Lucia Tiffany Henderson, Librarian, James Prendergast Free Library:

BOOK TRAILS OF CHAUTAUKA COUNTY—When the urge of a larger opportunity and the eagerness to overcome natural difficulties led our ancestors to open this region of splendid timberland to future development,

certain time-honored Pilgrim trails were projected by them from New England. These trails have ever been taken up and extended by other later pioneers further toward the setting sun.

The trails we mean are traced upon no map, but rather, in the lives and destinies of our people. So it is that today I am asked to take you with me over one of these old paths,—the Trail of the Printed Book in our county, as it may be followed by us without undue attention to detail along the way; but hoping to reach some point where a comprehensive and pleasant view may prove to us that those who preceded us were not lacking in vision, while they contended with the hardships of frontier life,—that their descendants, in days made easier by that pioneer devotion, have also left creditable record and have shown us the way in our turn to carry on this goodly trail.

The research necessary to the preparation of such a paper has led to much delving among old pamphlets and histories, as well as to some interesting correspondence, and has also awakened memories of home conversations relative to early books and reading habits. It is not my intention to develop this subject as a mere book-list, quoting you every author and title, with painstaking record of bibliographic detail. However informing it might be, this method could only interest a book-collector.

I must be content rather, to show the human interest of these few scattered volumes as they touched the lives dependent upon them almost entirely for mental and spiritual refreshment and guidance. From all accounts of the rigors of pioneer life in this region a hundred and more years ago, it is easy to realize the scant opportunity for book-culture. Our forefathers must have had largely to find their "books in the running brooks," their "sermons in stones." The task of subduing the wilderness conditions attracted men and women of hardy, enterprising type, prepared to lead laborious lives, with the hope at heart, no doubt, that one day they or their children would win through to leisure and the things of leisure. There is record of certain pioneers making room for a box of books in the limited packing space of their wagons which were to toil so slowly and painfully through the wild unbroken wilderness. For some of these families from New England and the established places of Northern and Eastern New York, brought with them traditions of culture, and prized their small collections of well selected books. A few of these people were strongly intellectual, had advantages of schooling and, in some cases, a college education. Religion and education were traditions too precious to be thrown aside as burdensome impedimenta on this trek to their new home, therefore among early arrivals were the minister and the schoolmaster provided with a few needed books.

It has passed into a proverb that as they moved west, our New England ancestors "carried in one hand Bible and in the other a spelling-book." Were it possible to look in upon such an early settlement, we might be at a loss to discover "Who's Who"—would not guess that the capable miller standing flour-dusted at the door of his mill was one of the scholarly young men of the New England town from which he came, and a young patriot of the Revolution as well. It was of this man that his fellow-villager, a Scotchman, is quoted as saying: "Mr. J— is a powerful smart man. He knows c'en-a-most as much as the meenester." High praise in those times.

Again, having noticed the smith at his anvil, we would be little prepared to behold him next day addressing his neighbors with impressive reasoning and fervid utter-

ance from the pulpit! Indeed, the eminent early missionary to this region, Father Spencer, said that "A man to make a good pioneer-preacher should first learn blacksmithing—the best recommend he could carry into the wilderness."

Need of all manner of service was great, and a person of versatile talents had ample chance to exercise them.

It is said "they had no newspaper, few books, and a sermon was a treat," which leads us to mention the "first Sermon preached in Chautauqua County." This was at the close of the Revolutionary War. A missionary to the Six Nations found himself wandering on the shores of Chautauqua Lake. At nightfall he bent his steps toward a light he saw in the woods, the cabin of an Indian chief, where he was hospitably sheltered. In the morning, after a good breakfast of venison, the chief asked him to sit with him on a log in front of his cabin. No sooner was he seated than he was asked to move along. This was repeated until Kirkland replied he could not move farther without falling off the log. "Well," said the Indian, "That is just the way you white people treat us. We once owned all this land, but we have been driven from place to place until there is no place left. The next push will drive us into the Lakes, and why are we treated thus?" "That," says the Rev. Charles Burgess, "is what I call the first sermon preached in Chautauqua county." It was an illustrated sermon, it was a moving and an effective sermon. It had one of the grandest of subjects,—Christian ethics and the rights of man.

He tells another anecdote of Father Spencer, mentioned before. A visiting minister once said, "Mr. Spencer, your sermon is very able. I cannot answer it, but I do not believe a word of it." Father Spencer replied: "I am very sorry to hear you say so; very little of it is mine, nearly all of it was taken from the Bible!"

As to the early physician: The only means he had of finding his patients was to follow the track of the Holland Land Company's surveyors, indicated by the trees they had blazed. Miss Clara Harrington, of the town of Poland, has old medical text-books used by her great-grandfather in his practice in those early times.

But though daily tasks were arduous, most of those early men and women improved their moments of leisure. It was at candle-light that the few books were enjoyed, or maybe at noon rest in the wood or field over his lunch, the studious, or imaginative, youth made the most of his precious opportunity to read. The industrious daughter, washing the family dishes, studied her Daybald's Arithmetic, supported open above the sink; (the thought suggests itself that in this divided interest *fractions* might have been demonstrated in broken bits of crockery; but this is mere conjecture.)

The young schoolmistress read as she rode horseback over the corduroy road through the long woods to her school; often hearing the howling of the wolves, I have heard my grandmother say. Then it is told that at a later day, a boy in love with science lay on the flat top-board of a fence deeply absorbed in a volume of his cherished Humboldt's "Cosmos." Such are the scenes and episodes of a bygone day which are thrown back upon our mind's eye as on the screen at a photo-play, as we drive through our smiling countryside over good State roads, which nearly all follow the early trails, now petrified, we might say, and so perpetuated at the demand of modern travel and commerce.

In regard to the coming of that great institution, the newspaper, to these western New York settlements, we have a picturesque account of Mr. McKinstry. He says: "One difficulty with the publication of a newspaper was the limited mail facilities. The first mail route through

the county was between Buffalo and Erie. Once in two weeks, mail was carried by a man on foot or horseback. There was intense interest in this first mail-carrier as he came along in the service of the United States, with his *hand-bag*, which easily accommodated all the letters and papers for our people."

Our first post office was established at Canadaway, now Fredonia, eight years before our first newspaper, —the "Chautauqua Gazette," in 1817, which publication continued one year. Of the early county papers there are two still published,—the "Fredonia Censor," founded 1821, and the "Jamestown Journal," in 1826. Mr. Edson also contributes to this topic: "Few newspapers reached this then distant frontier, and those often weeks after publication. Sometimes a single newspaper was taken in a whole community; for instance, the only one received in the town of Charlotte for some time was the 'Albany Gazette,' taken by Maj. Samuel Sinclear; its arrival at the Fredonia post office was watched with interest. It was publicly read by some young man assigned to that duty. This brought all they knew of what went on outside the wilderness. Events of the last war with England and of Napoleon's campaigns were learned by this means." Judge Foote collected about one hundred volumes of early newspapers of the county, few of which can be duplicated. Some of these are in possession of the Prendergast Library. A little later there were many who received the "New York Tribune;" the "Anti-slavery Standard," published by William Lloyd Garrison; the "New York World," the "Ledger," and other papers.

It is interesting to know that in colonial times there were all told but eight thousand volumes produced in these colonies, including sermons and almanacs. By contrast we may state that last year there were published in our country upwards of nine thousand different titles, which ran into hundreds of millions of volumes. Among the exhibits at our County Centennial at Westfield, 1902, were many early books of considerable interest, some of them typical of those to be found in the majority of early homes:—The Bible, perhaps Watts' Hymns, one or two other devotional books, Pilgrim's Progress, and the precious Almanac.

Old singing-books opening the long way, bound sometimes in wooden covers, were owned by many who attended singing-school and used them at church, at home, and on most occasions when neighbors met for entertainment. It will be convenient to classify these old books in general into (1) Bibles, and other religious books; (2) Literary and other miscellaneous writings; (3) School-books. We must remember that for many years a recognized line was drawn between the books considered strictly religious and those called secular,—a distinction handed down from Puritan times, resulting in the dictum that only religious and highly moral writings were to be read on Sunday, even by children. Let us read a delightful entry in the diary of a little girl of the fifties, showing this prejudice still prevailing. "Sunday, March 20, 1853. Mrs. Judge Taylor said we ought not to read our Sunday School Books on Sunday. I always do. Mine today was entitled 'Cheap Repository Tracts' by Hannah More, and it did not seem unreligious at all." Another entry reads: "Sunday. Grandmother gave Anna, 'Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul' to read today; Anna says she thinks she will have to rise and progress a good deal before she will be able to appreciate it. 'Baxter's Saint's Rest' would probably suit her better!" Again, on Sunday I find this: "Grandma gave us 'The Dairyman's Daughter' and 'Jane the Young Cottager' to read. I don't see how they happened to be so awfully good. Anna says they died of 'early piety.' Grandma will give me

10 cents if I will learn the verses in the 'New England Primer' that John Rogers left for his wife and nine small children when he was burned at the stake. I learned 'In Adam's fall we sinned all,' 'My Book and Heart shall never Part,' 'The Cat doth Play and After Slay.'

I might record here the full title of "The New England Primer: An easy and pleasant guide to the art of reading; to which is added the Assembly Catechism." These childish references are so typical of the reading of an earlier generation that we can not do better than quote once more: "Miss Clarke reads to us from the 'Life of Queen Elizabeth.' Have just read 'David Copperfield' and could not leave it alone till I finished it." I may say in this connection that in a letter from our good friend and member of this Society, Mrs. Newell Cheney, she tells me of her enjoyment as a girl of a book called "Ollapodiana" and she also speaks of reading Dickens' "Dombey and Son" as it appeared in the "New York Tribune." I have also heard my elders recount the eagerness with which these instalments were awaited. We had some of the early paper copies of the first editions of Dickens in this country. To return to the Diary for one more entry, we read: "I was straightening a room to be cleaned and found a little book 'Child's Pilgrim's Progress Illustrated.' Grandma sent Anna to see what I was doing. She told her I was so absorbed in Pilgrim's Progress I had made none myself." "Father sent us 'Gulliver's Travels.' Before I go to school every morning I read three chapters in the Bible, five on Sunday, and that takes me through in a year." Of other children's books, Mrs. Cheney speaks of "Merry's Museum," a magazine she had. Mrs. L. B. Warner tells me of two books which she was permitted to read on Sunday in her girlhood,—"*Aesop's Fables*," and "*The Universal Traveler*." We find record of one copy of "*Mother Goose*," two hundred years old, in the town of Stockton. Names to conjure with were Letitia Barbauld and Maria Edgeworth, writers of moral tales and hymns for children. Miss Edgeworth is still brought out in attractive new editions for children, most entertaining in their quaint delineation of English child life many years ago. The novels of Scott, Mrs. Radcliffe and Mrs. Inchbald were favorites at an early day. Of Mrs. Radcliffe's "*Mysteries of Udolpho*" one writer says she "could not lay it down, but finished it in two days," her "hair standing on end the whole time."

Jane Porter was one of the best known, with her "*Thaddeus of Warsaw*," which went through fourteen editions, and "*Scottish Chiefs*," twelve editions. So much for children's reading at different periods earlier than ours; and some of the sermons and other religious books which were so generally read. Certain of these sermons were the subject of very general discussion. People felt a real concern as to such matters, and as a rule held simple and definite views of their relation to God and their fellow-men, in the constant arguing of which they felt a keener interest than do we in our day.

Examples of these books still existing in our country are: Many old Bibles, Psalm books, and Hymnals; Yorick's Sermons; Romain's Sermons; Sermons on Faith, 1755; Sermons of Rev. Reuben Tinker, pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Westfield, 1856; Religion Delineated; American Preacher; Evangelical Primer; "Devout Exercises of the Heart"; "Imitation of Christ" (early editions); "Derham's Theology" (which is frequently mentioned); "Hervey's Meditations" (another favorite); "Watts' Hymns"; Baxter's "Saint's Rest"; "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress"; Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying."

Other books of more general character were in some

homes, and are keepsakes still. Of such may be mentioned: Pope's "Essay on Man"; Young's "Night Thoughts"; "The Spectator", of Addison and Steele; "Writings of Tom Paine", 1791, (the cause of much spirited controversy); "Military Instructions"; "Book of Surveying"; "Patriot Manual", 1828; Poems of Scott and Burns; Lockhart's "Life of Scott"; Pomphret's Poems; "Sky Lark"; "Art of Speaking"; Taylor's "Philip Van Artevelde"; "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain", 1812; "Irish Rebellion" (which has a familiar sound in our own ears).

An old book of my father's is entitled "American Antiquities and Discoveries in the West—Evidences of an Ancient Population differing entirely from the present Indians, who peopled America centuries before its discovery by Columbus;" and so on down a characteristic title-page of the time.

Thomson's "Seasons" was a favorite book of poetry. In the Prendergast family library is a tiny old copy with microscopic print and curious old engravings. Who has not heard the invocation of its opening verse: "Come, gentle Spring; ethereal mildness, come!"

Of these books, five, viz: "Thomson's Seasons," "Art of Speaking," "Hervey's Meditations," "Pomphret's Poems" and the "Sky Lark," were all advertised in Thomas's "Old Farmer's Almanac" of the day, books published and sold by the remarkable compiler of that important little annual which came to so many homes. A book-rarity in my possession is called "Historical Collections of New York." It is an illustrated and descriptive gazetteer, and has numerous quaint woodcuts of interest, especially those of scenes in Chautauqua county.

The vogue of the early Almanac deserves special mention; a collection of forty-one of these was exhibited by Frank Lamb at the County Centennial, and the writer has an interesting lot in her collection; among them are: "The Farmer's Calendar, of Western Almanac," published at Fredonia, 1820, '27; "Farmer's Calendar, or Buffalo Almanac," and "Steele's & Edward Butler's Western Almanac," Buffalo, 1825, '35, '38, '39; also "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1831, Rochester, N. Y.; "Evening Journal Almanac of Albany," 1850, and later.

For your edification I shall quote from "Poor Richard's" a selection entitled "Elegant Extracts:" "Behold yon venerable remnant of human life, sinking beneath the weight of time into eternity! His scale of mortality is nearly poised," etc., etc.; and I also find this timely warning: "The most eminent physicians are full in the opinion, that nearly every case reported of death from drinking cold water, is, in fact, a death from drinking rum." However, I would not have you think the selections all in this vein; there is great variety of matter and manner.

Of course, most of the early books were published in England, though the colonial and later presses of our own country put forth many of those quoted here. Chautauqua county has never been nor is it likely to become a publishing center; however, there are precious copies of the few early books published within its borders, to be found now and then. Copies of the following are in the Foote collection of the Prendergast Library. The first is "Contrast between Christianity and Calvinism, by a Western Clergyman." Judge Foote mentions Rev. David Brown as the author of this book, published anonymously, Fredonia, 1824. The author was the first Episcopal clergyman of Fredonia, and it was he who made the address of welcome on the occasion of Lafayette's visit to Chautauqua county at Fredonia, in 1825. His address was translated into French and sent to France, where it was published. Then, "Todd's

Abridgment of English Grammar," Fredonia, 1827. Next comes Linus W. Miller's "Notes of an Exile to Van Dieman's Land," containing incidents of the Canadian Rebellion, Fredonia, 1846; and Warren's little history of Chautauque County, Jamestown, 1846. However, the earliest recorded history of the permanent settlement of our county was the series of articles by Hon. Samuel A. Brown, an early lawyer of Jamestown, this sketch appearing in the "Jamestown Journal" in 1834. Twelve years later, Hon. E. F. Warren, county judge, prepared the small history before mentioned, only a few copies of which remain. Thanks to Hon. Obed Edson, the Prendergast Library possesses a copy of the quaint little volume. Next in chronological order is Dr. Elial T. Foote, who came to Jamestown in 1815, and of whom it is written that "no one has contributed so much in preserving the facts relating to the history of the county." Our later historians of note are: Dr. Gilbert W. Hazeltine, whose "Early History of Ellicott" is most readable, written in familiar vein; a vivid picture of early residents, their characteristics, and the life of the period. There is an interesting history of the town of Portland, by the late Dr. Taylor, of Brocton. The latest and most eminent of this group, the well-beloved Obed Edson, has left a numerous and valuable contribution of published works of local history which constitute a worthy monument to his memory. Young's and Edson's histories, and the "Centennial History" in two volumes, are excellent works of reference.

The archives of the Chautauqua County Historical Society contain contributions to local history, antiquities, biography and scientific research, by members whose special qualifications enable them to speak with authority. These writings attest our county's share in the source-material of history distinctly worthy of record.

I would not omit reference to an enterprise of the Jamestown High School Seniors of 1913, inspired by their history teacher, Professor (now Superintendent) Milton J. Fletcher. This was the publication of an historical outline called "Jamestown, Past and Present." As an accurate and handy little book for ready reference, this reflects much credit upon those who produced it, and it should be very generally in our homes and public libraries.

Besides these early Chautauqua county writers and the group of our historians, there is a distinguished list of authors born in this county or residing here at some time; but as their record is the subject of a separate paper, I shall refrain from paying them further tribute here.

But to return to our record of early days: Let us say, that of English Classics brought by some scholarly pioneers, there was an occasional volume or set of Shakespeare. The writer has the beautiful set of small fat volumes in their tree-calf binding, valued and intimate possessions of the grandfather who from a young man had his Shakespeare at his tongue's end. There were a few Greek and Latin Bibles, testaments and lexicons. Dutch families who settled in Clymer brought with them books from Holland. Some French people brought their own books; while the Swedes settling principally in Jamestown and vicinity, had their Bibles, hymnals, and a few other volumes. Just a word as to the old school-books, from Mr. Henry Leworthy's collection of old Chautauqua county books, and several from other sources: Morse's Universal Geography, 1703; Lindley Murray's English Reader, 1823; Olney's School Atlas; Webster's Spelling Book; Columbian Spelling Book; Peter Parley Grammar, 1836; A New Guide to the English Tongue, by Thomas Dillworth, Bost., 1781; Mental Arithmetic, 1784. These were household words

of the earlier generations of Chautauqua county youth in quest of an education.

I find mention of the first appearance of book agents in our county as early as 1825. They are said to have introduced for the most part, good, useful books, bought and read by many people.

As the age of more isolated settlement gave way to the better organized community life of towns and villages, there began an epoch of Young Men's Associations for debating, reading, and mutual improvement. From these, in most instances, library enterprises developed. There were also groups of women who were most efficient and untiring in the work of establishing and conducting the early village library centers. Then, too, we find some record of encouragement offered library establishment by individual settlers very early; an instance is given by Dr. Taylor in his sketch of James Dunn, the pioneer settler of Portland, the general inn-keeper of the place. Of him Dr. Taylor says: "Although he and his family lacked the polish of a finished education, they were greatly interested in the dissemination of knowledge among the people; and in establishing a public library in 1824, they lent their influence and contributed liberally."

Mr. Edson has given us a good idea of the origin and development of our libraries. After mentioning several of the early efforts which lasted but a few years, he speaks of one founded at Charlotte Center, 1832, which existed ten years, and had two or three hundred volumes. Then he states a fact of much significance which explains the cause of the discontinuance of the first libraries; this was the establishment by law of school-district libraries in 1838. The Academies of the time partook of this so-called literature fund. "No public appropriation of so little outlay," says Mr. Edson, "has been of such mental and moral benefit as these school-district libraries of standard books; they contained over 20,000 volumes." In February, 1870, the Sinclairville Library Association was founded by Rev. E. P. McElroy, who donated his library of 185 volumes, and twenty-five dollars. This is the oldest existing public circulating library in the county. Obed Edson and W. W. Henderson are among the trustees designated by the donor.

Mr. Edson, then a member of Assembly, in 1875 drew, presented to that body and procured the passage of the first act in New York State authorizing the incorporation of county libraries. Under this law many libraries sprung up throughout the State.

From these beginnings we now have at least fifteen registered libraries in Chautauqua county, several of considerable size and activity, occupying handsome buildings especially designed for their accommodation. Brief mention of these locally well known institutions will serve our purpose here. Most prominent, the Jamestown Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, founded 1880, by the will of the late Hon. James Prendergast.

Building and collection, including art gallery, dedicated 1891; has now 28,000 volumes, largest annual circulation reaching nearly 90,000 volumes.

Other Memorial libraries are the Brooks Memorial, the gift of the H. G. Brooks property for a permanent home of the Young Men's Association. It is now the Dunkirk Free Library, housed in its own fine building opposite. The D. R. Barker Library, Fredonia, began in a free public reading-room opened in 1874, followed by a subscription association. The first books, a set of sixteen volumes of the works of Mark Twain, given by the author. In 1883, Mr. D. R. Barker presented the family mansion and lot to the village for a library.

The beautiful Patterson Memorial Library of Westfield is the gift of the late Hannah W. Patterson, to the memory of her parents, Lieut. Gov. George W. and Hannah W. (Dickey) Patterson.

The Minerva Free Library of Sherman, in the words of its historian, "in 1906 meant fourteen books in a market-basket." In 1908 Mr. O. W. Norton of Chicago proposed to build a \$10,000 library completely equipped, provided the town raise \$500 annually toward its support. He later added to his gift.

The Mary E. Seymour Memorial Library of Stockton was founded in 1899 by H. W. Seymour, in memory of his only daughter.

The Ahira Hall Free Library of Brocton was given to the town of Portland in 1904 by Mr. Ralph H. Hall, Fredonia, son of Ahira Hall, who settled in Portland in 1816. The grounds were presented by G. E. Ryckman, grandson of Elijah Fay, who settled there in 1811.

Mayville, Falconer, Bemus Point, Ashville, Sinclairville, Fluvanna, Ripley and Silver Creek, are some of our other small but active library centers worthy of praise and liberal support.

No outline of popular culture in Chautauqua county would be complete which failed to mention that great source of inspiration, the Chautauqua Institution; its system of summer classes and public lectures, as well as courses of reading and home-study, bring it within the scope of the present paper. We read that "ALL the detailed plans of the University Extension movement were in use at Chautauqua in 1873, the very year when this movement, unknown to Chautauqua leaders, began in England." About 1870 the thought entered the mind of its founder that a great assemblage could be handled not only for prayer, song and preaching, but for Bible study and for general literary culture. With what large measure of success this idea has been developed, we are all familiar.

After this retrospective view, which has left us not without feelings of gratitude and satisfaction for the share of culture attained by our people, we look forward with assurance to a bright future, the symbol of which, we might say, is Chautauqua, the Summer City of the Open Book.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY LIBRARIES.

By Lucia Tiffany Henderson and Carlina M. Monchow.

JAMES PRENDERGAST FREE LIBRARY—James Prendergast died in 1879, at the age of thirty-one; all who knew him agree regarding his pronounced ability, his distinguished appearance, and charm of personality. He would have gained more than local prominence had he lived. He had already represented his district in the Assembly.

Among his papers were found memoranda for a will,

one item devoting the income from the Prendergast block erected by him in 1876, to a fund for a free library in Jamestown. This wish was executed by his parents but a month after his death, January 29, 1880, when they transferred to the James Prendergast Library Association of Jamestown, New York, which had been incorporated under a charter prepared by Eleazer Green and passed as a special act of Legislature, (Laws of

1880, Chap. III) the Prendergast building, the property to be held inviolate as an endowment for a library. The charter named as trustees, Robert Newland, W. C. J. Hall, F. E. Gifford, Eleazer Green, Jr., Solomon Jones, L. B. Warner, and W. H. Prouditt.

Some years later, the father and mother chose a most favorable site—the open square at the top of the hill bounded by Fifth and Sixth streets and Cherry and Washington streets, where the trustees were empowered to erect a fire-proof stone building. The parents did not live to see this memorial completed. This building is of Medina sandstone, completely furnished and decorated from funds provided by Mr. and Mrs. Prendergast. The trustees purchased the books for the circulating department, and organized and equipped the library from the accrued funds of their trust. Mrs. Prendergast bequeathed the Association \$5,000 for reference books.

Appropriate dedication ceremonies were held at the library, December 1, 1891. The library since that day has maintained a high standard of excellence as an integral part of the educational and cultural influences of the city. It is resorted to by a steadily increasing number of patrons from many walks of life. With the growth of the work and changing methods of library service, it has been possible to adapt the original interior and equipment to modern conditions; a notable instance was the removal of the charging counter, a barrier between entrance hall and book-stacks, retiring this loan-desk within the room, and admitting the public directly to the shelves, permitting personal choice of books for home use. This proved, as elsewhere, a popular improvement.

The library has availed itself of the excellent steel shelving and catalogue and filing cases of the local Art Metal Construction Company, and has already several sections of two-storied metal book-stack replacing those of oak, which it is intended to entirely replace eventually with metal. A separate collection of books for the children in the Junior department occupies the cheerful and well-equipped corner, or tower room.

The Reference collection is uncommonly good and complete for general use, and is much consulted by club workers, debaters, business and professional men and women, students, artisans, and others, in search of the material for papers and addresses, or the answer to questions arising at work or in argument. A complete set of indexes with monthly supplements up-to-date is the key to a storehouse of magazine material in bound files. An excellent genealogical collection is in constant use, many visitors from out-of-town coming to pursue researches here.

During the period of the war the Prendergast Library did its ample share in publicity work, distributed hundreds of government leaflets on food-conservation, home recipes, Red-Cross aid, War-gardening, Army and Navy enlistment, and the like, making striking displays of a large and choice collection of posters and bulletin lists, the latter frequently printed in the local press; while as county chairman for the A. L. A., the librarian by published requests and appeals to clubs and other organizations, collected at the library, personally examined and selected, over six thousand volumes (contributed by Jamestown residents alone) which were shipped overseas—as well as to the training camps of our own country.

The library aided in every activity needing its service during the war. Since that time it has made a specialty of providing vocational books for the returned men, and its service has met with cordial recognition. The library has at present upwards of 28,000 volumes.

The first librarian was Samuel G. Love, who died

December 12, 1893. He was succeeded by Mary Emogene Hazeltine, who resigned in January, 1906, and was succeeded the following month by Lucia Tiffany Henderson, the present librarian. The original trustees who remain are: President, Mr. Prouditt; secretary, Mr. Green; chairman of library committee, Mr. Gifford. Other members are: Elliot Snell Hall, treasurer; Ralph C. Sheldon, Sheldon B. Broadhead, and Charles C. Wilson.

By the will of Mary Norton Prendergast, who died December 22, 1880, the sum of \$25,000 was left for "oil-paintings, works of art," to be placed in the Art Gallery, a separate wing of the library building. This provision was ably carried out by its executors, Mr. Robert N. Marvin and Mr. Willis O. Benedict. Besides these paintings, the gallery contains admirable portraits of the Prendergast family by the eminent portrait painter, Huntington. The collection has now appreciated in value to double its original cost.

The Library and its Art Gallery stand as a lasting and fitting monument to the wisdom and taste of its donors, an honored family whose ancestor, Judge James Prendergast, in 1810 founded the city which bears his name.

DUNKIRK FREE LIBRARY—The history of the library movement in Dunkirk begins with the formation of a Library Association on January 13th, 1872. It was a joint stock company, the shares of which were \$5 each. The constitution provided for three classes of members—life members who paid \$50; annual members, who paid \$3 a year; and members for six months who paid \$1.50. Stockholders and members were entitled to use the books by paying yearly dues not to exceed two dollars. The total amount of capital stock was \$2,375, which enabled the executive committee to purchase about two thousand books, and rooms were rented in the Monroe Block, and with Mrs. John Lee as librarian the Dunkirk Library started out.

For a time all went well, then came the panic of 1873, and it became necessary to give up the rooms, the membership having fallen off, and the Library was finally lodged in the City Hall in a room now used as the Tax Receiver's office. After a time the city needed the room for other purposes, so the Women's Educational and Industrial Union gave it comfortable quarters in their building on Central avenue. The dues were reduced to one dollar a year, and the annual circulation dropped to about five hundred volumes, and the income was so small that a librarian could be employed but part of one day a week.

A new era dawned for the Library when on May 9th, 1898, the heirs of the late Horatio G. Brooks and Julia A. Brooks transferred to the Young Men's Association in trust, the Brooks homestead, corner of Central avenue and Sixth street, to have and to hold so long as they should maintain thereon a Hospital or a Free Library, or both. Preparations were begun at once to transform the building into a Hospital, the drawing rooms being reserved for Library purposes, and the surviving stockholders of the Dunkirk Library Association transferred the remaining stock of books, which were removed to the Brooks homestead, and the Brooks Memorial Library, conducted by the Young Men's Association, began its career on January 11th, 1899, with Miss Jessie Underwood as librarian.

The Library continued to expand until the portion of the building given for its use was outgrown, and it was necessary to secure a suitable home. Mr. A. L. Peck, a member of the New York State Committee on Library Legislation, and lecturer at Chautauqua, came over to attend a meeting of the library board called to



PARK--WESTFIELD



PATTERSON LIBRARY--WESTFIELD

discuss ways and means, and advised the committee to present the situation to Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which was acted upon at once. This was in August of 1903. The immediate reply was most encouraging, and a committee of the library board approached the common council with the proposition, and February 2, 1904, a resolution heartily approving of the action of the Young Men's Association and of any and all steps or proceedings which have been or may be taken to the end that a fit and proper library to be known as the Dunkirk Free Library may be obtained, built, and equipped, in and for the said city of Dunkirk. The Young Men's Association generously turned over to the library board its sole negotiable asset, its equity in a lot on Central avenue; this with a donation of \$1,000 from Mr. M. L. Hinman and various small donations from other public-spirited citizens enabled the committee to purchase a lot on the northeast corner of Central avenue and Sixth street, plans were secured for a Library building, and with the \$25,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie the Dunkirk Free Library was duly incorporated on June 30th, 1904.

On Saturday, February 17th, 1906, the Library was opened to the public in the new Carnegie building, a most convenient attractive home with club and assembly rooms on the ground floor, the main floor containing adult's reading room, children's room, director's room, librarian's office, and radial stack room. At this time the Library contains about 20,000 volumes, and the annual circulation is between 70,000 and 80,000 volumes. The Women's Literary Club hold all their meetings in the club room, also the W. C. T. U., and numerous committee meetings of an educational nature are held in this room and in the Assembly room, which during the period of the war was used for Red Cross work.

The members of the board are: F. B. Barnard, president; F. D. Light, vice-president; E. D. Warner, treasurer; C. M. Monchow, secretary; F. R. Darling; C. D. Armstrong; Dr. Joseph Rieger. Librarian, Carlina M. Monchow; assistants, Helen G. Atwood, Mrs. N. P. Horton.

THE PATTERSON LIBRARY, WESTFIELD—The library history and library activities in Westfield may be said to begin with the incorporation and founding of the Patterson Library in 1896. Previous to this date there had been a few sporadic attempts to establish circulating libraries in connection with some commercial business, but these attempts were shortlived. The only really successful library was the one in connection with the Westfield Academy. This consisted of several thousand volumes, and was used by the pupils in the school and by some other members of the community.

The public library idea, a library for the use of all the people, had not been agitated, so that when after the death of Miss Hannah Whiting Patterson in May, 1894, it became known that she had left \$100,000 in her will for the purpose of establishing a free public library in Westfield as a memorial to her parents, it was felt to be a heaven-sent gift. Lieutenant-Governor George W. Patterson and his wife, Hannah Whiting Patterson, in whose memory this gift was made, had been prominent residents of Westfield. Governor Patterson had served not only as member of Congress, as lieutenant-governor of the State of New York, and in other positions of national and State importance, but also had served faithfully in local positions of trust. Educational matters, village and town improvement and the welfare of all the people, had such a large hold on his time and sympathies that he made himself universally beloved. No memorial to him could have been more appropriate than this one which benefits all the people for all time.

In March, 1896, the Patterson Library was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with a charter from the Board of Regents, thus placing it under the State Education Department. Miss Patterson in her will instructed her brother, Mr. George W. Patterson, Jr., to carry out its terms with reference to the Library, and most faithfully did he and his wife, Frances D. Patterson, during the remainder of their lives, work to put into material form the idea expressed in the bequest. The success of their undertaking is indeed a memorial to them as well as to the parents of Miss Patterson. Until their death, both Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, always with the good of the Library in their minds, were the indefatigable working heads of the corporation. Since that time their children and grandchildren have carried on the work. They comprise the board of trustees, and are giving unstintingly of their time and energies for the betterment of the Library.

The Library was opened to the public in July, 1897, with Miss Katherine M. Mack (now Mrs. Wm. Morrison, of Erie, Penna.) as librarian, and with an initial collection of about 6,000 volumes from which to choose. The American Library Association's 5,000-volume exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago was duplicated to form the nucleus of the modest beginning. Through the generosity of Mr. George W. Patterson, the building on South Portage street, now the Y. W. C. A. building, was the rent-free home of the Library for the years before the present permanent building was erected. The policy of the financial management of the Association was to delay building until a sufficiently large fund had accumulated to assure an appropriate building and still leave a fund for permanent maintenance. Experience has shown the wisdom of this plan, for not only has it been possible to erect the present library building but to collect a fine reference library and books of more popular recreative reading, totalling 20,000 volumes, and still have intact the sum originally bequeathed by Miss Patterson. In 1905 the new library building was begun and on August 1, 1908, with impressive though simple ceremonies, the completed building was dedicated and formally opened to the public. It is a gem in point of architecture and in artistic finish and coloring. Time and experience have shown that the interior arrangement from the point of view of convenience could not be improved. It is one of the show buildings of Western New York, and is an object of pride to all inhabitants of Westfield.

From the beginning, the board of trustees realized that a public library is an educational institution and a university of the people, and decided that contrary to usual custom the Library should be accessible to all, regardless of whether they lived in Westfield or elsewhere; in other words that it should be of service to the largest possible number. This policy has been consistently followed. In a sense, the Patterson Library may be called a county library, as from all parts of the county people come to consult reference or other books, all of which are gladly placed at their disposal. Statistics of books circulated make no record of this important feature of the work, but without counting such outside circulation, the annual number of books taken from the Library for reading totals nearly 30,000 volumes. For years the Chautauqua Library School has come in a body during its sessions to use the reference collection; and clubs and other organizations from here and surrounding towns depend upon the Patterson Library for their material. The cooperation between the Library and the schools is of the closest. Teachers and professional men and women engaged in special lines of work are privileged to take out more

books and keep them for longer periods of time than is granted to the general public.

During the World War, the Patterson Library, like most other libraries, forsook the beaten paths of library work and made every effort to assist in the imperative duty of the times:—to help win the war. The government publicity work and food conservation were aided with posters, circulars, and the distribution of thousands of pamphlets. In Red Cross drives, United War Work Fund drives, War Saving Stamps and Liberty Bond sales, the Library took an important part and acted as agent. During the last months of the war, the Red Cross headquarters were moved to the Library, where they still remain.

With the end of the war and the reestablishment of normal reading conditions and normal library activities, the Patterson Library stands ready to help in every possible way in the reconstruction days now before us. The close coöperation of the people during the war-days has taught us a valuable lesson and has had the effect of bringing about at the present time a closer relation between the Library and the reader. In the future as in the past, it stands ready to supply the reading and reference work, recreative and informational, desired by all the people who will come to use it.

Miss Katherine M. Mack was librarian from 1897 to 1898; Miss Sarah H. Ames from 1898 to 1918, except one year, 1910-11, when Miss Avery acted as librarian during the absence of Miss Ames. Miss Emma W. Piehl has been librarian since January, 1919.

At present the Library affairs are administered by the following board: President, Prof. George W. Patterson (III), Ann Arbor, Mich.; vice-president, Mrs. Catherine L. (Patterson) Crandall, Westfield; secretary, Mrs. Frances T. (Patterson) Faust, Westfield; treasurer, Mr. Frank W. Crandall, Westfield; trustees, Mrs. George W. Patterson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Faust, U. S. Navy, Westfield; Mr. George Patterson Crandall, Westfield. Other members of the corporation are: Major Francis W. Crandall, U. S. R.; Mrs. George Patterson Crandall; Sous-Lieut. George W. Patterson (IV), French army, R.; Mrs. George W. Patterson (IV); Major Carroll Barse Haff, U. S. R.; Mrs. Gertrude (Patterson) Haff; Second Lieut. Robert R. Patterson, U. S. R.; Lieut. (j. g.) Duncan Patterson Forbes, U. S. N. R. F.; Capt. Howard Patterson Faust, U. S. A.

DARWIN R. BARKER LIBRARY—The history of the Darwin R. Barker Library begins with the temperance crusade in 1874, when the women of Fredonia opened public parlors and a reading room in an empty store in the Lake Block, with the view of laying the foundation of a public library.

Before the year was out, it was seen by those in authority that if the work was to continue it must be as a library with a permanent organization, and steps were taken to bring this about. As a result, a Library Association was formed and the library opened its doors to the public November 1, 1876.

In 1882, Darwin R. Barker, whose wife had been interested in the Library from the beginning, presented the home built by his father in 1818 (claimed to be the first brick building in the county) to the village of Fredonia as a permanent home for the Library. The Library was now incorporated, Mr. Barker naming several men to serve as life members, and appointed a committee of women, requesting the management be left to them. The name was changed from the Fredonia Library Association to Darwin R. Barker Library, and tickets were sold to residents of the village for \$2, entitling holders to a year's use of the library.

In 1896 the village board voted an annual library appropriation of \$350, on the condition that it be made free to all residents of the village. In November, 1909, the taxpayers of the town of Pomfret voted an annual appropriation of \$1,000, and on February 1st the Library extended its privileges to the entire township, maintaining a branch at the home of Mr. Frank Hall, at Lambert. From the first, an historical exhibit has occupied a room on the second floor, containing many objects of local interest. On November 4th, 1919, the taxpayers of Pomfret voted the Library an increased appropriation of \$1,500, making the annual appropriation \$2,500, and a new era of increased usefulness began at that date.

In the history of library activities in Fredonia special mention should be made of Mrs. Leverett B. Greene, whose death occurred in 1911, member of the Board of Managers and for fifteen years its faithful librarian, and of Mrs. B. F. Skinner, chairman of the Board of Managers, whose death occurred in 1918.

MINERVA FREE LIBRARY—The Minerva Free Library of Sherman, like many another successful enterprise, had its day of small beginnings. At the close of the club year in May, 1906, the Minerva Club found itself with less than fifteen dollars in its treasury. It had for several years been the cherished hope of the club to sometime provide a free library for the town, and small as the sum on hand was, it was then and there decided to use it for the purchase of a few books, the nucleus of the much desired library.

Early in the following year, 1907, a board of trustees (five in number) was elected, and the Minerva Free Library Association was formally organized and a provisional charter from the State Board of Regents applied for and secured. A pleasant room on the first floor of the village building, with bookcases, electric light, telephone service and heat, was placed at the disposal of the Association. With about five hundred volumes on hand, the Minerva Free Library was opened to the public, September 21st. A free library in Sherman had become an established fact.

On April 17, 1908, a letter was received from Oliver W. Norton, of Chicago, Illinois, in which he proposed to "build a \$10,000 library building, completely furnished and equipped with every modern convenience, provided the town of Sherman would raise by taxation \$500 annually toward its support." A few days later Mr. Norton added a further gift of \$1,000 for a suitable site for the building. February 13th, 1909, the library building was opened to the public, with approximately 2,000 books upon its shelves, and a reading room with current magazines. The service of a librarian was secured, and on June 6th, 1909, an absolute charter was granted by the State Board of Regents. Mr. Norton has from time to time added books, and has fitted up in the basement a fine dining room and kitchen for the use of the Minerva Club.

In the passing of Mrs. Julia H. Thayer, the Library lost one of its strongest supporters and zealous workers, she having been president of the organization since its foundation.

MARY E. SEYMOUR MEMORIAL FREE LIBRARY—The Mary E. Seymour Memorial Free Library of Stockton was founded in 1890, by Henry W. Seymour, in memory of his only daughter, and chartered under the name, The Stockton Free Library. In 1901 this name was changed to its present form by an amendment of the original charter.

Mr. Seymour's death occurred June 9, 1907, and since that time the work has been carried on by his wife, Mrs. F. Florelle Seymour. The names of the follow-



THE AHIRA HALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY, BROCKTON, N. Y.

ing assistants may be mentioned: Glenn C. Hart, Misses Jessie T. and Doris L. Wakeman, Blanche L. Stratton.

In 1908 the Library contained 2,647 volumes, when the State organizer commenced classifying and cataloguing the books, a work which has been continued by Miss Edith Rowley, of Stockton, librarian of Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. The growth of the Library may be noted in that it now contains 5,388 volumes, of which an unusually large number are religious works. The total circulation for the year ending June 30, 1919, was 6,324.

The Stockton Library is one of thirty-two in the State recently reporting a per capita circulation of two or more volumes of non-fiction, with a total per capita circulation of eight or more volumes, that of Stockton being fourteen volumes. During the first years, the local Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, Young Men's Christian Association, and other social activities, were connected with the library. Coöperation with the faculty and pupils of the Union School has been a happy feature of the Library work.

AHIRA HALL MEMORIAL LIBRARY—This Memorial Library was presented to the town of Portland in 1904, by Ralph H. Hall, of Fredonia, a son of Ahira Hall, who located in the town of Portland in 1816. The grounds in the village of Brocton upon which the library building stands, were presented by Garrett E. Ryckman, a grandson of Elijah Fay, who located in the town in 1811. The Library is supported by a town appropriation of \$1,000 annually.

There are now upon the shelves about 4,000 volumes, the annual circulation of books being about 14,000 volumes annually. The Library is open three days each week from 2 p. m. until 9 p. m., and is well patronized by the residents of the town, the younger portion of the community especially availing themselves of the Library and its privileges.

SINCLAIRVILLE FREE LIBRARY—This is the oldest free circulating library in Chautauqua county. It was begun in February, 1870, when Rev. E. P. McElroy gave 185 volumes from his private library, and \$25 for the purpose of encouraging in the youth of the community a taste for reading and mental improvement, and naming eleven prominent business men as trustees of the foundation.

The idea of a public library at once became popular; a dime society was formed by the women, the young people gave dramatic entertainments, there were rounds of socials, fairs, concerts and festivals—all serving to create and increase public interest. From a library for the youth, it grew into one for all ages, classes and tastes. In December, 1894, it was incorporated under the Regents by the above name and, as a Free Circulating Library, is second only in this county to the Prendergast Library of Jamestown.

It has always had the hearty support of the village and large surrounding community and has been recipient of various legacies, notably from Mrs. B. W. Field, Mrs. Dora Eldridge and John H. Losee. While far more books have been worn out than now remain, the Library at present contains several hundred volumes, besides having a substantial sum in the treasury.

THE TUESDAY CLUB LIBRARY OF MAYVILLE—Aside from the early library movement which lapsed with the introduction of school district libraries introduced in 1838, the Tuesday Club Library is the first to achieve permanence in this village. The Tuesday Club Library was established in 1901 by the literary club of that name, the ladies of its membership taking charge of the work for ten years before a regular librarian was employed. The Library received a provisional charter from the

State in 1901, and a permanent charter in 1905. There are at present about 3,900 volumes, housed in the fire-proof building which is shared by the Chautauqua County Historical Society, each having its half of the fire-proof building formerly occupied by the county clerk's office. Miss Martha Gifford is the librarian.

BEMUS POINT LIBRARY—It was in the summer of 1907 that Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bemus, president of the Bemus Point Study Club, conceived the idea of establishing a free library for the benefit of the village of Bemus Point and town of Ellery. A special meeting was called to discuss ways and means by which this could be accomplished, as there was not then one cent available. By getting in communication with Mrs. Frank Thomas, of Utica, New York, chairman of the Library Committee of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, books from the different clubs of her city were received to the number of about 300. Mrs. Bemus donated the use of her home as a library during the first winter (1907-08), and the books were loaned to those who desired them. In January, 1908, the gift of a suitable lot for a library site and \$100 toward a building fund by Charles W. Bemus, made it possible with help from members of the Study Club to proceed with the work of securing a library home. During the summer of 1908 a cozy cement building with one room and basement was completed at a cost of \$800. Book stacks from the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown were installed, and later an asbestos roof was put on the building. The summer guests in the village caught the spirit of enthusiasm which inspired the little band of workers and contributed books to the number of about 200, as well as gifts of money in amounts from five to fifteen dollars, until with the proceeds of a party, a fund of \$400 resulted. On December 15, 1908, the books were installed in the new library building, their permanent home, thus proving again the old adage: "Where there's a will there's a way." The debt incurred was to Mr. Bemus, who carried it at three per cent. interest, and nearly every year that was omitted. Early in the year 1914, metal work stacks were placed around the entire room, and in 1916 a small annex was added. The Library now (1919) has about 3,000 volumes, is out of debt, and has a good cash balance in the treasury. The Library revenue is derived from the readers among the summer guests, from entertainments, and from donations. Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bemus is president of the Library Association, and librarian.

ASHVILLE FREE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—The idea of a library at Ashville was suggested by members of a little social organization in the village, and under the auspices of this society a meeting of citizens, November 4, 1913, formed the Ashville Free Library Association, whose object as incorporated in its by-laws was "the free distribution of books and periodicals to Ashville and vicinity." A board of nine trustees was elected from the membership, the terms of one-third to expire each year, the first board consisting of the following persons: Mrs. Bertha K. Bly, Mrs. Josephine G. Loomis, Mrs. Lillian Skinner, Miss Mable Truesdell, Mrs. Grace Ramsey, Mrs. Eliza Abbott, W. H. Bly, J. A. Powers, and B. P. Diffly.

A hundred dollars was raised in the community, this amount being duplicated by the State, and this sum has formed the nucleus of the library book fund. Up to the present time, the Library has been financed entirely by yearly membership fees, by local entertainments for money raising purposes, and by voluntary contributions. The most important gift was a donation of \$100 from J. W. Packard, of Lakewood, New York, that being particularly timely as it came when the

treasury was nearly empty. Through the good offices of another friend it was made possible for the Library to purchase a sample section of Art Metal book stack for a comparatively small price. Valuable gifts of books have been received, probably one-half of the total collection having been donated by interested friends. At present the Library is located in an upper room of the village hotel, and is opened three afternoons of each week, with Mrs. Josephine G. Loomis acting as librarian. The Library contains about 1,300 volumes, and has nearly 400 book borrowers, with an annual circulation of about 3,000 volumes, in a community and countryside that would otherwise be without library privileges. The value of the library in Ashville is due in a large measure to the ability and enthusiasm of the president of its board, Earle W. Gage.

FALCONER FREE LIBRARY—This was organized on May 19, 1913, through the efforts of the local chapter, Chautauqua Literary Scientific Circle, and received its charter from the State Regents. A building and lot were fully paid for by popular subscription in 1919. The Library is supported by a village tax of \$300 annually. The Falconer Library will be housed eventually in the proposed community building. At present the Library has about 2,500 volumes, and is open to the public three days a week, averaging a circulation daily of 60 volumes. Mrs. Kate Davis acts as librarian, assisted by ladies of the village. Three remaining days of the week, Mrs. Davis serves at the library of the high school.

THE FLUVANNA FREE LIBRARY—The Fluvanna Girls' Club, the object of which was study and self-improvement, was organized under the direction of Mrs. Bertha S. Phillips, on February 3rd, 1912. The club grew and flourished, and in September, 1914, at the suggestion of Mrs. Phillips, who was leaving to make her home in the west, a meeting of the people of the vicinity was called for the purpose of forming a Library Association. At this meeting, twenty men and women signified their interest by agreeing to become members of the association. Books were also asked for, and quite a number received at this time. On September 28th a meeting was held at the home of G. E. Bentley. Five trustees were elected, with officers as follows: Mrs. Hetty Sherwin, president; Edwin Sample, vice-president; Mary Camp, secretary; Fred Strunk, treasurer; Jay Chapin, trustee.

The first money contributed for the library was given by the Girls' Club. They gave \$30 for a book fund and \$17 for supplies, besides a small bookcase and table.

With these gifts and the membership fees of the twenty associate members, the trustees were able to set aside at once \$15 for new books. This amount was duplicated by the State, as is customary for free libraries, and the first books, fifty-eight adult and thirty-three children's books, were purchased.

On November 19th, 1914, the Regents of the University of the State of New York granted the library a provisional charter. The work of the trustees now began in earnest as funds had to be raised to equip the library. A donation of boards was asked for, and enough were given to make three stacks. These were built without charge, and this solved the problem of shelving for a time.

The library is established in the Fluvanna school hall. It is open to the public every Friday afternoon from one o'clock to four. The first year it was kept open, Miss Anna Sondell volunteered her services as librarian. The library is supported by the membership fees of the Association and money raised by entertainments of various kinds. On November 28, 1916, the Library was registered as the Fluvanna Free Library, by a vote of the Board of Regents. In 1917 the trustees, acting for the Association, purchased a well situated lot 54 by 100 feet, upon which it is hoped a library building may be erected in the not far distant future.

In March, 1919, a campaign was conducted to obtain new members. The work was done by the Girls' Club, and a thorough canvass made with the gratifying result that 275 additional members were secured and \$293 in membership fees and gifts. This enabled the trustees to make the final payment on the lot, set aside \$210 as a nucleus for a permanent fund in the bank, besides furnishing \$50 for new books. In addition to the books owned by the library, the traveling libraries provided by the State are used. The library opened with 214 volumes, 151 adult and 63 juvenile works. The number circulated in the first year was 227. In the five years of the library's existence the interest felt in it has increased steadily. At the close of its fifth year it has a total of 1,350 books, and in 1918 the number circulated was 1,162.

Chautauqua also has a small library used by its people and by the summer library-training class during the season of its study. There are excellent libraries connected with the high schools of the county, seventeen in number, and other schools have book collections to some extent.

SOME MEN AND WOMEN WRITERS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

By Mrs. Olive R. Schlender.

Chautauqua county writers seem to have invaded nearly all realms of literature—History, Fiction, Essay and Poetry—all have their quota of contributors. I failed to find a dramatist, but hope in my future searchings one may be revealed. The wonderful hardy spirit of the pioneer was never beaten or broken in the early struggles for a foothold in this country, but sang and spoke through the cold icebound winters and the busy summers. Their diaries and letters formed a nucleus for our histories, and there are many rare and interesting documents which testify to the early literary tastes and talents of the founders of our county.

Almost the first mention found of a writer in Chautauqua county is in 1820. James H. Price, a lawyer practising in Jamestown, contributed poems to the "Eagle," a newspaper edited by Robert Curtis. Two

of his poems are given in the county history—"Ode to a Grasshopper," and a hymn. I quote one verse of the hymn.

"Be calm, ye winds; ye floods that roar,
With gentlest music, kiss the shore;
Ye storms by winter whirled
Smooth every harsh discordant sound
And whisper as ye travel round
A Savior of the World."

He collected his verse and prose and published it in a small volume at about that time. One history gives the first book as "A Contrast Between Christianity and Calvinism," by Rev. Brown, in 1824.

Chautauqua county has contributed much to the literature of education, and one of the first text-book writers of the county was Rev. Lewis A. Todd, also of

Jamestown. In 1824 he produced a work on Arithmetic, and one on Grammar. Both very superior for the time.

The hardships and burdens of pioneer life could have not weighed very heavily on one, Oliver Barbour, for he has to his credit no less than 140 volumes on law. He attended Fredonia Academy in 1821, and practised law in that place. His "Chancery Practise" and "Treatise on Criminal Law" are probably his most valuable works.

One of the first novels, if not the first, written by a Chautauquan, was by a Fredonia school-teacher, Orphia Turner Hammond, entitled "Love versus Fascination." The book mentions many characters of local fame. On the shelves of a dear "Olde Book Shoppe," so fascinating and so unusual that one almost expects to rub shoulders with Christopher Morley poring over some rare old edition, presided over by a kindly gentleman, with an unconventional science of salesmanship but with a marvellous fund of delicious reminiscences, you may find collection of these books by early Chautauqua county writers. There is a story dealing with Indian traditions, "Ida Norton," by the Rev. H. H. Moore, a Methodist minister; a volume of story sermons by the Rev. E. P. Adams, of Dunkirk, written for his daughter; and Eber M. Pettit, of Fredonia, in a group of sketches told of the activities of the underground railway in this region. There are many graphically told stories of narrow escapes and thrilling flights. One of the very rarest books of this period is "The History of the 30 Days Campaign of the 68th Regiment," by Silas W. Lewis. This is a compilation of diaries written by the men of the regiment, and gives a vivid impression of those turbulent times.

There is a little book of verse called "Thoughts," by Julia Doolittle; a collection of essays and addresses by Oscar Johnson; and other equally interesting volumes. The collection was a labor of love, and the people of the county should be most sincerely grateful to the thoughtful connoisseur of our local literature.

In the "Genealogical Sketch of the Andrew Putnam Family" I found this reference, "Worthy Putnam was appointed Supt. of Schools of Chautauqua County. He had a practical knowledge of elocution and oratory, and taught and lectured and gave readings. He published a book in 1854 entitled, 'The Science and Art of Elocution and Oratory,' which became sufficiently popular to have a second edition."

Grace Greenwood (Sara Jane Clark Lippincott) was born in Fredonia, and educated in the local Academy. The "Fredonia Censor" was the first publication to recognize her literary gifts. I was told that at one time she conducted a select private school in that place.

Possibly one of the best known authors which we claim as our own is Judge Tourgee. Though not a native Chautauquan, he made his home for some years in Mayville, and much of his writing was done there. Besides his reputation as a writer, he held an enviable position as a lawyer of prominence. His group of books is well known to us, and to most readers of twenty or thirty years ago. His introduction to "Hot Plowshares" gives his aim and purpose clearly and distinctly. He says, "Many years ago the author conceived the idea that he might aid some of the fellow countrymen and countrywomen to a juster comprehension of these things by a series of works which should give in the form of fictitious narrative the effect of these distinct and contrasted civilizations upon various types of character and during specific periods of the great transition." Of course, "Button's Inn" is particularly interesting to us because of the location of the scene of action. His

best known books are: "Hot Plowshares," "Figs and Thistles," "A Royal Gentleman," "A Fool's Errand," and "Bricks Without Straw."

One of the first books on manual training was by Samuel G. Love, of Jamestown, called "Industrial Education." I was told that Miss Mary Willard assisted in the work. Dr. Berthat Stoneman has written a book on South African botany which is wonderfully illustrated, and now in its second edition. Mrs. Susan Blodgett Pulver, of Jamestown, wrote a small volume called "The Legends of Chautauqua," about fifteen years ago.

In the Centennial History of our county is this tribute to Mr. Johnson, whose book is mentioned as being in Mr. Leworthy's collection: "There is no writer of merit that so entirely belongs to our county or in whose literary excellence we may take a more just pride than Oscar W. Johnson. He is the author of many essays and addresses, and for clearness of expression and purity of style he has no superior."

The name "Harry Castleman" was as familiar to the twelve year old boy of twenty or twenty-five years ago as Alger and Oliver Optic to the average boy reader of today. Castleman was the pseudonym for Charles Fosdick, the son of John Fosdick, principal of the Westfield schools. "Harry Castleman" was a hero to hundreds of boys, and every mail brought many letters from his youthful admirers. Other residents say that for inspiration he would take long walks, and then while the spirit was on him, he would remain in seclusion for days until the book was finished. "Frank on a Gun Boat" was particularly popular with his young clientele.

Mrs. E. M. H. Edwards was a well known figure in Western New York newspaper work and particularly in Dunkirk, until her death a few years ago. She was the author of the "Life of Commander William Barker Cushing."

The clergy of Chautauqua county have among their members many men who wield a forceful pen, and among them is Dr. C. E. Smith, of Fredonia, who wrote "The Baptism of Fire," and "The World Lighted." Dr. Smith is a profound student and writer on theological subjects.

I found two books by Albert Osborne, of Mayville—"Picture Towns of Europe," and "Finding the Worth-while in Europe;" both are very readable and well illustrated. The latter is a plea for the tourist to forsake the beaten path of the Beadeaker in Europe, to be unhampered by a sense of duty, rather than visit places he thinks he ought to see.

Edith Sessions Tupper is a descendant of an old family of Panama. She has several books to her credit, possibly the best known being "Hearts Triumphant."

The men and women of our county have always been keenly interested in local history. I think there is here a stronger feeling, a more intense love for the past, a greater reverence for those who made our country's history, than is often manifested in other localities. Almost every part of the county has contributed its historian. Loving hands have gathered together scattered letters and diaries, reminiscences and anecdotes, to preserve them for the inspiration and instruction of the next generation. There are many names that well belong with Chautauqua county history, and the men whose efforts have preserved its annals are deserving of our deepest gratitude and reverence—such names as Hon. Obed Edson, Daniel Parker, Judge Foote, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Rogers, Phin Miller, E. F. Warren, Dr. Hazeltine, Andrew Young, Dr. Henderson, Judge Bug-

bee, Capt. Newell Cheney, and many more—some of them mentioned elsewhere in this paper, and others, no doubt, equally important but unknown to the writer.

Many of more or less distinction in the literary world have lived among us for a time. Horace Greeley spent some years in Jamestown and Fredonia, and mentions both places in his reminiscences. Mark Twain was a notable guest of friends and relatives in Fredonia at different times. "Pansy," a fragrant memory of our girlhood days, with her sweet unsophisticated stories, too much so for our *blase* daughters of today, was a summer resident of Chautauqua.

William B. Howland lived at some time, I believe, in Ellington; and he was the founder and publisher of "Outlook" and at different times president of the "Outlook" and "Independent" and also a trustee of Chautauqua. It was through Mr. Howland's policy that the "Outlook" broadened from a strictly religious publication to its present status of a magazine of current topics and events. At the time of his death he was president of the "Independent." The tributes to Mr. Howland's memory from the great, all over the earth, attest to his high position in the editorial world. One writer speaks of him as the best loved publisher in New York.

One of the most notable men to live among us for a time was Jacob Riis. For some time he was in Jamestown, with the family of Nicholas Romer. Mrs. Romer and her daughter live now in Dunkirk, and it is through the kindness of Miss Romer that I have the following information and the letter incidentally mentions another writer.

My dear Mrs. Schlender:—My father, always ready to lend a helping hand to anybody, probably offered our home to Mr. Riis. He had a good jolly time while he was there. About a score of years after he came to Buffalo to lecture and to renew his acquaintance with the old haunts. In "The Making of an American," Mr. Riis mentions a young countryman of his by the name of Anton B. Ronne, a young man about the same age as Mr. Riis, and of whom he became very fond of. I do not know how long Mr. Ronne resided in Jamestown, but it was a little longer than Mr. Riis. Mr. Riis speaks of Mr. Ronne as being serious-minded. Indeed, a more marked contrast could scarcely be found than between the dispositions of these two men. The one optimist, the bright spots of life standing out most conspicuously. They were both destined to become writers of note. Mr. Ronne settled in Hartford and became deeply interested in labor problems and sociological questions. He wrote several articles which were published in the "Popular Science Monthly," and was a frequent contributor to the Hartford newspapers. Mr. Ronne prepared an essay on Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic Philosophy," not, however, designed for publication. A friend of his who was interested in hearing it read, obtained a copy to send to Mr. Spencer and another for publication in the "Hartford Daily Times." The friend, Mr. Albert H. Walker, said: "It must be real satisfaction to Mr. Spencer in his old age and retirement to receive evidence that his life work is being appreciated among the people as well as among the scholars of the United States. He is probably the most intellectual man now living on this planet, and it must be a just satisfaction to Mr. Ronne to have received his attention and his approval."

The information concerning Mr. Riis I have taken from a little pamphlet I happened to have. It does not give a complete list of Mr. Riis' works, for it was written several years ago.

Sincerely yours,
JENNIE C. ROMER.

Jacob Riis was one of the most picturesque and compelling figures in American literature ten years ago. He can be compared very truly to Theodore Roosevelt, his lifelong friend and admirer. The two were intensely sympathetic. Mr. Roosevelt said of him, "He and I look at life and its problems from substantially the same standpoint. Our ideals and principles and purposes and our beliefs as to the methods necessary to realize

them were alike." He was one of the greatest reformers America ever had. He fought almost singlehanded against the politicians and landlords of New York City, backed by all the power of selfishness and graft, and he stuck to it until he won, until he had wiped out a dozen blocks of the worst tenements in the city. The story is recorded in "The Making of an American"—one of the most affecting things in recent American literature.

Charles M. Dow, of Jamestown, has found time in his busy and useful life to record the results of his years of study and research. Besides many articles in "Outlook" and "Review of Reviews," he has written a history of "100 Years of Finance and Commerce in Chautauqua County," and "A History of the State Reservation at Niagara." In the introduction to the last mentioned book, Mr. William B. Howland says, "The History of the State Reservation at Niagara is recited in these pages by a man who has for fifteen years given his great ability to the work of opening to the whole world under agreeable conditions and without the sordid influence of commercialism, the stupendous natural wonders of Niagara Falls." Mr. Dow has just completed a very exhaustive "Bibliography and Anthology of Niagara Falls." Mrs. Dow has written some very graceful, fanciful Indian legends of Chautauqua Lake.

There are many men and women who write much and well for magazines and periodicals. There is not time to go into detail about their work or to even mention them all; but Chautauqua county may be proud of its long list of literary folk. Just a few of them: James Parker Hall, dean of the Chicago Law School; Willis R. Whitney, an authority on scientific subjects, principally chemistry; Miss Mary Hazeltine has contributed to library periodicals. Also Hon. Benj. Dean, Lynn Lew Sprague, Ernest Cawcroft, Dr. Palmer, Daniel Post, Mary R. Willard, Lewis McKinstry, Miss Grace R. McKinstry, Mary Barrett Howard, William S. Rann.

In "The Atlantic Monthly" of November, 1918, and February, 1919, appear two stories written by Hascal Avery, a former resident of Forestville, now a lawyer of New York City. "Caveat Emptor" is the story of the bartering and trading of Silas Ball's old horse, "Dobbin," in and about Forestport. Forestport is Forestville, and Pompton is Pomfret or Fredonia. The story is well remembered by local raconteurs. "A Change of Venue" takes place also in the Arkwright Hills, and characterizes Fredonia thus: "It is now necessary to explain that Pompton was an attractive place for widows and old maids, and that its chief business enterprise was a State Normal School." Mr. Avery has the gift of being a natural story teller.

Forest Crissey was born in Stockton, and received training for his literary achievements with the "Chicago Times" and "Chicago Post." He has contributed to "Country Gentleman," "Harpers" and "Saturday Evening Post." His short story, "The Pretender," in "Harpers," is a splendid delineation of boy character, and his book, "Country Boy," shows a keen understanding of things youthful. Of late Mr. Crissey's writings have taken a more serious trend. His articles in the "Saturday Evening Post" show an understanding grasp of world problems. "White Lights and Lean Larder," in a recent number, was especially good, also "Our Soviet Sleeping Sickness" and "Larger Leisure." He is also a regular contributor to "Collier's Weekly." Mr. Crissey has the faculty of presenting facts interestingly and forcefully. He is also the author of "In Thompson's Woods," "Tattlings of a Retired Politician," "The Story of Foods." He wrote the poem, "Chautauqua County," which prefaces our "Centennial History." Mr.

Crissey's "The Story of Foods" is, I believe, unique, and I want to quote from its introduction. "The book is a vivid presentation of a subject of daily interest to every pupil and teacher in school, as well as to every other member of the household and community. Mr. Crissey's book has an important function to perform in the school, but it also deserves a place as a working handbook in the home, for it holds a rich fund of practical information." Let me mention some of the chapter headings: "The World's Commerce in Meats," "Vegetable Oils," "The Story of the Salmon," "Tea, The World's Social Drink," "What the Wholesaler Does," "What the Retailer Does."

One of the great men who has achieved fame as a writer, a former resident of our county, is Richard Ely, now head of the Department of Economics of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Ely has an international reputation as an authority upon political economy, and is probably the best known writer on that subject. Among his later books are "The World War," and "Leadership in a Democracy." At the close of the war he was decorated by the French government in recognition of his splendid services in organization work in the State of Wisconsin.

Jean Webster (Mrs. Glenn Ford McKinney) is essentially a Chautauqua county product, and has the distinction of being the author of at least two best sellers. Her "Patty" stories gave her some measure of fame, but it remained to "Daddy Long Legs" and "Dear Enemy" to give her the position in the front rank of story tellers. All are familiar with the stories—the two last have the merit of being written for a purpose. Jean Webster had a message and she put it across. "Dear Enemy" is perhaps the best book she has written. There is not alone fun in the book, there is solid stuff of life, with the young society woman suddenly placed at the head of the orphan asylum, a drear gray place, full of pasty faced small persons in gingham, oppressed by dull rules and bad food. The story is told in drear, sad, quaint funny letters, and one wouldn't want it told in any other way.

Fredonia has another woman writer of whom it is justly proud, Grace Richmond. The "Ladies' Home Journal" published her first stories in 1891. Since then she has written many others, and about twenty books. Her "Juliet" stories endeared her to the younger readers, and she may well be classed as one of the very finest story writers of today. She has, more than most of her contemporaries, the gift for disclosing the simplest and deepest feelings of men and women everywhere in just those words which are at the back of our heads and hardly ever on our lips. They are the words we ache to utter, but never quite bring ourselves to say. Her humor is so natural, especially in her stories of the newly married. She has created several types; "Red Pepper Burns" is the best known. We like Mrs. Richmond because we are all emotional creatures and she reflects our emotions for us. "On Christmas Day in the Morning" is a tiny book in size, but it is a world-wide sermon, a sermon without being preachy, too.

The newspapers of the county have discovered and helped develop many men; among them, George V. H. Philpot, now known as George V. Hobart. While in Jamestown he petitioned the county court of Chautauqua county to allow him to abandon his surname and be known as George V. Hobart, the latter being his mother's name. The petition was drawn by Marvin Smith, a brilliant lawyer, twenty-five or thirty years ago, and it is often quoted as an example of legal wit. Those who remember Mr. Hobart when he was a telegraph operator taking the United Press reports for the "James-

town Morning News," say that he was a dreamer, and of little use in practical work, often declaring the lines out of order, so as not to be disturbed in his own more congenial work of writing and drawing. After leaving Jamestown he did special work with other papers, and finally drifted to New York. My informant says he wrote several light operas with touches of Chautauqua county in them, and later developed his funny page in colors for the newspaper, in which he has achieved great success, and is most prosperous.

John R. Spears was the publisher of a newspaper in Silver Creek many years ago, leaving that place for New York, and later being on the "New York Sun." Mr. Spears is the author of the "History of the United States Navy," which is authority above any other books on that subject. Ray Spears, his son, is a writer of stories of adventures for such magazines as "Argosy."

Another newspaper man who ranked among the foremost in the profession was the late Don Martin, of Silver Creek. Mr. Martin began his career with the papers of Buffalo, going from there to the "New York American" and later to the "Herald," where he remained twenty years. In the November "American" is an article telling of his almost uncanny predictions of presidential elections and incidentally giving some interesting sidelights on his personality. The author says, "A better companion on the wait-over at the trolley junction would be difficult to find. I have known Don for fifteen years and don't know whether he is a Democrat or a Republican. He is like the man who, speaking of Eternity, said he had friends in both places. But he does get vehement when the question of Americanism is touched upon, and he can cry 'traitor' and 'sedition' as loudly as the best of them when he hears some one say Uncle Sam isn't the same invincible old chap he was in former historic periods." The article goes on to tell of Mr. Martin's successful foretelling of presidential election results for the past fourteen years. The newspapers and magazines paid wonderful tributes to his memory at the time of his death, all attesting to the high regard in which he was held.

One of our younger writers who has won distinction is Harold Stearns, of Dunkirk. Mr. Stearns is a contributor of verse to such high class poetry magazine as "Bellman" and "Contemporary Verse," as well as "Boston Transcript," "New York Tribune" and "Sun." A collection of his poems has been presented in book form called "Interludes," and he is now at work on an "Anthology of Andover Verse." He is an instructor at Andover, and is a member of the exclusive Authors Club of Boston, which numbers among its members such celebrities as Amy Lowell and Robert Frost.

As we know, our county has a long list of illustrious men and women in the literary world that she can claim as her own, but there is no one to whom we point with greater pride than the world-famous war-correspondent, author and lecturer, Mr. Frederick Palmer. It would be impossible in the short space allotted to adequately review Mr. Palmer's activities. To quote from a magazine article:

"The man who campaigns year in and year out, as a profession and not as an occasional lark, has no time to play to the grand-stand. Frederick Palmer is one of these. He is a war-correspondent because he likes it and because he knows the game. Here are a few of his assignments covering a relatively short time. The First Rush to the Klondike, the Greek War, the Philippines, on the Olympia with Dewey, back to the Philippines, with the Allied Columns to Peking, from China to Korea, to Europe over the Trans-Siberian Railway, to Panama, to Kiel, Europe, with Special Work in Paris and Rome; to the Balkans, Russo-Japanese War. We know that since then he has been correspondingly busy. During the trouble in Tien Tsin

they tell of his covering two thousand miles in a week, by land and water, in many kinds of craft, to get his story in the earliest mail. Such feats as these in the day's work preach the fact that added to the gift of the ability to write a good descriptive story, Mr. Palmer possesses initiative and daring."

Besides his newspaper work, he has been a steady contributor to the magazines of late, principally "Collier's." Among his best known articles are: "England's Man of Common Sense," "In the Canadian Trenches," "On the Belgian Bread-line," "Smiles among Ruins," and "Taking it out of the Tourist." The last is a keen scathing indictment of the traveller who is so gullible as to imagine he is making an impression by his lavish expenditure of money; the final sentence, is "bear in mind that the American who spends his money like a fool, will be considered nothing else by the members of the guild who greet his liberality with ingratiating smiles."

Mr. Palmer has written many books: "Going to War

in Green," "The Ways of the Service," "Central America and Its Problems," "My Year of the War," "My Second Year of the War," and some fiction: "Over the Pass," "The Last Shot," "Our Greatest Battle." There is in his novels more idealism than one expects from the hardheaded newspaper correspondent. But Mr. Palmer combines those qualities that we knew too in Richard Harding Davis, the quality of the idealist and the seer of visions with that of the practical man of action.

When this paper was first suggested, it was the idea to include in it only the distinguished writers of our country—those men and women who had written books of importance—but later it was decided to mention as many others as possible—those, perhaps, who were not so prominent, and the list is a long one, and Chautauqua county can feel that she has contributed no mean share to the literature of the country.

CONSERVATION OF FISH AND GAME.

By Richard H. Heppell.

The early history of Chautauqua seems a romance when read by the present younger generation, and it seems difficult for it to realize the stern life of the early settlers and the obstacles which they faced and overcame.

Here was a section of country in its virgin simplicity and grandeur; a land of hills and valleys; level tracts of high and low altitudes covered with a wealth of forest and dotted with beautiful lakes and streams. It was situated on the south-east shore of the inland sea called "Conti" by the Indians, and "Lake Erie" by the white settlers. Early historians assure us that at that period buffalo, deer, bear and other animals in abundance roamed the county; birds of numerous varieties found here ideal conditions for nesting and feeding, and fish of many species abounded in the lakes and streams. The climate was of unusual variety, stern and rugged easterly of the range of hills during the winter months, and temperate in summer. Along the shore of the lake it was mild and windy during the winter, but also mild and pleasant during the summer, and delightful during the early fall. It was so tempered by the water of the inland sea that late spring and early fall frosts were rare, a prolonged favorable condition for all life, a charm not found in other parts of the new country. It is no wonder the red men coveted this territory and waged fierce war for possession, later to look with disfavor on the advent of the white man whose mode of life was not theirs and whose first act was to fell the timber and clear the land, thus driving away the buffalo, deer and other animals that had furnished food and sport for the Indians from time immemorial.

Of course man must live and the congested humanity of Europe having learned of a new continent rich in all of nature's endowments had started a pilgrimage toward the west. They were to satisfy a great yearning to possess land, and to experience liberty hitherto unknown. History furnishes the story of their arrival and their conquest of the red man, the wild animals and the forests; the building of homes, their forming of hamlets, these in time to grow to villages and cities. It may be asked what this has to do with the conservation in Chautauqua county. Conservation is a very broad subject, though many think of it only in the familiar term as applies to forests, foods and to fish and game, subjects of present day use, and also the now widely discussed conservation of health. In fact, the word seems to have taken possession of the people, and an awakening

of conscience is spreading over the land, as education in the many forms of conservation is being furthered. The answer is the happiness, prosperity and life itself of the present and coming generations.

The early settlers felled the brush and trees so they might clear the land and plant grain and other crops on which to keep life. The timber and brush were heaped in huge piles and burned as there was no use for them. This indeed seemed needful and necessity knew no law. With the great increase of immigration and subsequent natural increase of population, mercantile industry developed. Lumber was needed for the building of homes and factories, and saw mills flourished throughout the land. Timber seemed so plentiful as to be almost inexhaustible. As a result only the best was in demand, the remainder being burned or left to decay. So the history of waste started with a people striving for existence and waste has continued through the methods employed by the lumber interests to the present. The result was soon apparent to those of foresight. Diminished forests afforded but little conservation of the winter's snow and spring and fall rains. Springs "dried up" and streams diminished, and man continued to slaughter the wild animals, good and bad alike.

From James Macaulay's volume, "The Natural, Statistical and Civil History of the State of New York," under date of 1829, under the heading "Zoology," the following is quoted:

The black moose is the largest quadruped found in our State. It inhabits the extensive forests lying between the Mohawk and the St. Lawrence rivers and lakes Champlain and Ontario. In the summer the moose go in families. In winter they congregate to the number of twenty or thirty. They choose the coldest places, and when the snow is deep, they form a kind of yard, consisting of several acres, in which they constantly trample, or beat down the snow that they may more easily range around. The hunting of this animal is with some a favorite amusement.

The elk, at present, inhabits the forests of Allegheny, Cattaraugus and Chautauque. It is very swift on foot, and often escapes the hunter. When hard pressed, it plunges into rivers and lakes, and either swims across, or keeps in the water till its pursuers abandon the chase. Its meat is highly relished by some.

The deer originally inhabited all the counties in the State, but at present, it is chiefly confined to the northern and western forests. The hunters, in the new settlements, bordering the forests, kill great numbers every year. In half a century, very few, if any, will remain. None are now to be seen in the old settle-

ments, some on Long Island excepted. Half a century ago they were to be seen in herds within a mile or two of the Mohawk river; but now there are none. In 1762, these animals were so numerous in Queen's and Suffolk counties that they were taken in pits. The legislature, in December, the same year, passed a law to prevent taking them in this way.

This reads like a dream, as our largest wild animal today is the red fox, whose chief ambition is to eat the few grouse man has left. Thus has the large game become extinct in the county, and the fish have not been spared. Lack of forest protection has resulted in greatly diminished streams, whose water in summer soon becomes too warm for the brook trout, and man's indifference to the welfare of others, not to mention the fish, has allowed municipal and other sewage to pollute the waters which should have been kept pure. Streams that abounded in bass, pickerel, pike or trout, now contain mullett, suckers, horndace and chubs.

Lake Erie was famous for black bass, pike, trout, white fish and sturgeon, but the wasteful methods of the early commercial fishermen were about equal to those of the lumbermen. "Pound" and "trap" nets, set on reefs, frequented by bass and sturgeon in spawning time, took everything large and small. Sturgeon were in demand for the eggs, which were shipped in quantities to the East, where they were put up in cans and sold for "Russian Caviar." The carcass was usually discarded, being thought of little value for food, and thousands of tons of sturgeon were used for fertilizer or were discarded. The few who realized the good quality of sturgeon meat profited however, as the fishermen of 1876, who gladly accepted twenty-five to fifty cents for choice fish weighing thirty to forty pounds. The "gill" nets were devised to stretch across the currents to catch the deeper water fish, and a thriving business was soon established, most of the catch of this vicinity being shipped from Dunkirk and Westfield. The catch started as soon as the ice began moving down the lake, the first catch being white fish. The meat is prime at this time. Next came blue and grey pike (perch pike), then "ciscoes," which had little value, and later in the fall came the second catch of pike.

The ruthless catching of fish at spawning time and the indiscriminate and wasteful methods of net fishing aroused the indignation of the real sportsman, as the supply became greatly diminished as the fishing business increased. Sportsmen met and organized fish and game clubs, and petitions were sent to the legislature urging the passage of more stringent laws to regulate the catching of fish and taking and killing of game in the county. Later the Commission of Fisheries was created (now the Conservation Commission with greater field and powers), and an effort was made to propagate and protect the wild life. Small appropriations made by the legislature allowed only a limited amount of work to be done by the Commission, probably as the impression of the general public was that the sportsmen only were benefited. Today we more fully realize the need of "out-of-door" recreation, to maintain healthful conditions of body and mind.

The few game wardens and protectors appointed were soon in great demand and frequent visits were made to Chautauqua county. Thousands of dollars worth of "pound" and "trap" nets were seized and destroyed, and other violators of the game laws apprehended and punished.

It is related that Dr. Peter Wilson, an educated Seneca Chief, communicated to O. H. Marshall, Esq., the following Seneca tradition:

A party of Senecas returning from the Ohio in the spring of the year, ascended the outlet of Chautauqua

lake, passed into the lake, and while paddling through it caught a fish, of a kind with which they were not familiar, and they threw it in the bottom of their canoe. Reaching the head of the lake, they made a portage across to the Chautauqua Creek, then swollen with the spring freshets. Descending the creek to Lake Erie, they found, to their astonishment, the fish still alive. They threw it into the lake and it disappeared. In process of time the same fish appeared abundantly in the lake, having never been caught in it before. They concluded they all sprang from the Chautauqua progenitor, and hence they named the lake "Ga-jah-dah-gwah," compounded of two Seneca words, "Ga-jah," fish, and "Ga-dah-gwah," taken out. In process of time the word became contracted into "Jad-dah-gwah," the prefix Ga being dropped as is often the case.

Other authorities give other versions; however, many of the older authorities hold to the fish legend and there is reason to believe that the fish referred to was the muskallonge or muskallonge, on account of its lively habits, large size and general game qualities that appealed to the early sportsmen and continues to draw the Isaac Waltons to the lakes of our county. These warriors of the water began to diminish in number, due largely to the many improper methods employed to take them, and the anglers began to fear that the species would soon be exterminated. It is most fortunate that the efforts of Mr. Seth Green and Mr. Eleazer Green of Jamestown, N. Y., were attracted at this time to the artificial propagation of the muskallonge, and it is a pleasure to submit the series of correspondence, furnished through the efforts and courtesy of Mr. Grant E. Winchester, that passed on the subject and finally resulted in the erection and maintenance of the present hatchery at Bemus Point.

Bemus Point, N. Y., June 22, 1920.
Mr. R. H. Heppell,

Dunkirk, N. Y.
Dear Mr. Heppell: At last I have succeeded in getting nearly a full record of muskallonge work done at Chautauqua Lake of which I am inclosing on separate sheet.

As you will note I am asking that Mr. Green's letters be returned to me. Frank Cheney took charge of the work after 1888 for two or three years and he has lost his records, but tells me that he planted from 1 to 2,000,000 each year. Frank Redbank of Caledonia, N. Y., was here one or two years, of which I have no record. Randall R. Brown took charge about 1894. He had no record until 1896. Brown was foreman from 1895 to 1910. The first hatching, or nearly all in fact, until the hatchery was built, was done in boxes in the lake. In 1898 the first eggs were hatched in the hatching jars, with the sky for a roof, where the hatchery now stands, and this was continued for about five years, when the present hatchery was erected in 1903.

In 1895 I did my first work for the Fish Commission at Chautauqua Lake. In 1899 I went to the Adirondacks as foreman of the Saranac Inn Hatchery. I remained there until 1907, when I was transferred to the Hudson River at Linlithgo, N. Y., where a new hatchery and ponds were erected for the shad and bass propagation. I remained there until July 11, 1910, when I was again transferred to Chautauqua Hatchery, Bemus Point, N. Y., to the place of beginning.

I trust this report will cover what you want. If anything is lacking, let me know and I will furnish such as I am able to.

Very truly yours,
GRANT E. WINCHESTER, Foreman.

Chautauqua Fish Hatchery, Bemus Point, N. Y., June 22, 1920. Report of Muskallonge Fry planted in Chautauqua Lake.

I can only give estimate of number hatched and planted from 1887 or 1888, when the first fry were hatched, to 1896, as I am unable to get any record.

Date.	No. Fry.
1888 to 1896 (estimate)	5,000,000
1896	1,000,000
1897	1,815,000
1898	900,000
1899	3,055,000
1900	3,290,000
1901	2,370,000

1902	1,090,000
1903	2,382,600
1904	857,100
1905	1,000,000
1906	2,402,300
1907	2,500,000
1908	1,500,000
1909	3,346,000
1910	2,170,850
1911	5,850,000
1912	5,400,000
1913	2,500,000
1914	1,000,000
1915	2,750,000
1916	3,250,000
1917	4,527,500
1918	1,360,000
1919	3,876,500
1920	4,291,720

69,894,570

GRANT E. WINCHESTER, Foreman.

REPORT ON HATCHING MUSKALLONGE.

To the Commissioners of Fisheries of New York:

Gentlemen: On behalf of my late father, I herewith respectfully submit for your consideration a report of the experiment made at Chautauqua Lake, New York, in the artificial propagation of the muskallonge.

While the attempt made in the spring of 1887 was not a success, in so far as the actual production of the young fry was concerned, our experiment was valuable, as we were able to undertake the work this season with a better knowledge of the needs of the case.

In order that we might make no mistake as to the spawning season of the muskallonge, I placed myself in communication with Mr. Eleazer Green, of Jamestown, New York, a gentleman who has observed the gradual decrease of this valuable fish in Chautauqua lake, and has manifested much interest in their artificial production; and with whom the following correspondence took place:

Jamestown, N. Y., November 28, 1887.

Seth Green:

Dear Sir: Yesterday I drove to Ashville, passing up the west shore of Chautauqua lake. On my return I stopped at the home of a fisherman to get a muskallonge. I went to the lake with him and he had a box alive, which he said he caught the day before (the twenty-sixth). I got one weighing about six pounds, and, upon dressing it, found spawn from which I took your information as to the time of spawning. It would seem to me to indicate that the spawning season was last spring, was informed that Mr. Mason, who was here from the inspection of spawn as to its state of advancement, or when it would mature, though this seems to me to be well developed.

Should you wish any further information which I can obtain, write me and I will get it for you, as I am anxious that the propagation of muskallonge artificially be made successful.

Very truly yours,

ELEAZER GREEN.

To which the following reply was made:

Rochester, November 30, 1887.

Eleazer Green, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Yours received with spawn inclosed, which I was very glad to see. From its appearance I should judge that it would mature early in the spring—about the latter part of March—but in regard to this it would be difficult to say with certainty.

It would like to have you ascertain from this fisherman what he knows about the habits of the muskallonge, and also if he thinks there could be arrangements made whereby he could keep a number of the will not admit of any great outlay until we find out just how the work should be done after we could undoubtedly obtain the means to make a regular matter of it each season. I am much interested in the thing there will be no difficulty in having the spawn, provided we can manage to procure the ripe spawning fish alive.

Yours,

SETH GREEN.

Jamestown, December 2, 1887.

Seth Green, Esq., Superintendent, etc.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the thirtieth ult. received yesterday. I am highly pleased at your interest in our muskallonge. They are a noble fish, and I trust that you will make the artificial propagation of them a success.

The fisherman from whom I obtained the fish from which I took the spawn sent you, would not be able to furnish reliable information as to the habits of the fish. I can get it, however, from others and will do so. Had the lake not already frozen over I could get, I think, fifteen or twenty by engaging a number of fishermen and then building a large crate and anchoring it in the lake over winter. Would they live in this way, think you, until spring? If you advise it I will try and do this if the ice goes out soon, so as to allow more fishing this fall. I think there would be no trouble in the spring getting all needed by drawing a seine, point near the lake shore; why not buy the property on which they are and start a hatchery? I believe that there is sufficient water and that the muskallonge would thrive there; as they frequent the lake at the point where these springs empty it is a favorable point for fishing them. The lay of the land about the springs is such that ponds could be made at small expense. If any of my suggestions meet your favor, let me hear from you. I wish you could come here and go with me to see the springs.

Very truly yours,

ELEAZER GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., December 8, 1887.

Eleazer Green, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Yours received. I shall be pleased to have you collect such information as you can from the fishermen on Chautauqua lake, and forward it to me. We shall undoubtedly be able to get some points of value from them.

The muskallonge would not live in crates all winter without feeding. I think we shall be able to manage some way to get them in the early spring. I do not think it would be advisable to make any purchase of property until we learn how to hatch them. After this is done we will know what we require to go on with the work.

Yours,

SETH GREEN.

Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1888.

Seth Green, Superintendent, etc.:

Dear Sir: Since writing you some time ago I have been talking with some of the Chautauqua lake fishermen about the time when muskallonge spawn, and from information and opinions received I am inclined to the belief that muskallonge spawn earlier than we had thought; that they spawn before the ice goes out, in fact.

I believe that it would be a good idea for you to come on here and catch a fish and examine the spawn, and to do so soon. If you should come on I will supply the necessary appliances, some that I had on hand when the law prohibiting spearing through the ice went in effect. Should you find it impossible to come, I will catch one and send you if desired, and permission is given me to do so.

Very truly yours,

ELEAZER GREEN.

Eleazer Green, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the tenth inst. is received and in reply will say that if you can do so I would like to have you catch a muskallonge and forward it to me. It may be possible, as you say, that they cast their spawn before the ice goes out. I hope you will not give others permission to catch any, as it might convey a wrong impression among the people and lead to trouble.

Yours,

SETH GREEN.

Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 16, '88.

Seth Green, Superintendent, etc.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the thirteenth inst. came duly to hand. I will certainly not give any one permission to catch, and will catch only what I send you myself.

I am very desirous that the efforts to propagate muskallonge artificially may succeed. I am much interested in their increase and preservation in Chautauqua lake, as you will readily see when I state that I own "summer resort" property on the lake shore. I had hoped that you would come and personally supervise the catching, but as you do not, I have arranged an item to be published in one of our papers to the effect that I am acting under your directions and au-

thority, and I shall act openly and publicly, so that my acts can not be misconstrued. I had a talk with one of our most intelligent fishermen yesterday, and he stated that he had caught muskallonge through the ice in March that would be discharging spawn when he took them from the water; that though the discharge was, of course, caused by the shock and the wound from the spear, yet he did not believe it would have occurred if the spawn had not been substantially ripe; he is quite positive that they spawn in March.

I will go up the first day that seems favorable and see what I can get for you; I shall send it by express to the address printed on your letter-heads.

Very truly yours,
ELEAZER GREEN.

Jamestown, N. Y., March 1, 1888.

Seth Green, Superintendent, etc.:

Dear Sir: I send you today by American Express a muskallonge caught this day. I strongly suspect that it is a male, but as I did not feel at liberty to catch another I send it along. Please let me hear from you upon its receipt, and if you desire another, inform me at once, as the water is getting so roily that it is almost impossible to see them now.

Very truly yours,
ELEAZER GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., March 3, 1888.

Eleazer Green, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Yours received, and also muskallonge. I have made an examination of it. I found it to be a female which certainly would not have cast her spawn in less than a month from the time she was caught.

Yours,
SETH GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., March 24, '88.

Eleazer Green, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: If we make another attempt at muskallonge catching it will not be a great while before we will have to be at it, and I write to inquire what assistance, if any, my man can depend upon from your people. The expense attending the experiment this season I expect will be somewhat greater than last, and there is no funds set apart by the commission for this purpose except what may be used from the amount allotted to the Caledonia hatchery, and I would therefore like to know if we can depend upon any financial aid from your people; and if so, how much.

I would also like to know if you have learned anything more concerning the spawning of the muskallonge since you wrote me last. Mr. Mason is of the opinion that they had not spawned when he was there last summer, which was from April twenty-seventh to May sixth, but in regard to this I think he must be mistaken. At any rate, we have yet to find out before we know for certain.

Yours,
SETH GREEN.

Jamestown, N. Y., March 26, 1888.

Seth Green:

Dear Sir: Yours of the twenty-fourth inst. just at hand. I have learned nothing new about the spawning of the muskallonge, but if you desire I will catch and send you another, if I can do it at once, before ice and water get any worse than now. Please state amount of financial aid you desire, and I think I can raise it if not too much. I will let you know at once whether I can raise the amount you state.

E. GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., March 27, 1888.

Eleazer Green, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Yours received, if you can do so, I would like to have you catch me another muskallonge as soon as possible. If you could raise from twenty-five to fifty dollars it would help matters very much.

Very truly,
SETH GREEN.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 2d, 1888.

Seth Green:

Dear Sir: I have not been able to get you another muskallonge, and the ice is now unsafe. Will try again as soon as the ice goes out. I can assure you of at least twenty-five dollars towards expenses. Winter ice will be out within five or six days.

Yours truly,
E. GREEN.

Jamestown, N. Y., April 10, 1888.

Seth Green, Superintendent, etc.:

Dear Sir: I have been unable since writing you last to procure a muskallonge. The water has not been still when clear since ice went out. I do not believe I shall be able to get one before you should come on, but will try for a day or two longer. I think it unsafe to wait much longer before coming. When will you be here?

Yours truly,
E. GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., April 19, 1888.

E. Green, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the eighteenth inst. is received. I expect to send my man, Mr. Mason, to Jamestown about next week Tuesday, April twenty-fourth. I will have him call upon you or I will notify you in time so you can meet him at the train. I think I shall have him bring a seine and catch some of the muskallonge, if possible, and put them in cars anchored in the lake. I think this is the only way we can get ripe fish to take the spawn from. I hope we may be successful this season. Was glad to get your letter.

Yours,
SETH GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., April 21, 1888.

E. Green, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: Yours received and also muskallonge, which I have examined and am of the opinion that it would have spawned in about a week's time. I will have Mr. Mason start as soon as possible, and if he can do so he will reach Jamestown next Monday night; if not, then Tuesday sure.

I have talked with Mr. Mason and given him my ideas in regard to the matter, and you will find him a thoroughly honest and conscientious man, who will do all in his power to make a success. I regret exceedingly that I am not able to come myself, but my health is very poor and I have been confined to the house for about two months. I sincerely hope a success will be made, and from the appearance of the female you sent me I have strong faith that we will succeed.

Yours,
SETH GREEN.

The time having arrived for operations, Mr. Jonathan Mason, an assistant to the Caledonia hatchery and fish culturist of many years experience, was dispatched by Mr. Seth Green to Jamestown, on Chautauqua Lake. The following is Mr. Mason's report, which will be found of interest:

April 23—Left Mumford at 6.04 P. M.; arrived at Jamestown at 11.30 P. M.

April 24—Met Mr. Eleazer Green and went up the lake with him four miles to Jones' Hotel, and concluded to try and secure some muskallonge there.

April 25—Made fish-cars in the forenoon, in which to deposit the muskallonge, and fished with seine in the afternoon, but did not succeed in catching any muskallonge.

April 26—Hired four men to assist in hauling seine; fished in forenoon; caught two muskallonge, both males; fished again at night; caught two males.

April 27—Went to Long Point; caught one nine-pound female, not ripe, and one six-pound male; put them in fish car and towed them down to Jones' Hotel.

April 28—Fished all day; caught seven muskallonge, two small ones, put them back; one of them was a six-pound female, nearly spawned out; got about two thousand eggs, looking very nice and measuring ten to twelve inches.

April 29—Did not fish, it being Sunday; looked the fish over confined in cars, but did not find any ripe.

April 30—Fished all day; caught ten muskallonge; one large female weighing sixteen pounds, but could not get any milt, only by opening one of the males and dressing it out, secured about 60,000 eggs from the large one; at night the two females, weighing respectively nine and six pounds, were ripe, but the milt was again scarce, so opened two more males and took about 40,000 eggs from the two; put them in five shad-hatching boxes and kept them in still water over night.

May 1—Stormy day; took spawn across the lake to Southlands creek, where there was a little current; temperature of water, fifty-one degrees Fahrenheit.

May 2—Cold west wind; spawn looking good; temperature of water forty-five degrees A. M., fifty-two degrees P. M.

May 3—The unimpregnated eggs commencing to have white spots in them; water fifty degrees A. M., fifty-two degrees P. M.

May 4—Wind south and warm in forenoon; thunder-storm in the afternoon; water fifty degrees A. M., fifty-two degrees P. M.

May 5—Cold north wind; spawn forming in clusters some; can see formation of fish in the eggs; water fifty degrees and fifty-two degrees.

May 6—Water warming considerably; can see the formation of fish plainly; water fifty degrees and fifty-six degrees.

May 7—Eggs doing well; the bad eggs are clustering and can be taken out easily with small scoop net; temperature of water, fifty-two degrees A. M., fifty-eight degrees P. M.

May 8th—Eggs looking good; bad eggs most all taken out; the eggs are heavier than those of the shad; temperature of water fifty-four degrees A. M., fifty-eight degrees P. M.

May 9—Eggs looking good; warm in the forenoon; had a heavy rain in the afternoon; made the creek very muddy and was obliged to stay with the eggs and tow the boxes so as to give them a circulation of water; temperature of water fifty-six degrees A. M., fifty-eight degrees P. M.

May 10—Water clearing up in creek; in the afternoon the wind came down the lake strong and was obliged to put the boxes again in the creek; 8.30 A. M. saw the first movement of the fish in the eggs; temperature of water, fifty-five degrees A. M., sixty-five degrees P. M.

May 11—Some of the eggs commenced hatching; the fry were not so lively as I should think they ought to be; temperature of water fifty-six degrees A. M., sixty-six degrees P. M.

May 12—Eggs hatching out fast in the morning; observed minnows try to suck the fry through the wire on bottom of boxes and to overcome this I put on double bottoms; most all the eggs hatched out during the night, temperature of water fifty-six degrees A. M., sixty-eight degrees P. M.

May 13—Young fry doing well; cold day; temperature of water fifty-six degrees A. M., sixty-five degrees P. M.

May 14th—Put the young fry in the lake, and as close an estimate as I can make there were 50,000 fry; they should have been kept longer, but as the place was not suitable I was obliged to turn them out.

On Mr. Mason's return from Chautauqua Lake he brought with him a jar containing several of the young fry over which I kept a constant watch and examined them with a microscope daily; the young fry when first hatched are certainly the most helpless little creatures I have ever been my fortune to see; they are just three-eighths of an inch in length and show no movement of the gill covers or signs of breathing until they are nine days old, though with the aid of the microscope the heart action and circulation of the blood are seen to be strong and vigorous. So quiet did they lie for hours at a time that, if I had not been able to see the blood circulate, I should have been tempted to have thrown them away for dead. When the fry are eight days old they commence to show some signs of activity and are found clinging to the blades of grass placed in the vessels and also lying upon the partly submerged blades. At nine days old, with the aid of the microscope, can be discerned the mouth and gill covers in motion; the fry are then a half an inch in length and the yolk sac, which is of good size when fry are hatched, is two-fifths absorbed in water, the temperature of which average sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

When the fry are twelve days old the motion of the mouth and gills are plainly visible to the naked eye and the fish commence swimming about and have assumed a much darker color than when hatched. At fourteen days old the elongated head, characteristic of this species, is very perceptible and the yolk sac of the yolk sac is entirely absorbed and the fish commences looking for food. The fish are then ready to be turned into the water and seek their subsistence.

From the knowledge thus gained and upon consultation with Mr. Jonathan Mason, I should recommend to your honorable body that in order to make the work a success and obtain the best results, that a suitable hatchery building should be erected on the shores of Chautauqua lake at some convenient point which may hereafter be selected. The building need not be an elaborate affair, a plain frame structure, thirty-five feet long and ten feet wide, would be sufficient. This should be equipped with from one to two dozen chase automatic hatching jars in which to place the eggs until they reach the hatching point, and also

twelve troughs about sixteen feet in length and fourteen inches wide; in these the fry should be kept until the yolk sac is absorbed and then turned into the open waters.

As there appears to be no suitable place on the lake where the necessary fall of water for the hatchery can be obtained, the water supply must, of necessity, be pumped from the lake into a receiving tank or reservoir, and from thence distributed into the hatching apparatus. The amount of water necessary for the work is estimated at three inches of volume.

On consultation with Commissioner Sherman, I was requested to ascertain the cost of the building, equipments engine, pump, etc., and herewith present the following statement:

Estimated cost of building	\$500 00
Estimated cost of equipment	150 00
Cost of Shipman engine	200 00
Cost of pump	125 00
Estimated cost of forty rods of seine	75 00
Estimated cost of row boat	30 00
Total	\$1,080 00

The Shipman engine above referred to is described as follows: Stationary engine No. 2, with cast iron boiler, full two-horse power, weight complete, 750 pounds; floor space, 52x32 inches; cylinder, three inches diameter, stroke four inches; pulley fourteen inch diameter, three inch face; 400 revolutions. Price \$200.00.

This engine is very simple in construction and a person of ordinary intellect can learn to manage it in from one hour to a half day's time. The fuel used is kerosene oil, costing about four and one-quarter cents per gallon and about one and one-half gallons are consumed per hour, making the cost per twenty-four hours not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents. The cost of the engine and pump includes putting them in place, with the exception of the transportation and railroad fare of man.

At the request of Mr. James Pitt, superintendent of the Shipman Manufacturing Company, in company with Mr. Mason, we visited such an engine as above described in actual operation and found it carrying a three-inch stream of water to an elevation of eighty feet and doing the work admirably.

If, after deliberation, your honorable body should decide to undertake this work the coming spring, permit me to suggest that it would be well to erect the building this fall in order that everything might be in readiness in time for operations.

The entire cost of last season's experiment, including Mr. Mason's time, was \$120.75.

On my suggestion to Commissioner Sherman he thought it advisable to write to Chautauqua Lake and ascertain if sufficient funds could not be raised at Chautauqua Lake to defray, at least, a part of the expense of establishing the plant, concerning which the following correspondence took place:

Rochester, N. Y., August 13, 1888.

E. Green, Esq., Jamestown, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir: At the last meeting of the fish commission held at the Caledonia hatchery, August ninth, the artificial propagation of the muskellunge was discussed and it was decided to take active steps in that direction.

As you undoubtedly understand, by far the larger share of such hatching operations will be for the benefit of Chautauqua Lake, and before going further in the matter it has been deemed advisable to write you and ascertain if there is not sufficient interest among the hotel people at the lake and those who make their homes there a whole or part of the year to provide the necessary plot of land and furnish the means for the construction of the building, the estimated cost of which is in the neighborhood of \$300.00.

The commission are willing to maintain the hatchery after it is constructed and do all in their power to make the work a great success, and I have no doubt but that sufficient enthusiasm can be raised among your people to contribute the above amount toward a project which promises them such abundant returns. I should like to know, if possible, just what we may expect by September first, as to report at the next meeting of the commission to be held early in September. The building should be erected in the fall so as to be ready for operations in the spring.

Kindly let me hear from you early as convenient and oblige.

Yours,

SETH GREEN,

Per C. K. G.



• HATTANOOGA COUNTY ORGANIZATION OF T. S. POOR ADMINISTRATION

- 1—W. K. Brown, Chattanooga County Poor Administrator.
 2—Mr. A. E. J. Moylan, Secretary and Deputy.
 3—Mr. Charles B. Powell, Mayville, N. Y.
 4—Mrs. James Triple, Steadman, N. Y.
 5—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 6—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 7—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 8—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 9—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 10—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 11—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 12—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 13—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 14—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 15—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 16—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 17—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
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 19—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 20—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 21—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 22—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 23—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 24—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 25—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 26—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 27—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 28—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 29—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.
 30—Mr. J. E. Smith, Lakewood, N. Y.

Jamestown, N. Y., August 16, 1888.
Seth Green, Superintendent, etc.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the thirteenth inst. was duly received, and I have seen some of the parties interested in the artificial propagation of muskallonge in Chautauqua Lake and am satisfied that something substantial can be raised towards establishing that hatchery here but whether \$500.00 can be raised I am not clear. I will ascertain and write you more definitely before September first.

Yours truly,
E. GREEN.

Since writing the above, I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Eleazer Green in which he gives considerable encouragement that \$500.00 can be raised by the people interested in Chautauqua Lake to aid in establishing the work.

Respectfully submitted,
CHESTER K. GREEN.

Rochester, N. Y., August 31, 1888.

Brook trout, lake herring, lake trout and black bass have also been hatched at this hatchery, though the work at present is confined principally to muskallonge and brook trout.

The report of the Commission for the year 1908 showed that a new enemy was making himself felt, none other than the lazy, no-account, German carp (*Cyprinus Carpio*). The report quotes as follows: "The Sportsman's Association of Chautauqua County claim the carp a great destroyer of spawning beds of black bass. The annual hatch of bullheads and black bass has decreased materially by each year since carp became abundant."

Regarding muskallonge the report gives the following information: "In Chautauqua Lake the fish spawns soon after the ice leaves the lake, usually in April. The eggs are fertilized by the dry process; they are hatched in jars from which they are transferred by hand to egg trays placed in troughs, through which a constant stream of artesian water flows. The hatching period depends upon the temperature of the water, but usually occupies twenty-one days in water at 48° to 50° F. They are distributed in May and the early part of June. The muskallonge is one of the worst cannibals known and the Commission never attempts to rear it to fingerling size, but liberates it as soon as it can swim freely."

The lake herring (*Argyrosomus Arcted*) also received consideration at this time, for the report continues: "For the first time in recent years an effort was made to secure eggs in Dunkirk. The Desmond Fish Company co-operated with the State in the work of collecting eggs. This company desired to have men placed on all their boats for the purpose of securing spawn. The work continued until Dec. 21st, about 200 quarts, or 15,373,000 eggs, being secured. Foreman Frank Redband of the Caledonia Hatchery assisted." Mr. Redband is now in charge of the Dunkirk Hatchery.

The commercial fishing at Dunkirk continued to grow rapidly, and the need of a hatchery at this point for this industry became apparent. The fact that great quantities of eggs could be secured here, and also that the fry could be "planted" without the loss occasioned by transporting long distances by railroad, impressed the State Legislature and the Conservation Commission, and through the efforts of the Desmond Fish Company and the Dunkirk Board of Commerce a bill was passed

authorizing the purchase of a site and erection of buildings. The hatchery was ready for operation in 1918 with Mr. Frank Redband in charge as foreman, and eggs were secured that fall, and 106,978,000 fry were liberated early in 1919, and about 220,000,000 in 1920. The equipment of the hatchery at present is 906 jars, each holding 3 quarts. About 780,000 eggs are contained in each quart, which gives a hatching of 224,640,000 each season.

Numerous sportsmen's clubs have been organized at various times and each has done its part in furthering the work of conservation of wild life. The largest organization at present in the county is the Northern Chautauqua Fish and Game Club, organized at Dunkirk in February, 1919, with branches at Silver Creek, Fredonia, Brocton, Sinclairville, Hamlet and other villages. Through the efforts of this club, assisted by the Conservation Commission, excellent work has been accomplished. During the year 1919 about 18,000 brook and brown trout were liberated in the small streams; 450 adult bull heads were liberated in Bear Lake; 750 eggs of the English or Ringneck Pheasants were furnished by the Commission, about fifty per cent. of the total being hatched and liberated; 105 young pheasants furnished by the Commission were liberated in the 800 acre game preserve secured by this club. The most commendable work of the club was that of forestry. Extensive educational publicity was given this branch of conservation, and 10,000 young trees were secured from the Conservation Commission and planted by various individuals. The start in this line was not a large one, but as land owners more fully realize the need of growing timber to protect the streams by conserving the spring and fall moisture, and assuring their children and grandchildren the great benefits resulting therefrom, greater work will be done in reforestry. New York is the greatest consumer of timber of any State in the Union, and unless strict laws are soon enacted regulating the cutting of timber and all "waste" land planted to young trees, a condition similar to that existing in China will confront the entire nation within the next fifty years.

During the year 1920, 252 snow-shoe rabbits (varying hare) were purchased and liberated in the county; 300,000 yellow perch "planted" in Bear Lake and Caledonia Lake; about 25,000 brook trout from the hatchery at Bemus Point, placed in the streams; and 400 young pheasants liberated in various parts of the county.

The exhibit of live fish, pheasants and young trees at the County Fair, all of which were furnished by the Conservation Commission, and the educational work of a number of conservation enthusiasts of the club, did much to further the great work of Conservation. Still greater results must be accomplished to assure the welfare of the coming generations. Such places as Arkwright Falls and Panama Rocks should be purchased by either the County or State and maintained as public preserves. No greater or better tonic for tired humanity exists than sunshine and fresh air, and if our people hope to continue a strong and vigorous race it is essential that they find time to enjoy the great "out door life," and learn and adore nature.

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

By Clare A. Pickard, Former County Food Administrator.

The United States Food Administration was created by an Act of Congress passed in August, 1917, known as the Lever Act. The necessity for this department of governmental activity arose in consequence of the di-

version of labor from agricultural pursuits throughout the world. Europe was one vast military camp and the energies of the people of that continent were largely given over to war. The food necessary to sustain im-

mense armies and millions of civilians had to be secured from foreign lands, principally the United States. The declaration of war by the American Congress necessarily rendered the question of the food supply still more difficult of solution. Our manufacturing institutions were converted into munitions factories. Vast military camps were erected. Hundreds of thousands of our young men were drafted into the military service, and of these large numbers were recruited from the farms, already in peace times suffering from insufficient labor. Many who were not drafted were attracted from the farms to mechanical pursuits, in factories, in the camps, and elsewhere, owing to the exorbitant wages offered to labor in the promotion of the vast war program which had been inaugurated. It was soon evident that the world was facing a crisis in the matter of its food, and that unless measures looking not only to enhanced production but to conservation of the available supply were adopted, the great war would fail. Food is the first essential in military operations, and supplies to armies and the supporting civilian population must be maintained if military operations are to succeed. Great apprehension was felt in the summer of 1917 as to whether sufficient food could be produced and transported to Europe to maintain the physical condition, as well as the morale, of the people. The problems incident to the feeding of the Allies were intensified by the transportation of the American army across the Atlantic and the activities of the submarine.

It soon became evident that stringent regulations involving the production and consumption of food must be made, and it became a slogan throughout the world that "food will win the war." This subject took precedence and importance over all others, and as a result the Congress of the United States created what was known as the "United States Food Administration," with powers of autocratic character. No war can be waged within the limitations of the Constitution of the United States. The rights, privileges, and liberties of the people must, of necessity, be suspended in large measure and discipline instituted in the place thereof.

The American people had become wasteful and extravagant with food, and, in consequence of our great industrial growth and expansion, agriculture had come to be regarded as unprofitable. The arduous work upon the farm, the long hours, the loneliness of life, the distance from scenes of gaiety and entertainment, had led to an exodus of the young men to the cities, where remuneration was large and pleasure easily obtainable. It was necessary, therefore, to stimulate the production on the farms, and to carefully conserve that which was produced.

The name of only one man was considered as the head of the Food Administration. Herbert Hoover, who had been conspicuous in directing the feeding of the Belgian nation following the invasion of that country by the German armies, had given careful study to the varied and complex questions involved in the food supply, and had acquired profound knowledge of the various matters of regulation and administration in this important field. Upon the enactment of the Lever law, Mr. Hoover was named by President Wilson as "United States Food Administrator." He immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties and proceeded to the creation of an organization throughout the United States.

The Legislature of the State of New York had theretofore passed a food control act; and soon after the United States Food Administration had commenced to function, it was found that in the State of New York the Federal and State administrations were likely

to conflict. An amalgamation, in effect, was therefore consummated, and the two organizations were brought together under what was termed the New York Federal Food Board, and under which food control within the State of New York was largely administered. Its chairman was Mr. John Mitchell, since deceased.

The organization of the United States Food Administration comprised, in addition to the various bodies having to do with particular subjects, and the executive body in Washington with its thousands of employees, an Administrator for each State, and subordinate to him Administrators in the various counties. Because of the large population of the State of New York and the great and varied problems involved, a Federal Food Administrator was named for the Greater City of New York in the person of Hon. Arthur Williams. Hon. Charles E. Treman, of Ithaca, was designated as Federal Food Administrator for the balance of the State.

Mr. Treman was widely known. He had long been conspicuous as a business man and banker, and had displayed great ability as the head of the Board of Public Works of the State of New York, to which position he was appointed by Governor Dix in 1911 at a time when not only great administrative skill and efficiency was needed, but unimpeachable character as well. Mr. Treman, in the great work which he performed as Federal Food Administrator of the State, established a fame which will endure. His position was one of great responsibility, and the perplexities and difficulties with which he was at all times confronted can be fully appreciated only by those who were associated with him in the work. He displayed executive qualities of a high order; a keen understanding of vast and complex problems; and a fine sense of justice seldom paralleled by any man in public life.

Through the New York Federal Food Board the Food Administration organization of the State was created. A Food Administrator was named in each county, under the designation of "Deputy Food Administrator," soon changed, however, to that of "County Food Administrator." Various boards and divisions at headquarters were established for handling the several branches of the work involved.

The writer was named County Food Administrator for Chautauqua County. He was not consulted in advance of the appointment, and the first knowledge which he acquired of the purpose to draft him into the work of the Food Administration, was the receipt by him of the following telegram from New York:

New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1917.

C. A. Pickard, Jamestown, N. Y.:

The Federal Food Board have appointed you to the position of Deputy Food Administrator for Chautauqua County and as a patriotic duty request you to wire acceptance.

JOHN MITCHELL,

Chairman Federal Food Board for the State of New York.

A call to duty on such grounds could have but one answer, and his acceptance was on the wire within fifteen minutes from the time of the receipt of the notification. He was quite ignorant of the character of the duties which were involved in the appointment, or the powers which the office conferred. A meeting of the newly created State organization was quickly called and held in the city of New York; and at that time the County Food Administrators of the State began their intimate acquaintance with their chief, Hon. Charles E. Treman, who at once won their affection and confidence, which were increased as the intimate per-



OFFICE STAFF OF COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR

- 1—A. Pickard, Food Administrator of Chautauque County, N. Y.
- 2—Miss J. Moynihan, Secretary and Deputy.
- 3—Miss R. L. Ippurice, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 4—Mrs. Anna Grace, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 5—Arthur Kuzek, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 6—Richard L. Pickard, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 7—Mrs. Mary Ann Ippurice, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 8—Therese G. Pickard, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 9—Esther L. G. Whiland, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 10—Lena Seefeldt, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 11—Mrs. J. Ippurice, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 12—A. G. McDonald, Jamestown, N. Y.

sonal and official relations progressed. We were given general instructions as to the scope of our duties, and we left the New York conference with the understanding that, regardless of the difficulties and unpleasantness which the work promised, our first duty was in its prosecution; that we were to play an important part in the winning of the great war, and that personal affairs should be completely subordinated to the discharge of the duties which we had assumed.

The local County Food Administrator was confronted at the outset by the necessity for the creation of an active, efficient, unselfish, patriotic organization, and he feels a justifiable pride in the splendid body of men and women of Chautauqua county whom he called to his assistance, and who gave their energies and their abilities so willingly, unselfishly, and efficiently, to the great cause in which the American nation was enlisted.

The local organization was made up, first, of the office staff of the County Food Administrator; second, of the county organization known as the County Food Council; third, of the City Food Councils of the city of Jamestown and the city of Dunkirk; and of various committees of a special character throughout the county.

The County Food Administrator named Mrs. Alice G. Moynihan, of Jamestown, as his personal assistant. Mrs. Moynihan had had a wide experience in the business world. She is a woman of unusual intelligence, is keen of perception, and is possessed of the peculiar ability essential in the complexities of the work involved. Her wide experience made her an invaluable aid in the work of the Food Administration, and too much credit cannot be given her for the important and arduous duties which she performed during those trying times.

A considerable force of stenographers and clerks were necessarily maintained at the office of the Food Administrator. At times a large volunteer clerical force was added for the purpose of tabulating various records, etc. Whenever the need came, there was a generous and ready response from Jamestown women, which fully met the requirements of all emergencies.

Attached to the office of the Administrator was an inspection department, for the purpose of detecting violations of the laws and regulations of the United States Food Administration, and in the promotion of the various plans of the department. The position of inspector was filled by C. Arthur Rugg and A. G. McDonald, business men of Jamestown, who volunteered their entire time and energies to the work of the Food Administrator. Their patriotic devotion to the cause will always be a source of gratification to the local Food Administration and to all patriotic people who knew of the difficult and at times distressing work which they performed.

The Food Council of the city of Jamestown was made up of men and women engaged in various lines of business, and their devotion, counsel, aid, and assistance were invaluable. This Council was constituted as follows: Crawford N. Bargar, wholesale grocer; Henry Bauer, restaurant; F. W. Bigelow, department store; George F. Clark, baker; Miss Edith Farman, principal Economics, Public Schools; M. Ferrari, grocer; Benjamin H. Gardner, sugar broker; Felix V. Hanson, clergyman; George A. Harris, baker; Mrs. Ray Hazeltine, housewife; Theodore E. Hopkins, retail grocer; George F. Hulbert, hotel proprietor; Mrs. Axel Z. Johnson, housewife; Charles G. Johnson, railroad auditor; Earl C. Lovejoy, fish market; Daniel G. Ogilvie, wholesale fruit dealer; Alfred E. Randall, clergyman; H. B. Rogers, manager Farm Bureau; Mrs. J. B. Sherman, baker; William A. Torrance, principal Grammar

School; Frank A. Wilcox, wholesale grocer; Carl O. Wood, meat dealer.

Mrs. Ray Hazeltine, in addition to her membership upon the Food Council, reported each week to the government direct, as well as to the Council, prices charged for various staples of food within the city.

The County Food Council were the personal representatives of the County Food Administrator throughout the county of Chautauqua, and sustained practically the same relation to him that the County Food Administrator did to the Federal Food Administrator of the State. They executed in their several localities the various orders which were promulgated from time to time, and administered the law and regulations in their several communities. The County Food Council was constituted as follows:

Levi Amidon, Frewsburg, Manufacturer.
Leon Bligh, Sherman, Retired.
J. W. Burrows, Ripley, Banker.
William J. Cook, Mayville, Real Estate and Insurance.
Charles L. Dix, Forestville, Merchant.
C. L. Edwards, Cherry Creek, Merchant.
S. Ray Fairbanks, Fredonia, Attorney.
Fred Flanders, Dewittville, Farmer.
Earl Gage, Ashville, Broker.
J. D. Gallup, Clymer, Former County Clerk.
H. E. Goodell, Irving, Merchant.
Mrs. Benjamin Haskins, Bemus Point, Housewife.
Delmar U. Herrick, Sheridan, Retired Farmer.
A. P. Holtink, Panama, Merchant.
Fred M. Lowell, Fredonia, Fruit Grower and Master of County Grange.
Bert F. Merriam, Falconer, Manufacturer.
C. E. Olson, Stockton, Banker.
Mrs. C. B. Persell, Lakewood, Housewife.
Frank M. Potter, Chautauqua, Real Estate.
Mrs. James Pringle, Steadman, Housewife.
Ira D. Rowley, Silver Creek, Retired.
N. B. Saxton, Kennedy, Miller.
J. F. Scott, Portland, Merchant.
C. E. Skiff, Cassadaga, Merchant.
Alburt E. Skinner, Westfield, Banker.
Mrs. Ernest E. Smith, Lakewood, Housewife.
Fred H. Sylvester, Sinclairville, Attorney.
Bert C. Wade, Ellington, Farmer.
Joseph C. White, Dunkirk, Attorney.
Glenn W. Woodin, Dunkirk, Attorney.

Some changes were necessarily made during the course of the administration. Mr. Glenn W. Woodin, of Dunkirk, who had done a splendid and patriotic service in that community, was compelled by reason of sickness and death in his family to resign his place upon the council, and he was succeeded by Mr. Joseph C. White, another Dunkirk attorney, who most ably and worthily filled the place to which he was called. Mrs. Charles B. Persell, representative at Lakewood, was obliged to relinquish her duties because of her removal to the village of Mayville. Mrs. Ernest E. Smith was designated in her place and faithfully and efficiently carried the burdens of that position until the close of the administration. In the city of Dunkirk a local food council was named by the Dunkirk representative of the Food Administration.

In inaugurating the work of the Food Administration in Chautauqua county, it was deemed necessary to provide publicity, or propaganda, for educating the people to and familiarizing them with the purposes of the Food Administration, and the necessity as a war measure for the observance of its rules and regulations. It is generally recognized that rigid discipline in the armies is essential, but discipline of the civilian population had never before been seriously attempted. When the United States had been engaged in other wars the participation of the civilian population had been wholly voluntary. The government now proposed to dictate to its citizens, men, women, and children, as to affairs in the home which had always theretofore been

matters of individual determination. It proposed to control and direct manufacturers, jobbers, retailers, and producers of all kinds of food, and it is not surprising that people did not like the curtailment of liberty of action which had always been enjoyed.

Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Randell, one of the members of the City Food Council of Jamestown, was made director of publicity of the local Food Administration. Dr. Randell is pastor of the First Congregational Church of Jamestown. He is a preacher of rare power, ability, and accomplishments. Though born in England, his Americanism and his love for and devotion to our institutions placed him in the first rank of those who subordinated personal interests and convenience to the welfare of the country. His eloquent appeals to the patriotic impulses of the people were delivered from many platforms. His incisive and powerful addresses, prepared each week for the local Food Administration, did much to inspire and promote the co-operation and unity of action among the people of the county.

The first publicity feature inaugurated locally was a weekly letter sent out under the name of the County Food Administrator to every clergyman in the county of Chautauqua, to be read at the Sunday service in the various churches. The request made upon the clergy for their aid in this respect was met with a most cordial response, and with very few exceptions every clergyman in the county read from his pulpit every Sunday the appeal of the Food Administration for the aid and co-operation of the people. The newspapers of the county, without exception, gave generously of their space to the promotion of our work and met every request for publicity. The splendid work of the press and the clergy in disseminating information and educational propaganda added very materially to the success of the work of the Food Administration. The attitude of the public, at first distinctly antagonistic, soon displayed a radical change, and after the first few weeks the Food Administration had the earnest and cordial support of most of the people of Chautauqua county. Publicity was also obtained through communications to the fraternal orders, to the schools, and in public meetings held at various points. Mr. Fred J. Lowell, the master of Pomona Grange, was a member of the County Food Council, and played a conspicuous part in the work in carrying to the members of the Grange information regarding the necessity of intensified food production as well as of food conservation. As a result of the splendid co-operation of the farmers it has been estimated that Chautauqua county in the year 1918 produced twenty times more wheat than in any previous year in its history, and this in the face of difficulties and obstacles greater than the farmer had ever before known. The production of other articles of food was also greatly increased.

Dr. R. R. Rogers, then and for many years theretofore superintendent of the Jamestown schools and known throughout the State as an educator of great ability, was in charge of the publicity carried on throughout the schools of the county. An acknowledgment of the co-operation of the district superintendents of the schools of Chautauqua county should be made. Their aid and support was of great assistance.

Another prime essential was the co-operation of jobbers and retailers in food stuffs and those dealing in stock feeds. These concerns forgot their personal interests; they rallied to the standard; they devoted themselves to humanity's cause and gave devoted support to the important work at hand.

A feature of the Food Administration with which the public became very familiar was that of restricting the

character of food to be used, and the enforcement of the rules which were from time to time promulgated. It was very soon apparent that the American people would be compelled to effect extensive saving of certain food staples such as wheat, sugar, meat, butter, and other articles. These articles were the ones chiefly required to supply our armies and the allied soldiers and their people.

The question of supplying bread stuffs was the most serious. While vast amounts of grain were produced in South America, Australia, and other parts of the world, the shipping between these countries and European and American ports was almost wholly absorbed by munitions and the transportation of troops, and consequently there were no facilities for conveying food stuffs from those distant points. Therefore the responsibility of supplying Europe with wheat fell almost wholly upon the United States. It followed that the American people would have to limit their consumption of this essential article and substitute the product of other grains, so far as possible, in their diet.

We were frequently asked why the so-called substitute flours—rye, oatmeal, potato, and other grain flours—could not be shipped to the Europeans and an added amount of wheat reserved for our use. That question will occur to many people in the future, as it did to large numbers during the war. The answer is, briefly, that *first*, the Europeans were not accustomed to the substitute grains; they had not been educated in their preparation, and were not possessed of facilities for grinding, and since much of the substitute grain flour does not keep well after grinding, these substitutes could not be shipped abroad except in the whole grain. *Second*, there was a psychological feature involved, particularly in the case of the French people. The Frenchman requires wheat bread. It has always formed a very large percentage of his diet. His morale could not be maintained without it, although he might be deprived of practically every other article of food without substantially diminishing his efficiency. Therefore it was deemed important to supply the fighting forces with the *kind* of food to which they had been accustomed, and in ample quantities.

The war was marked by such ferocity and terrors, due to the fiendish and horrible methods and machinery of destruction devised, that difficulty was experienced, even under the most favorable conditions, in preserving that spirit and morale which was necessary, not only among the fighting units, but among the supporting people as well. Physical and mental exhaustion of the people of the allied countries was a factor to claim the most serious consideration of the American authorities, and there were many times during the great conflict when it was feared that the strain could no longer be endured.

The appeals for conservation did not accomplish the results which were desired. Many thousands of people, it is true, readily observed the requests which the government made in this respect. Many more, however, through indifference, selfishness, or a lack of understanding of the crisis through which we were passing, failed to conform to the conservation program which was put forth. It was therefore necessary to take a further step.

A definite rule was made in the case of wheat flour, that twenty-five per cent. (later increased to fifty per cent.) of wheat substitutes, such as cornmeal, oatmeal and other grain flours, must be used. That rule was observed by only a portion of the people. The next step was a restriction upon sales, to the effect that the required amount of substitutes would have to be sold with every order of wheat product. It was unfair to the large



U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATOR-CITY ORGANIZATION, JAMESTOWN

- 1—C. A. Pickard, Chautauque County Food Administrator.
- 2—Mrs. Alice J. Moynihan, Secretary and Deputy.
- 3—Asst. C. Johnson, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 4—Edith Fairman, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 5—Rev. Dr. A. E. Randall, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 6—Rev. E. Hopkins, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 7—C. N. Barker, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 8—John A. Haddock, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 9—Carl O. Wood, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 10—Rev. Paul V. Hansen, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 11—Benj. H. Gardner, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 12—Michael P. Moran, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 13—George A. Harris, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 14—D. G. Ogilvie, Jamestown, N. Y.

body of people who voluntarily met every requirement to have others in the same community living bountifully as in times of peace.

The law creating the Food Administration did not confer the power of direct enforcement against the individual. Enforcement, however, was necessary if the food stuffs required were to be provided. The means of enforcement centered largely in the power of licensing manufacturers and dealers as provided for in the Lever Act. It was necessary for every jobber in food products to possess a Food Administration license to transact business. This also applied to bakers and various manufacturers of and dealers in food stuffs. The retail grocer was prohibited from selling any wheat flour without at the same time selling to the same customer the required amount of wheat substitutes. The retailer was not required to have a license. But if he were detected in a violation of a rule of the Food Administration, he was summoned to appear before the Food Administrator. He was given a fair hearing; if found guilty, he was requested to donate to some of the organizations, engaged in war work, a designated sum, and in some cases his place of business was ordered closed for a definite time with a placard upon his door indicating the cause of his temporary suspension of business. There was no power residing in the Food Administration to enforce these decrees. The individual charged could have successfully resisted them. Resistance, however, meant a great calamity to the offender, for upon a refusal to comply with the request of the Food Administrator, the wholesaler from whom he procured his supplies would have been notified at once to cease selling to him, and in case of his (the wholesaler's) disobedience, his license would have been revoked and he would have been put out of business for the term of the war, or for such a period as the Food Administrator would have determined to be a suitable punishment for the offense. By that means the Food Administrator possessed the power to put the retailer out of business, and therefore during the life of the Food Administration there was no case in Chautauqua county of the refusal of any offender to respond to the edicts of the Food Administrator. There were provisions with drastic penalties against hoarding, and these applied to all. The Food Administration, by authority of the President, promulgated rules from time to time as to the quantity of food commodities which an individual could at any time have on hand. Such rules were also made as to manufacturers of various foods. Hotels and eating houses required licenses to prosecute their business, and their regulation was therefore comparatively easy, as recourse could have been had directly to the revocation of the licenses which they held. That branch of business, therefore, submitted most gracefully to whatever penalties were invited from them for such infractions of the rules as they were found guilty of.

At the outset, the fear of a food shortage, particularly in flour and sugar, led a great many people to secure considerable supplies against a time of need. A large number of very honorable, patriotic people pursued that course. Upon the organization of the Food Administration, requests were made through the press to all people who had provided stocks of flour and sugar beyond their immediate needs, to surrender them so that an equitable distribution might be made among all of the people. These requests were repeated from day to day. There was a very limited response to these appeals. Information concerning the hoarding of flour and sugar came constantly to the office of the Food Administrator. Individuals who were observing the law and the rules

were irritated by the fact that some of their neighbors were highly stocked with flour and sugar. It was interesting to find that almost every person who had indulged in these accumulations had betrayed the fact to one or more friends, and of course it was then a secret no longer. Finally, discouraged by the lack of a response to the appeal for the surrender of hoarded stocks, the Food Administrator, in wide-spread publicity through the newspapers, announced that the laws upon the subject of hoarding provided severe penalties, a heavy fine and imprisonment, and that all persons hoarding sugar or flour were given a last opportunity of surrendering these surplus stocks, and in the event of their failure to do so the law would be vigorously and impartially applied. The morning following this announcement there was almost a stampede of people with stocks of flour and sugar which had been accumulated. These stocks were sold to retail dealers, and were a very substantial addition to the supplies required by the people of the various communities.

The conservation of wheat required the imposition of regulations as to the use of wheat flour by bakers. They were directed to use a percentage of wheat substitutes in bread, cakes, and other foods in which wheat flour was commonly used. To insure adherence to the rules every baker was required to make reports to the County Food Administrator each week. Those reports included purchases of flour and of substitutes and the amounts of each which were used. These reports had to be checked in the office of the County Food Administrator to determine if the proper percentage of wheat substitutes had been actually used in the preparation of their goods. Investigations were made at times of various baking establishments, particularly those which seemed to produce bread of a higher quality than would be expected if the required amount of substitutes were utilized. A few were detected in evasions of the law and were penalized. In one case the infractions were so flagrant that a large money penalty was inflicted, and in addition the bakery, which was a large concern, was closed for a period of three weeks.

The County Food Administrator received very valuable assistance in his administration in connection with the bakers, from Mr. George F. Clark, president of the Clark Baking Company of Jamestown, the largest institution of its kind in the county. Mr. Clark has attained a prominent place in that business, is a man of large experience, is thoroughly patriotic, and his aid and counsel were invaluable. By reason of Mr. Clark's prominence in his field of activity, his counsel was sought by the State Food Administrator and the Federal Food Board. He was designated Chairman, State Service Committee of the Baking Industry, of a large territory, and rendered most important service to the government in that field.

Restrictions were placed upon the use of butter and meats. These were only enforced, however, in hotels and other eating places. The families were requested as a patriotic measure to observe "meatless days" as well as "wheatless days," and the request was generally complied with. In the case of public eating houses these rules were rigidly enforced.

The public in general read from time to time of penalties imposed upon hotels and restaurants for infractions of the rules, but they did not learn of the other side of the story. It was not known that we assisted in the preparation of their menus; that appeals were made to us to aid in securing the necessary supplies to which they were properly entitled, and that many problems affecting the rules applicable to public eating houses had to be worked out.

While a large amount of work on the part of the Food Administration was applied to regulatory measures, yet those activities of the administration having to do with the conservation program, the education of the people in food values, the preparation of foods by preserving carried on in what were called the canning centers, the education of the people in various ways in the use of substitutes and their values, the assistance in procuring the various essentials used in producing and manufacturing foods, the inspiring of increased production of wheat and other farm products, the promotion of the production of maple syrup to be used as a substitute for sugar, the affecting of an equitable distribution of food essentials among the dealers and the public, and various other activities of a similar character were the most important features of our work.

Speak to almost any citizen of the activities of the Food Administration, and the almost instant response will be something upon the subject of sugar. It was the shortage and rationing in connection with sugar that attracted the greatest public attention and discussion. The sugar shortage had begun before the Food Administration was organized. The shortage became acute early in the year 1918, and it presented problems of the most complex character to those having in charge the regulation of the distribution of that important food element.

The United States produces a small percentage of the world's supply of sugar, which is insufficient for even its own requirements. Cuba produces a much larger amount. Much sugar is produced in Java and other portions of the Far East, and considerable quantities are produced in Europe from the sugar beet. Because of the interruption of ocean traffic, importation of sugar from the Far East was entirely stopped. The production of sugar in Europe was very largely cut off. The burden of furnishing a sufficient amount of this commodity to serve the most of the world fell upon the United States and Cuba. It was a matter of prime importance that the armies be furnished an adequate sugar ration, although unfortunately that was not always accomplished. It was apparent that the consumption by the civilian population of the United States must be substantially reduced if the armies were to be given an approximately essential amount of sugar.

Various plans looking to the curtailment of sugar consumption in this country were put into operation. Appeals were made to the people through the newspapers, public meetings, the churches, and otherwise, without obtaining the results which were sought. Rules were promulgated, at first limiting the amount which any individual could purchase to five pounds, and efforts were made to thwart the tendency toward hoarding which was prevalent. Soon the individual purchases were reduced to two pounds, and grocers were given definite instructions as to keeping records of their sales, with the idea of preventing the citizens, so far as possible, from repeating their purchases too frequently. All of these plans failed in accomplishing the necessary results. A plan was finally evolved by which sugar was rationed to both the wholesalers and retailers. The retailers were compelled to submit applications for sugar certificates which would indicate the amount of their normal sugar sales, and from that the Sugar Division of the New York Federal Food Board would compute upon a percentage basis the amount to which the retailer was entitled under the regulation seeking the curtailment of consumption. Sugar certificates were thereupon issued to the retailer monthly. He could buy no sugar from the jobber except upon the presentation of sugar certificates covering the amount of his order.

The jobber, on the other hand, was compelled to furnish these certificates to the sugar refining companies in order to secure his supply.

The difficulty with the last plan, however, was that many retailers exaggerated the amount of their normal sales. It was frequently found that some very small obscure grocer, with a very limited trade, would have several times as much sugar as the large grocery store with an extensive patronage. As a consequence it became necessary for the Food Administrator to investigate large numbers of dealers and make thorough examinations as to the extent of business done, in an effort to arrive at an approximately fair and reasonable figure concerning the amount of sugar to which the retailers were entitled under the restrictions which had been imposed. The sugar certificates for the dealers throughout the county were supplied by the Sugar Division of the Federal Food Board to the County Food Administrator, who in turn furnished them to the retail dealer. The Food Administrator, through the sources of information open to him, was privileged to curtail, or, with the approval of the Sugar Division, increase the amounts of sugar to the retailer as the facts warranted, and the problems and difficulties in that field were obviously enormous. This plan did not work with entire satisfaction. While it succeeded in regulating the amount of sugar consumed, it did not realize an equitable distribution among the people. Some citizens, unmindful of their duties and obligations in support of the nations at war with the enemies of civilization, would duplicate purchases in various stores, notwithstanding the positive regulation of three pounds per month per person (later reduced to two pounds per month per person), so that a part of the people had secured ample supplies of sugar, and others were unable to get even the meager allowance per month which the rules permitted. The amount of sugar allotted to a county, not including sugar for manufacturing purposes, was based upon the two pound per capita consumption, so that where considerable numbers of people procured an excess amount, others were compelled to submit to a corresponding shortage.

It seemed to be, and it was, a serious injustice to that element of our population who conformed strictly to every rule that was made, that they should be deprived of their proper ration while others were getting more than their allowance. In consequence of the manifest injustice in that situation, the County Food Administrator of Chautauqua County inaugurated the plan of the distribution of sugar by means of sugar cards. The consent of the superior authorities could not be obtained, but it was finally indicated that no interference would be made with it, and therefore in the summer of 1918 the card system was put into effect. It entailed a vast amount of labor. The city of Jamestown has a population of 40,000. Many clerks were busy for many days in issuing the consumers' cards. One card was issued to the head of each household, and that card entitled the holder to purchase sugar weekly on the basis of two pounds per month per member of the household. In the smaller communities the cards were issued by the dealers, who were required to report to the Food Administrator, who made duplicate cards which were furnished the County Food Administrator in whose office they were duly tabulated and indexed. In the city of Dunkirk, as in Jamestown, the cards were issued from a central point, in each place the Thrift Kitchen.

The consumer was compelled to present the card to his grocer when purchasing sugar, and the amount purchased (which had to be limited to the amount to which the holder was entitled) was punched in the margin

of the card so that each dealer to whom the card was presented could readily ascertain from the punch marks whether the holder was entitled to the amount he requested. The tabulating and indexing of the sugar cards was done in the office of the County Food Administrator by a force of volunteer women under the direction of Miss M. May Briggs, of the city of Jamestown. It was an arduous task but was accomplished most efficiently.

There were some abuses under the card system. Some people misrepresented the number in their household. Many such cases were investigated, and in some flagrant cases sugar cards were taken up and the holder deprived of any supply. On the whole, however, the plan worked with entire satisfaction, not only to the public, but to the retailer who theretofore had been greatly embarrassed and annoyed by the importunities of people wanting sugar in excess of the amount provided by the rules. The card system generally effected a fair and equitable distribution, and it was subsequently adopted by a large majority of the Food Administrators in the State of New York as well as in many counties in other States.

The card system could not be applied to hotels and eating houses. Regulation of these places was effected by means of reports showing the number of meals served, and a rule providing that the ration for each customer be put into an envelope and that the use of sugar bowls be discontinued.

Two pounds per person per month is of course very much less than the normal consumption of sugar in American families. It was looked upon as a serious hardship by a great many people. Many substitutes, however, were available, and there was quickly developed a market for glucose and other corn syrup, honey, maple syrup, etc., which furnished the sweetening required for cakes, pies, and various other foods.

The people could not readily secure the supply of glucose as it was not handled generally by dealers. In order to facilitate its use as a substitute for sugar, the Thrift Kitchens in Jamestown and Dunkirk bought large quantities which they retailed to consumers at practically its cost to them.

In cases where individuals or dealers secured sugar in excess of their proper allotment, the same procedure was followed as in other violations of Food Administration rules.

The distribution of sugar under the card system would not have been possible, of course, except through the aid and support of the retail grocers throughout the county. The most of them, in this as in all other matters in which the Food Administration was concerned, were patriotic, loyal, and vigilant. They cheerfully met every demand and the sacrifices which the exigencies of the situation required.

The problems of sugar were not confined to domestic consumption; as has been indicated, they were found in cases of hotels, restaurants, bakers, and manufacturers of marmalades, jellies, grape products, etc. Many questions arose in dealing with such concerns, and it was frequently very difficult to determine the right and justice as between the concern desiring sugar on the one hand, and the Food Administration in its effort to restrict consumption on the other. Many conferences were held by the Food Administrator and the concerns involved, as well as with the State Food Administrator and the various departments of the Sugar Division in New York; visits to headquarters in New York were made, the long distance telephone and the telegraph wires were utilized freely, and finally a solution would

be found which was both just and satisfactory to all concerned.

Another feature of the Administration, in connection with sugar, was in providing sugar for canning and preserving. Obviously the meager allowance for domestic consumption left none for use in preserving. It was important that fruit be preserved in order that it should not be wasted, and also to increase the general food supply. Sugar was essential, and was dispensed to housewives for canning under permits issued by the County Food Administrator. The individual made a written application stating the character and quantity of fruit to be preserved, and agreeing thereupon that the sugar should be used for no other purpose whatsoever. Upon such applications permits were issued authorizing the applicant to procure the amount of sugar stated in the permit. There were some abuses, but generally the contract of the user was strictly observed.

It is difficult to schedule the activities of the Food Administration. Multitudes of problems were presented. We constantly received requests covering a wide range of subjects from every quarter of the county. These requests came by mail, by telephone, by telegraph, and by personal visit. They all had to be dealt with promptly. The Local Food Administrator sought at all times to effect an equitable distribution of food throughout the county. There were periods of severe shortage of various staple articles, principally sugar and flour. The problems of so distributing the commodities of which there was a shortage so that every family could be equally served, was a most difficult one. The unselfish cooperation of practically all of the wholesalers and retailers in the county enabled the Food Administration to accomplish, in a substantial way, its purpose in this respect. It was seldom that any one community, or any one dealer, had a surplus of any particular item of food in excess of any other community or dealer during times of scarcity. It was the aim of the Local Food Administrator to enforce the laws, rules, and regulations with strict impartiality. The fact that no firm or individual, no matter how wealthy, powerful, or influential, had any advantage over the weakest or most obscure, served to win the confidence of the people generally and to enlist aid in our work from all sources.

Men sometimes seek, through the high and influential positions which they occupy, by means of political influence, or by pressure from powerful financial sources, to affect the conduct of those having to do with the judicial, legislative, and administrative branches of the government. It is unfortunately a fact that legislation often favors those of wealth and power; that advantage is often given to that class by executive action, and that even the courts sometimes in their judicial determinations do not hold the scales evenly as to the various classes of our citizens. These abuses contribute largely to the discontent prevalent in the country, and to the promotion of radical thought and action and the creation of groups inimical to our government and ideals.

Notwithstanding the effort of men to seek discrimination in their favor, those same men are the first to applaud and command impartial action on the part of any official. An impartial conduct of official conduct is much the easier way to conduct business, and as soon as it is understood that the size of a man's bank account, his social position, his standing in the business world or in politics, does not in the eyes of an individual administering the law distinguish him in any respect from those of his fellows in any grade of

society, wealth, or influence, the pressure toward discrimination will cease and cooperation and support will be had from every source.

The law, and the rules and regulations in connection with the Food Administration were applied to all alike. If there was any discrimination shown, it was to the obscure citizen who had transgressed by reason of ignorance or the limitations of his environment. Therefore those accustomed to luxurious living, readily and cheerfully, after a brief time, brought themselves to make the sacrifice which were incumbent upon all citizens, in every walk of life, if the great assault against our civilization was to be stayed.

Complaints of violations of rules were investigated, sometimes by the inspectors, sometimes by a patriotic volunteer citizen. Inspectors frequently visited various portions of the county and looked into suspected cases where there was good reason to believe that an individual or firm had been guilty of a violation of the law or the rules of the Food Administration; a summons was served requiring their appearance before the Food Administrator at a specified time, and the case was heard and a determination made. Large numbers of those summoned were fully exonerated; others were dismissed with a warning, where it was believed the violation arose through ignorance and no evil intent. Others were subjected to penalties. A considerable amount of money was contributed to the Red Cross and to other organizations engaged in war work, by those who had been found guilty of infractions of the rules. The money penalties ranged from \$5 to \$500. Many concerns were closed for various periods from one day to two months, depending upon the seriousness of the offense. A few concerns were closed for the duration of the war. A limited number of cases were presented to the United States District Attorney for action in the criminal courts. The hearings held by the Food Administrator were of course very numerous. It became necessary to set aside certain dates for these matters, and not infrequently there would be from ten to twenty cases upon the docket to be heard upon those occasions.

The Food Administrator called to his aid, from various parts of the county, prominent members of the bar to assist in the prosecution of violators of the law and rules. In Jamestown the legal staff consisted of Mr. Wilson C. Price and Mr. Marion H. Fisher, both well known lawyers of high standing. The legal staff in other places in the county was made up of prominent and capable members of the bar as follows: Dunkirk, Albert E. Nugent and John K. Patterson; Fredonia, Herman J. Westwood; Silver Creek, C. B. Livermore; Westfield, Arthur S. Tennant. Upon a few occasions the assistance of the General Counsel of the Federal Food Board of New York City, Hon. Charles P. Robinson, former Deputy Attorney General, was had.

Much difficulty was experienced with certain classes of our foreign born population who had an imperfect understanding of the American language. This was particularly true of some Italians, of whom there are many in the county. These cases were difficult to deal with. Like the Frenchman, the Italian feels that he must have wheat flour. In Italy it forms ninety per cent. of his diet. He could not understand the logic of his being deprived of this article of food. In dealing with these people, therefore, it was essential to have the assistance of someone understanding the Italian language, and the Food Administrator was most fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Anna Glase, a young woman of Jamestown, of Italian parentage, who not only interpreted upon occasions of hearings and other-

wise, but who did most valuable work in pointing out to those people the patriotic duties which they should follow. Mrs. Glase also performed most valuable and important work in connection with the Thrift Kitchen and the establishment and operation of the sugar card system which was inaugurated by the Food Administrator.

Some idea of the penalties imposed may be acquired from a brief statement thereof. There were many contributions for the possession of excessive quantities of flour or of sugar; for securing flour without at the same time procuring the required substitutes; from hotels for failure to observe the limitations in serving guests an excessive amount of sugar, butter or meat; for failure to observe the requirements of meatless days and wheatless days; for failure to use required substitutes in the preparation of their baked goods, etc.; from retail grocers for selling excess amounts of flour, and for selling flour without at the same time selling required substitutes; for procuring excessive quantities of either flour or sugar. One concern operating a chain of retail stores throughout the county was penalized by having all its stores closed for a period of one week. Other places of business were closed from one day to two weeks. Some bakers were penalized because of their failure to observe the rules in using substitutes with their wheat in the preparation of bread and other goods. Macaroni factories in some instances violated the rules and submitted to penalties. In one case a factory was closed for the duration of the war. The stocks of many dealers, where it was found no equivalent substitutes were on hand and the flour was being sold without substitutes, were confiscated and sold, and the proceeds turned over to patriotic societies. The list might be extended indefinitely, but enough has been stated to afford something of an idea of the operations of the Food Administration in this respect.

The regulatory work of the Food Administration perhaps attracted the most attention from the public. Cases of violations and penalties inflicted were of course given wide publicity. In consequence, many people became possessed of the idea that the principal business of the Food Administration was searching for violations of rules and inflicting punishments therefor. That, of course, was an erroneous impression. The public in general did not understand the work which the Food Administration did in securing food supplies and in the promotion of the business of those engaged in the manufacture and distribution of food.

A multitude of rules applying to wholesalers, retailers, and dealers were made by the Food Administration based upon developed necessity as the war progressed. These rules were frequently modified by the local Food Administrator to meet local conditions. These rules were given publicity day by day through the press, and by such other means as were available, and of course were transmitted to the local representatives of the Food Administrator throughout the county, and to the dealers in the particular line affected. These dealers and purveyors of food commodities included wholesale grocers, retail grocers, bakers, millers and feed dealers, hotels and public eating houses, etc. A day seldom passed without receiving from headquarters some change in the rules affecting one or more of the enumerated classes. Sometimes several new orders were received in a single day. The physical task of putting those orders into form for the guidance of the dealers and the public, and in transmitting them to the press, to local representatives, and to the dealers affected, was obviously a large one, and the facilities of the local office were

taxed to the utmost by the large volume of work involved in this feature alone.

All of these matters involved also a large amount of correspondence, not only with the State Administrator to whose authority the local Food Administrator was subjected, but with various divisions of the Federal Food Board in New York, and departments in Washington. There was further continuous flow of letters from the local representatives throughout the county from dealers and from individuals. New questions were constantly arising. Interpretations of rules were constantly called for from numerous sources. Information concerning violations were received from every part of the county. Appeals for assistance from dealers and individuals came in large numbers and all of these had to be given prompt attention. To illustrate a few of the problems which were from day to day presented to the Food Administration:

A farmer, by letter, telephone, or a personal visit, would complain that he was unable to get his grain threshed, although a threshing machine was operating within reasonable proximity to his farm. As the threshing of the grain was important to the food supply, or to sustain the stock of the farmer through the winter, which latter, of course, affected either dairy products or meat, the thresher was called to account and directed to go to the assistance of the farmer whose work he had refused. There were many cases of that kind.

A canning factory would report that its supply of cans was exhausted; that a car of cans was upon a railroad siding in Dunkirk; that the railroad had refused to deliver the cans; that the canning factory must close unless immediate delivery was secured. The Food Administrator would get into communication with the superintendent of the railroad, and he would be directed to move the car of cans immediately; and the orders were obeyed.

A farmer would complain that a car of phosphate, necessary as a fertilizer to enable him to put in his crop, had been lost in transit; that he could get no satisfaction from the freight agents of the railroad company, and that unless immediate delivery could be secured his farming operations would suffer substantial damage. All facts obtainable would be wired to the traffic department of the Food Administration in New York. The machinery for tracing that shipment would be set in motion and, almost invariably, the car would be located within a few hours and appropriate orders given for its immediate transportation to its destination.

Some one engaged in operating a threshing machine would report that his operations must cease as his coal supply was exhausted. We would then appeal to the Fuel Administrator and enlist his aid in securing fuel so that the threshing machine could continue its operations.

A large fish company doing extensive business in the city of Dunkirk and operating a fleet of tugs, which contributed thousands of pounds daily to the food supply, was hampered in its operations because of the refusal of a railroad company to furnish refrigerator cars to transport the large daily catch of fish from Dunkirk to the New York market. Because of the inadequate facilities furnished by this railroad, large quantities of fish were spoiled before reaching their destination. A telephonic conversation with the railroad official in charge of that department of the railroad's activities not bringing satisfactory results, the local Food Administrator issued an order directing the railroad to furnish a refrigerator car upon a certain express train daily from Dunkirk to New York City. The car was furnished,

and a large contribution to the food supply was thereby effected.

Some branches of the food business were seasonable, such as the canneries. Telephones were necessary in the prosecution of their business. When they were ready to begin their season's operations, the telephone company refused to install telephones or furnish telephone service. The facts were presented to the Food Administrator, and if conditions justified he would issue an order to the telephone company to install a telephone for the use of the business affected, and to render to the person or concern telephone service. Such orders were in every case promptly complied with.

The embargoes upon transportation were a constant source of trouble. A resident in one of the small towns decided to install a mill for grinding wheat, as the facilities in that line in the county were very meager. He was able to purchase his machinery, but unable to get shipment because of the embargo which another department of the government had laid upon freight transportation. The Food Administration secured an order for the shipment of the machinery in question. Through the Food Administration a great many freight shipments, essential in increasing the food supply, were relieved of the embargoes which had impeded delivery.

A baker at some point would find himself without a supply of flour and unable to procure any from any jobber. This was frequently true during the periods of serious shortage. The office of the local Food Administrator kept a very close watch upon available supplies of that character. The jobbers quite naturally wished to distribute their often meager supply to their favored customers. In one case the jobber refused to supply a baker who was confronted with the necessity of securing an immediate supply of flour, or closing his place of business. The Food Administrator at once commandeered the jobber's supply of flour and distributed it in accordance with the public necessities. It is well to add here, that generally the jobbers of Chautauqua county placed their supplies unreservedly at the orders of the Food Administrator, and his requests for shipments to meet public emergencies anywhere within the county were promptly, graciously, and patriotically observed.

The Food Administrator was also very frequently called to the aid of the jobbers themselves. They were frequently hampered in procuring the stocks which they required. There were many times when the supply of flour and sugar in Chautauqua county, as in other counties, would have been completely exhausted but for the appeals by telegraph and telephone to the Federal Food Administrator of the State and to the departments of the Federal Food Board having particular jurisdiction over those commodities.

Another subject that engaged the attention of the local Food Administrator was the relation of the milk producers with the condenseries. Those situations presented questions of great difficulty. Various controversies calculated to embarrass the dairy interests frequently arose. Complaints were made that one condensory was rejecting daily large quantities of milk. In one day the rejections amounted to 20,000 pounds, and the milk rejected was a total loss, as the farmers had no other market for it and no facilities for its manufacture into butter or cheese. The rejections were made upon the ground that when delivered to the condensory's dumping can the temperatures were found to be above the established limit of 70°. A thorough investigation revealed the fact that many of the loads of milk taken to the condensory in question were compelled to stand for two to four hours in the hot sun awaiting their turn

to unload milk in the condensory. The Food Administrator held that under the exigencies of the situation, it was incumbent upon the Condensory Company to provide facilities for the prompt unloading of the milk delivered to it; that it was unreasonable to compel a farmer to wait with his load for hours in the sun and expect him to get his milk to the dumping can at a temperature of 70°. It was a practical impossibility. An order was consequently made that the temperature of all milk delivered should be taken upon arrival at the company's yard, and that at that time the responsibility of the farmer ceased; that if the milk was delivered at the yard within the prescribed temperature no rejection could be made. The Food Administrator thereby incurred the serious displeasure of the Condensory Company, but the plan worked well and the wholesale rejections ceased. Unloading of milk was facilitated and a large saving to the food supply affected. Another condensory notified its patrons of its purpose to discontinue its operations entirely upon a certain date. The Food Administration interfered. A full hearing was had. An order was made directing that particular company to continue its operations. It did continue, and an enormous quantity of dairy products was thereby saved to the people in that time of great need. These are only illustrations of the many difficulties arising between the dairymen and the condensories which were adjusted by the Food Administrator.

A constant source of difficulty for the Food Administration was the question of prices. On many commodities a definite rate of profit was established by the United States Food Administration. On others the question of fairness and reasonableness of the profit imposed was one for the local Food Administrator to handle. Those problems were constant, and affected practically every article of food supply. Multitudes of complaints were received almost daily. In many cases penalties for profiteering were inflicted. A fair price committee of the local organization was created, whose business it was to meet every week and fix a schedule of prices upon various staple articles of food, in accordance with the rules of the United States Food Administration, for the week to come. These fair prices were published.

The matter of retail prices of milk in the larger communities in the county was a source of constant trouble. It was finally found necessary to have experts examine into the business of milk distribution for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of profits to which dealers were fairly entitled. When those facts were determined, appropriate orders were issued limiting the distributors to the profits which had been found to be fair and reasonable, and the public was thereby protected against extortion in that direction.

About the month of August, 1918, the Fuel Administration decreed that motor cars, motor boats, and the like, should not operate on the Sabbath except in cases of absolute necessity. That season in Chautauqua county there was an immense crop of apples. It was impossible for the farmers generally to harvest the crop. The Food Administrator made every effort to provide means by which the crop could be harvested, so that the apple supply should be saved to the people. In furtherance of those efforts an arrangement was made by the Local Food Administrator with Charles M. Dow, Fuel Administrator of the county, by which automobiles, under a permit of the Food Administrator, could be used on Sunday for the purpose of transporting harvesters from the city to the farms. The farmers were very glad to have apples picked upon shares, and in many cases to sell the crop upon the trees at a nominal

price. It was therefore announced that persons desiring to go to the country on Sundays for the purpose of harvesting apples might have a permit from the Food Administrator, under an application which contained an agreement to the effect that the automobiles should not be driven except directly to the farm where the apples were to be procured and thence home. Large placards were printed to attach to the automobiles so that the drivers should be immune from the jeers and abuse which were generally directed toward the individual using an automobile upon the public highways in violation of the Sunday regulation. Many hundreds of people availed themselves of these permits, and as a consequence many thousands of bushels of apples were saved to the food supply.

Volumes could be written upon the subject of the conservation work of the Food Administration, but a brief resume of the features under this head will be sufficient. The American people had not been educated to the use of barley flour, corn flour, oat flour, and other grain flours that of necessity had to be used in the place of wheat flour. The appetite had not been trained to relish these foods and the housewife knew very little if anything of their use in baking operations. Considerable resentment was aroused, but women finally learned that very palatable breads could be produced from the substitute flours when properly prepared. Experimentation disclosed that most delicious breads and cakes could be made without the use of either sugar or butter, for there were many substitutes for sweetening and for shortening. Glucose, honey, maple syrup, and other substances, were utilized in large quantities in place of sugar. The State of New York, at Cornell University, had established an organization for the promotion of conservation of food supplies and had a large number of trained experts in this line. These experts were furnished to the local Food Administrators throughout the State. Conservation committees composed of women were organized in the various communities. The State experts, known as conservation agents, met these organizations of women, gave talks upon the food values of the various articles of foods used as substitutes. This information was carried by the women of the conservation committee to other women of the communities, and by that means thousands of women in Chautauqua county and elsewhere became proficient in the preparation of food made of grains which had theretofore been known principally as food for horses and cattle.

In 1918 there was an immense production of potatoes in Chautauqua county, as elsewhere. Potatoes had enjoyed a general though limited use upon every table. It was found, however, that potatoes could be used in many ways not theretofore understood, and the people were given instructions upon that subject. Exhibitions of the preparation of potato for food in thirty or forty different styles were made. Finally we designated a week to be known as "Potato Week," requiring all of the women of the county to devote themselves to the study of a more extensive use of potatoes, and during that week instructions were widely given by a corps of experts, and beyond any doubt there were many times the number of potatoes consumed in that week than at any other time in the county's history. That agitation stimulated the use of potatoes, and was the means not only of utilizing a large part of the enormous crop of the year, but also of effecting a tremendous saving in the other foods which were required by the active participants in the war.

Thrift Kitchens were established in Jamestown and Dunkirk. In Dunkirk, the Kitchen was in charge of Mrs. Joseph C. White. In Jamestown Mrs. Clare A.

Pickard was in charge. Miss Helen Smith of Camillus, New York, one of the conservation agents provided by the State, was located at the Jamestown Thrift Kitchen. There was also a conservation agent engaged at Dunkirk. These agents visited various women's organizations, as well as neighborhood clubs, lecturing and giving practical instructions in the preparation of foods.

Canning centers were also established, and at these points fruit and vegetables were canned by and for large numbers of individuals, and a vast amount of knowledge upon these lines was disseminated which will be of lasting benefit not only to this generation but to the generations to come. Mrs. Claude A. Ahlstrom was very active in the work at Jamestown. She became most proficient in it, and devoted her time and talents in speaking to various clubs of women throughout the county in the promotion of the conservation program and in the disseminating of information along these lines. Miss Smith and Mrs. Ahlstrom, as well as the large number of women in all of the communities, did a splendid work. The organization created for the prosecution of the conservation plan of the local Food Administration was an extensive and effective one. It covered completely the smallest division of the county—the school district.

While it will be impracticable to give the names of all of the women who became a part of this organization yet we can and should record the names of the executive committee and town chairmen. Each member of the executive committee had jurisdiction over certain towns. Under her, therefore, there were town chairmen. Responsibility was further subdivided by the creation of the local district committeemen under the immediate direction of the town chairmen. The executive committee was composed as follows: Mrs. F. W. Crandall, chairman, Westfield; Miss Etta Montgomery, Silver Creek; Mrs. Joseph C. White, Dunkirk; Mrs. S. E. McGinnies, Ripley; Mrs. C. M. Reed, Sinclairville; Mrs. L. G. Brainard, Ellington; Mrs. James W. Pringle, Ashville; Mrs. Daisy M. Stowell, Mayville; Mrs. Guy Chase, Frewsburg; Mrs. Thomas H. Meredith, Jamestown.

Clare A. Pickard, chairman, ex-officio; Mrs. Alice J. Moynihan, assistant chairman, ex-officio.

The following were those designated as town chairmen: Mrs. Evelyn H. Clark, Brocton; Mrs. Harlow Breads, Mrs. C. J. Bannister, Westfield; Mrs. J. F. Scott, Portland; Mrs. Charles Burrows, West Portland; Mrs. Hartley Hamble, Hamlet; Mrs. Dr. Harry Hutchinson, Forestville; Mrs. John Daily, Nashville; Mrs. Emma Brand, Silver Creek; Miss Clara Ulmer, Irving; Miss Mayme Ormsbee, Smith Mills; Mrs. Deloc Cole, Arkwright Center; Mrs. W. F. Royce, Forsyth; Mrs. E. C. Porter, Ripley; Mrs. Lucas Gleason, French Creek; Mrs. E. S. Taylor, Mrs. Hubert Deck, Ripley; Mrs. W. L. Nuttall, Findley's Lake; Mrs. Fred L. Jones, North East, Pa.; Mrs. L. N. Lazell, Stockton; Mrs. Jennie Bulger, Cassadaga; Miss Evah Littlefield, Sinclairville; Mrs. Dr. Cowden, Gerry; Mrs. J. W. Hooker, Sinclairville; Mrs. F. W. Putnam, Dewittville; Mrs. Florence Sylvester, Sinclairville; Mrs. Alice Baldwin, Frewsburg; Mrs. James Broadhead, Jamestown; Mrs. Ellen Prittie, Mrs. Lena Thompson, Mrs. Frank Stirnberg, Frewsburg; Mrs. Alice L. Dennison, Jamestown; Mrs. Ruth Haskins, Frewsburg; Mrs. Clyde Curtis, Jamestown; Mrs. J. A. Russell, Lakewood; Mrs. R. G. Crandall, Kennedy; Mrs. Grant Forbes, Jamestown; Mrs. Claire Shulters, Mrs. E. R. Anderson, Kennedy; Mrs. Roie Brown, Ellington; Mrs. Grant Wheeler, Mrs. Hattie Erwin, Mrs. Fred Weaver, Mrs. Willard Gates, Cherry Creek; Mrs. C. H. Waterhouse, Sherman; Mrs.

L. P. McCray, Clymer; Mrs. Orrilla Richardson, Watts Flats; Mrs. Ernest Cross, Niobe; Mrs. Eliza Abbott, Ashville; Mrs. Lena B. Skinner, Panama; Mrs. J. H. Dann, Mayville; Mrs. L. B. Yale, Chautauqua; Mrs. George B. Leet, Point Chautauqua; Mrs. H. P. Kinne, Mayville; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bemus, Bemus Point; Mrs. Charles McKay, Mayville; Mrs. Frank Holmquist, Falconer; Mrs. Hettie Sherwin, Jamestown; Mrs. George Ferguson, Corloron; Mrs. S. C. Houghwot, Mrs. Herman Baldwin, Falconer; Mrs. H. A. Donelson, Jamestown; Mrs. S. P. Williams, Sheridan; Miss Helen Case, Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Mrs. William Metzler, Fredonia; Miss Katherine Wheeler, Dunkirk.

Many notable public meetings were held in Chautauqua county in the interests of the Food Administration. One of the largest ever known in Jamestown was held in the First Lutheran Church in February, 1918, and addressed by Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln, pastor of the church, who had just returned from France, where he had been sent as a member of the Commission appointed by the Government in the interests of the Food Administration. Dr. Lincoln is a man of great eloquence. His address will long be remembered. Another speaker at this meeting was Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, of Cornell University, who was doing Statewide work in the interests of the Food Administration.

Hon. Daniel A. Reed, of Dunkirk, now a member of Congress, was a member of the Food Administration Commission which went to France, and after his return Mr. Reed, besides his speeches in Chautauqua county, made a speaking tour through many States. Mr. Reed's forceful oratory and extraordinary personality exerted a strong influence upon the people everywhere.

Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institution, tendered to the County Food Administrator the Chautauqua platform for a day during the Chautauqua season of 1918. This courtesy was gratefully accepted. Chautauqua, as is well known, supplies the greatest forum in the world, and from that platform the message of the Food Administration was carried not only to the people of the county but to practically every community in the nation. The Food Administrator arranged the program for the entire day. We were favored by the presence of Hon. Charles E. Treman, Federal Food Administrator, who presided at a symposium in the Amphitheater at which Dean Mann of Cornell University, a member of the Federal Food Board, and others, were heard. Preceding the symposium, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Leland Stanford Jr. University, closely associated with Mr. Hoover in the work of the Food Administration, addressed a large meeting. In the evening, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, one of the best known women orators of the world, delivered an address to a large audience. Mrs. Hale, during the existence of the Food Administration, rendered splendid service throughout the country by her eloquent appeals in support of the great cause. It was Mrs. Hale's second visit to Chautauqua county under the auspices of the Food Administration. On the Fourth of July, 1918, she addressed large meetings at Dunkirk and Westfield.

Dr. William H. Crawford, president of Allegheny College, visited Europe early in 1918, and upon his return graciously responded to the request of the County Food Administrator to give an address in Jamestown. This was a memorable occasion. Dr. Crawford spoke in the Opera House to a capacity audience.

Many public meetings were held in the various communities in the county, all of which were most effective in the promotion of the work of the Food Administration.

With the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, the large number of persons affiliated with the Food Administration viewed with relief and thanksgiving the approaching termination of their labors. Restoration to normal conditions, however, could not immediately be effected. Time was required for the necessary readjustment, and it was not until the first of February, 1919, that the United States Food Administration was demobilized. However, the County Food Administrators and their office staffs were retained unofficially to aid in the prosecution of the work that remained. Various duties were performed until about the month of May, when all activities ceased locally and the County Food Administrator and those associated with him were permitted to devote their time and energies to their personal affairs.

The work of the Food Administrator was neither popular nor spectacular, but it played a vastly important role in the successful prosecution of the war. The result of the discipline upon the American people is of inestimable value which will be felt for many years.

The Food Administration was a unique feature in American government. Its existence could be justified only by the exigencies of war and a crisis in the food

supply of the world which could not be met and overcome except by means of governmental regulation and control. The results fully vindicated the vision and wisdom of Mr. Hoover. No other war had ever involved so many nations, or so seriously disorganized and demoralized the food production of the world. The Food Administration met the crisis, and its vital part in the great war machine will be acknowledged by historians for all time. The Food Administration made its appeal to the patriotism and citizenship of the people in the solitude of the home. The observance of its requests were not produced in the glare of light, in front of trumpets and loud huzzahs, but by the fire-side of practically every home within our land. No greater evidence of devotion, sacrifice, and patriotism has ever been displayed by the people of this, or any other country, than in the co-operation of the people of America in maintaining, through the uninterrupted supply of food to Europe, the morale and fighting spirit of the armies, and in sustaining the hope and the courage of the civilian population of our allies across the seas.

January 1st, 1921.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The narrow limits of a single chapter do not allow even an outline of all the interesting events which have marked the founding and development of the educational institutions of Chautauqua county. Into the building of these schools has gone the unselfish service of a multitude of men and women. Former histories have given much of the details of their activities, and some mention of them will be found in the sketches of the various towns in this publication. For the most part, however, the purpose of this chapter is to record the present degree of advancement of the schools as a whole, with only such brief reference to the earlier days and the people then prominent as shall furnish an effective background for the picture; and again, by giving in something of detail the upward movement in a few of the large communities, give due recognition to some of the leaders in the educational progress of the county.

Among the pioneers of Chautauqua county were many men and women of education and refinement, and one of their first concerns was to furnish such means for the education of the children of the community as their circumstances permitted. Although the conditions of life were rude and hard and consequently there were but scanty facilities for schools, yet it is not to be concluded that because of these handicaps the instruction was not genuine and helpful. For in these schools many men of power and influence received their first impulse to achievement. Moreover, the home life and social environment of the day rendered unnecessary much that is now included in the school curriculum.

In some instances the first schools were privately supported, but later advantage was taken of the State law and public schools were established. For many years these were not free schools, as a portion of the expense was paid by the parents or guardians of the pupils, the amount due for each child being determined by the ratio of his attendance to the whole number of days of attendance. This was the famous rate bill, and this was in force in some places at least as late as the sixties. In the more populous centers, in order to secure more efficient instruction or instruction in the higher branches, private day schools were often maintained.

These were commonly known as "select" schools. Following these and in some cases contemporaneously with them were the old line academies.

To found and maintain these academies, stock companies were organized and chartered under the provisions of the State law. There seems to have been little or no thought of financial return in these undertakings; on the contrary, the stock was bought by public-spirited citizens to further the cause of education, though in some instances, no doubt, local pride played a not unworthy part. The academies were managed by boards of trustees selected by the stockholders. These trustees hired the principals, who in some cases at least appear to have employed their own assistants and have been responsible for the success or failure of the school, financial as well as scholastic. From an early day the State of New York has encouraged local effort by appropriation of State funds both to elementary and secondary schools, and the academies shared in this support upon complying with certain easy terms. These academies were organized in different parts of the county. In fact, every considerable village maintained an academy, though some do not appear to have been chartered by the State, yet were called academies. The academy was the center of the intellectual life of its community, and next to the church, and in some respects even surpassing the church, it was the most potent force for right living and high thinking. Even in small communities these academies gained a reputation that extended for considerable distances. Especially deserving of mention in this respect were the Forestville and Ellington academies.

About the middle of the last century the idea began to prevail that secondary or academic education was also a concern of the State, and should be brought within the reach of all. By the terms of the Union free school legislation it was made possible for a group of common school districts to unite in a union school and to establish an academic department. Wherever this plan was adopted, the academies began to decline and in most instances became the academic department of the Union School of the locality. By a still later transfor-



OLDEN TIME SCHOOL



THE OLD STAGE COACH

mation they are now termed high schools, and the history of many of our high schools can be traced back to the old academy.

During the century and more in which schools have been carried on in the county, there has been a constant change in school legislation. These changes have necessitated corresponding changes in local procedure, and from very simple beginnings the present complicated systems have been developed. It is interesting to note that the inception of one of the most far-reaching and beneficial enactments of all our school legislation—that providing for the creation of the union free school—is credited to a native of Chautauqua county, Hon. Victor Rice, who served for several terms as State Superintendent of Schools between the years 1854 and 1866.

At a time when the supervision of the schools of the county was in the hands of a county superintendent, Wortly Putnam held this office for four years from 1843 to 1847, during which time he rendered a great service to the cause of education by visiting the schools of the county, holding classes for teachers in the various towns, and arranging programs for school celebrations in which the schools engaged in eager but friendly competition.

The "Centennial History of Chautauqua County" contains the following lists of teachers who so far as can be ascertained taught the first school in the different townships: Arkwright—Horace Clough, 1811; Busti—Olive Marsh, 1813; Carroll and Kiantone—Stephen Rogers, 1813; Charlotte—William Gilmour, 1813; Chautauqua—Rev. Amasa West, 1811, (but there was a school there in 1809, teacher unknown); Cherry Creek—Reuben Cheney, 1818; Clymer—Marie Stowe, 1822; Ellery—Dr. Lazarus Carey, 1808; Ellicott and Jamestown—Rev. Amasa West, 1814; Ellington—Milo Camp, 1817; French Creek—R. Chitsey, 1818; Gerry—Hannah Johnson, 1817; Hanover—John Sprague, 1808; Harmony—Abigail Durfee, 1813; Mina—Elisha Moore, 1823; Pomfret and Dunkirk—Samuel Berry, 1809; Poland—Betsey Tracy, 1816; Portland—Anna Eaton, 1810; Ripley—Anna Eaton, 1809; Sheridan—Squire White, 1808; Sherman—Otis Skinner, 1828; Stockton, Abigail Durfee, 1815; Villanova—Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, 1817; Westfield—Anna Eaton, 1807.

The early teachers of that period were paid from twenty-five to fifty cents per day, and boarded around the district. Twenty-four days constituted a school month, and teachers were often paid in farm products at the "cash and barter" store of the district. In 1819 Fletcher Fenton taught in the now town of Poland and received \$10 per month, taking his pay in shingles at fifty cents per M.

Miss Minerva Willoughby in the summers of 1817 and 1818 taught school in what is known as the Willoughby district. She received fifty cents a week and boarded herself. Money being scarce, she took her pay from a store in Fredonia. She accepted a wheel-head, a pair of cards—for preparing flax for spinning—and a bake-kettle, all of which she found useful after her marriage to Joseph Van Vleet, which occurred in 1819. Their daughter, later Mrs. S. V. Barton of Westfield, taught a school at Wright's Corners in 1853, receiving \$1.50 a week, and boarded around, an increase in wages of over two hundred per cent. in thirty-five years.

The first academy in the county was organized at Fredonia in 1824. Unlike most of the academies of the county which finally became the academic departments of the Union Schools, Fredonia Academy became the academy department of the Fredonia State Normal School in 1867.

Other academies in the county were organized as follows:

Fredonia Academy, the first organized in Chautauqua county, was incorporated November 25, 1824. It was opened to pupils October 4, 1826, and continuously maintained until 1867, when it was succeeded by the academic department of the Fredonia State Normal and Training School. February 23, 1830, it was placed on the roll of the Regents.

Mayville Academy was incorporated April 24, 1834, and placed on the Regents' roll February 5, 1839. On May 15, 1868, the trustees conveyed the property to the Mayville Union School, which was organized in 1867, and Mayville Academy became the academic department of the Mayville Union High School.

Jamestown Academy was incorporated April 16, 1836, and placed on the Regents' roll February 5, 1839. In 1866 the trustees voted to unite the Academy with the Union School which was established under the name of Union Free School District No. 1 in 1863. The people of Jamestown accepted the trust and the Academy was made a portion of the Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute.

Westfield Academy was incorporated May 5, 1837, and placed on the Regents' roll February 5, 1839. In 1868 the Academy passed into the possession of the Board of Education of the Union School as the academic department of the Westfield High School.

Ellington Academy was organized March 30, 1851. March 23, 1871, the trustees passed a resolution transferring the Academy property to Union School District No. 2, of the town of Ellington, and it became the academic department of the Ellington High School.

Dunkirk Academy was incorporated May 1, 1837, and in the year 1850 the Academy proper was conveyed to the Union School district and became the academic department of that institution.

Union Free Schools were established as given below. The honor of having the first of these schools in Chautauqua county belongs to Forestville, where under the leadership of Town Superintendent Cyrus D. Angell the union free school system was adopted after a stubborn fight.

On March 17, 1858, was passed an act authorizing a Union School in the village of Dunkirk, then in the town of Pomfret.

Union Free School District No. 1 of the town of Ellicott was organized in 1863. In 1868 the trustees of the Jamestown Academy voted to unite the Academy with the Union School. The people of District No. 1 accepted the trust and the school took the name of Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute.

The Westfield Union School was organized February 10, 1868, by the consolidation of School Districts Nos. 1, 2, 7 and 11, of the town of Westfield. Following this, action was taken by the trustees of the Westfield Academy whereby the Union School accepted it and it became the academic department of the Union School.

The Mayville Union School was organized October 21, 1867. May 15, 1868, it succeeded to the property of the Mayville Academy, and the academic department of the Union School was established.

The Sherman Union School is the outgrowth of a log house roofed with bark, built in 1830. In 1836 a frame house was erected. In 1844 this gave place to a larger building which was enlarged in 1860. In December, 1867, a Union School was organized.

Clymer Union School was organized in 1869. The Ellington Union School was organized and succeeded to the property of the Ellington Academy March 23, 1871.

October 3, 1899, it was advanced to the grade of High School.

The Silver Creek Union School was organized April 8, 1879, taking the place of the Graded School No. 8, Hanover, and Sheridan.

The Sinclairville Union School was organized May 17, 1879. The new building costing \$6,000 was dedicated January 10, 1881. In June, 1897, a new charter was granted by the Regents, and the school was placed on the list of High Schools.

The Ripley Union School was organized December 19, 1882, by a union of the graded and high school interests which for many years had done excellent service in the educational field. In October, 1901, it was raised to a High School.

The Brocton Union School was organized in 1837, taking the place of the graded school. It became a Junior Regent School in 1889 and was raised to the grade of High School in 1896.

The Falconer Union School was organized in 1893 from Graded School No. 6, Ellicott.

Fredonia Union School was organized from Graded School No. 8, August 11, 1893.

Lakewood Union School in district No. 1, Busti, in 1893.

The Panama Union was organized in 1895; the Frewsburg Union School prior to that date.

The Stockton Union School was founded November 18, 1896; Cherry Creek Union School, August 4, 1897; Chautauqua Union School in 1900; Irving Union School in 1901; and Cassadaga Union School July 1, 1901.

The earlier stages of development have been aptly termed the periods of the "log-schoolhouse" and of the "little red schoolhouse." All honor to the pioneers, while we rejoice in the progress of recent years made possible by their forethought and sacrifices. The pupils of today are to be congratulated not only upon greatly improved physical conditions, but much more upon the opportunities offered them in the broader curricula of the modern school. As a result of this broader training we hope for a wiser, happier, more healthful people. It is unnecessary to undertake here a catalogue of these advantages, but it may be worth while to remind ourselves that the advantages secured through the replacement of the separate school districts by the union free school and the public high school have been made possible only by the willingness of the people to take upon themselves heavy burdens of taxation and to remember also that the proper development of modern ideals of education will entail still further and increasing burdens.

One strongly advocated method of rural organization has not been largely adopted by the schools of Chautauqua county. The consolidated school is in effect a Union School, but is a union of districts sometimes of an entire township which are so widely separated that transportation of the pupils must be provided at public expense. And herein often lies the chief objection, and one acquainted with the topography of Chautauqua County and with its winter climate will readily see the force of this objection. Some localities are more fortunately situated, especially those along the trolley line from Stowe to Chautauqua. So, as elsewhere shown, the Chautauqua High Schools afford a notable demonstration of the advantages of consolidation.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—One of the most potent forces in the development of educational procedure has been, and still is, the voluntary teachers' associations. Easily the first in Chautauqua county, not only in point of time but in helpful influences exerted, is the Chau-

taqua County Teachers' Association, organized in 1860. Through all the years of its existence its annual meetings have promoted acquaintance and good fellowship among its members, increased their knowledge of educational methods, stimulated thought, and by means of its varied programs furnished both entertainment and instruction. Forty years ago, for instance, the programs extended over parts of three days. Prize contests between students of the different schools often made up the first night's program. Usually the two succeeding days were devoted to papers presented by the members. The resulting discussions were by no means the formal affairs which so often pass for discussion in educational gatherings. More often they were spirited debates sparkling with wit and tinged with personal prejudices as the participants expressed their views upon theories which have now either been forgotten or have passed into accepted practice. The custom of the shorter session, with the time chiefly occupied by prominent speakers from abroad, is of comparatively recent origin, and has become established partly through the institutes carried on by the State, partly through the growth of local, State and national organizations, partly from the fact that through books and papers, teachers have other means of keeping abreast of the educational thought of the day.

The Chautauqua Schoolmasters' Club though having its origin and places of meeting in Chautauqua county, does not limit its membership to residents of the county. School men from all parts of Western New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania are eligible to membership. The meetings are held annually, and are partly social and partly professional. In connection with a dinner, informal addresses are in order, and there is regularly a formal address from some invited guest.

An example of the local association is the Teachers' Association of Jamestown, which was organized in 1916 and has since been affiliated with the county and State associations. The Association from its inception has been a live organization, and has been a real force in the educational field. It has, moreover, refrained from all acts which would tend to antagonize either superintendent or Board of Education, and has been singularly free from those movements which destroy the true professional spirit. The activities of such local associations in the supervisory districts and cities are doing much to build up a true professional spirit among their members.

SCHOOL ORGANIZATION—Dunkirk, Fredonia and Jamestown each has a superintendent and school organization directly responsible to the State department. The remaining territory of the county is divided into six supervisory districts, each having a district superintendent with broad powers over teachers and school authorities. These supervisory districts replace the former commissioner districts, as these in turn had succeeded the township and county systems of supervision.

Although both city and district superintendents are burdened with many details of administration and are required to put into operation a constantly increasing number of State requirements, the prestige of their official positions enables them to exert a helpful influence in building up efficient and comprehensive school systems in their respective jurisdictions. The present incumbents of these important positions are: Dunkirk, Frederick R. Darling; Fredonia, William S. Blaisdell; Jamestown, Milton J. Fletcher. First Supervisory District, Joseph N. Palmer; Second, J. M. Barker; Third, Dorothy B. Connelly (Mrs.); Fourth, James G. Pratt; Fifth, L. Waldo Swain; Sixth, Judson S. Wright.

According to the latest available reports the number of teachers employed and the number of pupils enrolled under each of these superintendents is as follows:

	Teachers	Pupils
Dunkirk (1920)	102	3216
Fredonia (1920)	35	946
Jamestown (1920)	221	7244
First Supervisory District (1917)	76	2136
Second " " " "	62	1657
Third " " " "	66	1439
Fourth " " " "	73	1532
Fifth " " " "	99	2715
Sixth " " " "	100	2448

The recent organization by the State Department of Education of a new division termed the Division of Vocational and Extension Education, emphasizes the important place which these subjects are coming to hold in the modern school curriculum. That the cities and many of the villages of Chautauqua county appreciate the value of these subjects placed in the care of this division is shown in the following lists:

High School Departments of Vocational Agriculture—Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellington, Forestville, Mayville, Sherman, Sinclairville, Westfield.

Homemaking Schools, High School Departments—Chautauqua, Dunkirk, Ellington, Mayville, Sinclairville, Westfield.

Jamestown has a Unit Trade School, an Evening Industrial School, an Elementary Vocational School for Girls. Dunkirk also has a General Industrial School. All the above are classified as Vocational Schools.

Under the head of extension education is included the evening schools and the various types of instruction generally included in the term Americanization.

Evening schools have been maintained for several years at Dunkirk and Jamestown and have been more recently established at Falconer, Fredonia and Westfield.

Various forms of extension work are in progress among the foreign born, including evening schools, home classes and neighborhood classes, in Dunkirk, Falconer, Fredonia, Jamestown and Westfield.

A still newer form of school is the Part-time School. These are now in operation in Dunkirk, Fredonia and Jamestown.

FREDONIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL—In a sense, the history of the Fredonia State Normal School begins with the Fredonia Academy which, chartered in 1824, was the first institution of its kind to be established in Chautauqua county. This school maintained a high standard of efficiency for many years, but when in the State at large the Union Free Schools were absorbing the academies, the leading citizens of Fredonia conceived the idea of securing one of the four State normal schools which were authorized by the State Legislature in 1866. An agreement was reached by which the people of Fredonia were to furnish the site and the funds for the normal school building, and in return the State would give to the pupils of Fredonia academic instruction free of expense. This arrangement was carried out and still continues. The original building, both a school and a dormitory, was burned in December, 1900, with the loss of seven lives, young women students of the school. The expense of replacing the building, less the insurance money, \$80,000, was assumed by the State, and the present beautiful and commodious structure was ready for occupancy in 1903.

In the history of the Fredonia Normal School three names stand out in bold relief, and their distinguished services to the cause of education will be ever held in grateful remembrance by all who have been associated with them. They are: Dr. J. W. Armstrong, principal

from 1869 to 1878; Dr. Francis B. Palmer, who succeeded Dr. Armstrong and served for twenty-eight years, when he in turn was succeeded by the present principal, Dr. Myron T. Dana.

The 1910 Commencement Week was also made Anniversary Week to celebrate the semi-centennial of the school. Dr. M. T. Dana, who has now passed forty highly successful years with the school as instructor and principal, presided at the semi-centennial exercises, and in an address made during the celebration briefly reviewed the work of the school during the fifteen years of his principalship in the following happy manner:

During the last fifteen years important changes have been made in our building and in the organization of our school. A closer and better articulation of the normal schools of the State with the public education system has also been established.

In 1907, the gymnasium was enlarged and modernized. In 1908, the kindergarten was moved to the gymnasium building, and its old rooms were adjusted to the needs of a library, which is now assuming proportions commensurate with the needs of the school. The third floor of the main building has been equipped for and appropriated by the departments of music and drawing. Within a few years, the manual training element has been much extended,—new rooms added and equipped with the most approved modern machinery.

Previous to 1906, normal students did much purely academic work, reciting in the same classes with those registered as academic pupils. About that time, the Education Department at Albany issued an order making the work of the normal schools strictly professional and requiring a full four-years' high school course for admission. Then, as directed by the Department, we organized a separate high school.

In 1907 the department authorized two new courses,—public school music and public school drawing. The physical well-being of the school is provided for by two physical training teachers and a health teacher.

Defining the function of the normal schools has aided much in fixing their status in our educational system. Legislation and Department policy are giving them more and more responsibility, and greater recognition.

The efficiency with which the local board of managers have guarded and promoted the interests of the school is attested by the distinguished names of those who have presided over their deliberations: Justice George Barker, Mr. S. M. Clemen, Senator Lorenzo Morris, Arthur R. Moore, Esq., Dr. Samuel H. Albro, Inspector Winfield Holcomb, and the present incumbent, Hon. William S. Stearns.

But more than buildings, libraries, laboratories and curricula is the teacher—the life, and the soul of the school, the teacher behind the desk, behind the book, in the laboratory and in the library—alive forevermore.

Of those who taught and toiled and hoped in this place fifty years ago, none are left to receive the greetings of the earlier graduates, except as those who are now here are in a measure heirs of the past, the agencies through which the manhood and womanhood of the teachers of other days are here perpetuated. Of all these the long heroic roll of those whose devotion is now making the school strong and active and fruitful, I can name but few.

Dr. Armstrong, whose versatility of attainments, whose nobility of aim, and whose faith in man made him distinguished, has a place in the affections of the older alumni that the mist of fifty years has not obscured.

For twenty-eight years, the most formative period of the school's life, Dr. Palmer was the efficient head and inspiration. He is remembered for his intellectual strength, tenacity of purpose and well-poised conservatism. "With the old sextant of the fathers' creed," he "shaped his courses by new-risen stars." His admirably planned building bears witness to the practical ability of Dr. Palmer, and his scholarly treatise on the philosophy of education clearly and ably sets forth his professional ideas and ideals.

Dr. Cassity's pupils remember what it was to have their thoughts kindled at the fire of living thought.

Many remember Prof. Babcock as a man of mental power who in the department of science led his pupils to observe and to think, and commanded their best. He was followed by Dr. Albro, the inspiring educator whose name and fame are indelibly written in the educational history of the State.

After the short but glorious career of Prof. Jenks as

teacher of Latin and Greek, his mantle fell upon a rare combination of the scholar and the teacher, and for thirteen years the scholarly and fortunate possessor of Dr. Theodore C. Burgess, to whose able address we have just listened.

Miss Richardson, of sainted memory, taught teachers and pupils "how mortals are immortalized." Potent factors in the school's success include the work and worth of Mrs. Record and Miss Sherman's years of faithful and valuable service.

Of those now on duty Mr. Freeman is the senior teacher. His years of faithful service have not lessened his mental strength and physical vigor. His faded locks are a crown of glory, for they have ever been found in the ways of righteousness.

Mr. Jewett is still the embodiment of the spirit of science and zest for truth. Of him, as of the Xenophon of old, it may be said that the graces dictate his language and the goddess of persuasion dwells upon his lips.

Mr. Homer Holcomb has for twenty-five years been fostering the delights of classical learning. He has, also, been untiring in his efforts to grapple the alumni to the school with hooks of steel.

Miss McLaurie, head of the English department and Dean of Women, has for years been giving us from an exhaustless store, and who go out from us, with feelings of gratitude for the key to "the best that has been thought and said in the world" given them by Miss McLaurie.

It would be difficult to overestimate Miss Hillman's service to the school in revealing and interpreting the world of music.

Too long for even a short personal tribute is the list of those whose service covers a shorter and later period, but whose devotion merits unstinted praise. The graduates will complete the list. Through memory each will feel again the subtle power by which the life of the teacher passes into the life of the pupil, and by which is maintained the onward sweep of humanity. Each through memory will look into the faces of those who did most to make this a place of larger vision and of greater self-revelation. Today, many shrines will be set up before which admirations, affection and gratitude will humbly bow.

I take this opportunity to say to the Board of Regents that if the State Normal school at Fredonia is not now securing the results for which it was established and for which it has been maintained for fifty years, the failure must not be charged to lack of loyalty or co-operation, of good-fellowship and efficiency on the part of my associates. The teachers of the present faculty are striving with might and main to make the school a place of light and life and power.

CHAUTAUQUA CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS—All educators realize that one of the greatest needs of the United States is the improvement of its rural schools. Under the present economic and social conditions the greatest hope for such improvement lies in the direction of the Centralized High School, so equipped and managed as to bring to the country boy and girl both the latest and the best in education.

The model type of the Centralized School located at Chautauqua has more than justified this hope. In 1914 District No. 12 of the town of Harmony was consolidated with District No. 3 of the town of Chautauqua. On November 14, 1919, District No. 15 of the town of Harmony was added, forming a combined district having an assessed valuation of \$2,500,000. As a result of the consolidation, two additions costing \$50,000 have been made to the former structure, and well equipped, laboratories, an auditorium, a large gymnasium, and efficient Agricultural and Home Making Departments have been added. Playgrounds, with tennis courts, running tracks and suitable apparatus, are being provided.

The extent of the work and the courses of study offered have been greatly enlarged. Special teachers are employed in music and drawing, home making, agriculture and physical training. A librarian has been secured, and extensive additions are being made to the books, available for school and community. Only carefully selected teachers are hired. A large increase in non-resident students, and in the percentage of pupils completing high school courses has resulted from the im-

proved conditions. Pupils come to school on the street car and by a special school bus. Warm lunches are served at cost, by the Cooking Department. The aim of building up a model rural high school has been fully realized, and Chautauqua has one of the best plants for its purpose in the entire State.

The ideals of the men responsible for the forming of this Consolidated School are well exemplified in the person of the principal, George R. Raynor, a man of broad experience, a good executive, and an inspiring teacher.

FORESTVILLE—It is recorded that the first settlers of Forestville made a "bee" and built a log schoolhouse with a roof of bark. From this humble beginning was later developed a district school, and in 1855 a Union Free School was organized, the first in the county. Another early development was the chartering of the Forestville Academy, which maintained a high rank for many years. With the growth of the idea of free academic education, the academy met the fate of most of the academies in the State and was merged into the Union Free School. The combined school known as the Forestville Free Academy and Union School has continued the excellent standing first won under the name of the academy. Among the best known of its principals are T. L. Griswold, L. D. Miller, S. H. Albro, H. A. Balcom, F. H. Hall, F. S. Thorpe and A. C. Anderson. The present principal is F. R. Gott. That the school and the community are alive to the demands of the times is illustrated by the success of the agricultural department in the so-called "project work." The Emory Robinson Calf Club in the agricultural department is accomplishing a great work, having been particularly successful both in advancing the prestige of the department by winning first prizes at the Chautauqua County Agricultural Fair at Dunkirk in 1920 and in personal benefit to its members. The history of the club is most interesting. Under the lead of Raymond Kuhrst a club of thirty-eight members was formed, called the Emory Robinson Calf Club. The Forestville National Bank financed the club to the amount of \$3,400, and thirty-eight pure bred Holstein calves were purchased. Each boy member was allowed to purchase a calf by giving his note for \$100 endorsed by his parents. He then became the custodian of the calf and managed his investment as he pleased. The purchase price of the calf is due in a certain time, or when the animal is sold or otherwise disposed of. At the Dunkirk Fair of 1920 the Club made entries in different classes and in each class carried off all the honors. A value of \$1,000 was placed upon one of the calves exhibited, a fact which mightily pleased the boy owner.

A teachers' training class has been a feature of the school for years, and more students have gone out from the Forestville Free Academy and High School to advanced schools for higher training than from any known village of Forestville's size. The school maintains a library and chemical laboratory.

So this first of all Chautauqua Schools to organize under the State Union School Law in 1855, continues its course, maintaining its place as a center of influence and sending out into the world well trained young men and women.

WESTFIELD—Within the limits of what is now the township of Westfield was held the first school in Chautauqua county. This was taught by William Murray, and seems to have been a community affair, but not a public school. The first public school in the county, that is, a school organized under the laws of the State, was taught by Anna Eaton at the "Cross Roads," one mile west of the center of the village of West-

field. District schools of the usual primitive type, supplemented by select schools, made up the educational facilities of the village until 1837, when Westfield Academy was chartered. This institution offered the advantages of an academic education to the young people of Westfield and vicinity for more than thirty years. During this time it had as principals the following: John M. Kief, 1837-1838; Theodore Gray, 1838—; Lorenzo Parsons, —; Rev. Alexander Montgomery, 1845; J. E. Pillsbury, 1845-1851; Edward W. Johnson, 1851-1853; John C. Donaldson, 1851-1857; Theodore Beard, 1857-1859; S. Gerald Nye, 1859-1860; Charles H. Brown, 1860-1861; John C. Long, 1861-1865; Charles E. Lane, 1865-1866; Abram Brown, 1866-1868.

Most of these men were graduates of eastern colleges, and as one notes the short term of service of most of them, one naturally surmises that there may have been much of disappointment on the part of both patrons and principals. When the Union School was organized in 1868, the academy was merged in the academic department of the Union School, with the significant condition that the Board of Education assume the debts of the academy.

In striking contrast to the brief terms of the principals of the academy are the terms of several of the principals of the Union School as for instance: John S. Fossdick, 1869-1878; Preston K. Pattison, 1883-1889; Almon N. Taylor, 1889-1897; Preston K. Pattison, 1900-1920 (re-appointed). Thus it will be seen that four men have served as principals during forty-three of the fifty-two years the Union School has been in existence. This fact alone testifies to the ability and character of these men, and does much to show one cause for the high standing of the Westfield schools. To Preston

K. Pattison, who for twenty-nine years made the interests of the school the chief purpose of his life, is much of this honor due. The high standing of his successor, G. Fayette Dickson, is shown by his election to the position of supervising principal after a service as teacher and vice-principal extending over a period of forty-one years in the Westfield schools.

SILVER CREEK SCHOOLS—Silver Creek is embraced in School District No. 8 of the towns of Hanover and Sheridan. The present school building used since 1879 as a Union School and high school is greatly overcrowded, a condition which will result in the erection of a new modern and adequate high school building, plans for which have been drawn.

Silver Creek did not organize its schools under the Union School law until April 8, 1879, when Silver Creek Union School was organized to supersede the Graded School No. 8. The same year the present building was erected on Central avenue and for many years the school was well housed, a condition now passed away, the village having grown faster than school facilities, although Babcock Graded School accommodating 300 pupils, and Main street school caring for 250 pupils, have been added to the school system. There are 165 pupils attending in high school building, making a total of 715 pupils in the village schools.

The leading feature of the high school is the Commercial department, where bookkeeping, commercial law, stenography and typewriting are taught to a large class. The school library contains 2,700 volumes. W. H. Edwards is supervising principal of Silver Creek Public Schools, Carl H. Dudley, president of the village board of education, Edwin L. Coon, clerk.

SCHOOLS OF JAMESTOWN.

By Rovillus R. Rogers.

There are only meager records of the early schools of Jamestown. The first house, a log cabin, was built by Joseph Blowers in 1810; soon after he built a story-and-a-half frame house and secured a tavern license. In a room of this combination of home and tavern the first school in the settlement was taught in 1814, by Rev. Amasa West. For several years thereafter schools were provided for the children of the settlement by its founder and proprietor, James Prendergast. He evidently had a keen sense of the obligations imposed by his position, for he not only met the entire expense of these schools, but it is also recorded of him that he insisted upon the attendance of all the children of the settlement, though by what means he secured this desirable result we are not informed. Somewhat later, under the State law permitting the establishment of public schools, elementary district schools were carried on until the establishment of the Union Free School District in 1863.

Jamestown's first settlers were largely from New England, and many of them were cultured men and women, and in spite of their rude surroundings they were by no means neglectful of educational interests. But after the manner of the times, they left the education of the masses to the common school, and depended upon private schools for what is now termed secondary education. The best known of the teachers of these early schools was Hon. Abner Hazeltine, who came to the new settlement fresh from his college graduation in 1815, and before entering upon his legal career was employed for a time as teacher by Mr. Prendergast.

These private or select schools were more or less defunct in character, but one of them, at least, the Quaker School, had a definite organization and faculty, and was for a time a flourishing boarding school for young ladies.

JAMESTOWN ACADEMY—There were for a time also two rival schools, or academies, which after some years were united in the Jamestown Academy. This institution, with Lysander Farrar as principal, was chartered by the State Legislature in 1836, and in 1839 came under the visitation of the Regents of the University. A copy of the application of the trustees to the Regents is still carefully preserved among the old records of the present Board of Education. This is a most interesting document, and gives in great detail the size, location and cost of the site and building. Along with other interesting matter is found a statement to the effect that the ventilation is secured by the opening of the doors and windows, and that this method proves to be entirely satisfactory. It is further stated that the contract for the building was let at a price of \$2,400, and, apparently as a proof either of the value of the building or of the shrewdness of the trustees, it is remarked of the contractor, "it is believed that he lost money by the job." As a part of the application there is given a complete list of the books in the library and the scientific apparatus in possession of the school. It is interesting to know that in the High School library there are now volumes originally belonging to the Academy, and among the physical apparatus some usable pieces apparently included in the original list reported. This

document also contains a decidedly personal account of the principal, Mr. George W. Parker, a graduate of Middlebury College, who received what was described as a variable amount, though "something over" \$700 is given as the salary for him and necessary assistants. The Jamestown Academy became a well known institution and exerted a strong and helpful influence upon the young people of the village and its vicinity. For more than two-thirds of the time this school was in existence, its principal was Edward A. Dickinson, who was in large measure responsible for the highly creditable work which it accomplished.

THE UNION FREE SCHOOL—As heretofore noted, the public schools of Jamestown, previous to the establishment of the Union Free School, were merely the district schools, with no central organization. The buildings were small and poorly equipped. The pupils were too numerous for the accommodations, and the teachers were without any definite supervision or assistance. Looking back through the experience of a half century of an organized school system, it would seem that the need of a better organization would have been apparent to any intelligent person. Nevertheless the proposition to unite the schools into a single system and extend the curriculum so as to include academic subjects, aroused a bitter controversy, the echoes of which were not finally still till the chief participants in the contest had passed away. It should be remembered, however, that the theory of free public education was nowhere universally accepted. Many who favored a limited common school education for all the people did not regard it as the duty of the public to provide the higher education now freely offered to all classes. Some of these objectors argued that they had educated their own children, and it was unreasonable to tax them for the education of other people's children. In Jamestown, moreover, there were sharp differences along religious, political and social lines, and these served to intensify what would otherwise have been a sufficiently spirited campaign. Again the nation was engaged in the grievous struggle of the Civil War, and it was argued that the resources of the people should not be diverted to other enterprises. Yet, as at the present time, it may be that the social ferment of the exciting period in our history tended after all to the more favorable reception of new educational theories and practices.

The credit for the movement which led to the establishment of the Union Free School District in the then village of Jamestown belongs chiefly to a woman teacher, Miss Calista Selina Jones. Miss Jones' most conspicuous part in this matter was the circulation of the necessary petitions for the joint meeting of the various districts of the village, thus crystallizing the sentiment in favor of the proper development of the school system, and compelling the people to join issue. This activity of Miss Jones in a public matter was greatly resented by many, not only because of opposition to the cause she was championing, but quite as much because a woman was presuming to meddle in men's affairs. She secured the necessary signatures in six of the common school districts, and in July, 1863, the Union Free School District No. One of the town of Ellicott was formally organized. The territory of the corporation and that of the Union School did not coincide until 1888, when the village became a city. Miss Jones not only had the satisfaction of winning her case, but she also had a part in the work of developing the new system. She finally relinquished her labors after more than fifty years in the school room. Her many excellencies as a woman, and her long and successful service as a teacher are fittingly commemorated by a tablet

placed upon the wall of the principal corridor of the high school.

If the conception of the Union Free School is to be credited to Miss Jones, the organization and character of the new school system are to be ascribed to its first superintendent, Samuel Curley Love. He had a rare genius for organization, and at once inspired teachers and pupils with his own zeal and lofty purposes. He was another strong personality, and coming into the village at such a time it was inevitable that he should encounter opposition, but opposition never daunted him, and he soon demonstrated that he was not only a capable organizer, but a thoroughly progressive educator. It was well known to those most closely associated with him that his vision extended far beyond the educational horizon of most of his contemporaries. In the face of opposition, and indifference often more harmful, he was able to show the value of his theories by actual results. Three of his innovations now universally accepted may be cited as illustrations. More than fifty years ago he had a well organized department of physical training, and sent a class from the Jamestown schools to give a practical demonstration before the State Association of Teachers. He was also one of the first in the entire country and the very first in our own State to recognize the place of the manual arts in a system of public education, and by means of funds raised through his own exertion he made a beginning in several lines of this important work. He also wrote a valuable handbook outlining in detail proposed courses of industrial education. And again, in the upper elementary grades he had the beginnings of a differentiated course of study, now so fully elaborated in the State elementary syllabus, the principles of which are the fundamentals of the Junior High School. He had a rare faculty of inspiring the loyal support of his fellow workers, and secured a personal influence over many of his students, which has been rarely equaled. In honor of his life and work his former pupils and associates have placed a tablet in the high school commemorating his nearly twenty-five years of service as superintendent.

THE J. U. S. AND C. I.—With the coming of practically free secondary education, the Jamestown Academy shared the fate of most other like institutions throughout the State. Friends of the new system secured a controlling interest in the corporate stock, and in 1866 turned over to the Board of Education the Academy and all that went with it. When the Union Free School was organized, the somewhat pretentious name, "The Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute" was assumed. Though this was never a legal designation, the letters J. U. S. and C. I. long signified what is now known as the Jamestown Public Schools. Strictly speaking, the J. U. S. and C. I. represented the whole school system, and the department of secondary instruction was known as the academic department. This, as the successor of the Jamestown Academy, inherited some of the customs and methods of the private school. For many years the school authorities assumed to control the study hours of the pupils out of school, and prescribed strict rules of conduct for the public streets. Tuition was also charged in the academic department and for special subjects; this last being apparently to appease those who still disbelieved in free academic education.

Notwithstanding these peculiarities, the secondary courses were from the beginning varied and progressive, and the school under its changing names has always taken a large place in the intellectual life of the community. To be sure, the Jamestown High School with its present registration of over eleven hundred pupils

and a faculty of forty-two men and women, has outgrown the building provided for it, yet by the utilization of the grammar school adjacent, and at the expense of some inconvenience and special adjustments of program, it is carrying on its work effectively and well. The usual equipment of a modern high school is by no means lacking. Its gymnasium, the first high school gymnasium in this part of the State, well furnished with locker rooms and shower baths for both sexes; its well equipped laboratories, workshop, commercial rooms, kitchen, and cafeteria give opportunity for well-balanced and varied courses of study sufficient to meet every legitimate want. Student activities are carried on with the advice and cooperation of the teachers and comprise athletics, debating and literary societies, and the publication of school papers. In recent years especially, students and teachers have worked together in many forms of community and patriotic enterprises.

As would inevitably follow, the growth of a country village into a considerable city has caused a corresponding growth in school population. But in Jamestown, as elsewhere, there has been a much more than proportionate increase in the expenses of the school. Standards of living have changed, and people can afford more in their homes, and properly expect more for their children at school. No small part of this additional increase, however, has resulted from the gradual development of new ideals of education. At a time when any respectable person possessed of a common school education might teach school, the competition was great and wages low. Few employments were open to women, and consequently the wages paid to teachers in the early days seem now pitifully small. From minutes of meetings of the Board of Education in October, 1863, it appears that in answer to advertisements in the village papers, proposals were received from several people to teach the district schools recently placed under the jurisdiction of the board. It is further recorded that eight teachers were finally employed upon their own terms, the wages ranging from \$3.00 to \$6.25 per week. With the professional requirements now demanded of teachers, and the greatly increased opportunities for employment, wages are naturally much higher. Another consideration which adds to the increased cost is the smaller number of pupils per teacher. It is no longer permissible to burden a single teacher with seventy-five or eighty children. More and better buildings, improved methods of lighting, heating and ventilating; better furniture; more liberal amounts of illustrative material, free books and supplies; the greater number of subjects offered, such as domestic science and manual training; all add their share to the school budget. The night school, the summer school, supervised playgrounds, the open air school, dental clinic, opportunity class and classes for defective children are all comparatively recent innovations, and all cost money. Although it was possible for the school year 1880-81 to meet all the expenses for a total registration of 1,860 pupils instructed by 39 teachers for the sum of \$21,220.79, or \$11.41 per capita, it is not strange that for the school year 1919-20 the total expenses, exclusive of payments on principal and interest of bonded indebtedness and for capital outlay, amounted to \$354,001.34. The number of teachers in the meantime has increased to 221 and the registration of pupils to 7,244, giving a per capita cost of \$48.87, based here as usual on total registration.

BOUNDARIES AND NAMES—The territory of the Union Free School No. One of the town of Ellicott, never coincided with that of the village, but when the village became a city the special act under which the school was first instituted was amended so as to make the bound-

aries of the school district and those of the city coterminous, and the legal name of the school became the Union Free School District of the City of Jamestown. But by vote of the Board of Education the schools were to be commonly designated as the Jamestown City Public Schools, and the academic department became the Jamestown City High School. The various elementary schools had been known as "Branch" schools, but were now to be called District Schools—but, as in many another instance, familiar names survive legal changes. Until the enactment of Chapter 786 in 1917, although the boundaries of the school district were coterminous with those of the city, by a provision of the local act the schools were administered under those provisions of the law which applied to Union Free School Districts whose boundaries were not coterminous with those of the city or village in which they were situated. So for thirty years, although in the meantime the city had grown to a population of nearly 40,000, all annual and special budgets were adopted at a district school meeting, and members of the Board of Education were elected at a single polling place.

When the Union School was organized, there was an entire lack of suitable buildings. The first work of the higher departments was carried on in rented halls. The initial step towards meeting the new situation was the purchase of the generous tract of land, near the center of the village, which was utilized for the erection of the first new building. This was completed and dedicated in 1867, and was formally named Institute Building, and its assembly dedicated as Institute Hall. It was considered by many an unwarranted extravagance and entirely beyond the needs of the village, but additional buildings to replace the old district school structures were soon required. A striking contrast in ideals is manifested in a comparison of these buildings with those erected within recent years. By liberal reconstruction, and enlargement of windows, changing of stairways, installation of heating and ventilating apparatus, and the construction of additions, several of these older buildings are still answering their purpose in a fairly satisfactory manner. The more recent buildings are thoroughly modern in every particular, and are a source of just pride and satisfaction to all concerned. The high school, erected more than twenty years ago, is, as would be expected, quite insufficient for present needs, and it is generally conceded that better facilities must be provided for this important institution as soon as financial conditions will permit. For a time it was thought that calisthenics might take the place of outdoor exercise, and the Board of Education bought only limited sites upon which to place its new buildings, but more recently better counsels have prevailed. In some instances, it has been possible to make large additions to the grounds already existing, and in the case of newer buildings adequate sites have been secured; so that in a number of instances there is ample room for lawns, and ornamentation, and also for playgrounds and athletic fields. An increasing need for additional buildings has been evident for several years. Comprehensive plans were under consideration by the Board of Education when the World War came, and this with many other desirable improvements was laid aside. And again, the unprecedented cost of labor and material has still further postponed the erection of a new high school. Instead it was decided to make additions to five of the grade school buildings where conditions were most in need of remedying. For this purpose the people were asked to authorize a bond issue of \$550,000. This was recently approved at a special meeting by an overwhelming majority.

The Board of Education, consisting of seven members, holds two regular meetings each calendar month, and from time to time numerous special meetings are necessary to meet special problems. The routine work of the board is largely entrusted to regular and special committees which act according to the character of the matter in hand, with the Superintendent of Schools, or Superintendent of Buildings. The board employs a full time secretary who keeps the books and is responsible in a large measure for the financial affairs of the board. The office of the Superintendent of Schools is situated in the high school building, and contains the offices of the secretary of the Board of Education, the Superintendent of Buildings, and working room for the superintendent's clerk and telephone operator.

INSTRUCTIONAL ORGANIZATION—There are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education fourteen grade or elementary schools, not including annexes, and one high school. Each of these schools has a principal who is charged with the general administration and supervision of the schools. Except in the case of three of the small schools, having from two to five teachers each, the principal is not burdened with the care of an individual class, but in addition to the administrative and supervisory work gives some time to teaching, which consists in a large measure of coach work with individual backward children, or retarded classes. The sixth, seventh and eighth grades are under the general supervision of the principal of one of the grammar schools, while the kindergarten and first five grades have a supervisor giving full time to supervision. Some subjects, although the actual work of instruction is usually carried on by the class teacher, are under the direction of supervisors. This applies particularly to writing, drawing and music. Manual training comprising the hand work in the lower grades, is treated as a part of the work in drawing, and is under the supervision of the drawing supervisor. Manual training, cooking, sewing in the grammar grades, and in the high school, are in the hands of special teachers in shops, kitchens and sewing rooms, under the general care of a special supervisor. There are also teachers and supervisors of physical training in the high school and grade schools.

The injustice and unsatisfactory results of rigid grading and promotion by examination were long since recognized in the Jamestown Public Schools, and many years ago grade examinations as the sole means for determining fitness for promotion were abolished, and in their place was substituted the teachers' recorded monthly estimate based upon the pupils regular work and tests given as an aid to instruction. Much has been said, and justly, in behalf of backward pupils and their interests are often overlooked. For these pupils provision is made in several ways. There is an opportunity class for a limited number, individual instruction is much in use, and special classes are organized from time to time. Unfortunately, however, for some of these pupils not much can be done in book knowledge, and for these there are special classes. At the other end of the scale, moreover, are many pupils who need exceptional opportunities and means for more rapid advancement, and great as the harm may be which comes to the backward pupil from a rigid grading system, much greater harm is done in this way to the capable pupil who so often lacks sufficient employment. By means of frequent re-classification and additional optional studies for pupils in the seventh and eighth grades, the existence of at least three groups of normal children is recognized: the slow, the average and the quick. In the first grade particularly and also in the seventh and

eighth there are frequent re-groupings of pupils, and throughout the grades, except in a few of the very small schools, semi-annual promotions are made. Beginning with the seventh grade, advantage is taken of the optional courses in the New York State elementary syllabus, and capable pupils are allowed to begin academic work, notably modern languages and Latin, and to carry this along with the regular grade studies. The practical workings of this method are much like those found in the junior high school, though we have no school designated as such, but a good proportion of our pupils enter the regular high school with some substantial credit in high school subjects.

There is a pre-vocational school for boys in connection with one of the grammar schools, and one for girls in a house specially fitted up for the purpose. An additional feature is an opportunity class for pupils whose needs cannot be met either temporarily or permanently in the regular classes. Some special features of interest and value are the summer school, which has been maintained for a six weeks session for five years; the night school which has ministered to the needs of our foreign population in a very marked degree for the last 15 years; and summer playgrounds, which have been carried on under supervision each summer, beginning with 1911. There are now eight of these playgrounds under supervision of the school authorities. More recent developments are an open air school, a dental clinic, and classes for defectives.

Mothers' Clubs which are in fact Parent-Teachers Associations are now so organized as to include the entire territory of the city. Regular meetings are held with programs of a widely varied nature—addresses, discussions, entertainments, sometimes given by the pupils, sometimes by the people of the neighborhood, exhibits of school work, each in its turn serves to give to school and community a sense of common interest and mutual obligation. The Mothers' Clubs have in numerous instances given material proof of their interest by presenting the schools with victrolas, pianos and stereopticons and in raising funds for the School Park and the Junior Red Cross. The School Park, a beautiful woodland of some fifty acres has been bought and paid for through the voluntary cooperation of the schools and citizens. This has been deeded to the Board of Education and is placed in the care of the School Park Association. Another organization of teachers and citizens has assumed a responsibility of over \$20,000 for the purchase of a piece of land to be added to the High School Campus. When completed this addition will give the high school a convenient and satisfactory athletic field with room for a variety of sports.

SOME INTERESTING DATES—Some of the items below mentioned were decided innovations at the time of their adoption. Many of them have been incorporated into the curricula of progressive schools everywhere. They are given with the appropriate dates to show something of the part Jamestown has had in enriching the course of study and enlarging the scope of school activities:

- Normal class, 1866.
- Physical instruction with the employment of a regular teacher, 1866.
- Drawing and commercial instruction as extras, 1866.
- Instruction in vocal music by special teacher in all grades, 1867.
- Experimental manual training and domestic science, 1879.
- Elective instruction in modern languages in the grammar grades, 1880.
- Training class, 1883.
- James Frendergast prize for high school boys, the annual income of \$2000, 1890.
- Exhibits of pupils' work, 1890.
- Adoption of free textbook system, 1892.

Abolition of promotion examinations in grades, 1892.
Definite courses in form study and drawing, 1893.
Supplementary reading books formally introduced, 1893.

Kindergartens, 1893.
Establishment of group instruction, 1893.
Appointment of full time high school librarian, 1894.
Avon Club, Shakespearian literary society, 1895.
Training School, 1895.
First series of Parent-Teacher conferences, 1895.
First male high school physical director appointed, 1895.

Shower baths and lockers provided for gymnasium, 1899.

Card record system, 1900.
First modern grade school with assembly hall, 1905.
Night school organized, 1905.

Supervised playgrounds organized, 1911.
Vocational classes, 1911.
Summer school, 1914.

A school park of fifty acres, bought and paid for by the joint efforts of pupils, teachers and citizens, 1914.

School Campus Association, a corporation organized by teachers, alumni and citizens to enlarge and improve the high school campus, 1916.

Open air school, 1917.
High school cafeteria, 1918.

Dental clinic, 1918.
Eunice A. Anderson prize for high school girls, the income of \$2500, 1918.

Part-time school, 1920.
Oral hygienics, 1920.

Personnel—Principals of Jamestown Academy; Ly-sander Farrar, 1836-37; George W. Parker, 1837-39; Edward A. Dickinson, 1839-55; Charles Jamison, 1855-56; Edward A. Dickinson, reappointed 1856-63; Rev. Rufus King, 1863 to closing of Academy.

Superintendents of Jamestown Public Schools are: Samuel G. Love, 1865-90. Afterward first librarian of the James Prendergast Free Public Library, at Jamestown, until his death in 1893.

Rovillus R. Rogers, 1890-1919. Now a director of Americanization under the authority of the University of the State of New York.
Milton J. Fletcher, 1919—.

Principals of Jamestown High School, first known as the Academic Department of the J. U. S. and C. I.:

Samuel G. Love, Superintendent and Principal, 1865-70.

Samuel H. Albro, 1870-76. Afterwards Principal of Forestville Union School, and of Mansfield, Pa., State Normal School. Most widely known as lecturer at New York State institutes.

A. Frank Jenks, 1876-79. Afterwards Superintendent at Olean, and later, Professor of Latin and Greek in Fredonia State Normal School. Now Deputy Attorney-General, State of New York.

William H. Truesdale, 1879-81. At the time of his death he had been for many years Superintendent at Geneva.

Rovillus R. Rogers, 1881-90. Afterwards Superintendent of Jamestown Public Schools, 1890-1919. Now a director of Americanization under the authority of the University of the State of New York.

Frank S. Thorpe, 1890-97. Afterwards Principal of private school in New York City. Now Civil Service Examiner in New York City.

Almon N. Taylor, 1897-99. Afterwards Principal of Arizona State Normal School at Flagstaff.

Milton J. Fletcher, 1899-1919. From 1919 Superintendent of the Jamestown Public Schools.

Merton C. Helm, 1919-20.
Merton P. Corwin, 1920.

From the organization of the Jamestown schools in 1865 to 1919, a period of fifty-four years, the public schools of Jamestown had but two superintendents. Upon the retirement of Rovillus R. Rogers after a service of thirty-eight years,—nine years as principal and twenty-nine years as superintendent,—Milton J. Fletcher was appointed as his successor. This appointment was a fitting recognition of Mr. Fletcher's twenty years successful service as principal of the high school. His recognized ability as an administrator, his experience in many positions of responsibility, his scholarship and his personal character, gave him the confidence of pupils, teachers and citizens, and assure his full success.

The Jamestown Schools, almost from the beginning have possessed many distinctive characteristics. Some of these have been laid aside as changing circumstances made desirable, but in not a few instances these one-time radical ideas have become a matter of fact routine the country over. So, if the schools of Jamestown are now less distinctive than formerly, it is chiefly because its former peculiarities are no longer peculiar. In this sketch of the Jamestown Public Schools little attempt has been made to trace the successive steps by which the progressive development of the schools has been maintained. There has usually been a period of discussion, sometimes bitter opposition, and then an experimental introduction of the new procedure, followed, when the experiment was successful, by an immediate or gradual adoption. The opposition to the school, as embodying the idea of free universal education, has long since disappeared, and while there are differences as to policies and persons, these are only such, in the main, as are healthful and helpful. The public school as a vital agency, a center from which shall radiate streams of influence to build up the physical, mental and moral life of the community, has a sure place in the interest of the people of Jamestown and is certain to receive a generous and unwavering support in all the years to come.

DUNKIRK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Frederick R. Darling, Sup't.

The city school district of Dunkirk includes not only the city proper, but nearly all of the town of Dunkirk. It is said that the first school was held in a building on the north side of Third street, just west of Central avenue, but the first schoolhouse of which their is definite knowledge was built in 1827, upon the South side of East Third street, between Central and Washington avenues. The bell in the cupola of that brick building rang not only to summon the children to school, but for weddings, funerals and town meetings. The school occupied the lower floor. The boys sat on the east side and the girls on the west side. A tray on each side of the room held the candles to be lighted on a dark day, or in the evening. The teacher's desk stood in the front part of the room, and an old-fashioned melodeon furnished the music. The names of the

teachers in this first school have long been forgotten, as have the names of its trustees. After Walter Smith obtained a controlling interest in the Dunkirk Land Company, he used his influence to have three parcels of land set aside for the benefit of the community. Two of these are now city parks—Point Gratiot and Washington Parks, the other in the block of five acres comprising the present high school campus.

Up to 1837, only elementary subjects found a place in the village school. Those who sought a larger opportunity either attended a "select" school, or walked three miles to the Fredonia Academy, which was then the only higher institution of learning in the county. In 1837 Dunkirk Academy was organized under a special act of legislature passed May 1.

The Academy occupied the second floor of the school-

house built in 1827. The first principal was a Mr. Taylor, who was in charge for a year. No records have been preserved of the twenty years that the Academy was a private institution, and little is known of the principals of the school—Nichols, Clapp, Boutwell, Boutelle and Elkins, all college men. The board of trustees was however composed of the ablest men of the village, and as a matter of course Walter Smith was one of the members. Another was Dr. Ezra Williams, a college graduate who came from New England in 1828. He was one of the most prominent of the early physicians, was the founder of the "Dunkirk Beacon," the first newspaper in the town, and introduced the culture of the silk worm.

In these early days there were many private institutions known as "select schools." One of the earliest of these was almost directly across the street from the old academy. Another was located where the Wright Apartment now stands on Central avenue. It was a large white building with many windows and was used both as a school and a dormitory. The pupils were boys who came in from the surrounding country, bringing their own food, which they prepared themselves. A Mrs. Thayer conducted another on West Third street, and a Miss Cornelia Bradley taught one on Front street.

By far the most important was the Blackham School, conducted from about 1857 to 1870 by Mr. George Blackham, assisted by his wife and her two sisters, Mrs. David Blackham and Mrs. Harriet Nolan. Mr. Blackham was a man of great intellectual force and original ideas. Disabled from active life by a form of paralysis which for a quarter of a century rendered him unable to rise from a chair or walk without assistance, he took up school teaching. He believed in individual instruction as opposed to class teaching, and held it most important that each child should obtain a mastery of his mother tongue. In addition to the elementary subjects, advanced mathematics, history, French and music were taught.

The cost of operating the public schools at this time, beyond a small amount of State aid, was borne by the parents of the children attending, each parent being assessed an amount in proportion to the number of days his children attended. This was known as the "rate" bill system, and was especially helpful to the private schools. Those who could afford it, paid to have their children given special advantages in the select schools. Those who could not, either kept their children at home or sent them to the public school, because the cost was small. For a number of years there had been a great struggle throughout the State for free schools supported by a tax on property. This finally culminated in 1853 in the passage of a law permitting the formation of Union Free School districts. Steps were taken almost immediately in Dunkirk to take advantage of this law. The old building on Third street was no longer adequate; the higher grades of the school had been removed to Concert Hall and occupied both stories, while the younger pupils remained in the school on Third street. Through the exertions of Dr. H. R. Rogers, Charles H. Sherman and James Brownell, the trustees, \$6,000 had been voted for a new school building in 1852. This building, now known as Number One School, was completed in 1857 at a cost of \$9,000.

March 17, 1858, the State Legislature passed an act incorporating the Dunkirk Union Free School District, and appointed as its first board of education Ebenezer R. Thompson, Samuel Hillard, Joseph Mileham, James H. Van Buren, Dr. Julien T. Williams and Otis E. Tiffany. The new board organized March 20 by electing Ebenezer R. Thompson, president, James H. Van

Buren, secretary. Mr. Thompson not caring to serve, Dr. Julien T. Williams was elected to fill the vacant position.

Number One School had barely been completed and occupied when it became evident that it was not large enough to accommodate the children of the village. In 1859 the Board of Education decided to open a primary school north of Third street. (Bd. Min., vol. 1, p. 53). A room was secured on Elk street, in the Eastern House, and Miss Susan Hoole began teaching there January 9, 1860. (Bd. Min., vol. 1, p. 56). A few months later an additional room was rented in the same building, and it soon became evident that a building must be erected to take care of the children of this locality. A special school meeting was called and on May 2, 1863, \$3,000 was voted for the purpose of buying a site and erecting a school. This proved insufficient for the purpose, and no further steps were taken until March 28, 1866, when an additional \$5,000 was voted. The present site on Deer street was then purchased, H. M. Wilcox was employed to draw plans, and these were adopted on May 4, and the board entered into a contract with J. W. Thomas, H. Shafer and Michael Barrett to construct the building. The school was opened November 26, 1866, with Miss Hinds as principal. A vacant lot adjoining on the south was purchased for \$250 in 1870, and another was added on the north in 1876 for \$200. In 1900 the building was enlarged to its present size.

Better equipment in the way of buildings and teachers and the free tuition following the organization of the Union Free School District soon resulted in a large increase in the number of pupils enrolled. The "select" schools, unable to meet the competition, passed out of existence, one after the other. As a result, although the population of the village increased but two or three hundred from 1860 to 1870, by 1869 the number of pupils enrolled in the public schools had grown to 963. (Bd. Min., vol. 1, p. 395). School No. Two had not been completed before a demand arose for the building of similar schools in other parts of the district. Accordingly, on May 2, 1866, a special school meeting voted an appropriation of \$8,000 for No. Three, and \$3,000 for No. Four school. (Bd. Min., vol. 2, p. 194). On September 5, 1868, the sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for No. Five. Sites were purchased for Nos. Three and Four at a cost of \$600 and \$1,000 respectively. The site of No. Five cost \$1,065. No. Three School was opened January 13, 1869, with Charles E. Bucknor as its first principal. No. Four was opened on the same day, with Miss L. D. Gould in charge.

Later in the same year No. Five was opened with Miss Kate Hequembourg as principal. A school was maintained for three years in a rented building at the corner of Fifth and Elk streets; this was known as No. Six. (Bd. Min., vol. 2, p. 462). In the spring of 1883, No. Four was burned, but was immediately rebuilt. Nos. Three and Four were enlarged to their present size in 1898, and No. Five in 1900.

After the resignation of Dr. Cassety, James Sheward, who had been president of the Board of Education, was made Superintendent of Schools. He served from September, 1869, until March 12, 1870, when as was to be expected under the circumstances, friction arose and he was summarily dropped by the Board of Education. (Bd. Min., vol. 2, p. 3). A. H. Lewis served as superintendent for about a year, and was succeeded in 1871 by D. H. Carver, who served for two years. William Harkins followed and remained until 1881.

The State Legislature in the spring of 1875 passed an act making the Dunkirk Union Free School District coterminous with the town of Dunkirk. This Act

brought into the district considerable territory lying outside the village limits, and added three small schools to the number under the control of the Board of Education. The school on Roberts road, in the eastern part of the town, was named No. Seven; that west of the village, No. Eight; and the one on Central avenue near the southern boundary of the village was called No. Nine. (Bd. Min., vol. 2, p. 276).

Some time before this, a movement had been started to build a school on East Front street to care for the needs of this growing section, and finally, on May 31, 1879, the district appropriated the sum of \$2,200 for this building, to be known as No. Ten. This was ready for occupancy October 13, 1879. No. Nine School was abandoned within a few years after its acquisition by the district. No. Seven was used as a school for some twenty-five years. It was then discontinued in 1901 and the children from that section were carried to school at the expense of the district until the present No. Six School was constructed. No. Eight is still used as a school, and in 1898 was so enlarged that two teachers can be employed there if necessary.

No other name is so closely identified with the history of the Dunkirk schools system as that of Dr. Williams. His father, Dr. Ezra Williams, had been a member of the board of trustees of the old Academy established in 1837. After graduation from Castleton College, Vermont, young Dr. Williams returned to Dunkirk to practice medicine and followed in his father's footsteps, not only in the choice of a profession but in his interest in education as well. It was largely through his efforts that the special act of the Legislature incorporating the Union Free School District in 1858 was passed. He was named as a member of the first Board of Education and became its president within a month after its organization. With the exception of a few years, he served upon the board until his death in 1905, and for the greater portion of this time acted as its president.

The plot of ground between Eagle and Swan streets, which had been set aside for educational purposes in the early days by the Dunkirk Land Company, through the efforts of Walter Smith, was saved for the schools through the efforts of Dr. Williams. This land, then on the outskirts of the village and long neglected, had by accident become a cemetery. In 1841 the steamboat, "Erie," loaded with Swiss immigrants, had burned a few miles out of Dunkirk Harbor with a loss of nearly three hundred lives. As these bodies were washed ashore, they were buried in the school lot, for the want of a more suitable place. Others were buried there from time to time until the original purpose for which the land had been given was nearly lost to sight. In fact, in the late seventies a movement was on foot to remove the bodies and divide the land into building lots. Dr. Williams, at the request of the Board of Education, took the matter to the State Legislature and was entirely successful in his efforts.

Later, in the erection of the Academy building and the present High School, Dr. Williams was largely instrumental in seeing that proper provision was made for the schools. The half century during which he was so closely connected with the management of the schools saw Dunkirk grow from a small village to a city. The problems that faced the Board of Education were large, and many of them of vital importance to the future of the schools. Controversies were frequent and often involved a personal bitterness hardly conceivable at the present time. Through all these, Dr. Williams championed the cause of the schools with unswerving loyalty and with a courage and ability that excites the admiration

of those who read the records. The memorial adopted at his death most fittingly describes this service: "He has served the Board and the public schools of this city for nearly half a century. He was always ready to listen to propositions for betterment of our schools. It was his most cherished ambition in life to see the schools of Dunkirk stand first among the educational systems of the State. Truly he may be termed Father of the Dunkirk Schools."

The first step toward the erection of a new building for the Academy (as it was then called) was taken May 10, 1879. The academic department had been located in the school building on Fourth street since the formation of the Union Free School District in 1858, and had now outgrown its quarters. On May 31, 1879, a special district meeting voted an appropriation of \$4,000 to erect a brick building on the "Old Burying Ground Site." Plans were drawn by Walter Scott. The old building erected on Third street in 1827 had not been occupied as a school since 1858. It still belonged to the district, however, and in 1860 had been rented to the village for a term of twenty years at an annual rental of \$35.00. (Bd. Min., vol. 1, p. 68). For some time prior to 1878 it had served as a village "lockup," and had then fallen into such a dilapidated state as to be a subject of some acrimonious correspondence between the school and the village authorities. (Bd. Min., vol. 2, p. 451). It was now torn down, and the brick used in the erection of the new Academy. (Bd. Min., vol. 2, p. 553). A special school meeting appropriated an additional \$3,000 to complete the building in 1880, and it was completed ready for occupancy in September, 1881. At this time there were no trees upon the lot. In 1890, acting upon a petition from a number of citizens, the board drained the grounds and set a large number of trees, making possible the present beautiful campus.

Early in the nineties it became evident that in order to keep pace with the growth of the city, much larger quarters must be provided for the high school. The taxpayers could not be persuaded to vote a new building, and so the Board of Education, falling back upon the power granted it by the act of 1858 to construct additions to existing school buildings, decided to build an "addition" to the Academy. This was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$62,210.20. (Bd. Min., vol. 3, p. 127). The "addition" was several times the size of the original building, and the board came in for much adverse criticism but time has fully vindicated its wisdom.

Upon the resignation of Superintendent Harkins in 1881, J. W. Babcock, who had been principal of the High School for a year, was promoted to the superintendency and served until 1900, a much longer term than that of any other superintendent in the history of the schools. During his term of office, while the population of the city had increased from 7,248 to 11,616, the attendance upon the public schools had increased accordingly, reaching a total of 1,755 in 1900. All of the elementary schools had been enlarged. The academic department had increased greatly in importance and size. In the spring of 1898, a Commercial Department had been opened in charge of Mr. Charles Jones, and an agreement had been reached with a Mr. King (who was then conducting a private business college in Dunkirk) for the discontinuance of his school. During the same year, the matter of properly enforcing the compulsory education law had been put upon a proper basis by the election of D. F. Ganey as Attendance Officer and Superintendent of Buildings. The work in the grades had been thoroughly organized and the movement for public kindergartens had been put under way.

E. E. Scribner, who had been brought from Tru-

mansburg in 1898 to be principal of the High School, was promoted to the superintendency upon Mr. Babcock's resignation, and served until 1902, when he resigned to become Superintendent of Schools at Ishpeming, Michigan. J. C. Van Etten followed, to remain until 1905, when he was succeeded by George M. Wiley, who was promoted from the principalship of the High School. During Mr. Wiley's administration an addition was made to the High School building at a cost of \$80,000, for the use of the Junior High School. This was furnished with a splendid gymnasium, and it became possible to give adequate physical training to the High School pupils. Superintendent Wiley resigned in 1908 to enter the State Department, and Delmar E. Batcheller, formerly Superintendent of Schools at Olean, succeeded him. The departments of Manual Training and Domestic Science were opened, and in 1910 Night School was organized.

Superintendent Batcheller resigned in 1913 to return to Olean as superintendent, and N. L. Engelhardt, principal of the High School, succeeded him. During Superintendent Engelhardt's administration, the new No. Six building on Benton avenue was constructed at a cost of \$50,000. Medical inspection was begun, a school nurse employed by the year, and a school dentist during the summer vacation. Vocational work was enlarged and a summer school established. In 1916, Superintendent Engelhardt resigned to become an instructor in Teachers' College, Columbia University, and F. R. Darling, the present superintendent, was elected.

Presidents of Board of Education from organization of Union Free School District in 1858: Ebenezer R. Thompson, 1858; Dr. Julien T. Williams, 1858-59, 1869, 1870-73, 1861-63, 1864-65, 1880-83, 1895-1902; Harvey F. Clarke, 1860, 1864; James M. Sheward, 1866-67, 1869; Dwight Arnold, 1868; N. H. Hill, 1869; E. S. Colman,

1870; O. S. Minos, 1870; O. B. Davis, 1874-75; C. D. Murray, 1876-79, 1884-86; M. L. Hinman, 1887-91; David Russell, 1892-94; Daniel Scannell, 1903-04; Geo. Richmond, 1905-10; Elton D. Warner, 1911-15; Henry P. Lally, 1916 (still serving).

Secretaries of Board of Education—J. H. Van Buren, 1858; H. B. Van Buren, 1859-1864, 1868; O. F. Dickinson, 1860-61; Cyrus Thompson, 1862-64; Augustus Holstein, 1869-71, 1873, 1884-90; E. T. Ward, 1872; R. Mulholland, 1874-75, 1880-82; Wm. Zimmerman, 1876-79; John H. Lascelles, 1883, 1891-92; C. M. Reed, 1893-95; F. D. Light, 1896-97, 1900-1901; D. F. Toomey, 1897-99; M. Madigan, 1902-04; Myer Einstein, 1905-10; John A. Weidman, 1910-16; John Madigan, 1917 (still serving).

Superintendents of Schools—Chas. W. Case, Supt. and Prin. 1858; West W. Case, Supt. and Prin. 1858-59; James M. Cassey, Supt. and Prin. 1859-64, 1868-69; Luther Harman, Supt. and Prin. 1865; David Beattie, Supt. and Prin. 1865-68; James Sheward, Supt. and Prin. 1869; A. H. Lewis, Supt. and Prin. 1870-71; D. H. Carver, Supt. and Prin. 1872-73; Wm. Harkins, Supt. of Schools, 1874-80; J. W. Babcock, Supt. of Schools, 1881-1901; E. E. Scribner, Supt. of Schools, 1900-1902; J. C. Van Etten, Supt. of Schools, 1902-05; George M. Wiley, Supt. of Schools, 1905-08; Delmar E. Batcheller, Supt. of Schools, 1908-12; N. L. Engelhardt, 1913-16; F. R. Darling, 1916 (still serving).

Principals of High School—J. W. Babcock, 1880-81; Lee Monroe, 1881-82; Villa B. Shippy, 1882-83; Miss Frances Chapman, 1883-86; Chas. J. Walsch, 1886-88; Albert Leonard, 1888-93; J. Edward Massie, 1893-98; John L. Hurlbert, 1898; E. E. Scribner, 1898-1900; E. S. Parker, 1900-03; Geo. M. Wiley, 1903-05; Burtie C. Whitaker, 1905-07; Herbert L. Sackett, 1907-08; N. L. Engelhardt, 1909-12; Burton P. Fowler, 1913-16; A. J. Frey, 1916-17; H. D. Lighty, 1917 (still serving).

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF FREDONIA.

By William B. Blaisdell, Supt.

The early records of Chautauqua county reveal that as early as 1806, settlers began to locate in the region which later became the village of Fredonia, then all wilderness. Others followed, and as it proved to be a goodly place in which to live, it was not long before there was a community large enough to form churches and provide for the education of the children.

The first school was sustained entirely by voluntary contributions, and the children found their way to this by means of marked trees. The first school house was a little log structure built on the common (now known as Lafayette Park), and stood almost immediately in front of the site on which the village hall now stands. Among the early teachers were: Mrs. Olive Woodcock, Nathaniel Gray, S. Fitch, Marietta Blodgett, George S. Porter, George Leonard, Geo. W. Gage, John P. Hall, Hiram Couch, Thomas Adams, Wm. H. Cutler, Betsy Batcheller and Minerva Willoughby.

As the village grew, the old log school house was found too small and a larger building was planned. The good pioneers believing they had planned large enough to accommodate the children of the village for many decades to come, thought it would be economy to build one that would neither rot nor burn, so constructed this of stone, a structure which still stands, formerly the home of Hon. O. W. Johnson, now that of Mr. D. G. Sackett.

Time proved that these pioneers had built well, for in September, 1826, the old Fredonia Private Academy was started, and this relieved the public school of its older and more advanced pupils and the stone school house answered all purposes for many years.

In 1848 a new site was obtained at the corner of Center and Barker streets, and a two department wood school house with an assembly room in the center was erected. This was burned in 1853.

Profiting by their own experience and the wisdom shown by those who had erected the stone school house, the patrons of the district built in 1854 a square four-room building of brick, which still stands as part of the present Barker street school building. This answered all purposes till 1867, when the State Normal School was erected. The normal school, in order to form a practice department, took many of the pupils attending the village school as well as all pupils attending district No. 2, the school house that stood in Houghton Park, in that part of the village which is now called West Hill. From this event on till 1894 this building was adequate to accommodate all pupils of the village which attended the public school. By 1894 the public school had grown larger with the growth of the village, and more, room had to be provided. Consequently, in the fall of that year (1894) a meeting of the voters of the district was called by the Board of Education, at which it was voted to form a union free school district, consisting of districts Nos. 8 and 2, and to build a four-room addition on the front of the school building then in use on Barker street. This addition was completed in 1895, and accommodated all pupils of the village except those attending the normal school, till 1901. About this time some new industries sprang up in the village, and the population began to increase rapidly. The Barker street school building soon became too small, and rooms outside had to be rented. Later it

was decided to purchase the large Stoddart residence on Eagle street and convert the same into a school house. Although this building provided several class rooms, it was only a year or two when it was necessary for the Board of Education again to resort to renting other rooms for school purposes and to take steps toward the erection of other school buildings.

The population by this time (1905) had gone above the five thousand mark, and it was decided to employ a superintendent of schools as provided in the education law to administer the affairs of the educational system of the village. For this office William B. Blaisdell, who had had considerable practical experience in both secondary and elementary schools, was chosen. Superintendent Blaisdell began his duties in the fall of 1906, and has continued to serve in this capacity since that time.

As previously stated, the immediate school need of the village was school buildings, therefore along with the general organization of the schools under the new superintendent, erection of new school structures was taken up. Several propositions carrying various amounts of money were placed before the people for approval, but were voted down. In the meantime three different buildings were rented for school uses. Finally, during the school year of 1908-09, after several public meetings had been held at which the people committed themselves to the ward school plan, it was voted to erect two more elementary school buildings in different parts of the village, one to be on Eagle street, and the other on Seymour street, in the west part of the city. During the year 1909 these buildings were completed and a building was remodelled for a kindergarten in connection with the new Eagle street school.

These buildings furnished the necessary school room for the school children of the village for only five or six years, when the buildings again became crowded. There became need not only for more well lighted and ventilated class rooms, but rooms for physical training, industrial rooms for both boys and girls, assembly rooms, medical inspection room to meet State laws, also more high school accommodations. Gradually these needs were presented to the people of the village by the local school administrative authorities and in the spring of 1919 the Board of Education decided to present a school building program to the voters of the district for approval. After considerable deliberation and planning on the part of the board for a number of months, it was decided to ask the voters of the district for an appropriation of \$350,000 with which to build a new Junior High School building, and \$19,500 with which to purchase a site on which to build it, naming in the proposal the Richmond-Watson-Fuller properties on West Main street, consisting of about ten acres of land for this purpose. Accordingly, a meeting of the school district was called for May 15, 1920, for the purpose of voting upon these propositions. As the day approached on which these questions were to be decided, a very carefully planned campaign was carried out by the school administration for a favorable vote. When the ballots were counted it was found that the appropriation for the new school had carried by a vote in the proposition of more than 7 to 1. Since the date of the election, an architect has been employed, and detailed plans and specifications have been drafted, bids for the construction of the new building have been advertised for, contracts have been let, and the building is now being erected. In this structure are to be provided rooms for various types of industrial work for boys, these to be fully equipped with the necessary machinery, rooms for household arts work for girls, rooms for continua-

tion school work, rooms for medical inspection and the school nurse, a gymnasium in connection with which will be dressing rooms, shower baths and a special room for the physical director, an auditorium with gallery, school administration rooms, library, study halls, special rooms for commercial work, agriculture and general science, music, drawing, besides all the necessary rooms for regular academic work. This building is to be a modern structure in every way, in which shall be given every line of instruction which may be needed by any pupil of the village. This building is also to stand as a community center for the benefit of all the people of the whole village, adults as well as children. The building is to stand on the high bluff above the Canadaway creek and overlooking the village. In front, on the level ground below the building, is to be a large playground of several acres on which will be the ball ground, tennis courts and school gardens.

Regarding the school work in schools of Fredonia it might be said that progress has always been the foreword and each year some new advanced step has been taken. More than 30 years ago special work in drawing and in music was begun in the schools, and during the past fifteen years, since the organization of the schools under a superintendent, a special teacher and supervisor for each of these subjects has been employed in the schools. Fredonia was one of the pioneer places to start kindergartens in its public schools; and for nearly thirty years specially trained kindergarten teachers have been employed to teach in kindergarten departments. These departments have always been held in favor by the people of the district and at present there are three such classes in the public schools of the village. This kind of training for the children articulates so well with the primary grades that it proves of great advantage to the pupils who have had this schooling.

Another progressive step was taken in the schools when about fifteen years ago elementary sewing was begun, starting with fourth grade children and continuing by progressive steps with the girls in the fifth year through the Junior High School, with the addition of cooking in the later years. Likewise, considerable other handwork relating to various industries in their simple form and correlated with the work of the regular school subjects has been successfully done in the schools for a number of years.

About four years ago home and school garden work was taken up in the schools and found to be of great educational value, helping not only to awaken interest in and to furnish excellent material for "the three R's" subjects, but to give the pupils something to do that is worth while, something that yields interest in agriculture and growing crops and income as well; besides furnishing the best of outdoor exercise.

One of the factors in promoting the school garden idea has been the organization of a Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild in the schools, the purpose of which is to inculcate a spirit of generosity in the pupils, to supplant selfishness with a spirit of giving, to lead pupils to give of their surplus plants, flowers, fruits and other products to those who are less fortunate than themselves. This organization was started on the occasion of Arbor Day 1911. Then, and each year since, this event has been used as the time for encouraging the starting of planting and sowing. Each year the plant and seed markets of the public school children of Fredonia, always held early in May, have grown in size and importance and have made possible the doing of a great amount of good, including the giving of thousands of bunches of flowers and hundreds of receptacles of fruit and jellies to children's orphanages, hospitals and

other charitable institutions besides giving a kind of instruction to the pupils far more valuable than any obtained from books.

For the past three years the school garden work has been under the direction of Mr. Milton B. Schafer as garden supervisor, and this department of the public schools has been one of the most helpful and successful features of the schools.

During the school year of 1919-20 an evening school was started under the direction of the superintendent, the chief aim being the Americanization of the foreign born, instructing them in English and citizenship, thus helping them to become good citizens. Classes were formed for both men and women, the latter being instructed in our ways of cooking. In these classes there were over forty men and twenty-five women, the immediate instruction being given by Mrs. Ella S. Barmore, Miss Mabel Housinger and Mrs. McCarty. So successful was this evening school feature, that it, no doubt, will become a permanent institution in the schools.

During the coming school year a continuation school is being organized by the superintendent to be held Sat-

urday mornings for the benefit of boys and girls who are employed. The instruction in industrial subjects for boys will be given by Prof. John C. Reynolds, instruction in household arts for girls by Miss Clara E. Blackford of the public school faculty.

On this report mention also should be made of the Home and School Club, organized in 1910. In the work of this club a great deal of interest has been taken by both parents and teachers and all friends of the school. The programs of the club have always been practical and helpful, and the bringing together of parents and teachers has been the means of good which in amount would be hard to measure. Other good results have been gained through parents' days and in holding school exhibits.

Board of Education—President, John H. Foster. Members—Dr. N. A. Johnson, Dr. W. L. Babcock, F. Z. Hartzell, Mrs. Ella S. Barmore.

School Principals—Clara M. Flint, Barker street school; Mary M. Hull, Eagle street school; Bertha C. Pichl, Seymour street school. High school principal not yet appointed.

CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION.

Compiled by Arthur E. Bestor.

Fifty years ago Chautauqua was a geographical name designating a lake, a township, and a county in Western New York; today it is a common noun which has made its way into many lands and languages. The original Assembly, from which all gatherings of like character throughout the world have taken their name, was characterized by Theodore Roosevelt on his last visit to Chautauqua as "the most American thing in America." Chautauqua is the oldest summer school in the country, one of the greatest potent agencies in existence for popular education through the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, and the originator of many movements which are now carrying on their work under their own name.

The Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly, founded at Fair Point (later called Chautauqua) on Chautauqua Lake, New York, by Lewis Miller (1828-99) and John H. Vincent (1832-1920), was designed to provide a broader and more effective training for Sunday school teachers. The Assembly's first program was not only consistently pan-denominational, but it included lectures on other than Biblical and religious themes, as well as many recreative features.

The natural development of the original purpose early led to several broadly educational undertakings. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, founded in 1873, spread quickly to every State and to several foreign countries; the School of Languages (1879) was extended to include pedagogical courses in 1880, and under the late William R. Harper (1883-95) became a system of fourteen summer schools. For ten years (1886-96) the Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts and School of Theology, under the title of Chautauqua University, conducted correspondence courses in college and theological subjects until endowed universities took up this work and relieved Chautauqua of its burdens as a pioneer. In 1888 Chautauqua was a leader, under the late Herbert B. Adams, in adapting English University-

Extension methods to American conditions. In 1898 Chautauqua voluntarily surrendered to the State of New York the power to grant degrees, and in 1902 received a new special charter under the name Chautauqua Institution.

The Chautauqua summer session has been gradually lengthened from twelve days to sixty; the daily program has been steadily strengthened and enriched; the platform has been kept in sympathetic relations with the best things of national life; the home reading course has been more and more nicely adjusted to the needs of Chautauqua readers. The material side of the Institution has kept approximate pace with its expanding life and widening constituency.

The Institution began on the first Tuesday of August, 1874, when a group of earnest people met at Fair Point on Chautauqua Lake to found a Sunday School Assembly. Dr. John H. Vincent had long wanted to establish an institute for training Sunday school teachers. His colleague, Lewis Miller, proposed to take this into the woods. Dr. Vincent feared that the new enterprise would be confused with the camp meeting, which just then was a highly emotional institution. Mr. Miller's counsel prevailed and Chautauqua was chosen. The spot was full of natural charm—a heavily timbered point stretching out into a lovely lake, from which the ground rose in wooded terraces to a rolling countryside. The men and women who responded to the call were devoted Sunday school workers; they were anxious to put their teaching on a higher plane. All the leading denominations were represented at this first assembly.

It is significant that the "Chautauqua Idea" was a logical development of the purpose to make Sunday school instruction more efficient. Bible teachers ought vividly to visualize Oriental lands and ancient life. Therefore there was provided an earth model of Palestine 300 feet long, a plaster model of Jerusalem, an Oriental house of stucco with residents in costume, a muezzin calling to prayers from a minaret, and a "pathway of Roman history" with a series of labeled posts along Pratt avenue laid out on the scale of a foot to each year of Roman history. Sunday school officers should be familiar with teaching methods, therefore

Note—Detailed information as to important developments in the history of Chautauqua is given by years on pages — (i. e.: 1874—Chautauqua Institution, 1920; and Survey of the Seasons, 1874-1920).



RECOGNITION DAY. AT RIGHT, FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL WINDOW, KELLOGG HALL.

pedagogical courses were given, and instruction in mental philosophy. They should be broad in their interests, hence lectures on science, travel, literature, social problems were offered. The esthetic side of life should not be neglected, so music and an art collection were provided. From the outset, entertainments and games were deemed a natural and wholesome feature of the Chautauqua summer life.

Bishop Vincent said of that memorable first meeting, "the stars were out, and looked down through trembling leaves upon a goodly well-wrapped company, who sat in the grove, filled with wonder and hope. No electric light brought platform and people face to face that night. The old-fashioned pine fires on rude four-legged stands, like tall tables, covered with earth, burned with unsteady, flickering flame, now and then breaking into temporary brilliancy by the contact of a resinous knot of pine or a vigorous stirring-up by the stick of the rustic fireman who knew how to snuff candles and how to turn light on the crowd of campers-out. The white tents were very beautiful in that evening light."

The Assembly opened with prayer and the reading of the vesper service which has been used at the opening of every Assembly since. All the leading Protestant churches were represented. People were present from twenty-five States, and from many parts of the British Empire. Mr. Frank Beard said of that first Assembly: "The first audience met in Miller Park, and sat down on rough benches and stumps, with nothing to rest their backs against except the salubrious atmosphere; and they did not need much else in those days, for the pioneer Chautauquan possessed backbone. That was the day when neither a wet day nor a dry speaker could drive the audience from their seats."

The Assembly was divided into three terms. There were twenty-two lectures on theory and practice in Sunday school work; seven on Bible history, geography, etc. The Sectional Meetings included nine primary; ix intermediate; one senior; one superintendents; four pastors and superintendents; eight normal-class and institute-conductors conversations; six normal sections; three teachers' meetings; two model Sunday-school sessions; four Bible readings; three praise services; two children's meetings and six sermons.

The Chautauqua platform early gained distinction. During fifty years it has welcomed the famous men and women of America and England. Here Grant was eloquently silent; here John B. Gough made people forget the dinner hour. It was at Chautauqua that Susan B. Anthony pleaded for woman suffrage long before the leaders of fashion took up the cause. Drummond repeated his Lowell lectures at Chautauqua in 1893. Theodore Roosevelt, as a young man, on the first of four visits, gave lectures which he later developed into his volumes on "The Winning of the West." Fairbairn of Oxford tried to make clear the philosophic issues that Joseph Cook's oratory had clouded. Sir Owen Seaman, now editor of "Punch," visited the United States solely for the purpose of lecturing to Chautauquans on the Greek drama and on Tennyson and Browning. One of the most exciting events of the eighties was a debate on Standard Oil between Washington Gladden and George Gunton. James Bryce, while British Ambassador, gave here one of his scholarly addresses. Noted authors have read from their own works; for example, Riley, Cable, Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Nelson Page. General Lew Wallace read for the first time in public the famous chariot-race scene from "Ben-Hur," but as a wit remarked, "he never got the horses off a walk." It has been the policy of Chautauqua to invite to its platform not sensation-mongers

and self-seekers, but men and women who from experience and training are able to speak with sincerity and authority. The Chautauqua programs reflect national life for five decades and record the names of presidents, statesmen, university men, clergymen, leaders of social reform, authors, artists.

Before long the enriched course began to attract other than Sunday school teachers. Within a few years instruction was provided in languages, history, literature, science, pedagogy. Dr. William R. Harper (president of the University of Chicago, 1891-1906) came in 1883, and by 1890 a complete system of summer schools had been established. Correspondence teaching was introduced and was maintained until endowed universities relieved Chautauqua of this task. Men and women from leading institutions of the country joined the summer staff, and firmly established the reputation of the schools to which many thousands continue to resort. Richard T. Ely and Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins, A. S. Cook and George B. Adams of Yale, H. E. Van Holst of Chicago, were among those who gave aid at a time when certain journals were declaring that summer study was unwise.

With the founding in 1874 of what is now Chautauqua Institution, there was ostensibly started "a system of popular education" which was supposed to stand in contrast with the college system of education maintained for the cultured and professional classes. The contrast, however, has always been more apparent than real. In the early years the main issue was a question of opinion as to whether the summer could be turned to academic account, especially in a six-week session. Half the first set of courses at Chautauqua were in the nature of regular college work in ancient and modern languages. The remainder were normal school studies in pedagogy. From the outset came people who gained in these weeks their first view of the "college outlook," or who returned for further vistas in which they could not possibly indulge themselves during the school year. In these later days Chautauqua has continued to be popular in a legitimate sense—has even become much more so than at first—but most of the universities and many of the colleges are now unwilling to be outdone.

Largely speaking, the first stage in the Chautauqua summer schools was the oldest fashioned stage of study-for-knowledge courses. The founders started with a School of Languages, and a Teachers' Retreat, which was a school of pedagogy. When they introduced the first lectures on science, the lecturers did all the talking and experimenting and the students listened and watched; and for ten years they stuck to books and abstractions and had a pleasantly exciting time pursuing knowledge as it appeared on the printed page and was heard in the fluent periods of the instructor and public lecturer.

The second stage marked the addition of various activity courses. The first three on the records happened to be music, microscopy, and mineralogy. It would have amounted to the same thing if they had been birds, botany, and bookbinding; the significance lay in the fact that two new kinds of work were being offered, science courses involving observation, and process courses demanding proficiency in technique. It was an important step, though merely in keeping with the progress of the times, for it led eventually to the present modest group of scientific subjects which can be well presented with the simple laboratory equipment available at Chautauqua, and the rich natural resources of the region; and it led further to the present departments of Library Training, Home Economics, Music, Arts and Crafts, Expression, Physical Education, and Practical (business) Arts.

The third aspect of Summer Schools and all other educational work is only now developing, and at Chautauqua is developing rather slowly. This is the direct attempt to promote a sense of social responsibility. One reason, perhaps, why this has been hitherto neglected in formal class room study at Chautauqua is that the aroma of social service is generally permeative there. It suffuses the headquarters of the Department of Religious Work, it is wafted from the public platform in scores of sermons and addresses, and it is perceptible in the whole atmosphere of the City in the Woods, which is itself a vastly interesting social laboratory.

Thus the Summer School idea, undertaken very early at Chautauqua, has been adopted as widely in the colleges as the Summer Assembly idea—which has converted Chautauqua to a common noun—has been adopted by the local uplifters and the enterprising bureau managers. And the evident reason is that both ideas are fundamentally sensible. The colleges recognize now that there are other adults than their own graduates who can get some good out of college courses, that if there is any virtue in the use of the margin, the first of all to be used is the wide expanse of summer, that the teacher in particular can gain more literal recreation by spending some of the vacation in the class room than by dedicating it all to the front porch.

Furthermore, the Summer School idea is so practical and sound that nothing but its wide adoption has saved Chautauqua from being utterly overwhelmed by over-patronage. Rapid as have been the establishment of new schools and the growth of the old ones, Chautauqua has grown along with them. Permanent plants, libraries, and laboratories have given the colleges certain advantages that Chautauqua has always recognized; but as their superior equipment has logically confined certain kinds of advanced work to them, Chautauqua's superior flexibility has led to the experiments in new fields which have more than once led to further extension of college enterprise. There is little rivalry; only coöperation and parallel endeavor; and to any one with a bit of experience and some imagination it is perfectly clear that there are more things for the Summer Schools in the next generation than are dreamed of at present.

Garfield said at Chautauqua in 1880:

"The American people are gaining leisure; upon their use of this leisure the future of the nation will depend." For the employment of this margin Chautauqua proposed a plan—the famous Home Reading Circle. The time was propitious. Thousands felt the need of personal culture; the idea of organized reading groups made a strong appeal. There were in those days no books written for such readers; no cheap popular magazines. Chautauqua created a new type of text-book and manual, and funded a periodical which sold for \$1.50. Thousands joined the society. Edward Everett Hale and Lyman Abbott were members of the Advisory Board. William Cullen Bryant wrote a letter of greeting and good will. A ritual of graduation was devised. Diplomas with spaces for scores of "seals"—records of continued reading—were awarded after a four-years' course. The plan was imitated in Great Britain in the British Home Reading Union; branches were established in Japan and South Africa. Chautauqua preached the gospel of education as a process of personal growth; insisted that all education is self-education and that for ambitious people "education ends only with life."

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was organized August 12, 1878, by Bishop John H. Vincent. Its aim was "to promote habits of reading and study in nature, art, science, and in secular and sacred literature, in connection with the routine of daily life, especially among those whose educational advantages have been limited, so as to secure to them the college student's general outlook upon the world and life, and to develop the habit of close, connected, persistent think-

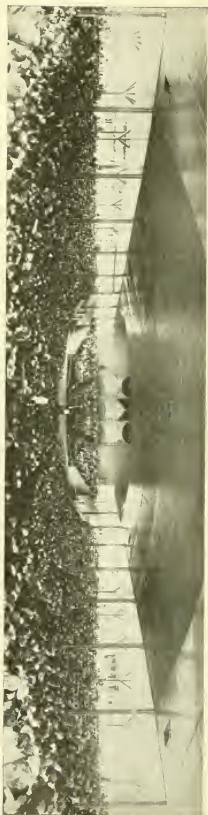
ing." The course was planned to cover four years, and the methods proposed were "to encourage individual study in lines and by text-books which shall be indicated; by local circles for mutual help and encouragement in such studies; by summer courses of lectures and students' sessions at Chautauqua, and by reports and examinations."

Since 1878, forty-four C. L. S. C. classes (1882 to 1925) have enrolled in all over 300,000 members, and it is safe to say that more than three-quarters of a million people have read the Chautauqua course. The class of 1884 had 4,000 graduates. Thousands of these readers have kept up with the studies for many years after finishing their four years' course. The membership has extended to every part of the United States and to nearly every foreign land. It has been the inspiration of similar movements for popular education in England, Australia, Japan, and South Africa.

The four years' course aims to give in a broad sense the "college outlook," languages and the exact laboratory sciences being of necessity excluded. The subjects of the four years comprise in general an "English Year," an "American Year," a "Continental European Year," and a "Classical Year." The required readings for each year include four books and a news-narrative department in "The Independent." A monthly bulletin, "The Round Table," supplies the "teacher" element as far as seems necessary, giving assignments of reading for those who care to adopt a schedule, supplementary book lists, side-lights on the lessons of the month, programs for circles, hints for individual work, and reports from readers. The blank "Memoranda" furnished to each member contains review questions on the year's work. No examinations are required, but written reviews are recognized by seals placed upon the diploma.

Many thousands of C. L. S. C. members read alone. Thousands more form circles and meet periodically with others for mutual help. These circles are of all types, varying in numbers from three to one hundred or more members. Many hold informal meetings with very flexible requirements, others effect a simple organization, assign duties to the various members and carry out a carefully prepared program of reviews, readings, reports, debates, etc. Circles meet in private houses, in churches, schools, public libraries, Y. M. C. A.s, hotel parlors, etc., as convenience suggests. The circle often renders service to the community by public lectures or vespers services and occasional open meetings, or by helping to build up a local library or other educational enterprise. In many towns, the C. L. S. C. graduates are organized into a "Society of the Hall in the Grove," which encourages the enrollment of new members. Many of these live in towns and villages, but are prevented by circumstances from joining a circle. Others are to be found in isolated communities, on ranches, in mining camps, at army posts, on the high seas, in foreign lands, etc. The relation of each member to the Central Office is the same, whether the work is done alone or in a Circle. Many members pursue the four years' course and graduate without having seen a fellow Chautauquan.

Every C. L. S. C. member upon graduation becomes a member of the Society of the Hall in the Grove. During the four years he may have earned seals for his diploma by supplementary readings, or by filling out review papers. Four seals upon the diploma entitle a graduate to membership in the Order of the White Seal, seven to the League of the Round Table, fourteen to the Guild of the Seven Seals. The Inner Circle is the highest order, including those who have forty-nine seals. A graduate may add seals to his diploma by continuing with the regular course, which is never two years alike,



AMPHITHEATRE AUDIENCE



ARTS AND CRAFTS GROUP

or by taking special courses. A large number of these are provided by the C. L. S. C. for graduates and women persons wishing to take up the study of particular subjects. These courses include travel, history, literature, science, and art. They are given in detail in the C. L. S. C. Special Course Handbook.

The membership of the C. L. S. C. includes persons of a variety of callings. Professional men and women find the four years' course a stimulating review of college topics considered in the light of recent progress; ministers and other college-trained men frequently lend their aid as leaders of local Circles. Men and women who have been denied college, and often high-school training, are able to gain a broad outlook upon the world of larger ideals, and to bring themselves into sympathy with the young generation of college students. Isolated readers on ranches, at military posts, and in foreign lands are stimulated by the sense of companionship in reading. Club women find the suggestively arranged courses invaluable for study purposes. Young people are enabled to escape from the drifting habit, teachers to enlarge their thinking beyond the routine of school work, and young business men to use the little margins of time at their command in systematic rather than haphazard reading.

The center of the C. L. S. C. is the Hall of Philosophy in St. Paul's Grove at Chautauqua, N. Y. The Grove was dedicated to the C. L. S. C., August 19, 1878, and the Hall erected in 1879. The new Hall, a permanent structure on the same general plan as the earlier building, replaced it in 1906. The C. L. S. C. Round Tables and other exercises, and the ceremonies of Recognition Day when the graduating class is "Recognized" by the Chancellor, have been held here from the first. Other activities of the C. L. S. C. at Chautauqua include Rally Day exercises in the Amphitheater, C. L. S. C. Councils for informal discussions of the work, and class gatherings. Meetings of C. L. S. C. classes are usually held in Alumni Hall.

Chautauqua asserts that education is not a thing apart from everyday life. Conventional schooling takes up a comparatively small part of the lifetime of most people. In ways of making life out-of-school educational, utilizing the intellectual discipline which the experience of living guarantees to thoughtful people, Chautauqua's unconventional contributions to American educational methods have been unique and permanent.

Chautauqua successfully attacked the superstition that one can be too old to learn, decades before the modern psychologists declared that one of the greatest dangers to the race was mental arrest or stagnation after school age has been past. Research specialists now assure us that the cells of the brain most concerned with mental life keep on growing until at least the age of sixty-three and probably to the very end of life. They tabulate data showing that sixty-four per cent. of the greatest work of 400 of the world's greatest men was done after their sixtieth year. Chautauqua supplies educational facilities, long neglected by conventional systems, for father and mother at home, because the family is still most important among our educational institutions. Public library service is prepared for by teaching people how to use books to advantage.

Chautauqua circles, in city, town, and country, have had years of experience in so-called social center activities and continuation school work for adults, the results of which are serviceable to conventional school authorities today. Must the school be "a place in which all the people shall bathe, read, dance, bake and vote?" The line is not easy to draw between what may be advantageously incorporated in the school system and

what may be better handled by other educational agencies. Certain it is that an increasing measure of guidance or supervision of adult education from the State university down to the public school is the educational trend of the times, even at the sacrifice of some academic conventionalism.

Chautauqua has been dominated by a religious spirit at the same time that it has avoided sectarian strife and theological narrowness. The Institution has stood for a conception of religion which includes all the essential elements of a well-rounded life, intellectual integrity, moral earnestness, appreciation of beauty and above all a social solidarity and obligation of service. Chautauqua has played an important part in breaking down the barriers between churches, in promoting tolerance and good will, and in shifting the emphasis from a personal, individualistic salvation to the concept of "The World the Subject of Redemption," from the idea of the Kingdom of God as a remote society in another world to that of a social order to be realized in this. In proposing the erection of the Hall of Christ, Bishop Vincent said:

"It is in the recognition of this large and noble thought that I have proposed the erection of a new building at Chautauqua, to be called 'The Hall of Christ,' a building of appropriate architecture, devoted exclusively to the study of the Man of Nazareth, in which every day, at all hours, there shall be, under most skillful direction, courses of study in the life, words, deeds, spirit, and results of his life who 'spoke as never man spoke,' and 'who went about doing good,' whose 'name is above every name that is named.' In this hall it is proposed to collect all engravings of Christ which the art of the ages puts within our reach, and a library of all the lives of Christ which have ever been written. It shall be a memorial hall with historic windows following the general design of the artist so that they shall present in chronological order the events of that holiest of all lives, and, at the same time, each window may become a memorial window for families choosing to place at Chautauqua lasting souvenirs of departed friends. In this hall there shall be devotional services of that high quality in which true art and the noblest thought are consecrated to the most spiritual devotion. Thus shall the central building of Chautauqua symbolize to the world the controlling aim and force of all her diverse ministries."

Chautauqua Institution is chartered by the State of New York as an institution without any element of private profit. There is no stock and consequently there are no dividends. The board of twenty-four trustees serves without compensation. Every cent of profit must by the charter go into the improvement of the plant and the development of the educational resources of the Institution. A permanent community has been built up at Chautauqua, New York, equipped with all modern conveniences and capable of housing under conditions of safety, convenience, and healthfulness, 15,000 to 18,000 people. The Institution owns and operates all the municipal services pertaining to Chautauqua, such as water works, electric light plant, telephone service, sewerage system, dock facilities, and water front privileges. It is the owner of all public buildings, except denominational houses. It owns the fee of 331 acres of land which together with buildings, equipment and personal property are worth on most conservative estimates over \$1,250,000.

We are familiar with the college which possesses campus, buildings, and equipment; we are accustomed to think of a university possessing State lands, a medical school here, an observatory there, a technical plant elsewhere; we shall not understand the physical Chautauqua until we realize that for educational work in its field the analogy to college and university administration must be extended through adaptation, so that Chau-

tautauqua Institution for its purposes shall control the town, conduct the various educational departments, and execute the trust imposed upon it by endowment in various forms.

Chautauqua is not a commercial enterprise. It is not a stock company. It is an educational institution chartered by the State of New York "to promote the intellectual, social, physical, moral, and religious welfare of the people. To this end it may hold meetings and provide for recreation, instruction, health, and comfort on its grounds at Chautauqua; conduct schools and classes; maintain libraries, museums, reading and study clubs, and other agencies for home education; publish books and serials, and do such other things as are needful or proper to further its general purpose." The charter here quoted dates from March, 1902, under which the official name became Chautauqua Institution, and the administration of all departments was organized upon the present efficient basis.

Nobody owns Chautauqua in the commercial sense. It pays only that kind of dividend which school and college pay in the education of individuals. That educational institution would be a marvel whose student fees began to cover running expenses. So at Chautauqua your gate-ticket form of tuition fee, for example, will give you choice of approximately three hundred public exercises during a season at an average of five cents each. For special classes, clubs, or the home reading courses you will pay additional fees, but obviously revenues for the support of Chautauqua work must come from leases of lots, municipal services, concessions, boarding licenses, etc., these in turn being supplemented by endowment in the form of individual services, contributed buildings and equipment, special funds, and general endowment.

Chautauqua is a centralized institution. Authority vested in the trustees is delegated through the Executive Board and the President to certain officers who are responsible each for his department. This system secures a unity of administration vital to the success of the whole system. Chautauqua is an educational institution, not a self-governing community. If citizens were free to conduct business, hold meetings, etc., as they saw fit, the unity and stability of the Institution would disappear. Only, however, as the administration wins, in general, the support of public opinion, can it do its work effectively. It is an institutional town managed by trustees who provide for the summer session the opportunity of participating in a community life where persons are exceptionally free to devote their time and energies to the higher planes of living and thinking. To this end you discover that the Institution protects the visitor within the gates by such regulations as experience has shown to be advisable. The place is prepared for every member of the family and each is free to associate with his fellows on lines of common social and intellectual interests.

The Institution assumes all the ordinary and some extraordinary services of town administration, imposed upon it by the special purposes of the place; fire and health protection; road-making and street cleaning; sewage, light, and water systems; telephone system; telegraph, baggage, express, and freight facilities; maintenance of public buildings, building regulations, inspection and regulation of concessions necessary to supply the physical wants of the community. The Institution provides a continuous lyceum, a clearing house of ideas and program of entertainments throughout the season, and this daily program open to all within the gates has been Chautauqua's most spectacular attraction from season to season.

The customs of Chautauqua are the reasonable outgrowth of the life and ideals of the summer city. The Institution offers a general scheme of life and welcome all to whom this appeals. Joining the community, therefore, implies an obligation of courteous conformity and co-operation. To those who cannot adapt themselves cheerfully to this situation as a whole, Chautauqua frankly and with all good-will points out hundreds of other summer centers with possibly more congenial ideals and activities.

In all the details of the social and intellectual life of Chautauqua the attempt is consistently made to do away with even the slightest suggestions of a privilege system. The necessary restrictions which are laid upon the community are placed upon all residing within the limits of Chautauqua, from the highest officers and most distinguished visitors to the youngest and least experienced citizens. All persons passing the gates in either direction present credentials. All Chautauquans observe the necessity of quiet at the close of the evening. No Chautauquans are treated with personal discrimination in the issuance of Sunday passes. Further than this, in the courtesies of the audience room and street the members of the community have come to regard their mutual rights. No seats are reserved at popular lectures and concerts for late-coming friends. And while the natural deference due to age or physical frailties prevails, the urging of special claims has come to be a matter of rare occurrence. In brief, the spirit of Chautauqua is essentially democratic. Moreover the sentiment of the community is distinctly opposed to putting emphasis, by means of elaborate dress or social formalities or expensive entertainments, on distinctions of wealth or position.

Chautauqua has been called a veritable "children's paradise," for nature has provided a never-failing wonderland, and the protected conditions of living within the grounds guarantee unusual safety for a free child life. Children are more than welcome at Chautauqua, they are not liable to harmful companionships, and elaborate provision is made for directing their activities. There are sand piles and wading beaches and playgrounds for the tiny children. Kindergarten classes were established as early as 1885. The nursery kindergarten will take care of children under four during morning and afternoon periods; ten trained kindergartners compose the faculty of the Summer kindergarten for children up to seven years of age. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs have each buildings of their own with a carefully planned day of recreation and study and out-of-door life. For the boys and girls a little older there are the Junior Athletic Club and Young Woman's Club. Under such guidance both indoor and outdoor experiences at Chautauqua educate and delight.

What is true of the children is also true of all of the people upon the grounds. Provision is made for every group large enough to have its own social consciousness. A Woman's Club meets daily under the presidency of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, formerly president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, composed of women from every State of the Union and reaching a membership in 1920 of two thousand. The Men's Club has its own club house on the lake front. A mere list of the various organizations which have their own stated times of meeting shows the wide variety of interest represented during a summer season: Choir, Men's Club, Women's Club, Athletic Club, Golf Club, Boys' Club, Girls' Club, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, Bird and Tree Club, Masonic Club, Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of the American Revolution, Lawyers' Club, Press Club, Young Woman's Club, Chau-



HALL OF PHILOSOPHY



HALL OF CHRIST. RELIGIOUS WORK.



taqua Circle of Kings Daughters and Sons, Chautauqua Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Quoit Club.

Naturally an institution established for so many years and having so many personal relationships has built up a great body of traditions. Many of these are unique. On the first Tuesday in August of each year are held the anniversary services of the founding of the Institution, on an occasion which is known as Old First Night. It is on this one single occasion during the entire summer that gifts are sought.

The Chautauqua salute—waving of handkerchiefs instead of handclapping—was devised on the spur of the moment by Bishop Vincent at Chautauqua in honor of a deaf-mute who had spoken to the audience in sign-language and could not hear ordinary applause. The salute is given only a few times each season, is limited to the honoring of especially distinguished guests, and is never initiated except by the presiding officer. As a memorial to those who have gone, the handkerchiefs are silently raised and lowered. The "drooping of the lilies" by the great audience on Old First Night is a sight never to be forgotten.

The quiet Chautauqua Sunday is a tradition from the earliest days which finds rational sanction in the present. No needless restrictions are placed on the freedom of anyone on the grounds although no tickets are sold, no excursion parties enter, and all needless traffic and business is suspended. All possible means are taken to make an atmosphere of rest, of thought and devotion which will inspire and re-create the spirit, the mind, and the body. The eleven o'clock preaching service is the largest audience of the whole week and the ablest preachers of the English-speaking world belonging to different denominations are always to be heard. There are Sunday school classes for the children, an organ interlude late in the afternoon on the great organ in the Amphitheater, the C. L. S. C. vesper service at five o'clock in the Hall of Philosophy, a Lakeside service at seven on the model of Palestine, and a sacred song service at seven forty-five in the evening which again unites all of the visitors at Chautauqua. An experience of a Sunday at Chautauqua is something which is always remembered by any one who has ever enjoyed it.

Introduction of speakers to Chautauqua audiences is almost an art. The introduction of the late Dr. P. S. Henson at Chautauqua years ago by Bishop John H. Vincent has become classic: Bishop Vincent said: "I now take great pleasure in announcing the lecture on 'Fools' by one—(great laughter) of the wisest of men." Dr. Henson arose, bowed, and began: "I would have you understand, ladies and gentlemen, that I am not as much of a fool as Bishop Vincent—(greater laughter) would have you believe."

A model of the land of Palestine in the early days was one of Chautauqua's most famous attractions to visitors. It was originally constructed by Dr. W. W. Wythe, the idea being to present visual aid regarding Bible lands to Sunday School teachers and Bible students generally. The suggestion of Chautauqua's origin is here once more apparent. The model of Palestine was built to scale, plaster cities were properly located, mountains were plaster capped, and lecturers were followed by great crowds of eager listeners in tours over the land of Palestine from Mt. Hermon and the Mountains of Lebanon to the foot of the Dead Sea and beyond. The line of the shore of the lake was made to represent the Mediterranean Sea, and the artificial Dead Sea, River Jordan, and Sea of Galilee are easily recognized by the observer. Such an object lesson is of great value, even to the children; not only American scholars, but Ori-

ental representatives, often in costume, lead the tourist classes and vividly impress their hearers.

From the beginning there has been a close relationship between Chautauqua county and Chautauqua Institution. Judge William L. Ransom of New York City, a native of the county and a trustee of Chautauqua Institution, said on Chautauqua County Day, July 12, 1914:

"It is no accident that such an institution, founded in such a county, has been permanent; it is no accident that such a county, stimulated and inspired by an institution bringing here the leaders of the world's work and thought, has risen to renown and influence in many fields of activity. So I say that Chautauqua County's distinctive contribution to our national life is Chautauqua Institution—a nationwide force for things which must be fundamental in a republic. And Chautauqua Institution's distinctive contribution to the life of the state and nation is a county which exemplifies faithfully the kind of citizenship and public spirit that is the product of the Chautauqua idea at work in everyday life.

"The hand of directing Providence was never more obvious in the affairs of Chautauqua Institution than in the initial selection of citizens who cannot have been chance or mere worldly wisdom which brought Dr. John Heyl Vincent here from New Jersey and Lewis Miller here from Ohio, and started the new movement in soil so congenial and favorable. I dislike to think what might have happened to Chautauqua Assembly had it been founded in some other county than this or some other state. Beyond question it is true that what is today known thruout the world as the Chautauqua idea and the Chautauqua spirit in civic affairs, education and religion, had been indigenous to the intellectual soil of this county and had flourished here, before the Fairpoint camp-meetings were started in these groves and along these shores. I am conscious of the danger that the local historian will exaggerate and lose perspective; I am aware of the perils of local pride and county loyalty; but I know these factors and still say, with moderation and with truth, that somehow it has been the fate and fortune of this county to be ever on the firing line of the world's advance and to play a part and exercise an influence in state and national affairs, far beyond anything warranted by the number of its inhabitants or the expense of its territory. Thruout this state and far outside of it, I have heard this recognized and testified to in startling ways. Outside of New York County itself, I do not believe that any county in this state, and few, if any, in other states, have played so influential and decisive a part in so many state and national events of far-reaching importance, or have influenced so profoundly the currents of popular thought."

Recent events have called attention to the so-called "Chautauqua Circuit." From 1880 to 1890, Chautauqua assemblies which imitated more or less closely the original institution sprang up in many parts of the country, especially in the Middle West. Gradually the lyceum bureaus, through their control of prominent speakers and superior executive ability, began to dominate the field. First the assemblies secured a few speakers from the bureaus, then the whole program. Finally the bureaus began to conduct assemblies direct and there are now something over 8,000 of these bureau Chautauquas, organized in circuits, as compared with 600 of the independent assemblies.

The Chautauqua circuit has been developed largely through economic causes—savings through efficient organization, the elimination of long railroad jumps, guarantees to "attractions" of continuous seasons, better publicity, concentration of responsibility. In each place a big tent is pitched for a week and a daily program carried out. Local organizations guarantee the sale of a minimum number of tickets; the Bureau does the rest. College boys make up the tent crews; a Scout Master organizes the Boy Scouts; "morning hour men" give lectures in series and endeavor to arouse the civic life of the community; musical companies, bands, individual artists and dramatic companies furnish the popular programs; political leaders find here the greatest forum for their messages.

These local programs, however, can never take the place of a summer community where far from the routine of daily life people can give their attention to new ideas, enjoy the broadening influence of social intercourse with men and women of many different types and find true re-creation. Chautauqua as a summer city combines the attractions of nature with exceptional opportunities for study, for hearing noted speakers, for listening to fine music, and for gaining new inspiration for life in home and community. Chautauqua provides social groupings of many kinds, so that it is an organic whole, not merely a temporary collection of unrelated individuals. The permanent demands of human nature find gratification in the stimulating community life and spirit which Chautauqua offers.

Chautauqua Institution today has a well-equipped plant with over three hundred acres, many permanent public buildings, a large clientele, an inspiring history and an encouraging prospect for the future. The charter of Chautauqua provides that all surplus revenues must be used for building up the Institution. There are no stock dividends. The property is vested in a self-perpetuating body of trustees who serve without pay. The characteristic features of Chautauqua may be summarized as follows: (1) A resident summer population organized into a community; (2) a system of summer schools; (3) lecture courses of the university extension type; (4) symposia on current social problems; (5) popular lectures, concerts and entertainments, and (6) a plan of home reading. The fundamental aim of Chautauqua is educational in a broad sense which includes not only mental alertness, but ethical earnestness and spiritual idealism.

Chautauqua has made a large contribution to patriotic nationalism. Founded only nine years after the Civil War, it has always been a meeting place of the North and the South. Men and women from all parts of the country, with widely varying economic, religious, social, and political beliefs, have been brought together here under ideal conditions of common living. They have been brought by some dominant interest, but they have all been fused together as a social group. Living under such conditions offers opportunity for working out some of the problems of life which in the bustle of existence has otherwise become almost impossible. In this great community people have worked out their intellectual and religious salvation in terms of intercourse with one another and have gained new ideals of national unity and the need of patriotic solidarity.

Chautauqua has also enabled leaders of communities in all parts of the country to study under competent educators the newer conceptions of the state, and to hear discussions of the various movements of government control by the administrators themselves. An attempt has always been made to have discussed on its platform those problems in which the country and the world were to be interested the next day and the day after tomorrow. A list of the symposia conducted here and the weeks of discussion will reveal the fact that Chautauqua has always been a little in advance of the public opinion of the country with respect to these new plans.

A background of knowledge is the first requisite of an understanding of our part in the world today. It is possible that Chautauqua has a more significant function touching all the issues of the present than immediately appears. Since 1878 the readers of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle have had in every four-year cycle a Modern European, an English, and an American year besides one devoted to more ancient times. Three-quarters of a million people have largely

secured their historical orientation in this study. A book like that of Dr. H. H. Powers, "What Men Fight For," written for the Chautauqua course, has been of incalculable value in giving these readers and many outside the Chautauqua circles an understanding of what the war was all about. Nowhere in the world is there a forum as influential as this Chautauqua platform, where many of the important problems of modern history have been discussed by experts.

The ability of Chautauqua to enter sympathetically into world movements is perhaps best illustrated by what happened in late July, 1914. On twenty-four hours' notice a symposium on the impending war was arranged. The German point of view was presented by a member of the Chautauqua faculty who had served his time in the German army; the French by a member of the faculty who had served his time in the French navy; the English by a member of our medical staff who had been with Kitchener on the way to Khartoum; and the general European situation was presented by an assistant in the Program Department who had spent his winters for many years in Europe and who said on the afternoon of Franz Ferdinand's assassination, that that was the opening event in the European war. A little later a Cambridge professor, James Hope Moulton, who two years later lost his life by exposure on a ship torpedoed in the Mediterranean on its way back from India, gave his interpretation of England's entrance into the war. During the last week of the season there were addresses by religious leaders who were on their way to the Church Peace Congress in Constance when the war broke out. What was true of the season of 1914 has been true of each successive season.

Chautauqua lasts because it is able to adapt itself to new conditions as they arise. Ideas, not buildings, have made it what it is. Beginning as an experiment, it was not strange that physical equipment at Chautauqua should be considered a more or less temporary matter. Nevertheless, it is a revelation to note how many phases of development have left their visible mark on the Chautauqua grounds in some concrete form. Having proved its right to be recognized as an established Institution, the tendency is toward permanent buildings, in the long run less expensive to maintain and more suitable for the work.

In the domain of ideas Chautauqua has been wonderfully prolific. As a School for Out-of-School People she has contributed an educational plan and an educational impulse of inestimable value; as the mother of study clubs and reading circles; as the model for scores of Assembly centers of popular culture all over the country; as a feeder of colleges—in any one of these fields alone her fruitfulness is unparalleled.

Some of her ideas, as we have seen, have gone over to institutions endowed with facilities to handle them to better advantage. Although empowered as a university to grant degrees, Chautauqua determined that her special field was to be distinct from the university. The "old Chautauquan" can recall an honorable roll of ex-Chautauqua organizations, like the "School of Theology," "School of Sacred Literature," "Church Congress," "Missionary Institute," "Teachers' Retreat," "Teachers' Reading Union," "Tourist Conferences," "Town and Country Club," "Young Folks' Reading Union," "Boys' Congress" (Mock Senate and House of Representatives), and "Mothers' Meetings." Adapted to the times and seasons when they were promulgated, they have been absorbed, appropriated, revived, or promoted under other names and auspices, or superseded by means better adapted to changed conditions. In a sense, therefore, Chautauqua has been and will continue to be an



POST OFFICE



MEN'S CLUB



ideal experiment station. For such sociological and educational tests it is considered that the capacity of the station is only limited by the endowment in various forms which may be provided.

It is being demonstrated at Chautauqua, that a town, like more familiar kinds of educational "plants," can be administered summer and winter for educational purposes. Town activities have centered upon the creation of special conditions of life and work during the summer season. Then there are some ten thousand residents besides excursionists. But the permanent population of the place has grown to over five hundred persons, and several thousand residents choose to live there in the spring and fall. Interesting possibilities of development for such an institutional town might tempt to prophecy.

The idea of the "vacation school" for children is having a new-century run in progressive municipalities. As a long-established and successful vacation school of life for the whole family—father and mother as well as children—the Chautauqua summer community presents another specific claim to endowment quite as strong as that of other institutions.

As an educational institution Chautauqua has many desirable features. There is no element of private profit, the control being in the hands of a board of self-perpetuating trustees composed of men of standing, business acumen and vision, who serve without salary. It gives its advantages to its recipients on a basis of individual payment of less than cost. Few educational institutions with a general appeal have been able to maintain themselves without state or private support or endowment. While its business administration is conducted according to the most efficient principles, it is subordinate to its educational administration. Its plant is adequate for its needs and its whole organization has been built and carried on according to a definite educational program.

The principles of the development of Chautauqua may be clearly traced. It is a system of popular education designed primarily for adults but with facilities for all members of the family. While religious and educational in purpose, it had from the beginning many recreative features and it offers a scheme of life to all to whom it appeals. Courteous conformity and co-operation are enforced by public opinion and necessary regulations. It is a pioneer in educational development, having established the first summer school in the country at a time when conventional institutions held that it was impossible for people to study in the vacation, and having inaugurated the idea of the summer conferences so successfully conducted by the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations. It blazed the way for the modern emphasis on the use of leisure and the margin of time for study and gave the initial impulse and opportunity to many movements which are carrying on their own work under their own names. When other institutions are developed which can do specific work in a more effective way or where elaborate equipment becomes necessary for success, it withdraws from these fields. For instance, when endowed universities began to conduct correspondence courses it withdrew from that field and conducted thereafter its own distinctively cultural, non-resident courses. It carries on its work under the guidance of experts. While popularizing knowledge, it welcomes to its educational leadership only those who have a right to speak and teach because of experience and thorough study.

In the religious field Chautauqua has been a meeting place for people of different beliefs and therefore a center for real church unity and the application of

Christianity to social and industrial life. Nine Protestant denominations maintain headquarters and several of them entertain missionaries during the summer in their own missionary homes. The National Board of the Y. W. C. A. has expended \$10,000 for property for a Hospitality House.

Its national significance lies in the deepening sense of national unity. Founded within ten years of the end of the Civil War, it has helped to break down sectionalism by providing a common meeting ground for the North and the South. It brings together the most influential and widely representative gathering in the entire country. During the war it was a dynamo for patriotic education, and its leaders everywhere were influential in the unification of the country. As an exponent of effective community organization Chautauqua has institutionalized its own community and carries on its activities under a common educational impulse. It brings together the most influential leaders of public opinion and activity, who under expert direction receive instruction with respect to current problems, and who go back into their own communities in all parts of the country to try out in actual life these new methods in social organization and community welfare.

Every friend of the Institution has a right to look to the future with high hopes. Chautauqua's past is secure because it has profoundly influenced two generations of American life and has had a significant part in making the public opinion which rules the country today. It has been a center of patriotic education, an experiment station for new ideas, a great national influence making for intelligent, religious tolerance and democracy.

Chautauqua's present is one of large opportunity. The Institution is in a powerful position of leadership through a platform known around the world, through the oldest summer schools of the country marvelously adaptable to new educational needs, through a system of educational home reading without a rival in the cultural field, through a physical plant, giving opportunities for wholesome recreation and high thinking and out-of-door living.

Chautauqua's future is wholly in the hands of its friends. It can be put in a position of unassailable security, it can be maintained as one of the potent factors in the life of the nation, it can adapt its methods and scope and mission to the changing social order which the coming years will bring.

It would not be easy to estimate the effect of Chautauqua on the unification of national sentiment, the promotion of civic reform, the cultivation of religious spirit, or the development of popular taste. Bishop Vincent, who died in May, 1920, at the age of 88, had the wonderful pleasure of seeing many of his dreams come true. This history of the development of the Institution can best be closed in his own language summing up what he felt were the essentials of the movement which he and Lewis Miller inaugurated in 1874:

"Chautauqua is a place 'beautiful for situation,' where Nature and Art unite to bless all who land on its shores, wander among its forests, float on its waters, enter its halls, and enjoy its fellowships.

"Chautauqua is an idea, embracing the 'all things' of life—art, science, society, religion, patriotism, education—whatsoever tends to enlarge, refine, and ennoble the individual, to develop domestic charm and influence, to make the nation stronger and wiser, and to make Time and Eternity seem to be what they are—parts of one noble and everlasting whole.

"Chautauqua is a force, developing the realities of life in the consenting personality; applying to the individual the energies that make for character—wisdom, vision, vast horizon, over-brightening ideals, strength

of resolve, serenity of soul, rest in God, and the multiplied ministries that enable the individual to serve society."

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1874-CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTION-1921

Summer Schools—1874, Sunday School Normal; 1875, Hebrew; 1876, Languages and Pedagogy (Teachers' Retreat); 1885, Chautauqua University "College of Liberal Arts" (Dr. W. R. Harper); 1896-1920 seven academic and seven special schools with 4000 students, 100 instructors, 200 courses.

Home Instruction—1874, correspondence courses in Theology and Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union; 1883, collegiate correspondence courses; 1878-1913, Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle with

60,000 graduates, 300,000 enrolled students and 750,000 readers.

Plot—1874, 80 acres; 1880, 130 acres; 1895, 185 acres; 1908, 215 acres; 1911, 295 acres; 1913, 326 acres; 1916, 331 acres.

Important Public Buildings—1879, Hall of Philosophy; 1906, new; 1887, College; 1890, C. L. S. C. Building; 1891, C. L. S. C. Alumni Hall; 1893, Amphitheater; 1907, remodeled; 1906, Athletic Club; 1905, Colonnade; 1907, rebuilt; 1909, Postoffice; 1909, College Hill Gym, enlarged in 1911, 1915, 1916, 1917, now two-thirds completed; 1912, Hospital; 1916, Pier Building; 1917, Trolley Station (Chautauqua Traction Company); 1917, Bathing Pavilion.

Memorials—1886, Jewett House; 1889, Kellogg Hall; 1895, Higgins Hall; 1898-12, Hall of the Christ; 1903, Grange Building; 1907, Massey Organ; 1911, Miller Bell Tower; 1912, Sherwood Music Studios; 1917, Bo in Gymnasium.

One Hundred Notable Speakers—Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Charles E. Hughes, John B. Gordon, O. O. Howard, Schuyler Colfax, Mark A. Hanna, Henry Watterson, Russell A. Alger, Viscount Bryce, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Lady Henry Somerset, Sir Cecil D. S. Stearns, Sir George Adam Smith, Henry Drummond, A. M. Fairbairn, J. P. Mahaffy, Percy Alden, R. J. Campbell, Marcus Dods, Abbie Felix Klein, Sir Bengtung Lieng Chang, Susan B. Anthony, Maud Ballington Booth, Frances B. Willard, John B. Gough, John G. Woolley, William James, Alice Freeman Palmer, Edward Everett Hale, James Whitcomb Riley, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Lew Wallace, Agnes Repplier, Thomas Nelson Page, John Fox, Jr., Hamlin Garland, Ralph Connor, George W. Cable, John Fisk, Herman von Holst, Henry Adams, Moses Coit Tyler, Eliss Perry, Mary A. Livermore, Jacob Burckhardt, Julia Ward Howe, Anne Howland, Charles Addams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Phillips Brooks, George A. Gordon, P. S. Henson, Russell H. Conwell, Lyman Abbott, Samuel Fallows, Charles H. Fowler, Frank W. Gunsaulus, Henry Wood, Samuel M. May, Jr., Matthew Simpson, S. Parkes Cadman, W. F. Oldham, George Hodges, Harry E. Fosdick, Francis E. Clark, Graham Taylor, G. Stanley Hall, Francis W. Peabody, Mark Twain, Lillie H. N. Newell, Charles D. Sherburne, William James Wadsworth, Jr., Wm. M. Calder, Franklin D. Roosevelt, George W. Wickesham, Brand Whitlock, George W. Guthrie, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry Menck, John Mitchell, Carroll D. Wright, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Ben B. Lindsay, John Finley, Albert Bushnell Hart, James B. Angell, Josiah Strong, Raymond Robins, Frederick Starr, W. T. Jerome, Henry J. Allen, Frank F. Walsh, Charles W. Elliot, Geo. E. Vincent.

SURVEY OF THE SEASONS, 1874-1920

1874—The first Assembly, August 4-13, had been prepared for by Dr. John H. Vincent and Lewis Miller during almost all of the preceding year. The material conditions were, of course, of the simplest. The meetings were held, for the most part, in the open air, and in the evening were lighted by pine fires. Tents were used for the housing of the first Chautauquans and in externals the Assembly partook of the nature of a literal camp meeting.

The department of entertainment was under the direction of Dr. W. W. Wythe, who supervised the building of the model of Palestine. Fire-works and balloons, music, views and panoramas supplemented the heavier features of the normal classes and lecture hours. Music was under charge of Professor W. F. Sherwin, supplemented by The Wyoming Trio.

A series of temperance meetings which followed upon a lecture by Mrs. J. W. Willing, led to the convention, later in the year, in Cleveland, at which the National W. C. T. U. was organized.

1875—The most important event of the season was a crisis from the President's death.

In addition to the normal work in religious instruction, classes in Map Drawing, in Blackboard Sketching and Lettering, in Hebrew, in Kindergarten and Sunday School Music were introduced, the other general features being continued.

1876—Instruction work was divided into four parts—(1) the Scientific Conference, (2) the Temperance Convention, (3) the Sabbath School Assembly, and (4) the Church Congress. The season was lengthened to twenty-four days.

Chautauqua Lake Sunday School Assembly was incorporated.

The first number of the Chautauqua Assembly Herald appeared June 15 and from July 27 was published daily during the season.

1877—The program was divided into seven departments: (1) the Council of Reform, (2) Church Work, (3) Biblical Work, (4) Sunday School Work, (5) Normal Work, (6) Scientific Work, (7) Recreation. Music was under the direction of Prof. W. F. Sherwin, the Apollo Club, a boy choir from New York, being the chief feature.

1877—The name Fair Point was changed by act of Legislature to Chautauqua.

The Old Chapel (now the oldest public building on the grounds) was erected.

1878—The chief event of the summer, and one of the most important in the whole history of Chautauqua, was the organization on August 10 of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) by Bishop John H. Vincent. Kate F. Kimball became Executive Secretary of the C. L. S. C. in the fall of this year and continued until her death in 1917.

Chautauqua Assembly Herald was issued monthly for members of the C. L. S. C.

Children's Temple given by Lewis Miller was dedicated.

1879—This year the first Amphitheater and the old Hall of Philosophy were dedicated.

It was the first year of the Chautauqua Normal School of Languages, the Chautauqua Teachers' Retreat, the Foreign Missionary Institute, and the occasion of the Sixth Annual Sunday School Assembly. Session was lengthened to forty-three days.

1880—Fifty acres were added to the grounds, the Hotel was projected and begun, and the Congregational House was erected.

The National W. C. T. U. held its sixth anniversary. The National Education Association held its annual meeting here.

General James A. Garfield, then candidate for President of the United States, spent a Sabbath at Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua Magazine was begun with monthly issues to take the place of the Assembly Herald.

1881—The Hotel Athenaeum was finished and the new Museum Building opened.

The Chautauqua Young Folks' Reading Union was started. The Chautauqua School of Theology was chartered and correspondence courses instituted. Courses in the "Tonic Sol-Fa" and in Kindergarten were new features in the Summer Schools.

Chautauqua was connected with Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway by line from Mayville.

1882—The first class (The Pioneers) of the C. L. S. C. was graduated on Recognition Day, August 12.

The first pipe organ was installed in the Amphitheater.

1883—Prof. William Rainey Harper taught for the first time in the Summer School. Collegiate correspondence courses were begun.

Concerts were given under direction of W. F. Sherwin and C. C. Case.

Name of corporation was changed to Chautauqua Assembly by act of Legislature.

1884—The Youth's C. L. S. C., a paper for boys and girls, was established this season. Especial attention was given to the Chautauqua foreign tour in lectures on the general program. A large number of special musicians and soloists is recorded.

Principal A. M. Fairbairn of Oxford offered the first course of philosophical lectures.

Class Building of 1883 and 1885 was built.

1885—The season was lengthened to fifty-three days by the introduction of a preliminary week.

A series of organ recitals by Prof. L. V. Flagler is recorded as something of an innovation.

The Menely Chimes (ten bells) were first rung on the opening day of this year, and Normal Hall and the 1885 Class Building were erected.

Chautauqua University was chartered by the Legislature.

1886—In this year the Pier Building was erected and the chimes hung therein; and Jewett House was given to the institution by Mrs. A. H. Jewett.

A faculty of sixteen conducted the work in the Chautauqua Teachers' Retreat and fifteen instructors offered courses in the School of Language. Lessons in Harmony, Organ and Piano, Drawing, and Painting were added to the curriculum. Chautauqua School of Physical Education was established.

An Oriental Exhibition under charge of Mrs. Frank Beard was a feature of this season.

1887—The College Building and the Methodist Episcopal House were erected.

Chautauqua summer classes as announced were sixteen in number including among others Clay Model Building, a School of Art with three instructors, a School of

Music with three instructors, and a School of Physical Culture.

Dr. William R. Harper was made Principal of College of Liberal Arts.

1888—The list of courses in the College of Liberal Arts announced, among courses of special interest, instruction in Old French, Scandinavian Languages, and Literature, Sanskrit, Zend and Gothic, Hebrew, Semitic Languages and Philology. A School of the English Bible was organized.

Mr. George E. Vincent became Vice Principal of Institution.

Chautauqua Woman's Club was organized with Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller as President.

1889—James H. Kellogg built as a memorial to his mother the Anne M. Kellogg Hall. The old Administration Building was erected.

A notable event of the season was the visit of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

Chautauqua School of Music organized to take the place of Summer Institute of Music started in 1887.

1890—The C. L. S. C. Building, the Presbyterian House, and the Gymnasium were erected.

The College of Liberal Arts (Frederick Starr, Registrar, Harvard Univ. Conn.), announced various courses in Physics and Geology, as well as a School of Journalism conducted by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Prof. W. R. Harper was one of four instructors in the School of Theology.

1891—The C. L. S. C. Alumni Hall, the Arcade, the Chapel, and the United Presbyterian House were erected.

Col. Francis W. Parker was Principal of the Teachers' Retreat and Dr. E. R. Palmer in charge of the music work in all its branches. Pres. W. R. Harper continuing the direction of the Bible Study.

1892—Summer Schools' announcements called especial attention to the Sunday School Normal Department under Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, and Dr. B. T. Vincent's classes for boys and girls.

The American Economic Association held its annual meeting. This was the most successful year Chautauqua had yet known.

The Chautauqua System of Education was substituted for Chautauqua University.

1893—Many new buildings were erected—the new Amphitheater, the electric light and power house, the Menely Club House, and the Sewage disposal plant.

A new departure in the Summer Schools was the introduction of courses in Law.

1894—Episcopal Chapel of the Good Shepherd was built.

This was the first year of the School of Expression under Prof. S. H. Clark and Mrs. Emily M. Bishop. The department of political science was unusually strong under Professors Hermann von Holst of Chicago, Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins, and George B. Adams of Yale.

1895—Higgins Hall was erected by Hon. Frank W. Higgins and his sister, Mrs. F. S. Smith in memory of their father, Orrin Trail Higgins. The Baptist House was also built.

In the Schools, particular emphasis was given to English, under Professor Winchester of Wesleyan; Professor Cook of Yale; Professor Sherman of the University of Nebraska; and Professor Lewis of the University of Chicago. Many professional journalists, authors, etc. took the courses.

An event of the season was the visit of Governor William McKinley.

The Department of Instruction was divided: Dr. George E. Vincent became Principal of the Assembly Department including the general program, various clubs, and the Reading Circle; Dr. W. R. Harper became Principal of the Collegiate Department including all the work of organized instruction.

Mrs. B. T. Vincent became the President of the Chautauqua Women's Club.

1896—The School of Fine Arts and the New York State Summer Institute for Teachers were new features. The Schools of Philosophy, Pedagogy, and Sacred Literature showed very marked growth.

1897—The School of Domestic Sciences, in charge of Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, attracted wide notice thru the Press.

1898—The Hall of Pedagogy was erected.

Attendance in the Schools increased twenty-five per cent, this advance being attributed pretty generally over the departments.

Dr. George E. Vincent became Principal of Instruction.

1899—The Boys' Club Building was erected.

The School of Religious Teaching, a new organiza-

tion of the department of Bible Study, aimed to place religious teaching on a scientific and accurate basis. The department of Sacred Literature was conducted by Chancellor Wallace of Toronto; Religious Pedagogy, by Dr. J. R. Street.

Chautauqua Press was established for the production of books, for L. S. C. courses, and general administration offices were moved to Cleveland. General Endowment Fund was established.

1900—The Hall of Christ was begun and the Power House built.

There were no new features in the Summer Schools. Steady progress was shown, however, in every department. The two College Annex buildings were moved from their former location in the grove, and joined, to make the present Hall of Pedagogy.

Scott Brown became General Director and Vice-Principal of Instruction. Frank C. Bray became editor of the Chautauqua Magazine and in 1906 Managing Editor of the Chautauqua Press.

1901—Manual Training was introduced for the first time. Mr. Henry J. Baker in charge; also the Chautauqua School of Library Training under general oversight of Mr. Melvil Dewey, New York State Librarian; Resident Director, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, of Jamestown.

1902—The Girls' Club, the Unitarian House, and the Disciples Headquarters were built.

Among the Summer Schools the courses in Psychology and Pedagogy were especially strong, including in its faculty Prof. J. R. Angell, Earl Barnes, Edward Howard Griggs, Mrs. Anna B. Comstock, Prof. S. H. Clark and others.

Mr. Alfred Hallam became Musical Director. A new charter was granted by the Legislature under the name of Chautauqua Institution.

1903—Cyrus E. Jones erected in memory of his father, Emory Jones, a Grange Building and presented it to Pomona Grange of Chautauqua County as their headquarters. The Arts and Crafts Shops were assembled, and the Men's Club remodeled.

This was the first year of the combination of Fine Arts courses, with systematic instruction in Arts and Crafts. In all, over twenty courses were offered. Mrs. Bertha Kunz Baker joined the permanent staff of the School of Expression. A Vacation School for boys and girls was opened, and a system of co-operation between the Institution and the Alliance Francaise was attempted.

Mr. Percy H. Boynton became Secretary of Instruction.

1904—The Museum Building was remodeled for the use of the School of Expression, an addition was built to the Methodist Headquarters to house the local winter church and the Lutheran House was established.

The School of English was notably strong, including in its staff Prof. R. G. Moulton and Mr. Edward Howard Griggs. The work in Nature Study was extended to include courses in Botany and Physiography. The courses in Pedagogy were arranged to include systematic work in all grades from Kindergarten to college.

Chautauqua Traction line was opened from Jamestown to Mayville.

1905—The Colonnade, the Athletic Club and the Pergola were erected. The Museum Building was remodeled.

In the Summer Schools the mid-morning Convocation hour for all regular students was introduced and six series were delivered by Professor George E. Vin-
Burton, and Presidents Lincoln Huley and G. Stanley Hall. The department of Elementary Education was put in charge of Miss Ada Van Stone Harris and a regular instructor in Public School Music was conducted by

The most important event of the season was the visit of President Theodore Roosevelt.

1906—The new Hall of Philosophy was completed and the Fire Department House remodeled.

Although no essentially new features were introduced into the Summer Schools, the registration in point of the number of individuals was considerably higher than in any previous year, the total reaching 2,536, exclusive of the 550 in the New York State Free Summer Institute.

Chautauqua Weekly was established and issued thereafter ten months of the year.

Chautauqua Traction line was extended to Westfield. 1907—Prof. George E. Vincent was elected President of Chautauqua Institution and Mr. Arthur E. Bestor, Director.

The new memorial organ, the gift of the estate of

Hart A. Massey, of Toronto, was installed, and to this end the Amphitheater was extensively remodeled.

The chief innovation in the Summer Schools was the extension of the work in Nature Study to include two courses in Biology and two in School Gardening, a laboratory and a garden being equipped for these courses.

Old First Night Gift was inaugurated and devoted to remodeling of the Amphitheater.

1908—Colonnade was destroyed by fire involving a loss to the Institution and concessioners of \$100,000, with insurance of \$55,000.

Old First Night Gift was devoted to the Hall of Christ which was completed externally.

1909—The new Colonnade, Post Office Building, and Arts and Crafts Shops were erected. The Arts and Crafts Shops, enlarged in 1911, 1915, 1916, and 1917, have become the nucleus of the Schools Quadrangle on College Hill.

Notable in the development of the Schools were the appointment of Henry Turner Bailey as Director of the Arts and Crafts Department, and the introduction of courses in Esperanto.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, under direction of Walter Damrosch, gave a concert. The second American Esperanto Congress was held at Chautauqua.

The Chautauqua Winter Commons for employees of Institution was established on the third floor of the Colonnade.

1910—Significant features of the program were the visit of James Bryce, the British Ambassador; the presentation of the Pageant of Chautauqua Lake on "Wilderness" in the Amphitheater, by Francis Wilson and his company; and a second concert by the New York Symphony Orchestra.

A new grand stand was erected on the Athletic Field.

A system of 50 annual scholarships in the Schools was established, the Chapel was remodeled for a School of Religion, the Old First Night Gift was devoted to these purposes.

1911—The Miller Bell Tower in memory of Lewis Miller was made possible by the Old First Night Gift. Institution offices were moved to second floor of Colonnade, new lunch room was opened in the old Administration Building, Book Store was moved to old C. L. S. C. offices, and old Temple was taken down.

The Colours Players gave three Shakespearean plays and an Elizabethan stage play. Courses were offered in the Schools in European travel and in co-operation with the Bureau of University Travel of Boston, a department of Chautauqua European Travel Extension was established under Dr. H. H. Powers.

1912—Sherwood Memorial Studio in memory of William F. Sherwood, for 22 years head of the Piano Department of the Schools, was made possible thru the Old First Night Gift; the new emergency hospital (The Lodge) was built and equipped, and extensive changes were made in the Plaza.

A rich program was offered during the concluding week of the season under the title of "The Awakened Church" for ministers and Christian laymen, under charge of Dean Shailer Mathews, newly appointed Director of the Department of Religious Work. The Hall of Christ was for the first time largely utilized by this reorganized department.

Partisan political addresses were for the first time offered on the program, that by William Jennings Bryan bringing the largest attendance of the summer.

Plans were outlined for moving the highway on the new site of the grounds, for the building of a brick highway by the State, for the erection of a new station and the building of new double tracks by the Chautauqua Traction Company, for the inclusion within the fence of eighteen acres to be known as the Highway Addition, and for the creation of a Labor Center outside the grounds at the south end.

1913—Special features of the program were performances of a Greek play, and the presence of a Curtiss hydro-aeroplane making many flights.

A new playground was established for the children. Natural gas was supplied throughout the grounds by a new main.

1914—The program emphasized the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of Chautauqua. The Victor Herbert Orchestra gave two concerts daily during a Musical Festival Week, assisted by the Schubert Club of Schenectady. The American Forestry Association and the International Lyceum Association held their annual conventions. The Chautauqua Play-

ers presented six plays on the public program and two plays a week in Higgins Hall.

Normal Hall was remodeled for class rooms, a practice organ studio was erected, a bindery was established, and the golf course was opened.

Dean Percy H. Boynton became Principal of the Chautauqua Summer Schools.

New brick highway along the western side of grounds completed by the State and County.

1915—President George E. Vincent became Honorary President of the Institution and Mr. Arthur E. Bestor was elected as his successor as President.

Music Week was continued with the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

Courses in History, Social Science and Practical Social Work were greatly extended. Additions to the Schools plant were provided thru the Old First Night Gift.

1916—The New Pier Building was erected and paid for thru the Old First Night Gift.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra again appeared during Music Week.

1917—Emphasis was naturally on America's participation in the war. A symposium on "Our Country" and a Speakers' Training Camp and Conference of Organizations Engaged in Education for Patriotic Service in co-operation with the National Security League received country-wide publicity. All Red Cross and military training for men and women were introduced. Students of the Carnegie Institute of Technology presented a brilliant pageant, "The Drawing of the Sword."

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker became President of the Chautauqua Women's Club, and a clubhouse on the lake front was purchased as their headquarters.

President E. B. Bryan became the Director of the Summer Schools.

A new \$50,000 addition to the Chautauqua Union School was completed by the School District; the new Bath House and Jacob Bolin Gymnasium were built; the new trolley station and double track was completed by the Chautauqua Traction Company; the Fen-

ton Memorial Home for Methodist Deaconesses was occupied for the first time.

1918—National patriotic leadership of Chautauqua was recognized by our own and the Allied Governments. The French High Commission placed the French Military Band for a week, their longest engagement in this country. Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Greece sent official speakers either thru their embassies or their special war missions.

The schools of course declined in attendance, as did all other departments, but adjusted themselves to the new war conditions. A National Service School conducted in co-operation with the Woman's Naval Service under the direction of Mrs. George E. Vincent did a notable service.

1919—In attendance, gate receipts, and school registration this was the high water mark in Chautauqua history. Over \$325,000 was subscribed to the Comprehensive Campaign for the elimination of all indebtedness and the putting of the institution on a firm, safe, and permanent basis.

President Bestor assumed the responsibility for administration of the Schools. The Schools were 62 per cent in receipts ahead of 1918 and 18 per cent ahead of the best previous year, 1914.

The National Board of the Y. W. C. A. purchased and rebuilt a Hospitality House. A two-story fire-proof vault was erected in the Colonnade and the general offices were rearranged.

1920—The most notable feature of the program was the engagement of the New York Symphony Orchestra for six weeks with six concerts each week. The program as a whole was regarded as one of the most successful in Chautauqua's history.

The Summer Schools were 25 per cent ahead of 1919 in income and 20 per cent in registration, making this the banner year in their history.

The Old First Night Gift of over \$50,000 was devoted to the Comprehensive Plan which reached the sum of \$450,000, including Mr. John D. Rockefeller's offer of 20 per cent on all other subscriptions.

Provision was made by interested friends for a new clubhouse on the golf links before another summer, and the addition of nine holes to the course.

THE JAMESTOWN BOARD OF COMMERCE.

The Jamestown Board of Commerce with a membership of about 600 energetic business men, is zealous in its care for the city's commercial welfare and general civic good. Its membership is gathered from practically every business house, corporation and manufacturing plant in Jamestown and vicinity, and through its subdivisions renders service of benefit to all.

The Board of Commerce operates on a committee system, its success depending upon the activity of these committees. The Wholesale division maintains cordial relations with the retailers of three States; the Retail division is active in promoting the mercantile interests of the city; while a Traffic bureau assists in solving Jamestown's transportation problems. The board does not confine itself to the business problems of its members, but takes up economic questions, housing and public improvements being subjects that are earnestly and helpfully discussed. There is no phase of legitimate Board of Commerce work that is neglected by the Jamestown board, but particular stress will be laid upon its war work carried on during a period when its normal functions were interfered with. As a means of raising the various war funds, after other plans had been tried, the Board of Commerce, in cooperation with Jamestown organizations and citizens, organized in September, 1918, as the Jamestown War Council, and participated in the Fourth Liberty Loan, the United War Drive and the Red Cross Christmas Roll Call. All these campaigns were successes, especially the Red Cross "drive," in which the Jamestown membership was doubled. From January, 1918, the Board of Commerce cooperated with the Chautauqua County Chapter of the American Red Cross, to the extent of furnishing them all office help and quarters. The board handled the work of the Four-

Minute Men; cooperated with Charles M. Dow, Chautauqua County Fuel Administrator, by furnishing office quarters and a portion of his office force; conducted the Thrift department of the War Savings Stamp campaign; and at the request of the United States Department of Agriculture appointed a committee on farm labor which held itself in readiness to carry out the wishes of the Department. These are but a few of the activities of the Jamestown Board of Commerce in war and in peace, but enough has been said to prove that the board is living up to the full spirit of the object of the organization as expressed in its By-Laws—"to promote the general welfare of Jamestown and the surrounding territory."

Officers of the Board for the year 1919-1920: Fred B. Tinkham, president; Charles L. Eckman, vice-president; John A. Jones, vice-president; Alfred Anderson, vice-president; Lucian J. Warren, treasurer; A. Bartholdi Peterson, executive secretary.

As a matter of public interest this account of the Jamestown War Savings Stamp Bank is appended. In the Thrift campaign, savings societies were formed in various factories, and a little bank was erected in Cherry street. The materials, labor and cost of building were furnished by the Jamestown Builders Exchange and the design as well as the workmanship of the little building excited much favorable comment. \$100,000 worth of stamps were sold in the bank from the time it was opened in June, 1918, till the armistice was signed. The bank was manned by volunteer crews who were checked in each morning and checked out each night by Mrs. E. D. Bevirt, who had the general supervision of the bank. Those in charge usually represented some organization or lodge and there was keen

competition among them to have the "largest day."

Following are the records as successively established.

June 8, 1918, P. E. Cook.....	\$306.00
June 14, The Elks.....	637.91
June 25, Princess Rehekah.....	792.37
June 26, Exempt Firemen.....	2707.17
July 3, Eagles.....	2864.53
July 12, Knights of Columbus.....	3537.48
Aug. 2, Maccabees.....	548.96
Sept. 21, Exempt Firemen.....	6430.50

Other days also passed the \$1,000 mark but did not exceed the then existing record as follows:

June 27, Spanish American Veterans.....	\$1324.38
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June 28, Metropolitan Life.....	1868.29
June 29, Alpha Zeta.....	2328.10
July 20, Prudential Insurance.....	1496.12
July 27, Metropolitan Life.....	1553.95
Aug. 3, Sons of St. George.....	2630.56
Aug. 28, Police Wives.....	1973.36
Aug. 31, Metropolitan Life.....	2511.09
Sept. 2, Central Labor Council.....	2969.85
Sept. 28, U. C. T.....	1234.00
Oct. 30, Mecca Chapter, O. E. S.....	1002.45
Nov. 2, Musical, O. E. S.....	1288.12
Dec. 21, Traffic Club.....	2765.50
Dec. 24, Soldiers' Relief Society.....	2625.10
Dec. 27, Mt. Sinai, O. E. S.....	1576.15
Dec. 30, Daughters of Isabella.....	1049.53
Dec. 31, W. C. T. U.....	1225.84

DUNKIRK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

By Jay T. Badgley.

Dunkirk has the distinction of occupying the fourth place in the United States in "the scale of civic pride"—that is, the number of members of the Chamber of Commerce according to population, numbering 22,000 people. She has on the roster of her Chamber of Commerce the names of 1,152 members signed for a period of three years at the regular fee of \$25.00 per year. The officers are: Charles D. Armstrong, president; Earl C. Reed, first vice-president; John W. Holmes, second vice-president; William W. Heppell, treasurer; Jay T. Badgley, executive manager.

The policy adopted by the Chamber is that of carrying out the idea that the chief function of a Chamber of Commerce is not the increasing of the number of smokestacks by the solicitation of concerns from outside to locate, but to make the city so desirable and delightful a place in which to live that she will grow by reason of her being the best place in which to live, and presenting the best opportunities for business and industrial purposes. Therefore the first endeavors of the newly organized Chamber have been to arouse public spirit and interest in improvement along the lines of increasing the beauty, the utility, the educational advantages and the patriotic and moral tone of the city. To this end a committee is assiduously devoting itself to materializing plans for the beautifying of the harbor front, the establishing of parks, the straightening and directing of streams, and all else that will add to outward attractiveness. Along utilitarian lines several very ambitious projects are being developed:

First—The return of the city to its birthright. Dunkirk was born because of a supposed mission to be the greatest lake port on the Great Lakes. She was selected as the western terminus of the Erie railroad and while the President of the United States was driving the silver spike to mark the completion of the first railway across the State, and Daniel Webster was delivering his oration for the occasion, the first fleet of steamships to connect a railway system with the traffic of the lakes was whistling its celebration of the event at the Dunkirk docks. Some years later the main line terminus of the Erie was transferred to Buffalo, and Dunkirk harbor has been but of more or less utility ever since. The Chamber of Commerce has made considerable advance in working out plans by which the city's prestige may be restored. While this includes plans for trans-lake transportation, present interest is largely centered in taking advantage

of her strategic position with reference to the Welland canal and the Barge canal, Dunkirk Harbor being but twenty-eight miles from the former and thirty miles from the latter. Steam barges especially constructed for this kind of traffic and towing fleets of other steel barges can make the trip from Dunkirk to Buffalo in four hours from Buffalo to New York via Barge canal and Hudson river, where the cargo may be discharged directly from barge to steamer without the expense or uncertainty of the use of docks or lighters; the ordinary time from Buffalo to New York is seven days, thence making ports of call at the New England cities along the Sound and on to Boston through the Cape Cod canal. The same kind of craft, using the Welland canal, can reach the more important points in Canada with shipments of coal and all other commodities.

Second—Very recently the Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter of procuring electricity and water from the Arkwright Hills, at whose feet she lies. At the suggestion of this body, the Board of Water Commissioners have decided to secure the services of the best hydraulic engineers to at once begin a survey and report upon the feasibility of this plan. A preliminary report by an engineer appointed to investigate states that an abundance of water is available, and that the need of the city would be met thereby to the point where her population will have tripled. It will, therefore, doubtless be but a short while before the resources placed by the Almighty in the Arkwright Hills, for Dunkirk's use, will be fully utilized.

During the past year much has been accomplished in the way of industrial growth by the Chamber assisting local plants in enlarging their plants and production, and also in attracting outside interest by reason of her unusual industrial advantages.

The entertainment and education of the people has received attention. But one feature of this work will be used for example; the Chamber of Commerce backed a movement by which a symphony orchestra with fifty pieces was organized and trained until it was able to produce music worthy of an organization in any city of four times the population. Soloists of national fame were secured to assist, and concerts have been given through the winter months to the delight of the thousands who have attended.

The work of this organization has been but nicely begun and a spirit of civic loyalty and progressiveness has been aroused which bids fair to make Dunkirk phenomenal as to prosperity and growth.

MANUFACTURING.

Manufacturing came to Chautauqua county with the early settlers, in fact was forced upon them by the exigencies of their situation. In order to obtain money to purchase the necessities of life while the land was being cleared and made ready for sowing the manu-

facture of pot and pearl ashes and of black salts was carried on by the pioneer. This was mostly shipped by buying concerns to New York and elsewhere, one dealer alone shipping annually from two to forty thousand dollars worth of the product. Thus the clearing

of the land was greatly facilitated by this passing of the forests through the ash kettles which were found on every tract taken up and a great deal of needed money was placed in circulation among the settlers. With the retreat of the forest and the coming of the fields there were surplus farm products to dispose of but means of transportation were yet crude and out of that condition arose the necessity of home manufacture to reduce the bulk of commodities to be transported to outside markets. So grain was converted into liquor which was much more easily transported and every section almost had its distillery and later grist-mills, fulling mills, hat factories and wagon shops sprang into existence. Lumber mills were soon found on every stream and the great forests gradually melted away before woodman's onslaught.

The first cloth dressing factory in Jamestown was operated by Daniel Hazeltine in 1816. He admitted Robert Falconer a partner in 1823 and in 1830 their output was 20,000 yards. Other similar factories were started and later consolidated. William Broadhead inaugurated the manufacture of worsted goods but it was not until 1873 when in partnership with William Hall he founded the worsted manufacturing business which grew to be one of Jamestown's principal industries. Broadhead & Hall soon dissolved partnership but each continued as independent manufacturers. William Hall furnished the capital for the Jamestown Alpaca Mills and at the age of 79 gave his personal attention to the construction of the plant. The Broadhead interest is still supreme in the Worsted Mills that bear their name.

Fine cabinet work was done by Royal Keyes in Jamestown in 1816, this being the first cabinet making shop in the county. In 1821 he entered into a partnership with William and John C. Breed and theirs was for years the largest furniture manufacturing plant in the county. The abundance of suitable hardwood timber near at hand fostered that industry and soon Jamestown made furniture was on sale in the towns along the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. In 1837 they built a factory in which they installed furniture making machinery driven by water power, the first in the county, and in the fifties were supplying dealers by their own team delivery within a hundred mile radius. The furniture manufacturing business has grown to enormous proportions and today (1920) forty factories are engaged in the business in Jamestown alone.

A distinct line of furniture manufacturing is that of the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, a business which employed according to the federal 1910 census 1,130 men, the Broadhead Worsted Mills then employing 809 hands, these the two largest employers of labor in the city.

The Art Metal Construction Company, which leads all other plants in the world in the manufacture of metal office furniture, had its inception in 1888 when the Fenton Metallic Manufacturing Company was organized with R. E. Fenton, president, J. W. Hine, superintendent. Arthur C. Wade became president of the company upon Mr. Fenton's death and in 1890 a consolidation was effected with several other companies and an enormous business has been developed. It is a matter of local pride that here in Chautauqua county the business of making steel office furniture was originated and developed and that today the county possesses the world's largest steel and bronze office equipment manufacturing business in the world and that there is not a modern bank, public building, commercial office nor library in the United States in which the product of this Chautauqua plant will not be found.

Jamestown was the pioneer also in the manufacture of Emulsion Ready Prepared Photographic Paper, a distinct and radical step forward in photographic science. Porter Sheldon was the president of the first company formed to manufacture the paper and at his death was succeeded by Charles S. Abbott. This business is now a branch of The Eastman Kodak Company.

Cheese manufacturing was introduced into Chautauqua county by Asahel Burnham, the first factory making cheese or butter on a large scale being built by him in 1861 in the town of Arkwright. It was built at Burnham's Hollow in the Canadaway creek and was called the "Canadaway Cheese Factory." He built a second cheese factory at Sinclairville in 1865 and there he manufactured in that year 4,349,364 pounds of milk from 1,450 cows belonging to 120 patrons and made 7,200 cheeses each weighing about sixty pounds. He built and owned several similar factories and became known as the "Cheese King." The movement begun in Arkwright in 1861 spread rapidly throughout the county and in 1900 forty-two cheese factories in Chautauqua county made 4,064,760 pounds of cheese and the thirty-five creameries made 2,937,062 pounds of butter, almost entirely marketed in New York City. Cheese making on a large scale has been abandoned but the county in 1915 (State census) produced for the market 23,384,208 gallons of milk which was manufactured at the condensaries and creameries into dairy products which sold for \$2,034,455.

Silver Creek began manufacturing in 1856, when Simon Howes erected a plant for manufacturing smut and separating machinery. That business proved lucrative and other factories for manufacturing grist mill machinery developed until in 1900 it was estimated that three-fourths of all the grain cleaners in use in the entire world were made at Silver Creek.

Wine manufacturing began in 1859 when Fay, Ryckman & Haywood established their wine house in Brocton.

The locomotive works at Dunkirk came to that village with the Erie railroad, being at first little more than a repair shop, although a few locomotives were built each year. After Horatio G. Brooks became the controlling owner the business was incorporated as the Brooks Locomotive Works, Mr. Brooks continuing as president until his death in 1887. He was then succeeded by M. L. Hinman, former treasurer and secretary, he remaining executive head until 1901 when the works were absorbed by the American Locomotive Company. Brooks locomotives went wherever there were railroads, and the plant is yet one of the great manufacturing centres of the country. The works employed in 1915 (State census) 3,009 hands. All factories of the city of Dunkirk employed 4,350 hands according to the same authority.

The Atlas Crucible Steel Company, manufacturers of high speed tool steel, is located in Dunkirk, which is also the home of the American Glove Company, the Romer Axe Company, the United States Radiator Corporation and many other factories large and small to the number of sixty.

The canning of fruit and vegetables and the manufacture of fruit products has grown to be an important manufacturing business, as is the making of fruit baskets. Forestville, Fredonia, Frewsburg, Ripley, Portland, Sherman, Silver Creek, Stockton and Westfield are the centres for that class of manufacturing.

Westfield is the principal grape juice manufacturing village, Ripley also being the home of a grape juice plant. Sherman has a condensed milk and powdered milk company operating in the village, and other large

milk products companies operate in the county. Fruit baskets are manufactured in Ripley, in Portland, in Stockton, in Westfield and elsewhere in the county. Mirrors are manufactured in Falconer and at Silver Creek, while furniture, veneer, automobile accessories and a wonderful variety of manufactured goods swell to a grand total which means county prosperity.

The factories of Jamestown alone paid in yearly salaries to officers managing them, according to the federal census of 1910, \$420,911; to clerks, \$574,255; to factory hands, \$3,305,245. The factories converted raw material valued at \$7,383,868 into manufactured products, having a value of \$14,720,240.

Chautauqua county is the eighth county in the State outside New York in the number of its inspected factories. Jamestown was the twelfth city in number of factories, twelfth in the number of wage earners em-

ployed and fifteenth in capital invested and wages paid.

In Jamestown in 1913 there were 160 factories in the city with an invested capital of \$21,000,000. The average number of wage earners employed during 1913 according to the State Commissioner of Labor was 9,102 of whom 2,577 were in the furniture and upholstery factories, 2,104 in the woolen mills, 1,237 in the metal furniture plants and 960 in the sheet iron concerns. In addition there were 1,214 employees in the sixteen factories of Falconer. Jamestown is first among the cities of this state in the number employed in woolen mills, and also in metal furniture and fixtures, while it ranks second in wooden furniture. Of every 1,000 inhabitants, 263 are employed in the factories. The total of salaries and wages paid in 1914 according to the Federal Census of Manufactures, was \$5,839,003 and is now much higher. The eight-hour day now prevails in all leading industries.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The official history of medicine in Chautauqua county dates from a day in June, 1818, when during court week in Mayville a number of physicians and surgeons met and founded the Chautauqua County Medical Society. It is difficult to write intelligently of the medical profession of that and earlier days, as most of the physicians left no record of their work except a few incidents which have been handed down by tradition. It is only since in comparatively recent years that a public record has been kept by legal mandate. From the very nature of a physician's professional services and under the ethics of the profession there is but little publicity given to their work. Ethics forbade advertising and even newspaper files fail to always tell of their residence. These early doctors came to the county, settled in various localities, labored hard and earnestly; passed away and are generally forgotten. If they are remembered it is generally because of something which they did outside of the profession to which they devoted their energies and talents. Yet no profession has advanced as the medical profession has during this last century. The physicians of the olden times knew enough to prescribe calomel or quinine, to use the lancet in bleeding the afflicted in nearly all cases and to blister him with mustard when all other remedies failed. Those early doctors were men of robust health and strong constitution and luckily for them their patients were of the same type, otherwise they could not have withstood the vigorous treatment.

When the County Medical Society was formed in 1818 there was no law to forbid practicing medicine without a diploma, and the power to grant licenses to practice was a prerogative of the Medical Society. The ablest exponents of the profession did not understand the science of health as it is known today; the purpose of the old time physician being to cure the patient when taken ill; the purpose of the modern profession to prevent him from getting ill. It is comparatively a recent discovery that anaesthetics could be given to the patient so that a surgical operation could be performed without his immediate manifestation of pain. The books of the profession as late as 1844 give explicit directions as to the best way to tie a patient when his leg or arm was to be amputated. But few other operations were then performed. The discovery of anaesthetics has enabled the profession to cure many ailments by operations which were impossible before, while the discovery of the antiseptic dressing has been almost equally beneficial.

Both have aided materially in lengthening the average life of the human family.

As a rule, in a new country the physician came first and after him the lawyer and the clergyman. Until the pioneers began to have property to transfer or dispute over they could get along without a lawyer, and from what we know of them a clergyman was not considered an absolute necessity. But ills and pains of the human body were as demonstrative then as now and these called for the physician's aid as soon as it could be obtained.

Before his arrival the housewife who had been taught from her youth the curative virtues of herbs and roots ministered to many an ache and pain and doubtless with great success. For many years during the early life of the county she performed a very important part in the health department of household economy. For many diseases of children and perhaps for diseases of grown persons in their incipient stages, the teas the anxious mother brewed from herbs and roots were doubtless quite efficient.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES—The Chautauqua County Medical Society was formed at a meeting held in Mayville in June, 1818, with Dr. Elial T. Foote as chairman, Dr. Fenn Denning as secretary. Officers elected were: President, Elial T. Foote; vice-president, Samuel Snow; secretary-treasurer-librarian, Fenn Denning; censors, Orris Crosby, John P. M. Whaley, Henry Sargent. The three last named were also appointed a committee to prepare a code of by-laws, to be presented at the next meeting; and Dr. Foote was appointed a delegate to the State Society. At the meeting in June, 1819, Dr. Sargent presented a code of by-laws prepared by himself, which were adopted. Dr. Jedediah Prendergast was chosen president; Dr. Squire White, vice-president; Dr. Ebenezer P. Upham, secretary; Drs. Foote, Crosby and Sargent, censors.

In 1844 the first Reform Medical Society was organized in Fredonia, Dr. J. R. Bush, president, and M. Hobart, secretary. Under the auspices of this Society a course of lectures was given in Fredonia by Professor Hill, of Cincinnati, commencing in June, 1847. About twenty students were in attendance. The last meeting of the Society was held in September, 1850, at Jamestown.

By the year 1850, the manner of life of the people of the county had changed. The so-called asthenic or typhoid conditions became apparent. Nervous prostra-

tion, not before heard of, was now a common form of disease, and the way was prepared for the great and radical change in practice which was brought about by the accession of a number of well educated young men to the profession in the early fifties.

In 1851 there was no medical society in Chautauqua county. The old County Society which during its life had the power of conferring the license to practice medicine, had died a natural death. At this time the strength of the profession was in the older men, some of whom were the first physicians who began their practice here in a comparative wilderness. One of them, Dr. White, of Fredonia, was a man of good name, and much beloved by the early settlers. He was a positive force in the community and among the doctors. His eccentricities were many. In early days when land cost little, he acquired much in the town and near by. Its rise in value left a comfortable estate to his heirs. Dr. Ira Peck practiced in the early days at Villanova.

Drs. Walworth of Fredonia, Simons of Brocton, Spencer of Stocton, and Jones of Westfield, Foote and Hazeltine of Jamestown, and Prendergast of Mayville, were of the older class. Drs. Charles Smith of Fredonia, Harrison of Stockton, Holmes of Mayville, and others, were active practitioners of middle age, whose authority to practice was a license from the old Chautauqua County Society. Dr. Rodgers of Dunkirk was in practice about this time. As has been said, their practice was of the "Sangrado" type, the lancet, calomel and tartar emetic being the sheet anchors. Quinine was used only for malarial fevers. Opium was used to quiet pain, but not as a curative agent. The profession was then in a transition stage, and in the early fifties a number of young medical men came to this county. They had been under the instruction of men like Austin Flint, Alonzo Clark and Frank Hamilton. Their names are familiar to all. Their personal life demonstrated their worth, their ability, their manliness, their culture, their strong influence for higher ends among the people. They were the early friends of Dr. Strong, and his personal associates. Three of them honored Dunkirk by going there—H. M. T. Smith, his brother, Samuel Smith, and Dr. Irwin. Their life work was done there. About the same time Dr. Charles Washburn came to Fredonia. He was a most lovable man, one of the most scholarly men who ever resided in the county. He died in the army, after nearly three years' service as surgeon of the 112th New York Volunteers. Dr. George Bennett of Ripley also took the field as surgeon, rendered most efficient service, and later removed to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he practiced the remainder of his life. He was a large, handsome man, a practitioner of high grade, most honorable and loyal in his professional intercourse. Another of about the same age was Dr. William P. Bemus of Jamestown, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College. He enjoyed a large practice throughout the county and beyond its borders, was a first-class physician and surgeon. His personal address was charming, and his chief characteristic was his strong common sense.

Dr. Axtel of Jamestown, Dr. Edson Boyd of Ashville, Dr. William Chace of Mayville, Dr. Dean of Brocton, Dr. Glidden of Panama and others soon appeared upon the stage—all good men and faithful citizens. Drs. Gray and Hedges of Jamestown, and Dr. C. Ormes of Panama, who afterward removed to Jamestown, were the prominent physicians in the homœopathic line.

With the accession of strength among the regular profession of the county, came the organization of the present Chautauqua County Medical Society. From

the first it was a vigorous working society, and soon controlled the medical thought of the county. The discussions which took place at the meetings of that society would have done honor to any medical society. Later other associations of medical men of the county have been organized: The Chautauqua County Branch of the New York State Medical Association, the Jamestown Medical Society, and the Dunkirk Society. These have been educators for the members, and their meetings have always been well attended and full of interest to the profession. The disappearance of personal bickerings, jealousies and illfeelings, has been a direct result of a better acquaintance among the members. Broader views of the profession and the community at large opened to view. Higher education commended itself to all, and long before our medical colleges or the State had taken steps in that direction, the Medical Society of this county placed upon its records that no member thereof should receive into his office as a student anyone who had not an elementary education sufficient to pass the Regents' examination, and enough Latin to intelligently read and write prescriptions. This is practically the State law. With the conditions and membership of the profession of medicine of later years, we are all familiar.

A list of members of the medical profession of Chautauqua county who acted as surgeons in the different wars of the United States is appended. As Chautauqua county had no existence prior to the War of the Revolution—none. War of 1812—Dr. Daniel Bemus, division surgeon. War with Mexico—none. War of the Rebellion—Drs. Washburn, Irwin, George Bennett, T. D. Strong, Marvin Bemus, Glidden, Edson Boyd, A. Waterhouse, regimental surgeons. War with Spain—Dr. William M. Bemus, regimental surgeon.

The Eclectic Medical Association of Chautauqua County was organized in September, 1856, Dr. O. C. Payne, president, Dr. A. P. Parsons, secretary. During nine years this association held thirty meetings and received thirty-five members.

At a meeting held at Dunkirk September 15, 1865, a new constitution was adopted in compliance with a request of the State Society, and to become auxiliary thereto, the name was changed from "Association" to "Society," the name becoming The Eclectic Medical Society of the 32nd Senatorial District.

The present Medical Society of Chautauqua County has ninety-eight members. Officers: Dr. Elmer W. Powers, president, Westfield; Dr. Geo. W. Cottis, Jamestown; Dr. Geo. E. Smith, Dunkirk, vice-presidents; Dr. Geo. F. Smith, treasurer, Falconer; Dr. J. W. Morris, secretary, Jamestown. Censors—Dr. E. M. Scofield, Jamestown; Dr. V. M. Griswold, Fredonia; Dr. H. A. Eastman, Jamestown; Dr. A. Wilson Dods, Fredonia; Dr. Edgar Rood, Westfield.

The Dunkirk and Fredonia Medical Society meets monthly at the Library building in Dunkirk. The Jamestown Medical Society meets monthly in the Young Women's Christian Association building. The Medical Society of Chautauqua County meets four times each year, the last Tuesday of March, June, September and the second Tuesday in December. Officers being elected at the December meeting, which must be held in Jamestown or Dunkirk.

THE FIRST LICENSED PHYSICIAN IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Dr. Squire White, was born at Guilford, Vermont, November 20, 1785, and came at an early age with his father into Chenango county, New York. By patient study he acquired an education and laid the foundation of those literary tastes which his habitual reserve prevented him from publicly displaying, but which were

through life in moments of relaxation a source of the highest gratification. He studied medicine in the office of his brother Dr. Asa White in Sherburne, New York, and in the office of Dr. Joseph White of Cherry Valley, at that time one of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons in the State. Dr. Squire White came to Fredonia in 1809 and bears the distinction of being the first educated physician to be licensed to practice in Chautauqua county. He soon acquired a large practice of which his numerous friends would not permit him to divest himself, and for many of the last years of his life his services were in most instances rendered gratuitously. He was noted for the depth of his medical knowledge, the clearness of his observations and his nice discrimination in everything relating to his profession. An old physician of the county after an intimate acquaintance extending over a period of nearly forty years said of Dr. White: "He was esteemed by the pioneer settlers as a good physician, humane, attentive to their calls, extremely lenient to his patrons and never avaricious."

On the organization of the county he was appointed surrogate, an office which he held two years. He was elected representative to the State Legislature in 1830-31-32; served as supervisor of the town of Pomfret in 1838-39. His first wife, Sarah, daughter of Hezekiah Barker, to whom he was married October 28, 1813, bore him four children: William D., a lawyer, who married Susan Blanchard and lived in Fredonia; Devillo A., married Lamira Jones, and resided in Fredonia; Julia S., married Francis S. White, a lawyer of Fredonia, where she died; Edwin, died in infancy. Mrs. Sarah White died July 13, 1823, and Dr. White married (second) August 24, 1826, Lydia, daughter of Judge Zattu Cushing, of Fredonia, and his first wife, Rachel Buckingham. Their children were: Ellen D., married Col. Stephen Morgan, (second) Joseph Quetting; George H., married Ellen E. Pierce, and resided in Fredonia; Mary S., died aged nine years. Dr. White died April 2, 1857.

HOSPITALS—There are three modernly equipped public hospitals in Chautauqua county. The Woman's Christian Association Hospital, The Orsino E. Jones Memorial Hospital, both in Jamestown, and The Brooks Memorial Hospital in Dunkirk. The Woman's Christian Association Hospital is supported largely by voluntary contributions. The Orsino E. Jones Hospital is municipally owned and controlled; The Brooks Memorial Hospital is endowed, but the city of Dunkirk aids in its maintenance.

The Woman's Christian Association of Jamestown was organized in 1884, Mrs. Josephus H. Clark, president. The same year the Association began the work of organizing the hospital work and in 1885 the Woman's Christian Association Hospital was incorporated. On July 9, 1887, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients, there then being no similar institution within seventy miles of Jamestown nor was there a graduate trained nurse living in the city. The first superintendent, Christine M. Hall, remained in that office twenty-three years. In 1890 a training school for nurses was established in connection with the hospital. The hospital is beautifully located at the corner of Allen street and Foote avenue, the Hutton-Cheney Memorial Cottage being for the use of private patients. There is also a Maternity Pavilion given by Mrs. D. H. Post and a nurses cottage. The hospital is well equipped and is a source of pride to the Association which founded, owns and controls it. The public has been very generous in responding to every call the hospital has made for financial aid.

The bequest to the city of Jamestown by Orsino E.

Jones of the valuable tract of land lying between Baker and Steele streets, long known as Jones Hill, made possible the erection of that valuable addition to the means of giving care and comfort to the sick and injured, the Orsino E. Jones Memorial Hospital. The hospital was erected at a cost of \$100,000 and is intended for the use and benefit of all regardless of race, creed or sex. This institution, one of Jamestown's notable entrances into the realm of municipal ownership, is strictly modern in its equipment for the care of the afflicted and ranks with the best institutions of its kind in the country. The J. W. Humphrey Contagious Pavilion, used exclusively for contagious diseases, is constructed on the same general plan of the main hospital, the latter a three-story and basement fireproof structure of stone, brick, steel, glass, sand and cement, with but little wood used in its construction. The management of the hospital is under the control of the Hospital Commission of the city of Jamestown, they having placed in charge a superintendent, with an assistant, also a night superintendent, head medical, surgical and maternity nurses, operating room nurse and staff of general day and night duty nurses. The hospital was opened and the first patient received July 8, 1911. John Morrison, a typhoid case, was the first patient and for a day he had the great building and its staff at his service, but he soon lost his exclusive importance. The records of the hospital show that during its first six months of existence 260 patients were received.

The Brooks Memorial Hospital, Dunkirk, is a well-equipped registered hospital supplying an especially large territory, its nearest neighboring hospitals being Buffalo, Jamestown, Corry and Erie. It was established in 1899, through the generosity of the Horatio G. Brooks heirs, who donated their magnificent home property on the corners of Central avenue, Sixth and Eagle streets, upon which were situated a magnificent dwelling and spacious clubhouse. The former has been converted into the hospital proper, and the latter into an annex. The hospital also received a liberal endowment from the Brooks heirs. The steady and rapid growth of the hospital has rendered these buildings inadequate for the present needs, and plans are now being developed for an addition connecting these two buildings, which will materially add to the capacity and convenience of the institution. A modern and exceedingly complete X-ray equipment has been installed through the generosity of the American Locomotive Company, affording ample opportunity for instruction in this rapidly developing branch.

This hospital represents the medium size type of hospital, which gives the nurse in training the unusual opportunity of individual care of patients. The institution was incorporated under its present name July 13, 1898.

The present officers are: F. F. Jewell, president; G. W. Woodin, vice-president; J. A. Holstein, secretary; Ed. Madigan, treasurer. Directors: George E. Blackham, H. P. Monroe, A. W. Cummings, F. F. Jewell, F. B. Barnard, J. F. Kauffman, G. W. Woodin, J. A. Holstein, H. C. Ehlers, Ed. Madigan, R. J. Cooper, J. Foss, Jas. L. Pierce, W. R. Nowak, J. L. Weidman. Margaret Braid, superintendent.

A Training School for Nurses is conducted at the hospital, and enjoys a particularly large surgical and obstetrical service, affording exceptional advantages for instruction in modern surgical and obstetrical technique.

In accordance with the New York State law, the school is registered by the Board of Regents of the State of New York, thus placing it in the ranks of officially recognized training schools of the State. It is a requirement of the Board of Regents of the State that all pupils shall have at least one year of high

school or its equivalent, and the pupils must be accepted by the Board of Regents before they are accepted into the Training School. The pupils reside in the Nurses' Home, which is a spacious, comfortable building near the hospital, equipped with all the modern conveniences and comforts.

Officers of the Training School: C. H. Richards, M. D., president; A. Wilson Dods, M. D., vice-president; W. J. Sullivan, M. D., secretary; Margaret Braid, superintendent.

A county institution of worth is Newton Memorial Hospital for Tubercular Cases, founded under the will of Elizabeth M. Newton.

The Board of Supervisors entered into an agreement with the trustees of that will, on December 17, 1915, for the acceptance of a tuberculosis hospital under the terms and conditions set forth in Mrs. Newton's will. On November 12, 1917, the supervisors entered in a supplemental contract by which the county agreed to pay a certain part of the expense of furnishing and equipping the hospital. The hospital is located at Cassadaga and was first opened for the reception of patients in August, 1920.

The County Hospital is located at Dewittville in connection with the County Poor Farm.

The Visiting Nurses' Association of Jamestown is an incorporated body which owes its inception to Mrs. George W. Critchlow. The Association was organized early in the year 1909, the object being to furnish trained attendance for those unable to bear the expense of graduate nurse. Grace Cooper was the first visiting nurse and but a single nurse was employed until January 1, 1913, when a second nurse was engaged. Schma Lincoln as visiting nurse during one year, 1912, cared for 247 patients and made 2,785 visits.

The statistics for the year ending February 1, 1919, show 843 cases attended and the grand total of 7,200 visits made. Three nurses were employed in the work. The Association maintains a Child Welfare Station and Dispensary which during the year attended 377 cases. An Auxiliary to the Visiting Nurses' Association does a great deal of purely charitable work, and the Association performs the nursing service for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The funds to carry on this valuable work are obtained through subscriptions from a generous public. The officers of the Association are: President, Mrs. Erwin D. Shearman; vice-president, Mrs. J. Ernest Johnson; secretary, Mrs. C. I. Eckman; treasurer, Mr. A. W. Swan; president Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. John F. Westrom.

RELIGION AND RELIGIONS.

The history of the different sections of our country show a wonderful similarity of statement regarding the early pioneers in their willingness to receive a traveling minister and to listen to his teaching. New England early communities brought their minister with them and he was their trusted guide. When these New Englanders began to reach out for other wild regions to subdue they carried into the forests a reverence for religion, and the missionary preacher was welcome. This was true in Chautauqua county which was supplied with religious instruction in the earliest days by the Congregational Connecticut Missionary Society, the Presbyterian General Assembly, the Methodist circuit rider of every pioneer community, and his equally efficient coworker, the Baptist missionary.

The first gospel sermon preached in the county was doubtless by Rev. Joseph Badger, at the funeral of the lamented McHenry in 1803. This Rev. Joseph Badger was a missionary sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society to the Western Reserve. The Rev. Robert Patterson, who had just been ordained by Rev. Joseph Badger and others at a meeting of Presbytery in Erie, Pennsylvania, was about this time engaged to preach a quarter of the time at Cross Roads, now Westfield, the rest of the time services to be maintained by the use of printed sermons. At an early date Lorenzo Dow preached occasionally at Silver Creek. Like one of the old prophets, he would suddenly make his appearance, mount a stump and deliver his message, and naming a time to the day and the hour when they might expect him again, as suddenly depart. He was a Bunyan in religious experience, had personal fights with the devil, and won personal victories over him. A Methodist in belief, he was assigned a district, but could not confine himself to its narrow bounds, but felt moved by the Spirit to go to regions beyond. He traveled extensively in the United States and went twice to Europe, feeling a strong call to preach to the Catholics in Ireland. He attracted great crowds, had some successes, and many persecutions. He was a strange character, and yet he made a powerful impression and was the means of more conversions than many of the regular itiner-

ants. The celebrated Adam Clarke is said to have looked upon him with favor, and others in high positions abroad counted themselves as his friends. He introduced camp-meetings into England, and the controversy over them led to the organization of a new society called the Primitive Methodists. Born in Coventry, Conn., in 1777, and dying in Washington in 1834, he put more of successful labor into his fifty-six years than many men into a much longer period, and with his faithful wife Peggy is worthy the high esteem of all Christian people for their self-sacrificing labor.

The most distinguished missionary who labored in the early settlement of Chautauqua county was the Rev. John Spencer. He was of Spencertown, New York, a relative of Ambrose and Joshua Spencer, of legal fame, and also of Ichabod Spencer, that famous pastor in Brooklyn. After the Revolutionary War, in which he served, he prepared to preach, was ordained by the Northern Associated Presbytery and sent by the Connecticut Missionary Society as their missionary to the Holland Purchase. For about nineteen years, 1808-1827, he made Sheridan his home, and Chautauqua county, then much larger than now, his parish. He preached about every evening, and sometimes his congregation was a single family.

Among the ministers of the early pioneer period was Rev. Jonathan Wilson, a Baptist missionary from Vermont, who was very active in founding Baptist churches. He lived to the age of ninety, and supplied churches nearly to the end of his life. The Rev. Elisha Tucker, third pastor of the Baptist church at Fredonia, labored energetically and successfully to complete the church edifice believed to be the first erected in the county.

Gregg's "History of Methodism" states that "in 1808 a circuit was formed by the Philadelphia Conference called the 'Holland Purchase,' which embraced all of the State of New York west of the Genesee river, to which Rev. George Lane was appointed." It says that Mr. Lane formed a class in Sheridan in 1808-09. "This was undoubtedly the first Methodist preaching and the first class formed in Chautauqua county, which has since that time been a very fruitful field for Methodism

and very productive of Methodist ministers." Among the Methodist, Rev. "Billy Brown" was remarkable for his unusual gift in prayer, and for his habit of searching out and elucidating obscure passages of Scripture. He was the first Methodist minister to preach regularly in the county, coming to the classes in Villenova and Sheridan about 1810. Gregg's history states that a class was formed in Silver Creek in 1812; Young's history gives it as 1810.

Rev. Samuel G. Orton, D. D., was one of the most useful men of his time. His evangelistic and pastoral labors in Chautauqua and neighboring counties extended over the whole period from 1830 to 1870. He was a man of such amiable, judicious, and well-balanced character as is rarely to be found. He possessed a nature that was ruled by the spirit of love. Both before and after he settled in Ripley he spent much time in revival meetings, building up the churches of the county very largely. At Jamestown his labors were especially blessed, bringing into the new Presbyterian church some of the strongest men of that place.

Among the early Presbyterian preachers in Silver Creek were Rev. Abiel Parmalee, who in 1830-31 supplied the first stated Presbyterian ministry in that region; Rev. O. C. Beardsley, the first pastor of the church organized in 1831, who had the longest pastorate (except one) in that church; Rev. Mr. Rogers and Rev. Mr. Hunter were Methodist preachers of the early day in Silver Creek; Rev. William Hall for more than sixty years was a devoted Presbyterian missionary to the Indians; Rev. Mr. Frink, a Baptist minister, was said to have baptized six hundred persons, all of whom had been converted at his own meetings.

Three pioneer churches were organized in 1808, one in Chautauqua, now Stockton; one in Westfield; and one in Fredonia. The one in Chautauqua was taken into the town of Stockton when the town was formed. It began with nine original members and increased twelvefold in the first twelve years. This Baptist church dissolved itself by its own vote in 1846.

The Presbyterian church of Westfield was organized a little earlier probably than any other in the county, the Rev. John Linsley, a missionary sent out by the Presbyterian General Assembly, officiating. For some reason it fell into decline. A revival occurring in Westfield in 1817, this church was reorganized. That was a glorious day for the Presbyterian church of Westfield when Rev. Johnston Eaton and Rev. Phineas Camp administered the sacrament to forty persons in connection with this church and the banner of the Cross was lifted never again to droop.

The Baptist church of Fredonia was the result of a covenant meeting held for two or three years under the leadership of Judge Zattu Cushing. It was organized by a council held in Mr. Cushing's barn. He himself was made a deacon and afterwards a preacher. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Joy Handy.

The Presbyterian church of Fredonia was organized in 1810 by the Rev. John Spencer. This church had for its first pastor the Rev. Samuel Sweezy, and has been favored with many revivals, some of the most important of which occurred during the pastorate of Rev. William Bradley in the thirties.

A Congregational church was organized in Sheridan, 1809, by Rev. John Spencer. The Methodist Episcopal church of Sheridan is set down as formed in 1809, the Rev. "Billy Brown" being their first pastor. The Baptist church of Nashville is supposed to have been organized in 1811 and is still maintaining services. The Methodist Episcopal church of Fredonia was formed in or before 1812. In 1812 a Methodist Episcopal church

was formed at Villenova, and one in Charlotte. Of the latter there were eight original members, one of whom was Judge Burnell, whose home was the preachers' home, who was himself a local preacher and about as well versed in theology as in the law. In 1814 a Baptist church was formed in Ellery. In 1815 the Congregational church at Kiantone was formed by Father Spencer with ten members and in 1816 the Congregational church at Jamestown was organized by John Spencer, Abner and Daniel Hazeltine were among the nine original members. In 1817 a Baptist church was organized at Forestville; a Baptist church at Panama and Baptist and Congregational churches at Stockton. In 1818 a Congregational church at Portland was organized; a Methodist Episcopal church in Harmony; Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches in Ripley, the last named organizing with five members. In 1819 four churches were formed, a Baptist and a Free Methodist at Portland; a Baptist and a Methodist Episcopal at Busti.

The year 1820 added five other churches—a Baptist and a Methodist in the town of Chautauqua; and a Congregational church in Ashville, which had fifty-eight members in 1830; a Baptist and a Methodist each in Gerry, both extinct. In 1821 a Universalist church was formed in Portland, and a Methodist church in Westfield, consisting of six members and having the Rev. M. Hatton as minister in charge. 1822 witnessed the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church in Portland. In 1822 Trinity Episcopal Church was organized in Fredonia, and in 1823 St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Mayville.

In 1823 the Methodist Episcopal church in Jamestown was legally organized. Soon after, a venerable layman, Lyman Crane, of great magnetic power and gift in prayer, became the means of adding largely to the growth and stability of the church. These, with a Christian church at Delanti, complete the list of churches formed prior to 1825.

For the "Centennial History of Chautauqua County" published in 1902, Rev. Chalon Burgess, D. D., prepared a chapter on the Churches and Clergy of the Pioneer Period in Chautauqua, from which this chapter has been largely drawn.

In his summary he says:

Thus we have thirty-five churches formed in seventeen years by the pioneers. These church organizations include a great variety of denominations: Congregational and Presbyterian, Baptist regular and Free Will, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Free Methodist and Wesleyan, Protestant Episcopal, Lutheran in its various branches, United Brethren, Christian, Unitarian, Universalist, Catholic and Christian Science. So that from the Calvinistic core to the outermost fringe of Christianity the people of our county have been appealed to, to join in some form of worship of their common Creator.

The growth and the power of the churches since the pioneer period has been very marked and gratifying. The Swedish churches of various denominations are very flourishing in numbers and pecuniary strength. More than one-half of the Swedish population are church-members. The Episcopal churches in different parts of the county are, with scarce an exception, strong and prosperous. The Catholic churches in some towns show great numbers and wealth.

Many of the smaller denominations doing work, if not as extensive, perhaps in every way as acceptable to the Master as any. The Chautauqua ministry is a pious and scholarly ministry. The work they do constantly giving evidence of their piety, and the colleges testify to their scholarship by the honors they have bestowed upon so many of their number. They well deserve the praise given by Addison, in his recent book, to the American clergy, when he says, "They rank high among the men of letters in our land."

BAPTIST CHURCH—The Baptist churches of Chautauqua county are gathered for mutual benefit into a

voluntary union called The Chautauqua Baptist Association. This Association claims no authority over its member churches, but is a self-governing body and may by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting exclude any church from membership for violation of the Association's Constitution or for so changing in faith and practice as to be out of harmony and fellowship with the other churches in the Association. The Association was organized in 1823 but did not become an incorporated body until 1895. The statistics herein given are taken from the published Minutes of the Ninety-seventh Anniversary of the Association held in the Baptist church of Kennedy, September 23-24-25, 1919.

The following table shows the number of churches composing the Association from 1895 until 1919, inclusive, the number of baptisms each year, the total membership:

Year	Churches	Baptisms	Members
1895	31	123	3144
1896	31	102	3073
1897	31	79	3037
1898	31	83	3032
1899	30	115	2987
1900	30	93	2964
1901	30	141	3045
1902	27	121	3112
1903	28	89	3109
1904	28	138	3139
1905	28	146	3181
1906	29	240	3341
1907	29	111	3306
1908	30	140	3492
1909	30	224	3593
1910	30	97	3552
1911	30	141	3469
1912	33	198	3677
1913	33	333	3949
1914	33	207	4037
1915	33	284	4132
1916	33	271	4259
1917	33	245	4358
1918	33	105	4297
1919	34	111	3992

There are thirty-three churches in the Association, nearly all in Chautauqua county. The churches that are temporarily without a pastor or unable to support one, are supported by the Association Missionary.

The following statistics show the churches in the Association, with the date of organization, present membership, settled pastor, and the date of his settlement over the church, and the value of the church property:

Brocton, organized 1819; membership, 125; church property, \$15,000. Pastor, Rev. B. L. Lewis, in 1918.
 Busti, founded 1819. Celebrated its 100th anniversary in August, 1918. Membership, 83; property, \$3,500. Pastor, Rev. D. M. Ratcliff, settled 1916.
 Cassadaga, founded 1834; membership, 95; property, \$7,000. The pastor, Rev. D. M. Sutton, settled 1917.
 Cherry Creek, organized 1831; membership, 115; property, \$8,000. No pastor at time minutes were printed.
 Dunkirk, established 1830; membership, 138; property, \$15,000. Pastor, Rev. Willard Howells, settled 1919.
 East Greenfield, organized Sept. 14, 1919, as a result of a revival under the preaching of Rev. E. W. Chapin, the first pastor; membership, 34; property, \$4,000.
 Ellery, founded 1817; membership, 46; at present without a pastor; property, \$6,000.
 Falconer, organized 1907; 83 members; property, \$3,000. Pastor, Rev. R. W. Neathery, settled 1916.
 Findley Lake, organized 1864; membership, 68; property \$11,000. Pastor, Rev. F. C. Peck, settled 1916.
 Forestville, organized 1817; membership, 100; property, \$40,000. Pastor, Rev. W. A. Weart, settled 1919.
 Fredonia, organized 1808; shares with Mount Olivet the distinction of being the oldest Baptist congregation in the Association, both organized the same year. Fredonia church has a membership of 494, and is the second largest Baptist congregation in the county. The church property, \$7,000. Pastor, Rev. C. L. Rhodes, settled 1919.
 Frewsburg, organized 1838; membership, 104; property, \$7,000. Pastor, Rev. A. J. Stanton, settled 1917.

Greenfield, organized 1843; membership, 106; property, \$1,700. Pastor, Rev. E. W. Chapin, settled 1910.
 Hanover First Church, organized 1811, and Hanover Centre, 1858; small congregations with combined memberships of 24; church property, \$1,000. No settled pastor; Rev. W. A. Weart, pastor of Fredonia church, preaches every second Sunday.

Jamestown First Church, organized 1832, is the banner church of the Association in size and wealth. Membership, 875; property, \$150,000. Pastor, Rev. Guy Brown.

Jamestown, Chandler Street (Swedish), organized 1884; membership, 255; Rev. G. A. Goranson, pastor.

Jamestown, Calvary Church, organized 1903; membership, 170; property, \$10,000. Rev. E. P. Stoddard, pastor, settled 1915.

Kennedy, organized 1836; membership, 84; property, \$4,500. Rev. O. J. Gage, pastor, settled 1915.

Leon, organized 1826; church of 13 members; without a pastor; property valued at \$1,000.

Mayville, organized 1820; membership, 61; property, \$6,000; no pastor.

Mt. Olivet, organized 1808; but 12 members; property, \$550; no pastor.

Niobe, organized 1855; membership, 61; property, \$6,000. Pastor, Rev. G. R. Holt, settled 1913.

Panama, organized 1817; membership, 157; property, \$7,000. Pastor, Rev. W. D. King, settled 1913.

Randolph, organized 1825; membership, 56; property, \$8,000. Pastor, Rev. J. M. Markwick, settled 1918.

Ripley, organized 1826; membership, 101; property, \$12,000. Pastor, Rev. W. H. Randall, settled 1917.

Sherman, organized 1826; membership, 113; property, \$5,000. Pastor, Rev. P. H. Baker, settled 1918, who also preaches Sunday afternoons at Waits Corners.

Sinclairville, organized 1826; membership, 28; property, \$3,000. Work carried on under federated plan, and a pastor will be called to serve the three federated churches.

Stockton, organized 1817; membership, 106; property, \$10,000. Pastor, Rev. M. M. Rector, settled 1917.

Town Line, which includes Clymer, Harmony, organized, 1830; membership, 31; property, \$1,000. Preaching every Sunday afternoon by pastor of Panama Church, Rev. W. D. King.

Waits Corners, organized 1836; membership, 44; property, \$2,500; Sunday afternoon services, the preacher being pastor of Sherman Church, Rev. F. H. Baker.

Westfield, organized 1825; membership, 181; property, \$10,000. Pastor, Rev. F. E. Vreeland, settled 1919.

West Portland, organized 1842; membership, 19; property, \$6,000. No settled pastor.

Twenty-four of the churches enumerated have parsonages. The total value of all church property is \$370,700.

The Sunday schools of the churches of the Association have a combined membership of 4,264 scholars, officers and teachers. This record shows that from the founding of the Fredonia church in 1802 the Baptist church has been one of the great forces for good in the upbuilding of the community which resides within the borders of the county, and that its usefulness will increase with the coming years is a fair inference.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—There are four organizations of the Church of Christ (Scientist) in Chautauqua county—the churches at Jamestown and Dunkirk, and societies at Westfield and Silver Creek. The last named attained the status of a church, but under a law of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ at Boston, Mass., of which it was a branch, was obliged to return to a society organization, there being no Christian Science practitioner residing within its jurisdiction.

The First Church of Christ (Scientist) of Jamestown was organized in 1891, and later a church edifice was erected at the corner of East Fourth street and Pendergast avenue. The church maintains a free reading room in the Wellman building, corner of Third and Cherry streets.

The Silver Creek Society has its rooms on the second floor of the White Bank building, and there maintains a reading room. The Westfield Society has its quarters on the first floor of the Welch building, its reading room being open at stated hours.

The First Church of Christ (Scientist) of Dunkirk was organized as a Society in 1910 and as a church in 1919. The present quarters for church and reading room are on Washington street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. This was formerly a private residence but was bought by the church and converted to their purposes. The reading room is open every day from 3 till 5.

The church is planning a church edifice which will cost about \$40,000. The present membership is fifty.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The Chautauqua District of the Western New York Association is a member of the New York Congregational Conference, which in turn is one of the conferences forming the National Council of Congregational Churches. Churches of this oldest of organized churches in New England are established in the Chautauqua District in Jamestown, Kiantone, Busti, Ellington, Portland and Sinclairville. There are three churches of this denomination in Jamestown. The First Church on East Third street, Pilgrim Memorial Church, McKinley and Forest avenues, and the Danish church on Institute street.

FREE METHODIST—The churches of this denomination in Chautauqua county, with those in Cattaraugus county, form the Chautauqua district of the Genesee Conference. Churches of this faith are located in Jamestown, Forestville, Ellington, Gerry and Fredonia.

LUTHERAN—The Jamestown District of the New York Conference of the Augustana Synod of the Lutheran Church includes the First Lutheran, Lutheran Immanuel, and Holy Trinity Lutheran of Jamestown; Bethlehem Lutheran of Falconer; and churches at Ellery Center, Mayville, Ashville, and Busti. All of these are Swedish congregations save Holy Trinity English Lutheran.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The churches of this denomination in Chautauqua county are under the authority of the Erie Annual Conference and are partly located in the Erie district of that conference and partly in the Jamestown district of that same body. There are fourteen charges in the Erie district: Brocton, Chautauqua, Dunkirk, Findley Lake, Forestville, Fredonia, Mayville, Portland, Ripley, Sheridan, Silver Creek, Stockton, Volusia, Westfield.

In addition to these there are churches at Mina and South Ripley, served by the pastor assigned to Findley Lake; at North Harmony, served by the Mayville pastor; at State Line, connected with the Ripley church; at Centralia, served by the Stockton pastor; at Summerdale and Adams, served by the pastor assigned to Volusia. The full membership roll of the churches totals 3,405, including 157 non-resident members. They own 23 church buildings, valued at \$241,800, and 13 parsonages valued at \$50,400. This property is practically clear of debt, the total amount of indebtedness on churches and parsonages being but \$18,260.

The charges of the Jamestown district number 18. Ashville, Bemus Point, Busti and Lakewood, Cherry Creek, Ellington and Kennedy, Falconer, Frewsburg, Jamestown, Brooklyn Heights; Jamestown, Buffalo street; Jamestown, Camp street and Celoron; Jamestown, First Church; Jamestown, Italian Mission; Kellettsville, Panama, Perrysburg, Sherman, Sinclairville, Watts Flats.

There are other churches in the district: Blockville, coupled with Ashville; Newtown and Mayburg, served by the pastor at Kellettsville; Ebenezer, served by the Panama pastor; West Perrysburg and Versailles, served by the Perrysburg pastor; Charlotte Center and Pickard Street, served by the Sinclairville pastor; Lottsville and Pear Lake, served by the Watts Flats pastor. These churches have a combined membership of 3,937, includ-

ing 164 non-resident members. The 34 church edifices of the Jamestown district are valued at \$220,700; the 15 parsonages at \$48,300. The banner church of the Jamestown district is Jamestown First Church, with a membership of 1,309, a Sunday school numbering 787, and church property valued at \$81,000. Fredonia is the largest of the churches lying in the Erie district, having a church membership of 535, a Sunday school of 519, church property valued at \$40,000. The Dunkirk Church has a membership of 370, Sunday school 437, church property \$50,000. Westfield has a membership of 456, Sunday school 350, church property \$59,000.

The foregoing statistics are compiled from the "Journal and Year Book of the Eighty-fourth Annual Session of the Erie Conference held in Franklin, Pa., September 17-22, 1919." The appointments to the several charges in the county as given in the same authority were:

Erie District, John E. Black, Superintendent—Brocton, S. M. Gordon; Chautauqua, C. O. Mead; Dunkirk, C. T. Greer; Findley Lake, C. E. Arters; Forestville, K. E. Shindle Decker; Fredonia, H. M. Conaway; Mayville, Henry Smalbenberger; Portland, A. S. Mills; Ripley, R. G. Hildred; Sheridan, C. J. Baker; Silver Creek, H. H. Bair; Stockton, W. L. Updegraff; Volusia, H. E. Frazier; Westfield, H. B. Potter.

Jamestown District, Herbert A. Ellis, Superintendent—Ashville, W. E. Bassett; Bemus Point, Charles S. Robertson; Busti and Lakewood, C. E. McKinley; Cherry Creek, Albert Marriot; Ellington and Kennedy, P. F. Haines; Falconer, H. L. Dunlavy; Frewsburg, C. L. Brainard; Jamestown, Brooklyn Heights, W. A. Thornton; Jamestown, Buffalo street, L. S. Cass; Jamestown, Camp street and Celoron, W. J. Baker; Jamestown, First Church, T. R. Courville; Jamestown, Italian Mission, Pietro Campo; Kellettsville, E. W. Chitester; Panama, B. H. Morey; Perrysburg, David Taylor; Sherman, W. A. Thornton; Sinclairville, R. H. Ellinghouse; Watts Flats, A. L. Pardee.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—From the Minutes of the 131st General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States held in St. Louis, Missouri, in August, 1919, the following facts are gleaned.

The Presbyterian churches of Chautauqua county are a part of the Presbytery of Buffalo, Synod of New York, and are eight in number.

The church at Dunkirk was formally constituted May 22, 1830, a minister, Rev. Timothy Stillman, settled the same year, and a church built in 1835. The present congregation numbers 229. Rev. Jay T. Badgley was pastor of this church for twenty-five years.

Silver Creek Presbyterian Church has a membership of 363; Ripley, 73. The latter is one of the very old churches of the county, tracing its history to the year 1818, Rev. Giles Doolittle the first pastor. In 1871 a union of the First and Second churches of East Ripley and Ripley was effected under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Ripley.

The Presbyterian Church at Westfield was formed in 1808, no records existing until 1817, when on June 25 "The First Presbyterian Society" was organized. The first church was built about 1821, a second in 1832, which burned in 1872. The third church edifice, dedicated in 1874, also was destroyed by fire, but one equally expensive was reared without delay. The congregation numbers 427 members.

The First Presbyterian Church of Pomfret was organized in Fredonia, September 29, 1810, as a Congregational church, but adopted a Presbyterian form of government January 30, 1817, and incorporated as The Presbyterian Church in 1819. The present church was built in 1875. The church has 237 members.

The First Presbyterian Church of Jamestown was organized in 1834, and a wooden church built in 1837 at the corner of Third and Cherry streets. That building burned in 1877, and a brick church replaced it on the same site. The interior of that building burned in 1890, the church then being immediately rebuilt. The present membership is 465.

Olivet Presbyterian Church, Jamestown, is the newest member of the Buffalo Presbytery in Chautauqua, and has a membership of 100. The church building is located on Lakin avenue. Rev. A. A. J. Hogg, pastor.

The first church organized in Sherman was a Congregational Society formed June 23, 1827. This church, known as The First Congregational Church of Mina, later became the First Presbyterian Church, and in 1854 was moved to its present location in the village of Sherman. The first church was erected on Presbyterian Hill, and was dedicated March 7, 1833. The first pastor, Rev. D. D. Gregory, came from Connecticut, and was installed in October, 1828. The membership is 104.

The churches of Sherman are conducting an experiment that is rather startling in its unusualness, but one that has thus far proven most encouraging in its results.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The diocese of Western New York, which includes the Protestant Episcopal churches of Chautauqua county, was organized in 1838; the first Bishop, Rev. William Heathcote Delancey, born October 8, 1797, died April 5, 1865.

There are now (in 1920), according to the church calendar for 1918, nine churches in the county: Trinity, Fredonia, 177 communicants; St. John's, Dunkirk, 253; St. Luke's, Jamestown, 367; St. Paul's, Mayville, 85; St. Peter's, Westfield, 115; St. Peter's, Forestville, 31; Trinity, Ripley, 22; St. Alban's, Silver Creek, 26; All Saints, Sinclairville, 14.

Trinity at Fredonia was organized August 1, 1822, and a church edifice dedicated in 1835. Rev. David Brown was the first rector. St. Paul's of Mayville was organized in April, 1823, Rev. David Brown, of Fredonia, caring for the twenty communicants until a pastor was settled. The first church edifice was consecrated by Bishop Hobart, September 4, 1828. St. Peter's at Westfield was organized January 20, 1830, its first rector, Rufus Murray. The first church edifice was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, August 22, 1833. St. Luke's, Jamestown, was organized in 1834, but was without a settled rector until 1853, when Rev. Levi W. Norton organized the parish and took charge. The first church edifice, of wood, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, was consecrated in 1856. An Episcopal Society was organized in Dunkirk in 1850 by Rev. Charles Avery, and in 1852 a church edifice was erected. This was the beginning of the present parish of St. John's. At Forestville, Ripley, Silver Creek and Sinclairville, the congregations are small, and worship in chapels supplied by clergy from neighboring towns or by the diocese.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH—The Standard of the Cross was raised in Western New York two and one-half centuries ago, and many events of historical interest have transpired since the missionaries to the Indians first traversed the region. The section now comprised within the Diocese of Buffalo was organized as a bishopric in 1847, the Very Rev. John Timon, the visitor-general of the Lazarists, being selected as the first bishop. He was consecrated bishop of Buffalo in the cathedral at New York, October 17, 1847. His first two years were spent in visiting all the little Catholic settlements and parishes in his diocese, and in becoming thoroughly familiar with his charge. He found the crying need for priests and teachers as well as for money

to support them, and in 1849 he sailed for Europe to attempt to provide for the most pressing wants of his new diocese. He sought aid from the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, implored wealthy nobles of France, visited the Holy Father at Rome, and on July 6, 1850, sailed for the United States, having collected about \$8,000, obtained many vestments and sacred vessels for his poor churches, and received students for his diocese. He returned to Buffalo and labored earnestly and efficiently for every interest of his diocese, and after a most successful term of service preached his last sermon in the cathedral which he had built in Buffalo, on Palm Sunday, April 14, 1867, died the next week, and was buried the following Monday.

Bishop Timon was looked upon as one of the holiest and wisest bishops in the hierarchy. He was a ceaseless and tireless worker, and felt the deep responsibility resting upon him to build up parishes wherever they were needed, to instruct the people in every settlement, and to provide all the necessary institutions. There was not a parish in his diocese in which he did not give a mission, a retreat, or a lecture. He did not wait to be asked, but sent word in advance to the priest that he would be with him on a certain day, and what he proposed doing. His lectures were of general interest and attracted both Catholics and Protestants.

It was while on such visits that Bishop Timon first came to Chautauqua county, and upon his visit to Dunkirk in 1848, he remarked that he never knew a place where the devil made such headway. It was to his energy and persevering character that churches were started in Chautauqua county, a work that has been ably carried on by his successors, the county being still within the limits of the Diocese of Buffalo.

OUR LADY OF MT. CARMEL, SILVER CREEK—In the early forties a few Catholics settled in Silver Creek, but there is no record of Mass being said there before the advent of Rev. Peter Colgan, who held services at a very early date in the home of Mr. Joseph Clohessy. When the Passionist Fathers began to visit North Evans they gave some attention to the Catholics settled at Silver Creek, and from 1862 Mass was occasionally celebrated in the old bank hall. When the Rev. G. Burns was pastor of Angola he secured a site on Oak Hill for a church, and here erected a small building which was used as a church.

In later years the influx of Sicilians has increased the Catholic population of Silver Creek, the parish now numbering about 800 Sicilian- and 200 English-speaking Catholics, the latter the children and grandchildren of the early Catholic settlers. Although the Sicilians have a separate service at which they are addressed in the Italian language, a congenial, fraternal spirit exists both in church and parochial school.

In 1914 the old Swift homestead built by C. C. Swift seventy-five years earlier, was bought from his granddaughter, Miss Francella Swift, and in the summer the original frame church was moved from Monroe street and Porter avenue to the newly acquired site on Central avenue. The old brick mansion has been converted into a parochial school and home for the Franciscan Sisters conducting it. The school was opened in the fall of 1914, with a registration of 199 pupils.

The parish of Our Lady of Mount Carmel dates from the building of that small frame church in 1882, the church standing on the southwest corner of now Monroe street and Porter avenue. Father Lafinand, and next Father McCarthy, administered to the spiritual needs of the little Silver Creek mission for sixteen years, both coming from Angola. Father Burke, pastor of the Angola church, then attended the mission until

1906, when it was formed a mission of the Italian parish of Farnham, Rev. Dr. Hennessy, pastor. In 1908 Rev. Joseph F. Jacobs was assigned to Silver Creek as the first resident pastor, he also taking charge of the mission at Forestville. On March 2, 1909, the parish was incorporated as Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Church Society of Silver Creek, New York. In 1910 a parochial residence was erected and the frame church enlarged. Rev. Edmund J. O'Connor, the present pastor (1920), was appointed by Bishop Colton, May 5, 1912, he having for five previous years served as assistant to Rev. James F. McGloin at the chapel.

St. MARY'S, DUNKIRK—Dunkirk was incorporated as a village in 1837, but there were no Catholic inhabitants until about ten years later. In the early forties two or three Catholic families settled in the neighborhood of Dunkirk, Rev. Thomas McEvoy was the first priest to visit them, and he probably said Mass in one of the farmer's homes at Pomfret. Bishop Timon visited Dunkirk in 1848, and he remarked that he "never knew a place where the devil made such headway." At that time there was no place for him to hold Divine service, and he proceeded to Fredonia, where he said Mass in the home of a Catholic family.

The building of the railroad and the prospects of the lake trade brought many Catholic settlers to Dunkirk. Father Carraher came in the fall of 1850 and remained some weeks, then Father Lannon came and purchased property at the corner of Second and Ronins streets, on which there were two old frame buildings, the larger of which he converted into a chapel. Fathers Fitzsimmons and Mallon also attended Dunkirk a few times before the advent of Father Colgan. The Rev. Peter Colgan was appointed pastor in 1851, and he immediately enlarged the little frame building to suit the wants of his growing congregation. In August, 1851, he purchased the site of the present cemetery, which was consecrated by Bishop Timon in the following year.

Father Colgan purchased the present site of St. Mary's Church and began its erection in 1852, though the cornerstone was not laid until July 24, 1853. The Holy Sacrifice was offered for the first time on the feast of St. Patrick, 1854. The church was solemnly dedicated November 12, 1854, by Rt. Rev. Joshua Young, Bishop of Erie. The original cost of construction was about \$9,000. The first Passionist pastor of St. Mary's was Rev. Father Albinus, who took charge in 1860. Bishop Timon laid the corner-stone of the monastery adjoining the church in 1861, this being the second monastery built by the Passionists in this country. Father Albinus, Father Anthony, Father Stanislaus and Brother Lawrence were the pioneers of the Passionists Order in America, founding the first monastery at Pittsburgh in 1853. Other foundations of the order now exist in West Hoboken, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas, and Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In 1873 St. Mary's Church was remodeled and assumed its present form. For this purpose an outlay of \$16,000 was made. The Right Rev. Stephen Ryan rededicated the church the same year. Columbus Hall was completed during the administration of Rev. Father Guido; it cost \$25,000. Until 1903, the first floor was used for the parochial school; in that year improvements were begun with the view of devoting the entire building to school purposes. Columbus Hall, now St. Mary's Academy, is affiliated with the Regents University of the State of New York, the only Catholic school in the district so affiliated.

The following have been pastors of St. Mary's

Church: Very Rev. Father John Baudinelli, Fathers Guido Matassi, Martin Meagher, Basil Keating, Alphonsus Rossiter, Stephen Kealy, Felix Ward, Albert Phelan, and Mark Moslein, all of the Passionist Order. Since Father Moslein, the pastors of St. Mary's have been: Rev. Francis Rossiter; Rev. Basil Malone, born, lived and died in Dunkirk; Rev. Linus Monahan; Very Rev. Clement Lee, the last to hold the dual office of pastor of St. Mary's and rector of the monastery; Rev. Oswin McGibbin; Rev. Coleman Burns, who retired in August, 1917, to become rector of a Boston monastery; Rev. Casper Hartmann, who continued an assistant after six months service as pastor and died in office; Rev. Chrysostom Smith, the present pastor (August 15, 1920). After Very Rev. Clement Lee, the monastery and parish were separated so far as having a common pastor and rector. Very Rev. Herbert McDevitt was rector of the monastery 1914-17, and from 1917-1920 Father Clement Lee was again rector, his term just expiring.

In September, 1920, Holy Cross College on the Lake road, Dunkirk, was opened for students under the direction of the Passionist Order. Here also is the preparatory college exclusively for young men desiring to affiliate with the Order.

A school for the Catholic children of Dunkirk was established in 1854, and still continues the good work begun more than half a century ago. A lyceum was established in 1891 by the enterprising Catholics of this parish as a club room for men, which became the literary and social center for the Catholics of the city.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES MAJOR, WESTFIELD—Rev. Peter Colgan who took charge of St. Mary's, Dunkirk, April 24, 1851, visited Westfield at times and said Mass in the homes of Catholic families. About the year 1858 he built the church in Westfield, dedicated to St. James Major, and said Mass there as often as possible. The Passionist Fathers came to Dunkirk, February 10, 1860, and in 1865 Bishop Timon placed them in charge of St. James Major parish, which they attended from Dunkirk until 1871. Among the priests who have cared for Westfield during these years, 1859-1920, were: Rev. Andrew McGurgan, C. P.; Rev. Basil Keating, C. P.; Rev. John B. Bandinell, C. P.; Rev. Angelo Sugero, C. P.; Rev. Guido Matassi, C. P.; Rev. Daniel Kimmels, C. P.; Rev. Thomas O'Connor, C. P.; Rev. Hugh K. Barr, C. P.

On June 20, 1871, the Passionists gave up Westfield, and Bishop Timon appointed as the first resident pastor Rev. Thomas P. Broughman, who remained in charge until October, 1872. During his pastorate he attended missions at Brocton, Ripley, French Creek, Sherman and Mayville. From 1872 until 1882 the pastors of Westfield church and missions were: Rev. M. O'Dwyer, Rev. Martin Byrne, Rev. D. F. Lasher, Rev. P. N. O'Brian, Rev. Thomas Nedwith, and Rev. J. C. O'Reilly. Rev. Nicholas A. Gibbons, brother of the present Bishop of Albany, was pastor 1882-84; Rev. James J. Leddy (now pastor of St. John the Baptist Church in Lockport, New York) from 1884-87; Rev. John Lafferty came in 1887; Rev. James P. Lasher, 1890-93; Rev. Frank Meyer, 1893-97; Rev. Martin Corbett, 1897-1912; Rev. Michael Moynihan, October, 1912-November, 1917; Rev. Francis Clancy, November, 1917, until the present (October 1, 1920).

Father Clancy has under his care in the parish and in the two present missions, Brocton and Ripley, 1,350 souls. French Creek, Sherman, Clymer and Mayville were taken from Westfield and united to Lakewood in 1912. The present church was built in 1915 by Father Moynihan after its predecessor had been destroyed by

fire. The corner-stone was laid in the presence of a large gathering of the clergy and laity by Mgr. N. H. Baker, LL.D., builder of Father Baker's famed institutions for children, at Lackawanna City, then administrator of the Diocese of Buffalo. Figure stained windows of artistic and beautiful design were installed in 1920, and the church moreover embellished in the same year by a beautiful altar railing and otherwise improved.

SACRED HEART, DUNKIRK—The German Catholics of Dunkirk attended St. Mary's Church until they had grown sufficiently in numbers to require the services of a priest of their own nationality. The parish was organized in 1857, and the following year a little church was built under the direction of Father D. Geimer, who occasionally visited the little congregation. Father Geimer came during 1858-59, when Rev. J. N. Arent succeeded him in his own parish, and came occasionally to say Mass for the little congregation at Dunkirk. The Rev. A. Pfeifer, a Franciscan, came a few times in 1861-62. The parish was then handed over to the Passionists, who had charge of the little congregation from 1863 to 1874. A school was opened here in 1865 by the Passionist Fathers, and was taught by a lay member of the congregation until 1873, when the Sisters of St. Joseph assumed charge of the school.

The first resident pastor of the church came in 1874 in the person of Father Ferdinand Kolb. Father Kolb began the erection of a larger and more substantial church building in 1876, that was completed and dedicated November 18 of the following year. Father Kolb remained there ten years, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. Frey, 1884-1891, who built a parochial residence and school building. Father Frey remained until 1891, when he was succeeded by Rev. F. N. Sester, who continued here until his death in 1896. Father Sester was succeeded by Rev. Joseph M. Thies, who served the parish until May, 1914, and died the following August. Rev. Henry Laudenbach was pastor until January, 1917, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Joseph Lensmeier. Sacred Heart is a parish of eight hundred souls, the two hundred children of the parochial school being under the instruction of five sisters who are their teachers.

ST. HYACINTH'S POLISH—In 1874-75 the large number of Catholics of Polish nationality settled in Dunkirk warranted the forming of a separate parish for their benefit, there being at that time but one Polish Catholic church in the diocese—St. Stanislaus in Buffalo. The Rev. Charles Lanc, O. S. B., being commissioned by the Bishop to organize a new congregation, erected a little building in 1875 which served as a church. Father Lanc remained until 1879, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Bratkiewicz, who remained one year, being followed by Rev. J. Schneider, who remained a few months. He was followed by Father Klawiter, who built the parochial residence and also remodeled the church building to accommodate the largely increased number of parishioners. Father Klawiter remained until 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. Frank Ciszek, who remained two years and was followed by Rev. W. Zareczny, who after a pastorate of one year was succeeded by Rev. P. Pawlar. Father Pawlar remained two years, when Father Klawiter again came as pastor for one year. Rev. A. Sulek came in June, 1891, for one year, when the Rev. A. Lex was appointed pastor and remained until 1896, he being succeeded by the Rev. B. Swinko. Father Lex erected a school building in 1893. Father Swinko converted the old rectory into a convent for the Sisters, and built a new parochial

residence on a lot adjoining the church property, which he purchased for \$9,500 and also bought fifteen acres of land on the Lake road, which was blessed for cemetery purposes by Bishop Quigley in 1902. Father Swinko remained pastor of this parish until succeeded by Father Woycik, and he by Father Chodocki. The present pastor, Rev. Michael Francis Helminiak, was installed February 12, 1917. This parish is provided with all the necessary buildings, and is in a prosperous condition, with a fine school.

ST. HEDGEWIG, DUNKIRK—Father Schultz caused St. Hedgewig's Church to be erected in 1902 to accommodate the Polish population of the Fourth Ward. The present pastor, Rev. Petrus Letocha, came to the parish in 1911, and under his ministrations the church has attained spiritual and material strength. It now numbers 3,200 souls. The parochial school is divided into seven grades, the 436 pupils being taught by eight sisters.

HOLY TRINITY—Holy Trinity parish was organized for the benefit of the Italian population of Dunkirk in 1907, and in 1909 the present church edifice was erected. Rev. Vincent Fragometi, the first pastor, was followed by Rev. Peter C. Santy, who was pastor until 1917, when he was succeeded by Rev. C. H. O'Hara, the present pastor, who has accomplished most successful work in raising the parish to a higher material and spiritual plane.

ST. JOSEPH'S, FREDONIA—Fredonia is one of the younger Catholic congregations in the diocese. Catholics did not settle here in any numbers until near the close of Bishop Ryan's episcopate. There was no settlement in Western New York that had not been visited at some time by Bishop Timon during his reign over the Diocese of Buffalo. He visited every settlement, whether he knew Catholics were there or not; and he held services for them, or preached to the Protestants when there were few or no Catholics present. He visited Fredonia on February 19, 1851, and preached for two hours before a large crowd, said Mass the next morning, and baptized some converts. There were only two Catholic families in the vicinity at that time. He said Mass in the home of a family named Wurtz, near the village.

The few Catholics in Fredonia attended Mass in the neighboring town of Dunkirk up to the year 1899, when steps were taken to organize a parish in the town with a resident pastor. The Rev. Thomas F. Clark was appointed by Father Connery, who was then administrator of the diocese, in September, 1899, to form the Catholics of Fredonia and vicinity into a parish. He said the first Mass in Maccabees' Hall, September 24, but Mass had been celebrated in the previous June by the Passionist Fathers of Dunkirk. Father Clark rented the Women's Christian Temperance Union Hall, which he fitted up for services; and there the little congregation worshipped until the new church established under the patronage of St. Joseph was ready for services. Father Clark bought a fine property on the main street of the town, including a brick residence with land sufficient for church buildings. The residence was used as the priest's house, and on February 8, 1900, the corner-stone of a suitable brick church was laid. The building was rapidly pushed to completion, and on December 9, 1900, was ready for use. Father Clark continued as pastor of St. Joseph's until succeeded by Rev. Hugh Wright, April 30, 1905. During Father Wright's pastorate, St. Joseph's parochial school was established, that school now having an attendance of fifty pupils under the care of five Sisters of St. Joseph. Father Wright was succeeded in July, 1915, by the pres-

ent pastor (1920) Rev. John E. Mullett. The parish contains one hundred and fifty families, communicants of St. Joseph's.

ST. ANTHONY'S, FREDONIA—The Italian residents of Fredonia worshipped with the congregation of St. Joseph's until their numbers justified the formation of a separate parish and the installation of a pastor who could preach and minister to them in their own language. In 1905, the parish of St. Anthony was organized, and the same year a brick church was completed. The first pastor was Rev. Theophilus Glessa, who was succeeded by Rev. John Prosseda. Rev. Orinaldo Vanoli was the third pastor, he being succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Louis Zilliani, early in 1920. St. Anthony's is a parish of 180 families, and is well organized, having six societies, one exclusively for men and five for women.

ST. MATTHIAS, FRENCH CREEK—French Creek parish owes its origin to a little settlement of Catholics of Irish nationality found in that section by Father Colgan in the early 60's. For a number of years they were attended by the Passionist Fathers from Dunkirk, the territory in which French Creek was situated, also embracing Westfield, Brocton, Mayville, and Sherman. In 1808 a church was built at Sherman, but the attending priests still came from Dunkirk. About 1870 the Westfield Mission was founded, and French Creek was made a part of it. In the fall of 1873 the French Creek church was built, but remained attached to Westfield until 1912, when the latter mission was divided and French Creek put under the care of Father Harrigan of Sacred Heart Church, Lakewood. Father Harrigan attended French Creek until July 20, 1914, when the Rev. John A. Marencovick was appointed to the parish of French Creek as its first resident rector. The parish included French Creek, Sherman, Clymer and Mina.

On February 17, 1915, a certificate of incorporation was issued to St. Matthias Roman Catholic Society of French Creek. The parish with its neighboring missions now numbers about 270 souls, under the pastoral care of Rev. Aloysius P. Sander, who was appointed May 6 and began his rectorship May 8, 1920.

STS. PETER AND PAUL, JAMESTOWN—Prior to 1874 the now parish of Saints Peter and Paul was a part of a great parish embracing a large extent of territory extending sixty miles from Steamburg, Randolph and South Valley on the east through Jamestown west to the State line. At the time of the founding of a separate Jamestown parish, there were probably two hundred Catholics in the city, Rev. Father Baxter being in charge. On June 11, 1874, Rev. Richard Coyle succeeded Father Baxter and for more than forty years he was the loved and honored pastor of the parish of Sts. Peter and Paul, that parish soon claiming all his time. At the close of Father Coyle's twentieth year as pastor the parish numbered sixteen hundred souls. The church edifice was twice enlarged, and in 1894 the stone church at the corner of Sixth and Cherry streets was completed. The parish now numbers about 1,900 souls. Father Coyle died August 25, 1914, and was succeeded by Rev. Luke F. Sharkey, who was in charge until November 19, 1917, when the present pastor, Rev. David J. Ryan, came to the church, its third pastor during a lifetime of now forty-six years.

A parochial school was organized in 1888, the building being located at the corner of Fulton and Fifth streets. In 1905 a building was erected at the corner of Fulton and Fifth streets, where students are prepared

to enter the city junior high school class. The school has about 300 pupils taught by eight Sisters of Mercy, the convent building adjoining the school.

ST. ROSE OF LIMA, FORESTVILLE—The few Catholics in Forestville were attended by the Passionist Fathers from Dunkirk until 1908, when Rev. Joseph F. Jacobs, first resident pastor of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel parish, Silver Creek, received charge of the Mission St. Rose of Lima at Forestville. Later the charge was given over to the Dayton church, and forms a church of the Dayton, Perrysburg, Forestville circuit, now in charge of Rev. Joseph Maguire, of Dayton, who visits the Missions at stated intervals. The Mission owns a small but appropriate church in the village of Forestville, near the centre.

ST. JAMES, JAMESTOWN—In 1910, St. James' parish was formed for the benefit of the Italian Catholics of Jamestown, the upper story of the present rectory being used as a church. Rev. James Carra, the first pastor, at once began building plans and on September 27, 1914, the corner-stone of the present brick church was laid in the presence of the Apostolic Delegate, Rev. John Donzani, and Bishop Colton of Buffalo. The church was dedicated May 2, 1915. The parish numbers over 4,000 souls, its numbers having doubled during the ten years of Father Carra's pastorate. The first floor of the church is devoted to school purposes, three hundred pupils being instructed from kindergarten to the eighth grade by six Sisters of Mercy, the convent adjoining the church.

OUR LADY OF LORETTO, FALCONER—This parish was organized in 1912 as a mission by Rev. James Carra, pastor of St. James' Church, Jamestown. A church was erected in 1919, and the parish now numbers about 800 souls, chiefly of Italian birth or parentage. Rev. Peter Lozza is pastor.

SACRED HEART, LAKEWOOD—In 1911, Rev. David Moun-tin, a missionary father sent by Rt. Rev. Bishop Colton, bought a church property in Lakewood, formerly owned by a Protestant congregation. On May 26, 1912, Sacred Heart Church opened as a parish, Rev. Thomas H. Harrigan the first and as yet (1920) the only pastor. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Martin Blake, C. M., of Niagara University, and the new parish has since attained a flourishing condition. Father Harrigan has also attended St. Mary's of Mayville as a Mission, that parish being incorporated in September, 1920, and building arrangements begun. French Creek, now a parish, was also attended as a Mission by Father Harrigan for a time.

SWEDISH—The Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America is represented in the county by two strong congregations, both located in Jamestown—the First Church, No. 108 Chandler street, and Zion Church, on College street. The headquarters of this denomination is No. 56 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

UNITARIAN—There are two churches of the Meadville Conference of the Unitarian Church in Chautauqua county—the First Unitarian Church of Jamestown, Chandler and East Second streets, and Adams Memorial Unitarian Church of Dunkirk, both members of the American Unitarian Association.

UNITED BRETHREN—These people have several churches in the county under the fostering care of the Erie Conference. These churches are located in Cassadaga, Chautauqua, Cherry Creek, Findley Lake, Frewsburg, Kiantone, Hartfield; and two in Jamestown, Grace Church and Kidder.

or traffic is outlawed and the Eighth make our appeal; knowing as we

APPEAL—In the name of God and humanity we

Dr. Lewis went to Hillsboro, Ohio, and inaugurated the same work there, December 23rd. From that place and date the work spread with great rapidity over

all the country. Hillsboro is frequently accounted the birth place of "The Woman's Crusade." But the facts are indisputable that both Fredonia and Jamestown began this temperance war several days earlier than Hillsboro, with the same plan of campaign.

Within fifty days two hundred and fifty saloons were closed in the villages and towns of the country. Crusading was difficult, trying work, sometimes dangerous, and criticism abounded. But today, to have been a Crusader, is to receive the highest acclaim in the largest organization of women in the world. The greatest good that came from it all was the arousing of women to openly and aggressively oppose themselves to social and legal sin and their determination to organize and keep at it, working according to a well-defined plan.

Many Unions quickly sprang up all over New York State, and in nine months the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Syracuse.

It was in Chautauqua county also, at the Chautauqua Assembly of 1874, that the movement was inaugurated for a national organization. At a meeting of widely scattered members, a committee was appointed to issue the "Call" for the organizing convention at Cleveland, November 19-20, 1877. Eighteen States were represented in that gathering held only eleven months after the Fredonia crusade.

Miss Frances Willard, that lovely woman of prophetic insight and tireless executive ability, led the work for nineteen years. On Lowell's principle that,

"In the gain or loss of one race
All the rest have equal claim,"

she founded the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Eight round-the-world missionaries have been sent out with the gospel temperance message. And though she rests from her labors, her works do follow her in more than fifty nationalities. The total membership of the World's Union is half a million.

It was not until June 29, 1882, that representatives of the local Unions in Chautauqua county met in Jamestown to organize a County Union. Mrs. H. L. Hubbell, of Jamestown, presided, and Mrs. Josephus Clark in a short address welcomed the delegates from Fredonia, Silver Creek, Sherman, Kennedy and Westfield. After the adoption of a constitution, Mrs. Esther McNeil of Fredonia was elected president. Mrs. McNeil was a "Crusader," and from 1877 until 1895 was president of Fredonia Union No. 1, then being made its honorary president. Her influence was great, as she always occupied the chair in the absence of the president. She died April 20, 1907, aged 95. She attended most of the national and State conventions, and was known everywhere as Mother McNeil, because of her connection with the Mother Union from the very first, and nineteen loyal Temperance Legions.

The distinctive work of the Chautauqua County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been to organize in every locality, and to harmonize the educational work according to the plans of the National Union, as well as to devise means to increase local efforts for saloons extinction. There are now thirty-eight Unions in the county, eight Young Women's organizations.

From the very first, work among the children has been considered the most hopeful. There has always been some special work by the Unions in this class. In organizations now called "Loyal Temperance Legions," in which temperance truths are taught from both religious and scientific standpoints.

In order to be an enlightened young man and young woman in temperance principles, Silver Creek organized a Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as early as 1884. The "Ys," their members the wisest of young women, are auxiliary and co-operate with the mother Unions, the "Ws."

For preventive work, the County Union has a superintendent of health and heredity, who strives to interest the local Unions in studying and teaching the laws of health, in relation to food, drink, dress and sanitation. Another work of prevention is securing the teaching of non-alcoholic medication, as presented by eminent physicians and physicalists.

The evangelistic spirit which began the work has always pervaded it. All Union meetings are opened with devotional exercises, that the workers may keep and spread the missionary spirit. An evangelistic superintendent plans and conducts gospel temperance meetings. Another advocates the solving of the inevitable financial problem through "systematic and proportionate giving." A superintendent of Sabbath observance urges plans to secure a broad general obedience to the Sabbath laws of God and of man, for religious, patriotic and scientific reasons.

The Social Purity Superintendent specializes effort through legislation and education for "Vote Six for Two." Rescue work is carried on for the erring woman by personal work and assistance in sustaining the "Rescue Homes" of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Elmira and Brooklyn. The prison and jail superintendent is elected to secure the giving of the gospel temperance message in the jails.

During the first year of its organization (1882) the Chautauqua County Union began its efforts to assist in securing a State law requiring scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. The law was passed in 1884. Since then its efforts have been toward securing the use of truly scientific text books and the encouraging of teachers by placing the best and latest helps in their way.

A department was formed at the first to secure the use of unf fermented wine by the churches in celebrating the Lord's Supper. Then, fermented wine was in general use. Now, nearly all Protestant churches use the wine which can tempt no one.

The Department of Sunday School Work has secured much systematic temperance teaching in the Sunday school, and the total abstinence pledges of thousands of the members, during all these years.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Department send out ship libraries, each containing twenty volumes of helpful reading. These have been named in honor of leading workers of the county, and are changed from ship to ship until worn out. Hundreds of comfort bags have been sent to both soldiers and sailors, with the New Testament and pledge among the furnishings. Numberless books and leaflets have presented temperance truths to those who serve the nation in hard places.

Anti-narcotic teaching, pledging and legislation are worked for by a superintendent who believes these drugs are allies of the drink habit, as well as ruinous to themselves. The Department of Medical Contests, both recitation and essay, pushes a most attractive way of presenting the broad principles of the organization to the public.

The Parlor Meeting superintendent plans an opportunity for the exercise of the power of sociability to attract attendance and attention to a real temperance meeting, after all.

The Chautauqua County Union has been strewed all over with the white leaflets of the Temperance Literature Department. The Press Superintendent teaches and practices the fullest permissible use of the press, as preacher and teacher, believing very largely true, "As a man readeth his newspaper, so is he."

As the "Fredonia Censor" prophesied, the temperance women learned by many hard experiences their need of the ballot, to reform the nation in hard places. The Franchise Department is worked to convert other women, as well as men, not only to the justice of giving women the ballot, but also to the mighty power for the general good the measure stands for. In co-operation with the State and national organizations, Chautauqua County Union has helped effect State and national legislation in favor of the reforms they represent. Not all of the work outlined by the County Union can be undertaken by the local Unions, but each choose a few phases to emphasize.

The Chautauqua County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a good for the historical facts concerning the beginning of this woman's temperance work, in every possible way. The first banner bore the inscription, "Chautauqua, the birth-place of the W. C. T. U." The next banner has a good painting of the old Baptist church at Fredonia, under which are the words: "Crusade Church, Fredonia, New York, December 15, 1873."

About 1884 the organization erected a beautiful marble fountain in the corridor of Willard Hall, in the Woman's Temple at Chicago, at a cost of more than a thousand dollars. All who pass may read upon it: "Chautauqua County, New York, the birth-place of the W. C. T. U."

In 1894 the County Union invited the State Union to come to the old birth-place for its majority meeting. The entertainment at Jamestown was full and free, as befitting the occasion.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has accomplished its mission. The women, adorned with a little wise religion in their lives, and with a little purity which it represents, did not withdraw or falter until the righteous forces which, under God, they kept working, ostracized recognized alcoholic liquor drinking and selling, from the social and political life of their land.

The following facts and statistics are taken from the Directory of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Chautauqua County for the year 1918-1919:

County Motto: Faith Is the Victory. County Flower: White Chrysanthemums. County Song: "Chautauqua Land." County Badge: Knot of White Ribbon. County Rally Cry:

More than 2000 strong we march along,

Ready to dare and do;

Chautauqua County must be white—

Birth-place of the W. C. T. U.
County Membership—September, 1917, 2070; September, 1918, 2309.

Alphabetical list of County Unions: Arkwright, 91 members; Ashville, 76; Brocton, 90; Busti, 28; Cassadaga, 42; Celoron, 20; Chautauqua, 41; Cherry Creek, 23; Clymer, 16; Conewango Valley, 28; Dewittville, 7; Dunkirk, 33; Ebenezer, 28; Ellington, 21; Falconer, 100; Forestville, 33; Fredonia, 100; Frewsburg, 106; Gerry, 50; Hanover Center, 40; Irving, 13; Jamestown Unions: Fanny O. Bailey, 408; Swedish Union, 210; Sylvia A. Harris, 8; West Side, 40; Kennedy, 100; Lakewood, 31; Levant, 38; Mayville, 70; Niobe, 80; Panama, 31; Ripley, 50; Sheridan, 25; Sherman, 16; Silver Creek, 73; Sinclairville, 28; Stockton, 49; Watts Flats, 13. The total membership, 2356.

There are Young People's Unions at Dunkirk, Falconer, Fredonia, Gerry, Jamestown, Levant and Niobe, with a membership of about 100.

The Loyal Temperance Legion for Boys and Girls has legions at Arkwright, Brocton, Celoron, Chautauqua, Clymer, Conewango Valley, Ebenezer, Fredonia, Frewsburg, Gerry, Gerry School, Jamestown, Lakewood, Levant, Niobe, Panama, Stockton and Watts Flats.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Day is a recognized feature of the Chautauqua Institution each season, and there are six groupings of towns for the purpose of holding Day Institutes. The work of the W. C. T. U. is highly systematized, and in Chautauqua county the following departments have been organized,

each with its own superintendent and plan of work: Americanization, Anti-Narcotics, Citizenship, Evangelistic, Flower Mission and Relief Work, Health and Heredity, Household Thrift, Humane Education, Medical Temperance, Medal Contests, Mothers Meetings, Prison and Reform, Press Work, Purity in Literature and Art, Rescue Work for Girls, Sabbath Observance, Sabbath School Work, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Social Meetings and Red Letter Days, Soldiers and Sailors, Temperance Literature, Temperance and Labor, Temperance and Missions.

Eight presidents have served the county union during its lifetime, 1882-1920: Mrs. Esther McNeil, Fredonia, 1882-83; Mrs. Milton Bailey, Jamestown, 1883-84; Mrs. Esther McNeil, Fredonia, 1884-85; Mrs. R. W. Scott, Ripley, 1885-86; Mrs. Silas W. Mason, Westfield, 1886-90; Mrs. Martha S. Mead, Jamestown, 1890-95; Mrs. Ursula Babcock, Silver Creek, 1895-1900; Mrs. Martha S. Mead, Jamestown, 1900-04; Mrs. Flora H. Sterling, Silver Creek, 1904-15; Mrs. Katherine M. Warner, Niobe, 1915-20.

At the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the county organization held in Frewsburg, September 30, 1920, the following officers were elected: Mrs. Katherine M. Warner, of Niobe, president; first vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie M. Perkins, Gerry; second vice-president, Mrs. Emma M. Rickenbrode, Ripley; third vice-president, Mrs. Nellie Lundquist, Sheridan; corresponding secretary, Miss Kathryn Hill, Panama; recording secretary, Mrs. Daisy Stowell, Mayville; treasurer, Mrs. Anna L. Wilbur, Jamestown; Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Mneatha Cowden, Gerry; L. T. L. secretary, Mrs. A. May E. Walters, Jamestown.

THE POLITICAL EQUALITY MOVEMENT.

Early in 1914 a representative, Miss Jane Pincus, of the Woman's Political Union, an independent organization, came to Jamestown, opened headquarters, and proceeded to work, as she stated, "on virgin soil." Miss Pincus being much younger than most of the suffragists here, probably did not know otherwise. She was a pleasing, vigorous young woman, and spoke before many societies and organizations.

Chautauqua county, noted for its broad-minded liberal men and women and as the birthplace of several progressive movements, further prides herself upon the fact that Chautauqua was the first county in New York State to organize a County Political Equality Club, with the various local clubs of the county as auxiliaries.

While individual women throughout the county were believers in the principle of political equality, special interest in the movement was not awakened until Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake, president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, gave an address in the Opera House, Jamestown, on July 24, 1885. She urged organization at that time of a local club, but it was not until November, 1887, when Mary Seymour Howell addressed an assemblage at Institute Hall, Jamestown, that the women decided to organize. The following day Mrs. Howell met the women interested at the home of Mrs. Daniel Griswold, and there helped to organize the first Political Equality Club in the county, with thirteen members. Mrs. D. H. Grandin was made president; Mrs. R. N. Thompson, secretary; Mrs. C. W. Scofield, treasurer. The membership rapidly increased,

and the large club soon aroused the interest of women in neighboring towns and villages, and the following year clubs were organized in Kennedy, Kiantone, Frewsburg, Lily Dale, Ellington, Sinclairville and South Stockton through the efforts of the Jamestown Club. They were soon followed by nearly every town in the county. The clubs formed during 1888 were: Kennedy and Mayville, in July; Frewsburg, Ellington and Fredonia, in August; Sinclairville and South Stockton, in October; Gerry, Westfield, Harmony and Kiantone, in November.

On August 16, 1888, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, renowned pioneers of equal suffrage, addressed afternoon and evening meetings in Allen's Opera House, Jamestown. There was present in the large audience Kate Stoneman, a native of Busti, the first woman lawyer to be admitted to the bar in New York State.

So great was the interest manifested throughout the county that a call for the purpose of organizing a Western New York Political Equality Club was sent out by the Jamestown Club. In response, delegates assembled in Jamestown, October 31, 1888, from Jamestown, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Gerry, Harmony, Kiantone, Kennedy, Mayville, Stockton, Sinclairville, Randolph, Pomona Grange and Ross Grange. Before the meeting was called to order by Mrs. D. H. Grandin it was decided by those in charge to organize a county club, instead of a Western New York Club.

Mrs. Martha R. Almy, of Mayville, was made chairman, and the Political Equality Club of Chautauqua County sprang into being with these officers: Mrs. Martha T. Henderson of Jamestown, president; Mrs. Anna C. Shaw, of Kennedy, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Kate S. Thompson, of Jamestown, recording sec-

NOTE—This account is compiled from the writings of Mrs. Elenora M. Babcock of Dunkirk and Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather of Jamestown, two ladies grown white in the suffrage cause.

retary; Mrs. Lois B. Lott, Mayville, treasurer; executive committee—Miss Jane Colburn, Fredonia; Mrs. L. McAllister, Sinclairville; Mrs. Mary T. Hiller, Frewsburg. This the first county organization for Woman Suffrage in the State was accomplished in the afternoon, and in the evening a meeting was held presided over by the new president, Mrs. Henderson. C. R. Lockwood, of Jamestown, and Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, of Albany, were the principal speakers.

A semi-annual meeting of the Club was held in Sinclairville, February 20, 1889, when the organization was perfected.

On June 30, 1889, a convention and picnic was held in the church at Bemus Point; addresses were made by C. R. Lockwood, Rev. Henry Frank and Miss Kate O. Peate.

On the 4th of July Mrs. Marion T. Skidmore arranged for a celebration at Lily Dale, and invited all the clubs in the county. A fine program was carried out, consisting of music, the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Josh Ramsdell, and addresses by Rev. Henry Frank, of Jamestown, Mrs. R. S. Lily, Miss Kate O. Peate and Mrs. Hannah B. Stearns.

The second annual convention was held in Temperance Hall, Fredonia, in the afternoon, and Normal Chapel in the evening, October 31, 1889, twenty-seven delegates being present from Mayville, Sinclairville, Dewittville, Cassadaga, Jamestown, Carroll, Kennedy, Kiantone, Lily Dale, South Stockton, Ellington, Frewsburg, Fredonia and Bemus Point. Cherry Creek did not send delegates, but reported by letter. Mrs. Martha T. Henderson was re-elected president. Rev. Anna H. Shaw spoke in the evening.

The semi-annual meeting was held in Jamestown with representatives from fourteen clubs, Dunkirk having organized since the last annual convention. The G. A. R. kindly donated their hall for the occasion. In the evening a public meeting was held in the Opera House, which was addressed by Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace of Indiana. Dr. J. E. Almy also made a short speech.

This year was one of unusual activity among the women of Jamestown, who determined that they should be represented by two women on the school board. Both the "Journal" and "Sun" expressed their disapproval of the proposed effort to make any change in the Board of Education, saying that they should let well enough alone. The "Morning News," however, edited by Benjamin S. Dean, advocated the election of the women. The Political Equality Club worked with a will and elected both their candidates—Mrs. N. R. Thompson and Mrs. Daniel Griswold—both highly accomplished women, well qualified for the positions. During the year 1889, Mrs. E. R. Clarke edited a magazine called "Equality." Finely edited, and published by Archie McLean, of Sinclairville, it was not well supported, and passed out of existence. During the years 1890-1894 a strong effort was made by the women of Dunkirk to secure the election of women on the school board of that city, but without success.

The third annual convention was held in Dunkirk, October 31 and November 1, 1890, this being the first meeting ever held in the Woman's Union building. Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock was elected president; Miss Lotta G. Cheney, Jamestown, recording secretary; Mrs. C. C. Parker, Dunkirk, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lois M. Lott, Mayville, treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Clarke, South Stockton, chairman of executive committee; and Martha T. Henderson, chairman of Chautauqua committee.

In the summer of 1890 the desirability of having

an address upon woman suffrage from the Chautauqua platform was suggested, and Mrs. Henderson, then president of the County Club, began a correspondence with the Chautauqua management, which resulted in the request being granted. The following year witnessed a large attendance at Chautauqua from clubs all over the county, over one hundred driving to Chautauqua from Lily Dale. Elnora M. Babcock, president of the county organization, presided. Bishop Vincent welcomed the clubs in a happy manner. The speakers of the day were Susan B. Anthony, Zerelda G. Wallace, Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Kate O. Peate. A song entitled "Welcome Wyoming," written by Amanda T. Cheney, of Poland Center, was sung. Frances Willard, in writing Susan B. Anthony from the Assembly Grounds a few days later, said: "Dearest Susan, I could sing hallelujah over you and our Anna Shaw and 'Deborah' Wallace! It was the best and biggest day Chautauqua ever saw." From that day to the present, Political Equality Day has been on the Chautauqua program. Some of the ablest speakers in the country have been heard there upon this question. Among them may be mentioned Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Zerelda G. Wallace, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Henry B. Blackwell, Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, Alice Freeman Palmer, Rev. C. C. Albertson, Kate O. Peate and others. It would be difficult to estimate the amount of sentiment that has been made for woman suffrage at this famous educational institution.

On August 8-9, 1892, the management at Chautauqua arranged for addresses upon the *pro* and *con* of woman suffrage by Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Dr. J. T. Buckley respectively. Each address was prepared upon the merits of the question, irrespective of what the other might say. The enthusiasm that followed the address of Miss Shaw and the absence of the same at the close of Dr. Buckley's address, told plainly on which side the audience stood.

The same year that the Chautauqua management incorporated woman suffrage as one of the subjects to be discussed from their platform, the management at Cassadaga Camp set apart a whole day for the discussion of the same subject. In describing this day in her biography Miss Anthony says: "People came from far and near. Fully three thousand were assembled in that beautiful amphitheatre decorated with the yellow and the red, white and blue. There, hanging by itself, was our national flag, ten by fourteen feet, with its regulation red and white stripes, and in the center of its blue corner just one great golden star, Wyoming, blazing out all alone. Every cottage in the camp was festooned with yellow, and when at night the Chinese lanterns on the piazzas were lighted, Lily Dale was as gorgeous as any Fourth of July, all in honor of Woman's Day and her coming freedom and equality." They, too, have had the best speakers to be found and Woman's Day has become a fixture upon their program. Among the speakers at Lily Dale on Woman's Day have been Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Rev. Ida C. Hultin, Mary Seymour Howell, Kate O. Peate, Clara B. Colby, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Jean Brooks Greenleaf, Mary Ellen Lease, Gail Laughlin and many others from their regular program speakers.

These courtesies on the part of the management of both these summer assemblies were the direct result of the Political Equality movement in Chautauqua county.

At Lily Dale it was directly through the efforts of Mrs. Marion T. Skidmore, that staunch advocate and

supporter of woman suffrage, that a permanent place was made for woman suffrage on the Cassadaga Camp program.

The third annual convention was held in Sinclairville, October 8-9, 1891, delegates being present from twenty clubs, and a membership of one thousand reported. Elnora M. Babcock was unanimously re-elected president. It was voted at this convention to become auxiliary to the State Suffrage Association. For several years Chautauqua county was the largest club in the United States, and when it united with the State organization it infused new life and energy into that body.

During the year 1891 the executive committee of the Chautauqua County Club made a strong effort to secure the passage of a bill giving women the right to vote for County School Commissioners. This bill was drawn up by Dr. J. T. Williams, of Dunkirk, at the request of the county president. Senator Vedder introduced it in the Senate and succeeded in passing it with a good majority. Hon. W. C. Gifford, then member of the Assembly from Jamestown, worked faithfully for its passage in the House, but owing to the rush of business, together with a party wrangle, the bill did not come to a vote that year. The following year, 1892, however, it became a law through the efforts of Hon. W. C. Gifford in the House, and Hon. J. T. Edwards in the Senate.

The following year, 1893, the County Club put in the field Mrs. Martha R. Almy, of Jamestown, as their candidate for county school commissioner in the Third Commissioner District. An effort was made to secure the endorsement of their candidate by the various political parties, but without avail, except by the Prohibition party. Mrs. Babcock, of Dunkirk, and Mrs. B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, appeared before the Democratic County Convention in behalf of their candidate. While there was a strong feeling among some of the delegates in favor of endorsing the women's candidate, the majority were opposed. This resulted in the defeat of Mrs. Almy at the polls. Furthermore, just previous to the election three judges in various portions of the State had declared the law unconstitutional which frightened many women from offering their votes, nevertheless, 1,875 women voted in the rural districts for county school commissioner. Later the Court of Appeals pronounced the law unconstitutional, and thus ended the three years of hard labor for this one little crumb from the great political loaf. The inconsistency of not allowing a person to vote for an office which they can and do fill, is clearly manifest to any thinking person.

The County Club worked for many other bills affecting women, among which was one providing for the representation of women in the Constitutional Convention, and also to allow them to vote upon the amended constitution when it came before the people.

Mayville entertained the fifth annual convention of the County Political Equality Club, October 13-14, 1892. Twenty-three clubs sent delegates, and fraternal delegates were welcomed from Cattaraugus Political Equality Club, from Pomona Grange and Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Judge Albion W. Tourgee welcomed the delegates, Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock presided, and the meetings were conducted with dignity and grace. Mrs. Babcock was re-elected president.

The sixth annual convention was held at Kennedy, October 18, 1893, with fifty-two delegates present. Mrs. Babcock positively declining re-election, Mrs. Eveline R. Clarke was chosen president; Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock, vice-president; Mrs. Ella C. Barmore, recording

secretary; Mrs. Hannah D. Love, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Z. E. Bronson, treasurer. 652 members were reported in membership in the county. That year 814 voted at a school election in Dunkirk, a like proportion voting in other towns of the county.

A semi-annual meeting of the Club was held in Dunkirk, April 5-6, 1894, in connection with a two days' mass meeting under the auspices of the State Political Equality Association, to arouse interest in the coming Constitutional Convention. Over one hundred delegates and visitors were entertained by the Dunkirk Club. The speakers were Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Mary G. Hay, Louis McKinstry and Dr. J. T. Williams. Strenuous efforts were made that year to have the word "male" stricken from the revised constitution; 600,000 names were secured to a petition asking that that word be omitted. The suffrage women of Chautauqua county securing 13,993 names to their petition, in addition to 1,500 secured by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The canvass for these names revealed the fact that there were 4,627 women in the county paying taxes on \$4,618,655 of real estate and on \$532,012 personal property. At a mass meeting held in Jamestown, March 20, 1894, speeches were made in favor of the amendment by Mayor O. F. Price, F. W. Stevens, Rev. L. H. Squires, J. L. Weeks, F. S. Thorpe, W. C. Lindsey, John Woodward, Frank H. Mott and A. C. Pickard, but all in vain. The Constitutional Convention refused to submit the amendment, totally ignoring the mammoth petition secured by the women, the arbitrary vote of ninety-seven delegates overruling the expressed wish of 600,000 petitioners. It is recorded that not only did Chautauqua's delegates—Louis McKinstry, Benjamin S. Dean—vote for the amendment, but worked and spoke in behalf of the women citizens of their State.

On September 17-18, 1894, the sixth annual convention was held at Lily Dale. The defeat in the convention had seemingly disheartened the women, and but twelve clubs were represented. The membership fell from 652 to 432. Mrs. Ellen Cheney was elected president; Lotta G. Cheney, recording secretary; Laura M. Burgess, corresponding secretary; Harriet M. Chase, treasurer.

On the evening of October 29, 1894, the first Political Equality Club of Jamestown tendered a reception in G. A. R. Hall to Mr. and Mrs. Louis McKinstry and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Dean, in grateful recognition of the valiant service rendered by these gentlemen in the Constitutional Convention.

Mrs. A. S. Prather, of Jamestown, made her first appearance in arduous physical work for the suffrage cause in 1894 in circulating a petition for the amendment. She writes:

"Perhaps this is an appropriate time to express the gratitude that is and always will be in our hearts for the many, many men . . . who unhesitatingly endorsed resolutions and petitions. . . . We do not recall an instance when we could not enter the city building at Jamestown and secure the endorsement of our resolutions and petition from any and all city officers therein. Our representatives in the State Legislature with few exceptions were ever ready and faithfully championed the cause of woman suffrage. Speaker S. Frederick Nixon, W. C. Gifford, Judge E. E. Woodbury, A. M. Cheney, H. L. Ames never disappointed our expectations. Fred W. Hyde much in Albany during legislative sessions, kept the suffrage workers at home well informed on the progress of measures pending and rendered valued service."

The convention of 1895 was held in Jamestown, October 17-18. Mrs. Ellen Cheney was re-elected president. Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock, of Dunkirk, had been called the year previous into State work as Superintendent of

Press Work, and held that office many years. In 1899 she was appointed National Superintendent of Press Work by the National Women's Suffrage Association and held that office several years. Mrs. Kate S. Thompson, of Jamestown, was elected treasurer of the State Association in 1895, serving until 1897 and then another year as auditor.

In 1896 the ninth annual meeting was held in Falconer, October 22, 1896, thirty-four delegates in attendance, representing eight clubs. The clubs reported practically the same number of women voting at school elections as in 1895. Mrs. Babcock made an address dealing with her success as Superintendent of Press Work; 250 papers, she said, published all material sent them, and some papers which had refused to give her space, later asked for suffrage literature. Mrs. Ellen Cheney was again elected president. Other officers chosen were: Vice-president, Mrs. E. R. Clark; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Prescott; corresponding secretary, Miss Lydia R. Myers, re-elected; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet M. Chase, re-elected.

Four meetings of the executive committee of the club were held during the year 1897, and as in former years a great deal of work was done for the cause. The tenth annual convention was held in Fredonia, October 17, 1897, with twenty-three delegates present. Mrs. Babcock suggested a discussion on "What shall I do to be saved." Louis McKinstry, always a friend to the cause, addressed the club and urged the ladies to keep up their work. Reports from the local clubs were discouraging, but officers were elected and a program of work for the coming year outlined. Officers elected: President, Mrs. Jennie Allen; vice-president, Mrs. Ellen Cheney; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Prescott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Tucker; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet M. Chase, re-elected.

The annual meeting of 1898 was held at the home of Mrs. Elora M. Babcock, in Dunkirk; fourteen delegates present. The report of clubs showed a general falling off in membership and interest despite the earnestness of the ever faithful ones. But plans for work were continued, and it was voted that Chautauqua county invite the State Suffrage Association to meet with them in Dunkirk in 1899. Mrs. Chapman Catt was secured as speaker for Woman's Day at Chautauqua. Officers elected: President, Mrs. Ellen Cheney; vice-president, Mrs. E. M. Babcock; recording secretary, Miss Jennie Prescott, re-elected; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate S. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather.

Jamestown was the scene of the annual meeting of the County Political Equality Club in 1899 (October 12-13) with twenty-eight delegates, representing 159 members. A great deal of aggressive work was planned, and the public meetings were full of interest, speeches and papers being of a high order. Officers elected: Mrs. Ellen Cheney, president, re-elected; Mrs. Martha T. Henderson, vice-president; Miss Grace Strunk, recording secretary; Miss Lydia E. Myers, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather, treasurer, re-elected.

The New York State Political Equality Association met in annual convention in Dunkirk, November 1-4, 1899, the local club making all preparations possible for the reception and entertainment of delegates. The sessions were well attended and very interesting. Rev. Anna Shaw at one session answering twenty-seven questions from the Question Box. Mrs. Mariana Chapman, president of the New York City Woman Suffrage League, said in her address that "Our census of 1890 showed 56,000 more native born white women in the

State than native born white men," and that "The enfranchisement of women would therefore give a larger proportion of native-born voters at the polls—voters who have had the advantage of our public schools." The Woman Taxpayers bill passed the Assembly at the 1899-1900 session but failed in the Senate. It was again introduced in 1901, Speaker S. Fred Nixon supporting the bill in a speech to the Assembly declaring it "simple justice" and hoping it would be kept before the Legislature until it became a law. The bill became a law April 23, 1901, and was approved by Governor Odell.

The annual convention of the County Club was held at Kennedy, October 10-11, 1900, Dunkirk, Fluvanna, Fredonia, Frewsburg, Jamestown, Kennedy and South Stockton having delegates present. The report of Mrs. Henderson showed that Woman's Day at Chautauqua had been duly observed; the speakers on that day, Susan B. Anthony, Rev. Anna Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt. Routine business was transacted, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather; vice-president, Mrs. Ellen Cheney; recording secretary, Mrs. Estella White; corresponding secretary, Miss Lydia E. Myers; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Waterhouse.

The convention of 1901 was held in Jamestown, October 17-18. Good work was reported by all clubs, and interesting sessions were held during two days. Officers elected: President, Mrs. Agnes Williams; vice-president, Mrs. Ellen Cheney; recording secretary, Estelle A. White; corresponding secretary, Miss Eloise M. Ely; treasurer, Mrs. Rose Waterhouse.

On September 25, 1902, at the home of Mrs. Carrie Hanson Fluvanna, the fifteenth annual convention of the Chautauqua County Political Equality Club was called to order by the president, Mrs. Agnes Williams, six clubs having delegates present: Jamestown, Kennedy, South Stockton, Fluvanna, Dunkirk and Fredonia. During the year, two ladies of the club, Mrs. Alice E. Bargar and Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather, made a list of the women taxpayers of Jamestown, their self-appointed task occupying two full days. It was found that one-third of the taxpayers were women, and that one-third of the taxes were paid by women, exclusive of those paid by stock companies, etc. Miss Vida Goldstein, of Australia, who came to the United States to attend the first International Woman's Suffrage Conference at Washington in February, 1902, lectured before an audience in Jamestown City Hall May 21, 1902, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Political Equality Club joining in presenting this lecture.

The officers of the County Club for 1901 were all re-elected except two—the corresponding secretary, who was succeeded by Mrs. Anna Nichols; and the treasurer by Mrs. M. F. Prather.

The sixteenth annual session of the County Political Equality Club was held in Jamestown, June 13, 1903. Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Harriet M. Mills were the guests of honor. Miss Shaw conducting the Question Box in her usually able manner at the afternoon session, and in the evening delivering a masterly address on "Suffrage the Basis of a True Republic." Miss Mills, State organizer, gave a stirring address on organization. Memorials were read eulogizing fallen comrades by Martha Tiffany Henderson, and words of esteem and appreciation were spoken by Miss Mills and others. Mrs. Henderson was the moving spirit in organizing the first club for the crystallization of the woman suffrage sentiment in Chautauqua county and her influence was State wide. Officers elected: President, Mrs. Martha Fuller Prather; vice-president, Mrs. Agnes Williams; recording secretary, Mrs. Mattie

Young; corresponding secretary, Miss Eloise Ely; treasurer, Mrs. Marietta Rhodes.

The seventeenth annual convention of the county society was held in Kennedy June 2, 1904. Mrs. Prather presiding, with State President Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett in attendance. The holding officers were all re-elected, Mrs. Prather also being elected a delegate to the National Convention to be held in June, 1905, at Portland, Oregon. In 1904 she had attended the Washington convention as a State delegate.

The eighteenth convention met at Grange Hall, Chautauqua, May 17, 1905, reports being received from clubs at Fluvanna, Jamestown, Chautauqua, Kennedy and South Stockton. The holding officers were again re-elected, save the vice-president who was succeeded by Ada B. Falley. The meeting was voted a success in every particular.

"Martha's Vineyard," the home of Miss Ophelia Griffith, was thrown open for the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the County Society on May 23, 1906. The officers of the previous year were re-elected except recording secretary, Mrs. Adella M. Vought being chosen for that office. Mrs. Rena Soule, chairman on school suffrage, read a communication from the State chairman which showed increased attendance of women at school meetings and more interest in suffrage work. Mrs. Babcock's paper on the life of Susan B. Anthony was read, and on February 12, 1907, a meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. G. Waller, of Jamestown, in Miss Anthony's memory.

May 3, 1907, was the date of the twentieth annual convention of the County Society, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Jamestown, the place. The officers elected: Mrs. Prather, president; Mrs. Mary Saxton, vice-president; Mrs. Mattie Young, recording secretary; Mrs. Marietta Rhodes, corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. C. Gifford, treasurer.

On June 28, 1908, the faithful few who clung to principles which originally bound them together, met in twenty-first annual convention at Grange Hall, Chautauqua, and held a very profitable and successful session. Mrs. Prather was again elected president; Mrs. Ada B. Falley, vice-president; Mrs. Mattie Young, recording secretary; Mrs. Sarah Bentley, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Marietta Rhodes, treasurer.

Grange Hall, Chautauqua, was also the scene of the twenty-second annual convention, September 21, 1909. The former officers were continued in office except the vice-president, Mrs. Falley, who had removed from the county. Mrs. Martha Beaujean was chosen her successor. The convention ordered a memorial prepared on the death of Mrs. Martha T. Griswold, a much beloved member who had passed to her reward.

The twenty-third annual convention was held September 10, 1910, in Y. W. C. A. Hall, Jamestown. Reports were received from four clubs—Jamestown, Fluvanna, Chautauqua and Westfield. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mrs. Carrie E. S. Twing, Mrs. Ada B. Falley and Miss Martha Bortel were read. Officers elected: Mrs. Prather, president; Mrs. Seymour, of Westfield, vice-president; Mrs. Mattie Young, recording secretary; Mrs. Bertha E. S. Phillips, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Marietta Rhodes, treasurer.

Chautauqua, beautiful in autumn, was again a favorite choice for the annual meeting, and again the use of Grange Hall was cordially granted for the twenty-fourth annual convention. Mrs. Prather, discerning gleams that predict a favorable change in the atmosphere for woman suffrage and feeling that the future work in the county would be more interesting because more hopeful, kept her promise to her family and asked for a release from all official positions. She had attended every State convention, 1898 to 1910 inclusive, save one;

had been county president nine terms; and was frequently in attendance at national conventions. She was made honorary president, as a graceful compliment to a faithful untiring worker. Officers elected: Mrs. Hettie Sherwin, president; Mrs. Martha Beaujean, vice-president; Mrs. Bertha E. S. Phillips, recording secretary; Mrs. Mattie Young, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Marietta Rhodes, treasurer. A memorial service was held sacred to the memory of Miss Louise Falley, Mrs. Thompson, of Westfield, and Mrs. Eliza C. Gifford.

The act of the New York Legislature of 1912 in considering a bill, a constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women, roused the dormant hope of suffragists, and again set in motion campaign preparations, but by March 19th it was known that all hope for such an amendment was gone for the session. The twenty-fifth annual convention of the County Political Equality Club was held in the Methodist Church at Chautauqua, August 27, 1912. At this meeting the name of the organization was changed to Chautauqua County Woman Suffrage Party. The holding officers were all re-elected.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Chautauqua County Woman Suffrage Party was held at Lily Dale, August 12, 1913. Clubs reporting were Chautauqua, Cassadaga, Fluvanna, Jamestown, Silver Creek, and Lily Dale. Officers elected: President, Mrs. Hettie Sherwin (unanimously); vice-president, Mrs. Nellie Erb; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edith Cheney; recording secretary, Mrs. Myrtle Nelson; treasurer, Mrs. Marietta Rhodes. A special meeting of the executive committee was held in Jamestown, November 14, 1913, to consider the campaign, a district assembly plan of organization recommended by the State Association. This plan, which would secure enrollment of all men and women over twenty-one, was adopted. Mrs. Hettie B. Sherwin was chosen leader of the First Assembly District of Chautauqua county; Mrs. Nellie Erb, leader of the Second Assembly District.

The winter of 1913-14 was one of unusual activity in preparation for the suffrage campaign expected in 1915. A conference of leaders and workers was held in Buffalo, January 1, 1914. Mrs. Hettie Sherwin and several other Chautauqua county women attending. The First Political Equality Club of Jamestown in February, set in motion the proceedings which finally resulted in the appointment of Mrs. Margaret F. Jackson as a police woman in Jamestown, she beginning her service July 1, 1914.

On April 22, 1914, the woman suffrage convention was called to order in Eagle Temple, Jamestown, by First Assembly District leader, Mrs. Hettie Sherwin, twenty-five delegates being present, representing nine different towns. Mrs. Myrtle Nelson called attention to the election of April 7 on a constitutional amendment which was carried by less than one-tenth of the qualified voters of the State. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made the address of the afternoon. Mrs. Shuler, chairman of the Eighth District, giving instruction in working methods. Leaders elected: Mrs. Hettie Sherwin for the First District of Chautauqua (re-election); Mrs. Nellie Erb, Second District (re-election). A constitution for county assembly districts was adopted, and announcement made that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt would speak at Chautauqua, August 29. It was also learned that a club had been organized among the young women of the high school in the interest of equal suffrage. In August, 1914, the first suffrage street meeting was held in Jamestown, and was addressed by Miss Harriet May Mills, who also spoke in neighboring villages.

The 1915 annual convention of the First and Second

Assembly Districts of the Chautauqua County Suffrage Association was held in Mayville, May 24, Mrs. Hettie Sherwin presiding. Reports were made by captains on enrollment work, and increasing interest reported. Much literature had been distributed, good progress along suffrage reported. The election resulted in the choice of Mrs. Hettie Sherwin as leader of the First District, with Mrs. G. A. Haynes, secretary, Mrs. Marietta Rhodes, treasurer. Mrs. Gertrude Nelson Andrews was elected leader of the Second District, she to choose a secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt addressed the evening meeting. Many speakers of national reputation were here in the county during the summer of 1915, preparatory to the battle of the ballots, a bill having passed two successive legislatures authorizing a State referendum on the suffrage amendment. Every nerve was strained, and a gallant fight was made, a fight which was won in Chautauqua county by a majority of 2,667, a larger majority than any other county in the State. The strongest woman suffrage town in the county was Elliptic. But the amendment failed in the State, and, greatly disheartened, the women prepared for another test of strength.

Early in 1915 a group of young women formed an organization known as the Campaign Club, with Miss May Gellstrom as chairman. Another group of young ladies was formed, called the City Committee, Miss Marion Patterson, chairman, and, working in harmony, both these groups accomplished a great deal for the suffrage cause during the campaign of 1915 and on through until the victorious finish in 1917.

The annual convention of Chautauqua suffragists for 1916 was held in Jamestown, May 15, 1916, the county being well represented. Mrs. Sherwin declining reelection, Mrs. Hermes L. Ames was elected leader of the First District; first vice-leader, Miss Marion Patterson; second vice-leader, Mrs. George L. McClelland; secretary, Mrs. Alfred C. Haynes; treasurer, Mrs. Marietta Rhodes, this making Mrs. Rhodes' fourteenth year in the treasurer's office. For the Second District, Mrs. Joseph Reiger was elected leader; Mrs. Fairchild of Silver Creek, first vice-leader; Nella Lundquist, second vice-leader; Mrs. E. F. Cafisch, secretary; Mrs. E. Jones, treasurer.

It was the policy of the leaders to keep suffrage continually before the people in some form, this being State as well as local policy. One of the things accomplished between the convention of 1916 and the end of the successful campaign of 1917 was the enrollment of nearly 12,000 women favorable to suffrage; monthly conferences of all leaders were held; a debate was held at Ashville between Lucy Price, an anti, and Dorothy Thompson, a suffrage organizer; a local organizer was engaged on salary for one year; for resubmission of the amendment; a suffrage school was held in Jamestown; every conceivable form of legitimate entertainment was resorted to raise funds and spread suffrage propaganda; voters were circularized and new clubs formed. Mrs. Gertrude C. Wilcox, the organizer, spoke in every township. Mrs. G. A. Haynes, press superintendent for the county, made the most of her opportunities for publicity, and polling lists were copied for future use, and everything done to further the cause. The military census was taken by the suffrage organization, and they also bore their full share of Red Cross work and other war activities. The newspapers of the county rendered valuable services, every paper in the Second District being favorable to woman suffrage.

In May, 1917, Miss Marion Patterson was made First District leader, with Mrs. Ames as vice-leader. The work in the country was largely under Mrs. Ames'

direction, the city and general rush work being under the supervision of Miss Patterson. Mrs. Joseph Rieger, of Dunkirk, was chosen leader in the Second District, with able assistants as vice-leaders, secretaries and treasurers. The petition signed by 1,200 names was sent on to New York and appeared in the big parade where the million signatures of New York women were carried through the streets. Helen Todd, of California, Helen H. Greeley, of New York, Congressman Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, Adella Potter, Miss L. Rogers, Rose Livingston, of New York, Mrs. Forbes Robertson Hale, Carrie Chapman Catt, and many others, spoke in the county. Twice during the amendment campaign, Rev. Anna Howard Shaw spoke at Lily Dale on Woman's Day, and did much with her splendid powers of oratory to aid in the final victory; and the women of the county, those who had been identified with the cause when it was unpopular, and the new comers, all labored valiantly, and to mention all those worthy of having their names enrolled in the Suffrage Hall of Fame would be almost like calling the roll of the women of the county. And the public men of the county, suffrage husbands and suffrage friends, all responded, and at the November polls, 1917, the cause of political equality was won, New York State adopting the amendment to her own constitution, Chautauqua county out of 9,238 votes cast, giving a majority for the amendment of 3,583.

Now that the battle is won and political equality the constitutional law of the land, it is but fair to acknowledge the great help the cause received from the teaching of the Patrons of Husbandry. The New York State Grange as long ago as 1881 adopted a resolution in behalf of equal civic rights for men and women, and that action was followed every year by similar resolutions in State, county and local granges.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Martha Fuller Frather in January, 1919, from Mrs. Kate Cheney, first president of the Political Equality Club of Ellery, formed June 8, 1889, with seventeen charter members. At the time of writing the letter, Mrs. Cheney was ninety-two years of age:

Dear Mrs. Prather,

For nine years I was president of the Ellery Club. Our meetings through these years attended strictly to suffrage work. At the Sinclairville meeting when the rural clubs voted to join state, I was appointed delegate to Auburn State convention; went all alone. I want to tell you I went to Bemus election day, voted the whole Republican ticket. It was no trick at all to cast a ballot.

With much love to you

I remain as ever,

Your friend,

MRS. KATE CHENEY.

The foregoing pages show that Chautauqua women held their county organization intact from 1887 until final victory in 1917, holding thirty annual conventions, and each year showing some good work performed for the suffrage cause. Some clubs faltered and passed away, but there were enough clubs that remained in the field to keep the county organization in line with the State leaders whose every movement was supported by these loyal women of Chautauqua who sent duly elected delegates to every State convention of the movement. Jamestown points with pride to the two women elected members of the Board of Education in 1880 and to the fact that ever since women have sat as members of that board. Jamestown women also secured the presentation of the women's suffrage question from the Chautauqua platform in 1890; the appointment of a police matron by Mayor James L. Weeks in 1906 and of a police woman in 1914. But all worked and endured and the victory was won.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, JAMESTOWN—Since the day when machine-made garments began to replace those made by hand, girls have left their homes to live in cities and larger towns, there to engage in the manufacture of commodities. The question of proper housing and recreation then became a serious one in the minds of people concerned with the safety and welfare of young women away from home. It was out of such social conditions that the great movement known as the Young Women's Christian Association grew, until today it is the agency looked-up to throughout our country as at once the safeguard and the friend of girlhood and young womanhood.

A history of the Young Women's Christian Association of Jamestown would be most incomplete without grateful tribute at the beginning to its natural parent, the Women's Christian Association, now known as the W. C. A. Hospital. In the early days the Y. W. C. A. was but a sub-committee of the older organization, operating under a president appointed by the W. C. A. In October, 1888, it became apparent to the older women of the city that something definite must be done to provide a center where her many girls in industry might find recreation in their leisure hours. At this time the Young Women's Committee was appointed, and the Chapel of the Hospital became the Center. The first activities were classes in Bible, dressmaking, millinery, cooking and embroidery—also common school branches were taught those who had been obliged to leave school early in order to go to work; purely social nights were conducted once a month, and religious services were held on Sunday afternoons.

Three times during its history, the increased activities of the Association have demanded that larger and more suitable quarters be secured. On November 3, 1890, new rooms were opened on East Third street, in the Fenton Block. The work continued as the Young Women's Branch of the W. C. A. The increasing responsibilities were carried entirely by committees of volunteer workers until 1894. It then became apparent that much more could be accomplished if a secretary could be in constant attendance at the rooms. Miss Minnie Fowler, the first general secretary, took up her duties in September of that year. Again, in January, 1897, the growing work crowded the Association out into larger accommodations,—this time in the Prendergast building on Main street.

The activities of the Young Women's Branch continued to increase and the responsibilities of the board of managers for the Hospital became heavier with the growth of that institution. At the suggestion of the Hospital Board, in September of 1905, the Young Women's Branch withdrew from that organization which had so faithfully watched over its development. The younger Association became a charter member of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America in March, 1906; the articles of incorporation of the Young Women's Christian Association of Jamestown, New York, were filed in March, 1907, and its constitution adopted.

The cornerstone of the Association's present delightful home was laid September 26, 1908, by Mrs. W. C. J. Hall, donor of the initial gift of \$10,000, which was the incentive to build. The splendidly up-to-date building which stands at the corner of Main and Fourth streets is a monument to the perseverance, consecrated service and vision of those brave women who courageously undertook its erection. It is the outward sign of the spirit of friendly helpfulness which it houses. It

bears constant tribute to the good judgment and taste of the building committee who so thoroughly set about making this last new home for the Association. With keen foresight they provided for the future in a durable, usable and sufficiently large building to accommodate those phases of the work then being carried on and allow for its extension.

Thoughtfully planned, the attractive lobby with its surrounding social rooms and beautiful stairway breathes the homelike atmosphere which invites the most timid girl to enter and be at home. On the upper floors are pleasant club rooms where the self-governing clubs for employed girls meet. Here girls from office, factory and store carry on their varied programs. There are also meeting places for the younger girls still in school; the experience given them in the management of their own clubs is valuable training for similar responsibilities which they will meet later. The educational work of the Association has its center on these upper floors, where classes in Bible, practical arts, cooking and other subjects are taught. The cafeteria is truly a community asset, providing noon meals at a moderate price to hundreds of busy employed people. The gymnasium and bowling alleys provide physical education, exercise and recreation. The commodious auditorium with its beautiful stage is the scene of many gatherings which contribute both pleasure and mental profit to Jamestown's citizens. Here, too, the girls' dramatic ability frequently finds expression in plays and pageants for which special training is given them as part of the program. At the time of its erection, the building was fourth of its kind in the entire State. So wisely was it planned that after eleven years of use, save for the absence of a swimming pool, it suffers not at all by comparison with buildings now being constructed. Hundreds of strangers from all parts of the country visit the city each summer, during their stay at Chautauqua. The Association is used a great deal by them as a place to rest between trains and for other purposes; their comments of appreciation of the service rendered by it and the beauty of the building itself, heartily confirm the statements just made in this connection.

For a number of years a summer program has been carried on somewhere on Lake Chautauqua, wherever a suitable house could be rented. Owing to the generosity of the Misses Anna and Mary Crissey, the Association now has its own summer place. A delightful spot right on the Lake front, with two cottages where thirty girls may be housed, was presented by these ladies, to be used as a permanent summer home. It is sufficiently near to town that girls employed by day can spend their leisure hours by the Lake side, enjoying the gorgeous beauties of nature and find refreshment in the invigorating breezes of the Lake. The acquisition of this fine property supplies the feature necessary to make the equipment of the Jamestown Y. W. C. A. quite ideal.

During its history the Association has had seven presidents: Miss Lydia J. Kay, Mrs. A. T. Usher, Mrs. Wm. H. Proudfit, Mrs. Mary Yates Johnston, Miss Anna L. Crissey, Mrs. E. W. Spring, Mrs. R. R. Rogers.

The nature of this organization is such that a great portion of its work can never be set down in any account of its accomplishments prepared for public reading. It deals with that wonderful thing, the womanhood of tomorrow, which is being made by the girlhood of today. The foundations of this particular Association were laid on the firm belief in the power of Jesus Christ to lead girlhood into the finest type of womanhood. It has sought always to help her to find Him,

and, knowing Him, to come into fuller understanding and more intimate knowledge of that "abundant life" which He proclaimed as His purpose in coming into the world.

JANE C. BANKS, General Secretary.

WESTFIELD YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—In 1919 this Association reached its twenty-fifth birthday, having passed a very useful, successful quarter of a century of work along the usual Association lines. Since 1908 the Association has owned the old Mrs. Harriet Wells residence on South Portage street, that building having been the home of the Patterson Library for about eleven years, 1897-1908. After the removal to the present beautiful Library building, the Association bought the former Wells residence, remodeled it to its purpose, and have since greatly enlarged and improved it. The Association has always been an active force for good in village life, and prior to the great World War had reached a membership of 300. During the war period, 1917-18, the Association surrendered its building to the uses of the Red Cross and its peculiar lines of war activity, and for two years practically did no strictly Association work. This was a splendid gift to the Red Cross but the Association suffered a severe loss in membership. The Association home is the center of all forms of Blue Triangle work among young women, and a strong organization of the Girl Reserves is maintained. Rooms for transient guests are a feature of the work, and Westfield being a railroad center, this branch of the work is very important. In connection with the Chautauqua County Y. W. C. A. the Westfield Association maintains a summer camp on the shores of Lake Chautauqua. A Business Girls' Club is another successful feature of the Association work.

FREDONIA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—This Association was organized in June, 1911, as a branch of the County Y. W. C. A., and has had a career of great usefulness. Until the present (1920) Fredonia has shared the services of a general secretary with Westfield, but that arrangement has ceased.

The first home of the Association was in the old stone house at the bridge, but in 1916 the old Fuller home was leased and fitted up as headquarters for Association work and a general community center. A house mother is in charge and hospitality abounds. A room for transients is always available and many clubs and organizations for girls and young women have headquarters there. Business Girls' Clubs; the Yo No Se Club, a younger girls' club; Young Married Women's Club, Girl Scouts, are among these clubs. The present officers of the Association (1920) are: Mrs. Frank Pier, president; Mrs. W. A. Jackson, treasurer; Mrs. W. A. Stock, secretary of the board.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY CHAPTER, AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The history of the American Red Cross in Chautauqua county began with the year 1906. On the evening of April 21 of that year a group of citizens of Jamestown, interested in the formation of a branch of the National Red Cross, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edward Gifford. The following were present at this first meeting: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edward Gifford, Major William M. Bemus, M. D., Rev. J. T. Kerrin, Clare A. Pickard, Mayor James L. Weeks, Charles H. Gifford, Rev. Walter A. Taylor, Clayton E. Bailey, Dr. Morris N. Bemus, Brewer D. Phillips, and Miss Mae L. Weller. Mayor Weeks presided, with Miss Weller as secretary. Dr. William M. Bemus was one of the moving spirits, and set forth the aims of the Red Cross movement. At that meeting it was decided

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—This Association had its beginning in June, 1911, when a few devoted women came from their homes in the villages of the Chautauqua "grape belt," and in meeting at Fredonia formed the Association, elected a board of managers, and pledged themselves to raise the first year's budget. With the funds secured, the dream became a reality, and the work was begun. The officers elected at that first meeting were: Mrs. S. Fred Nixon (now Mrs. A. B. Ottoway), of Westfield, president; Mrs. Bruce Wright, Fredonia, Mrs. I. A. Wilcox, Portland, vice-presidents; Miss Sarah Leworthy, Westfield, treasurer; Mrs. F. N. Jewett, Fredonia, secretary. Miss Eloise Phillips was the first traveling secretary secured by the Association, and at stated intervals she visited all branches of the Association or organized clubs in the county.

County headquarters are now established in Westfield, Miss Harriet Fuller, general secretary. She has an automobile which may be seen in all parts of the county, for she keeps in close touch with the Association's large and growing membership and of the many girls' clubs which have been formed all over the county. Westfield and Fredonia both have flourishing Young Women's Christian Associations which are branches of the county organization.

These are some of the high aims of the Association and they strive earnestly to attain them, as practical results testify: To develop Christian character and leadership; to build up strong local and community consciousness; to aid in increasing the power of the church; to supplement the school in more efficient preparation for home making and country living; to develop a wholesome recreative and social life; to keep the standard of American home life high and to help girls in the home.

Some of the outstanding activities and achievements of the Association are: A Summer Camp for girls on Chautauqua Lake; a Rest Room at the County Fair; Field Day for the grade schools of the county; a permanent Hospitality House at Chautauqua Assembly; Vocational and Leaders' Conferences; Child Welfare and Health lectures; coöperation in the promotion of Public Playgrounds and Free Libraries and Sunday School Conferences, and in the work of County Agents for dependent children.

The 1920 officers are: President, Mrs. James Pringle, of Ashville; vice-presidents, Mrs. H. C. Drake and Mrs. J. C. Reynolds, of Fredonia; secretaries, Mrs. Maud Brady, of Clymer, and Mrs. E. E. Hamlet, of Sheridan; treasurer, Miss Minnie Allen, of Fredonia.

to organize a county subdivision of the New York State branch of the American National Red Cross, and officers were elected: President, Dr. William M. Bemus; vice-president, F. E. Gifford; secretary, Miss Mae L. Weller; treasurer, Brewer D. Phillips. The intention was to popularize the movement, for which purpose it was decided to procure and distribute Red Cross literature. The immediate cause of the meeting, however, seems to have been in the California earthquake, and the local branch began its helpful work by undertaking to raise funds for the relief of the sufferers. The result was the raising of more than \$300.

The names previously given constituted the first twelve Red Cross members in Chautauqua county. The secretary's membership list, however, includes two addi-

tional names, those of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bailey and Major Frederick W. Hyde.

Following Chautauqua county's entry into formal Red Cross work, the history of the organization is that of a very small group who kept the organization alive despite an almost total lack of interest upon the part of the general public, the continuation of the society's existence being due almost solely to the interest of the officials, who were continued in office from year to year. Thus a spark of the Red Cross spirit retained its vitality through the first decade of Chautauqua County Chapter's history. It must not, however, be thought that this original Red Cross group was inactive. During the years preceding the World War, the Chapter responded to calls for help in such great calamities as the Italian earthquake of 1909, when approximately \$300 was raised, while during several years substantial sums were forwarded to the Chinese Famine Relief Fund.

The officers originally elected were reelected year after year. When the European War came on, Miss Weller, whose time was required by the Associated Charities and who felt that the Red Cross work should be more energetically prosecuted, endeavored to resign but did not succeed in doing so until January, 1917, when the position was filled by Harry J. Buchanan. Dr. Bemus, feeling that he could not carry on the active campaign our own entry into the war would make necessary, also resigned, and William S. Bailey was elected chairman of the County Chapter at a meeting of the Chapter held in the Armory April 5, 1917. J. A. Osmer was elected vice-chairman. Feeling that he would not be justified in accepting the office, Mr. Bailey declined the position and Col William F. Endress was elected chairman April 11, 1917. Mr. Buchanan, being unable to serve, was replaced April 21, 1917, by Mr. Bailey as acting secretary, who served until May 8, when G. R. Broadberry was elected secretary.

Even after the World War had been in progress some time, there was little general participation in Red Cross work in Chautauqua county. In January, 1916, however, a group of seventeen Jamestown women, under the leadership of Mrs. Clayton E. Bailey, began actively producing hospital and surgical supplies, which were sent to and accepted by the Red Cross. These workers, most of whom were not Red Cross members, had no organization, although, as recorded later, they worked constantly for more than two years and sent in large quantities of supplies. When it became apparent that America must soon be involved, this group of workers, who had become members of and constituted the working body of Chautauqua County Chapter in Jamestown, determined that the activities of the Chapter must be broadened to include the city and county, and they must be given credit for beginning the present effective Red Cross organization in Jamestown and its vicinity.

Beginning with its meeting of April 11, 1917, the reorganized Chapter began holding frequent meetings through its executive committee and arrangements were at once undertaken to institute a working program. At a meeting of the committee, May 8, 1917, it was decided to request the Atlantic Division of the Red Cross to divide Chautauqua county so that the jurisdiction of the original Chautauqua County Chapter should coincide practically with the First Assembly District. This division of jurisdiction was later effected.

At a meeting of the executive committee, May 9, 1917, the Young Women's Christian Association offered rooms in the Association building for Red Cross headquarters. The tender was accepted and headquarters and workrooms were established in the building of the Association at the corner of North Main and Fourth streets.

To secure additional members, in May, 1917, an enrollment headquarters was opened in a tent on the lawn of the First Presbyterian Church on West Third street. A very large number of members was secured by the workers at the tent.

On May 18, 1917, the executive committee requested the Women's Patriotic League to act as the Civilian Relief Committee of the Chapter, Red Cross funds to be supplied as necessity arose. The league, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Clare A. Pickard, carried on the civilian relief work until the Home Service Section was organized at a later date.

At a meeting of the executive committee, May 9, 1917, was created a board of control, to consist of the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and the chairmen of the various committees of the chapter. The Board continued to transact most of the actual business for the Chapter until the annual meeting of the year 1918, when its duties were taken over by the administrative committee.

There not being sufficient funds to meet the production capacity of the Chapter workers, the executive committee on October 20, 1917, authorized the raising of the local Red Cross Patriotic Fund. H. H. Roberts was placed in charge of the campaign for raising the fund, and created an organization of about thirty-five campaign workers. On November 22 Mr. Roberts reported that the total amount pledged up to that date, to be paid within the succeeding twelve months, was \$31,260. This fund was used entirely for the purchase of raw supplies for the local workrooms.

On November 22, 1917, the executive committee received a tender from the Jamestown Board of Commerce offering, free of charge, the facilities of the Board's quarters in the Wellman Building. This tender included the services of the secretary of the Board of Commerce and the office force. This offer was accepted, and C. W. Herrick, chairman of the ways and means committee, was authorized to undertake fitting up the new quarters for Red Cross purposes. Under Mr. Herrick's supervision the work was expedited, various partitions and equipment were erected, and the Chapter moved its headquarters from the Young Women's Christian Association to the Board of Commerce hall immediately after the 1st of January, 1918.

Early in 1918 it was deemed advisable to place the workrooms under the charge of a paid full-time supervisor, and on January 3, 1918, Mrs. Ethel W. Curtis was employed as superintendent of the workrooms, a position which she filled until her resignation, September 5, 1918.

Henry H. Roberts was appointed chairman of the Second Red Cross War Fund campaign. Owing to serious illness, he was unable to act, and Fletcher Goodwill accepted the chairmanship and conducted the campaign in May, 1918. Noonday luncheons for the organization workers were held daily throughout the week of the campaign, which resulted in more than doubling the city's quota of \$50,000. The total amount subscribed was \$120,000.

In June, 1918, a campaign for Red Cross nurses was conducted by a committee consisting of Mrs. George L. Maltby, chairman; Miss Julia E. Anderson, and William S. Bailey. The Chapter's quota was fifteen nurses but more than double that number was eventually secured.

It becoming necessary to secure permanent quarters for the Home Service Section, arrangements were made in August, 1918, by which a suite of offices was secured in the Wellman Building.

On August 1, 1918, the Board of Control decided to

ask E. Snell Hall to take the position of permanent chairman of the Home Service Section, with Miss Amy Pryor Tapping as executive secretary. Mr. Hall and Miss Tapping acceded to the board's request and the Home Service Section was thus permanently organized and installed in adequate offices. On October 3, 1918, the Board of Control accepted from the Central Labor Council the sum of \$768.90, proceeds from the Council's Labor Day parade which was given under the authorization of the Chapter. The secretary of the Chapter was directed to convey to the Central Labor Council the Chapter's commendation of the object lesson in practical patriotism which the laboring men of Jamestown gave in behalf of the Red Cross.

The history of the auxiliaries of Chautauqua County Chapter of the American Red Cross is a remarkable tribute to the sympathy and energy of the people of the county.

It was about April, 1917, that interest in Red Cross matters showed some activity. The Chapter was simply the barest skeleton organization, and when a new secretary was elected with the idea of thoroughly developing Red Cross work, it had fewer than two hundred members in the Chapter. From this starting point to the close of the last membership roll call, with a record of almost six thousand members in the auxiliaries alone, the history has been one continuous advance in a campaign of splendid achievement. The secretary conceived the idea that interest in the Red Cross could best be aroused by an appeal first to the churches and the fraternal organizations. In rural communities meetings for organization were held, and soon the whole territory of the Chapter was covered. The auxiliaries were stimulated to increased activity by publishing in the Jamestown papers about twice a month their standing in membership and contributions, and this led to much good-natured emulation, as first one auxiliary and then another would head the list.

Following is the list of the original officers and the date of admission of the auxiliaries of Chautauqua County Chapter:

Unitarian Church, Jamestown, May 18, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Lucy R. Taylor; secretary, Rhoda F. Root; treasurer, Lucia C. Botsford.

Presbyterian Church, Jamestown, May 18, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Jerome B. Fisher, Jr.; secretary, Mrs. William H. Fletcher; treasurer, Mrs. Arthur Swan.

Eagles, Jamestown, May 18, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. H. A. Hotchkiss; secretary, Mrs. Earl R. Anderson; treasurer, O. N. Rushworth.

Bemus Point, Bemus Point, May 24, 1917. Chairman, Dr. J. H. Kellogg; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Anna W. Cheney.

First Baptist Church, Jamestown, May 24, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. A. F. Furkiss; secretary, Mrs. O. F. Laegeler; treasurer, Miss Susan Berry.

Lakewood, Lakewood, May 24, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. W. R. Foster; secretary, Mrs. Richard Vipan; treasurer, Miss Catherine Verner.

First Methodist Church, Jamestown, May 24, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. C. Eugene Clark; secretary, Mrs. James Iverson; treasurer, Mrs. Nathan Cray.

Clymer, Clymer, May 24, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Frances Jaquins; secretary, Mrs. Ida Johnson; treasurer, Miss Ruth Neckers.

Women's Relief Corps, Jamestown, May 24, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. James Maller; secretary, Mrs. James A. Brown; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Horton.

Cherry Creek, Cherry Creek, June 7, 1917. Chairman, Charles H. Hunt; secretary, Julia A. Morlan; treasurer, Nora B. Leake.

Falconer Branch, Falconer, June 7, 1917. Chairman, Dr. E. W. Storms; secretary, C. R. Crosby; treasurer, Mrs. Laura Davis.

Frewsburg, Frewsburg, June 7, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. C. Fred Myers; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Alice R. Baldwin.

First Congregational Church, Jamestown, June 7, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. David W. Schenck; secretary, Mrs. Belle C. Wilcox; treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Knapp.

Conewango Valley, Conewango Valley, June 27, 1917. Chairman, Edwin A. Baggs; secretary, Mrs. C. H. White; treasurer, Lillian A. Hopkins.

Someo, Someo Camp, Jamestown, June 27, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. C. W. Cozens; secretary, Mrs. Emily Sprague; treasurer, Mrs. Bertha Johnson.

Maple Springs, Maple Springs, June 27, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. John Trathair; secretary, Emma Johnson; treasurer, Mrs. C. O. Bosworth.

Mt. Sinai, O. E. S., Jamestown, June 27, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. R. C. Fess; secretary, Mrs. V. A. Hatch; treasurer, Mrs. Georgiana Conover.

D. A. R., Jamestown, June 27, 1917. Chairman, Miss S. Flora Broadhead; secretary, Mrs. D. E. Russell; treasurer, Mrs. S. Winsor Baker.

Kennedy, Kennedy, June 29, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Gertrude Bush; secretary, O. M. Grubb; treasurer, Mrs. I. B. Kimball.

Villanova, Villanova, July 13, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Dime Crowl; secretary, C. H. Mansfield; treasurer, Mrs. Esther Mansfield.

Dewittville, Dewittville, July 13, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. P. E. Smith; secretary, Mrs. G. F. Leet; treasurer, Rev. P. E. Smith.

Ellington, Ellington, July 13, 1917. Chairman, Rev. Arthur Stockbridge; secretary, Mrs. Mae Anderson; treasurer, Rev. R. H. Ellinghouse.

Conewango, Conewango, August 29, 1917. Chairman, Irvin Pool; secretary, Florence L. Phillips; treasurer, Charles C. Mason.

Lutheran Immanuel Church, Jamestown, August 29, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. J. Ernest Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Fred Turner; treasurer, Mrs. Richard Berggren.

Graduate Nurses, Jamestown, August 29, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Jessie Fizzell; secretary, Mrs. C. Q. Cratty; treasurer, Martha Berry.

Sinclairville, Sinclairville, August 29, 1917. Chairman, John C. Buchanan; secretary, Martha I. Trussler; treasurer, Mrs. Lelia Putnam.

International Sunshin Society, Jamestown, August 29, 1917. Chairman, Estelle V. Swanson; secretary, Jessie L. Haigh; treasurer, Ella C. Haigh.

West Side, Jamestown, October 8, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. John Lee; secretary, Mrs. Joseph Woosley; treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Baker.

Camp Street, Jamestown, October 8, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Hunt; secretary, Mrs. C. Campo; treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Holm.

Panama, Panama, October 8, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Etta White; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Appleby.

Dahlstrom Metalic Door Company, Jamestown, November 15, 1917. Chairman, Miss Florence L. Johnson; secretary, Miss Frances Johnson; treasurer, Miss Helen E. Johnson.

Women's Patriotic League, Jamestown, November 15, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. C. A. Pickard; secretary, Miss Helen Endress; treasurer, Miss Ruth Skinner.

Busti, Busti, November 22, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. F. P. Simmons; secretary, Georgia L. Hasson; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Bennett.

Holy Trinity Church, Jamestown, November 26, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. William Stamm; secretary, Miss Anna K. Peterson; treasurer, Mrs. Joel Turnell.

First Swedish Mission Church, Jamestown, December 6, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. John Lindbeck; secretary, Ruby E. Hendrickson; treasurer, Florence O. Bernhard.

Celoron, Celoron, December 13, 1917. Chairman, Miss Theresa Stevens; secretary, Miss Leah Squires; treasurer, Mrs. Maude Gill.

Norden Club, Jamestown, December 20, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. E. L. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Eric Carlson; treasurer, Mrs. G. C. Freeburg.

Ashtville, Ashtville, December 20, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. William Greene; secretary, Mrs. W. A. Bly; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Davis.

Gerry, Gerry, December 20, 1917. Chairman, Charles Smith; secretary, Mrs. M. J. Wilson; treasurer, L. L. Dobbins.

Women's Surgical Dressings, Jamestown, December 20, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. C. Q. Cratty; secretary, Mrs. Crawford Bargar; treasurer, Miss Addie Williams.

First Lutheran Church, Jamestown, December 20, 1917. Chairman, Mrs. Gertrude Emory; secretary, Mrs. David Lincoln; treasurer, Mrs. Hilda J. Eckman.

Young Ladies' Missionary Society, Jamestown, January 17, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. Felix V. Hanson; secretary, Miss Florence Johnson; treasurer, Miss Minnie Johnson.

Sons of Veterans, Jamestown, February 16, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. Nellie E. Stone; secretary, Mrs. Edith Cowan; treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude Emory.

St. Luke's Church, Jamestown, February 27, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. Reginald N. Wilcox; secretary, Miss Julia Bloom; treasurer, Miss Helen Endress.

Y. W. C. A., Jamestown, February 27, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. E. P. Merrill; secretary, Frances Norton; treasurer, Essel Hegburg.

Lakewood Road, Jamestown, April 4, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. E. M. Scofield; secretary, Mrs. Oliver Ellison; treasurer, Mrs. Floyd Wilson.

Grace United Brethren Church, Jamestown, April 4, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. N. J. MacIntyre; secretary, Miss Florence Laird; treasurer, Mrs. Vern Dewey. Union Auxiliary, South Stockton, May 2, 1918. Chairman, G. L. Laurance; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. D. A. Snyder.

Ivory, Ivory, May 29, 1918. Chairman, A. J. Stanton; secretary, Mrs. Erma Warn; treasurer, Mrs. Edith Groat.

Kiantone, Kiantone, July 17, 1918. Chairman, J. M. Hall; secretary, Abner Hagburg; treasurer, Mrs. G. C. Kidder.

Niobe, Niobe, July 17, 1918. Chairman, Ivan Allen; secretary, Myron Ireland; treasurer, Frank Bates.

Mayville, Mayville, July 17, 1918. Chairman, Newton Lincoln; secretary, Mrs. Rata Cornell; treasurer, Mrs. Culley.

Fluvanna, Fluvanna, July 17, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. Hetty Sherwin; secretary, Mrs. Chettie Hale; treasurer, Mrs. Alta Cederquist.

New Century Art Club, Jamestown, July 17, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. Charles M. Dow; secretary, Mrs. Sidney Clarke; treasurer, Miss Bertha Skiff.

Danish Congregational Church, Jamestown, July 20, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. H. Martens; secretary, Mrs. Ruth Kofod; treasurer, Mrs. Leonard Chindgren.

Zion Mission Church, Jamestown, October 25, 1918. Chairman, Mrs. P. A. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Henning Olson; treasurer, Jennie Swanson.

The Junior Red Cross of the Chautauqua County Chapter was organized in November, 1917, Miss Nettie J. Armstrong being appointed chairman of the Chapter School Committee by the executive committee of the Chapter. The rural and village were organized by the district superintendents, interested Senior Red Cross members, and by chairman of the Junior Red Cross, Miss Nettie J. Armstrong.

On April 10, 1919, Chautauqua County Chapter had a total membership of 20,978, of which number 5,464 were rural members, belonging to twenty-four rural auxiliaries. The other 14,614 were members of the thirty-one city auxiliaries or members at large. There were also 53 magazine members and three contributing members.

The first membership campaign was conducted in May, 1917, under the direction of William S. Bailey. A general canvass of the city was made by a group of well-known women, each of whom became responsible for calling at every home within one of the thirty-one mail delivery routes. The campaign resulted in securing approximately 1900 members.

The membership campaign for the year 1917-18 was placed under the direction of H. H. Roberts, in December, 1917. Mr. Roberts created a membership campaign organization with fourteen district managers and secured a place for his campaign headquarters in the Samuels Hotel lobby through the generosity of George F. Hurlburt. On January 3, 1918, Mr. Roberts reported a total membership of approximately 6,000 as a result of the campaign.

The Christmas Roll Call membership campaign of 1918 was conducted under the leadership of Nathan M. Willson. The Samuels ex-bar was secured for Roll Call headquarters through the generosity of George F. Hurlburt, and a canvassing force was organized covering every block in the city, utilizing the records and personnel of the Jamestown War Council. G. R. Broadberry was in charge of the roll call throughout the auxiliaries. The roll call resulted in securing a total membership of 16,414 for Chautauqua County Chapter.

The Chapter has five life members, as follows: Mrs. Frank W. Cadwell, Miss Bertha Preston, Miss Anna L. Crissey, Miss Mary Crissey, and one name unrecorded.

The financial record, April 6, 1917-May 1, 1919, is as

follows: Receipts—Membership fees, \$28,870.00; contributions, \$66,651.34; patriotic fund, 30,721.45; war funds, \$98,653.35; total, \$224,896.14. Disbursements—Production supplies, \$79,403.36; Chapter expenses, \$14,507.22; paid to National Red Cross, \$116,499.29; balance on hand, \$14,486.27; total, \$224,896.14.

The following record covers the output of supplies produced by Chautauqua County Chapter, its auxiliaries and branches, and shipped to the Atlantic Division between April 6, 1917, and April 16, 1919: Hospital garments, 16,555; hospital linen, 18,501; refugee garments, 8,536; knitted articles, 24,236; surgical dressings, 94,323; Christmas comfort kits, 1,234; total, 163,385.

For the shipment of this large quantity of Red Cross supplies 251 shipping boxes were made by the boys of the Jamestown Grammar School under the supervision of the Director of the Vocational Department of the Jamestown High School.

In accordance with instructions from the Atlantic Division, made-up supplies and raw materials on hand at the close of the war were later distributed to various institutions and organizations as follows: Jones General Hospital, Jamestown; Fire Department; Parochial School; Daughters of Isabella; Jamestown Public Schools; Creche Day Nursery; Warner Home; Women's Christian Association; Hospital and Jamestown Visiting Nurse Association.

In October, 1917, the local Chapter received from the Atlantic Division a request to provide five emergency cot outfits for use in base hospitals in the various cantonments. Compliance with the request was authorized by the Chapter, October 15, 1917, the collection of the equipment being supervised by Miss Gertrude E. Clement, Mrs. H. W. Bloomquist, W. S. Bailey. The Chautauqua School of Nursing provided a room in its building for storing and assembling the equipment, the bedding and clothing were provided by the local workrooms, and the cots themselves and equipment of utensils were purchased by the Chapter. Cloth for the fifteen blankets required was generously donated by the Acme Worsted Mills, the blankets being made in the Chapter workrooms.

The complete equipment comprised the following: 20 sheets, 5 rubber sheets, 5 hot-water bottles with covers, 15 wool blankets, 10 pairs pajamas, 20 towels, 10 pillows, 10 pillow cases, 10 hospital bed shirts, 10 wash cloths, 10 pairs cotton socks, 5 bedpans, 5 urinals, 5 folding canvas cots, toilet paper, 5 pairs slippers. The five emergency cots and complete equipment were shipped to the Atlantic Division by express November 27, 1917.

To the thousands of Red Cross workers who by their heroic service on battlefield and battleship, in dugout, trench and hospital, in ministrations to the wounded and dying, have won the honor and love of millions, too much praise cannot be given. But as all know, the ministrations of the Red Cross within the lines of battle and throughout the war stricken countries of Europe have not comprised all its activities. The gathering and distributing of food and clothing for millions of starving and shivering refugees and the preparation of tons of hospital supplies has gone on uninterruptedly throughout the years.

But there is still another department of Red Cross work—that carried on under the title of Civilian Relief or Home Service, which as it shuns publicity is the least known of all. In fact nearly all of its activities are of a confidential nature, its underlying purpose to act the part of friendly adviser and helper to the families of the men who left business or school and home and all that was dear to answer their country's call.

Just what this has meant, only one who has seen the

anxious faces and heard the stories of sordid, pathetic, and courageous human lives can realize. In many cases dependent wives and mothers had little, often almost no experience in the simplest of business affairs. With slight warning, little ability, and almost no opportunity to learn, they were compelled to act the part of head of the house.

The first chairman of the Home Service Section of Chautauqua County Chapter was Mrs. Rachel Giles Pickard, who had been previously engaged in home relief work, as carried on by the Patriotic League, an organization which was financed by public subscription, for the purpose of aiding the families of men serving on the Mexican border. She began her work under the auspices of the Red Cross in April, 1917, and concluded it in March, 1918. She was deeply interested in these activities and gave herself whole-heartedly, even at considerable personal sacrifice, to the relief of distress, which even in those early days of the Section was brought frequently to her door. In March, 1918, Mrs. Pickard was succeeded by G. R. Broadberry, who consented to take charge of the work temporarily until a permanent chairman could be found. From September 9 to February 14, 1919, the work was carried on by a force of eight people, all but one of whom were volunteers, but in February the services of Miss Leora Field, a trained social worker, were secured.

The cooperation of physicians, teachers, attorneys and many others enabled the Section to operate much more efficiently and to make the office the clearing house of all the auxiliaries of Chautauqua County Chapter, requiring correspondence with the numerous government bureaus in Washington and the Atlantic Division in New York. Although the amount of money the Home Service disbursed in loans and grants was small, \$1,112.33, (of which \$233.55 was repaid within a year) no deserving request was refused. The great work of the Home Service was advisory and in performing the more difficult task of fostering a spirit of self-reliance and thrift.

A local emergency met in a characteristic manner was the influenza epidemic which began in Jamestown about October 7, 1918. On the 9th of October, Chairman Endress appointed a Red Cross committee which consisted of Colonel Endress as chairman, with Dr. Jane Greeley, Dr. Eliza F. Cottis, E. Snell Hall, W. S. Bailey, and Mrs. C. Q. Cratty as members. The committee met at once and reviewed the situation. The greatest need seemed to be in private homes where all the family were ill, or where the housewife was ill and there were little children or infants. There were practically no graduate nurses available, and only hospital facilities for pneumonia cases, the very severe influenza cases, and those who were in boarding or rooming houses and in the poorest tenements. The problem was to care for patients in their own homes. It was decided to engage Miss Marie Morgan, who already conducted a graduate nurse registry, to register both the cases needing help and all who were willing to render assistance, and then to make daily appeals through the local press as the situation demanded. The work was carried on in close association with the Board of Health, the Visiting Nurse Association, the City Hospital, and the Thrift Kitchen, all of which agencies ultimately devoted their entire forces to influenza work for about six weeks and did much work over a period of several additional weeks.

Food and supplies were provided for the first few days by Miss Morgan from supplies solicited by her. The need became so great that the Thrift Kitchen, organized under the Food Administration, took over the entire food problem, obtained the funds, prepared the

food, and delivered anywhere in the city upon request. The Red Cross workrooms supplied the pneumonia jackets and influenza masks, and other agencies furnished the rest of the supplies needed. Some of the sick were so ill as to require one person constantly in the house. In most homes a helper did the necessary work, attending to the patient and the little children of the family, sent in an order to the Thrift Kitchen for the kind and quantity of food needed, and then went to another home. The doctors reported all cases of need of care or food or both to the Board of Health, where both the Board of Health and the Visiting Nurse Association were working. From there the calls went to Miss Morgan and to the Thrift Kitchen. The Motor Corps under the direction of Miss Mary Bemus had cars at the City Hall practically all the time for immediate use, and no one can estimate the lives saved by this efficient teamwork.

Besides the people who worked in the homes, as more and more of the graduate nurses became ill it was necessary to put a number of the girls who had had home nursing courses in the hospital to work. These girls volunteered, and worked ten to fifteen hours a day or night among the very sick patients, giving a very enthusiastic and capable service which will always be a pleasant remembrance to their patients and those who worked with them.

Miss Morgan furnished in all 92 nurses, of which 14 were at the hospital, 74 in families, and four at the Swedish Orphanage. Fourteen of the nurses were graduate, 18 practical, and 60 were lay helpers. She also furnished 60 quarts of soup, to dozen eggs, bedding, towels, nightgowns, and shirts in the early days of the epidemic.

During the year from March 18, 1918, to March 31, 1919, three campaigns, for the purpose of obtaining refugee clothing for Europe, were conducted by the American Red Cross. The week of March 18-25, 1918, was set aside for the first of these campaigns. Clothing, bedding, and shoes to the amount of 5,162 pounds were contributed by Chautauqua County Chapter. This material was packed in 43 cases and shipped to the Belgian Relief Committee in New York on April 6.

In September, 1918, came the second and even more urgent call for used clothing to supply the ten million destitute people in Belgium and Northern France. The minimum allotment for this Chapter was 8,000 pounds, and the time set aside for the campaign the week of September 23-30. During this period and the week following, 16,581 pounds of clothing, bedding, and shoes were received and packed. Of this amount, one large case was filled entirely with new articles, some of which were given by merchants and other individuals, and the remainder purchased with \$44.82 donated for the purpose. Shipment was made in carload lot of 76 cases and barrels to the American Red Cross, Newark, N. J., the middle of October.

During the last week of March, 1919, the American people were asked for a third time to donate used clothing for the destitute refugees of devastated countries. This time no quotas were given, the need being unlimited and the field of relief widened to include Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Serbia, Roumania, Greece, Macedonia, Albania, and Palestine. Clothing amounting to 11,500 pounds was received during the two weeks from March 24 to April 7. A third week was required to finish packing, and on April 15 a carload, consisting of 185 bags and 11 barrels, was shipped to the American Red Cross, Baltic Terminal, New York Dock Company, Brooklyn. In this lot there

were about 200 pounds of new goods, furnished, as before, by merchants and others or purchased with money contributions, which this time amounted to \$61.32.

The organization and plan of work for the three campaigns were the same. The Executive Committee of the Chapter appointed as chairman Miss Gertrude E. Clement. In the third campaign Mrs. H. W. Bloomquist was made vice-chairman. One receiving station was established for the entire Chapter community, the store at 314 North Main street being secured each time for that purpose. Circular letters were sent to all auxiliaries of the Chapter, those outside the city being asked to organize and send in their contributions collectively. The Junior Red Cross was also organized, each school bringing in its donations as a unit. All other city contributions were made individually. Posters, photographs, and slides were received from New York headquarters for the third campaign. The most important means of publicity, however, was through the columns of the daily papers and this work was entirely in charge of W. S. Bailey.

Summing up the three campaigns, a total of sixteen and one-half tons of clothing, bedding and shoes were shipped in one year from Chautauqua Chapter, Jamestown, N. Y., to the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross.

In response to the appeal of the Atlantic Division that Chautauqua County Chapter should provide 1,000 bath towels, 2,000 hand towels, 1,400 handkerchiefs and 100 napkins, the Chapter auxiliaries, numerous societies and the general public responded during the first week of October, 1918, with 1,366 bath towels, 2,233 hand towels, 1,897 handkerchiefs, 277 napkins and \$32.82 in cash.

The Christmas Parcels Campaign for the year 1919 resulted in the packing, inspecting and mailing of 1,200 packages to "the boys" overseas. A canteen service was organized in May, 1918, to serve soldiers on troop trains passing through the city, but Salamanca being the end of the railroad division was chosen, the Jamestown canteen performing local service during the five war drives and in other ways.

From the reorganization of the Chapter in April, 1917,

until this time, the publicity work, including the public meetings held under the auspices of the Chapter, was under the direction of William S. Bailey. During this time both the Jamestown "Evening Journal" and the Jamestown "Morning Post" gave the publicity department of the Chapter the use of space in their news columns without limitation, and in addition each paper placed a large amount of their advertising space at the Chapter's disposal without remuneration. During this period a number of notable public meetings were held under the auspices of the Chapter, addressed by such well known speakers as Consul Wesley Frost, Rev. Dr. Alan McCrossie, Colonel Williams of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, Chaplain David Hughes of the British Army, Mrs. Marguerite Fairfax Clendenin, and Howard R. Heydon. In addition to these, the Chapter received the assistance of many ministers and laymen who have spoken upon its behalf. There have also been a number of conferences held in the city of Jamestown.

Officers, 1918-1919: Chairman, Col. William F. Endress; vice-chairman, J. Alden Osmer; secretary, G. R. Broadberry, resigned Nov. 20, 1918; E. D. Bevitt, resigned May 20, 1919; Major A. Bartholdi Peterson, elected May 20, 1919; treasurer, Brewer D. Phillips. Executive Committee: Chairman, Mrs. Frank E. Gifford; Miss Carrie E. Aiken, Miss Nettie J. Armstrong, Mrs. E. J. Ashwell, Mrs. Clayton E. Bailey, William S. Bailey, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, R. Jay Barrows, Major Wm. M. Bemis, M. D., E. D. Bevitt, Mrs. H. W. Bloomquist, G. R. Broadberry, Miss S. Flora Broadhead, Mrs. Glenn K. Brown, Mrs. R. E. Caskey, Miss Gertrude E. Clement, Mrs. George W. Cottis, M. D., Mrs. Emily Crane, Hon. Charles M. Dow, Mrs. C. L. Eckman, Col. William F. Endress, Mrs. Harry Fenton, Mrs. Fletcher Goodwill, E. Snell Hall, Rev. Felix V. Hanson, Mrs. Fred E. Hatch, Charles W. Herrick, Mrs. J. Ernest Johnson, Cyrus E. Jones, George L. Maltby, Hon. Frank H. Mott, Mrs. J. Alden Osmer, J. Alden Osmer, Brewer D. Phillips, Henry H. Roberts, Mrs. Harry P. Sheldon, Mrs. Ralph C. Sheldon, Samuel B. Shields, Mrs. Walter C. Sunderland, Mrs. Walter A. Taylor, Mrs. Cora Sheldon Tew, Nathan M. Willson.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

In addition to the Women's organizations which have wrought so marvelously for right and progress in Chautauqua county—notably the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Political Equality County Club, the Young Women's and Women's Christian Associations, the Church Societies, Woman's Relief Corps, the ladies orders of the fraternal bodies, and the Patriotic Society of Daughters of the American Revolution—there remains another class of women's clubs, literary mainly, and mostly affiliated with the New York State Federation of Clubs. While Jamestown is the club center of Chautauqua county, about twenty clubs being in successful existence there, the club spirit is strong all over the county, and women's clubs—literary, social and musical—are formed in many towns.

The Mozart Club of Jamestown is the oldest woman's club in the county, as well as the largest, dating from 1879, and as an incorporated body from 1894. It has high reputation as a musical organization, and will be more fully dealt with under music.

The Chautauqua Woman's Club was organized in 1888 with a membership composed of residents from nearly every State of the Union.

The Shakespeare Club of Westfield, organized in 1883, became in 1885 the Monday Evening Club. Travel, his-

tory, literature and the arts have had especial prominence in the life of this club, and its place in the cultured life of the village is secure.

Jamestown also has its Fortnightly Club, organized in 1895; its New Century Art Club, founded in 1897, with a limited membership pledged to "cultivate a better knowledge and appreciation of art." There is also in that city the First Shakespeare Club, which meets at the homes of its members; Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circles; and a Browning Society which meets during the winter months at members' homes.

Dunkirk has a Woman's Literary Club, organized in 1895, and a Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, the latter, however, a practical helpful organization not properly to be classed as a club within the usual meaning. The Dunkirk Music Club is a live organization of music lovers.

The Tuesday Club of Mayville, organized in 1895, "with the object of attaining a higher, broader and truer culture," is the mother of Mayville's Free Library and now an incorporated body with a good library conducted under the name, The Tuesday Club Library of Mayville. The Critical Club of Mayville was organized by Miss Aimee Tourgee, its membership mostly teachers and literary young ladies.

The Minerva Club of Sherman, organized in 1896, for "mutual improvement," has proved a most useful body, with high aims which mean improvement in Sherman's social and civic life.

The Ripley Literary Club was founded in 1893, mainly through the influence of Mrs. Mary E. Wethy, who was its first president. The object of the club was to keep the women and girls beyond school age in touch with the events of the day, and also to develop the study of history, art and literature. The club started with a membership of thirty-five, with the active membership limited to forty, but as the associate membership is unlimited there are now sixty members. Every year a new program of work and study is arranged by a committee of four or five members, and by this method

a great many in the village have received educational benefit. The club has presented pictures to the school, adopted a French orphan, prepared and sent out Christmas gifts to the needy, and taken full charge of the Memorial Day services in Ripley for a number of years. The club is affiliated with the Western New York Federation of Woman's Clubs, and two members of the club have held the office of treasurer of the Federation.

Fredonia, a school center, has Art and Shakespeare Clubs; Cherry Creek, a Woman's Club; Sheridan, a Saturday Study Club; Silver Creek, a Shakespeare and a Current Event Club; and all over the county are these centers of literary activity, all striving toward higher expression and better living.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Fredonia Grange, No. 1, Patrons of Husbandry, was the first grange of the order ever organized, and to Chautauqua county belongs the honor not of giving birth to the Grange idea, but of giving to the idea form and being. The founder of the Order was Oliver Hudson Kelley, known by Grangers throughout the United States as "Father Kelley."

He was born in Boston, January 7, 1826, receiving his education in the public schools of that city. He left Boston when he was twenty-one years old, and for a time was a reporter on the "Chicago Tribune." For some time thereafter he was a telegrapher, later going to Minnesota, where he traded with the Indians. While living on his farm there, he operated the first reaping machine ever used in that State. In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington and when the close of the War between the States created conditions little understood at Washington, Mr. Kelley was chosen by Isaac Newton, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, in January, 1866, to travel through the Southern States and from actual contact with the people and through personal acquaintance with them gain a true knowledge of conditions and furnish the government with needed statistics. There was considerable danger attached to such a mission, but Mr. Kelley's personality, his high character and his fraternal affiliations, enabled him to gain a close view of the needs of the people. While on this mission the "Grange" idea was born in his brain—that "idea" comprehending an organization of agriculturists, non-partisan, non-sectarian, an organization national in scope, "united by the strong and faithful tie of agriculture," a band of brethren among whom no dissension could arise. This idea conceived in 1866 was perfected after Mr. Kelley's return to Washington, and on December 4, 1867, the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized as a temporary head. A school of instruction was also instituted in the District of Columbia. The personal enthusiasm of Mr. Kelley carried conviction, and six men became imbued with the faith and courage of the founder. All men chosen for some particular trait, but all men of strong character. These seven men are entitled to be considered the founders of the Order: Oliver H. Kelley, William M. Ireland, Rev. John Trimble, Rev. A. B. Grosh, F. M. McDowell, J. R. Thompson, William Saunders, all residents of Washington, D. C., and all except F. M. McDowell, who was a pomologist of Wayne county, New York, being in government employ. A constant co-worker with these men was Mr. Kelley's niece, Miss Caroline A. Hall, who advocated and finally secured the admission of women to the Order upon terms of perfect equality. In its early years

Miss Hall did an immense amount of clerical, publicity and detail work which contributed largely to its very existence. While Mr. Kelley must always be regarded as the founder of the Grange idea, Miss Hall's mothering in those early days enabled the infant to survive childhood.

These founders of the Order for nearly two years labored with great energy and with a faith and zeal amounting almost to inspiration, until, with the assistance of friends who became interested, they completed a well-devised scheme of organization, based upon a ritual of four degrees for men and four for women, which is unsurpassed in the English language for originality of thought, purity of sentiment, and beauty of diction. Having formed a constitution to govern the Order, these men met on December 4, 1867, and constituted themselves the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with William Saunders as master; J. R. Thompson, lecturer; William M. Ireland, treasurer, and O. H. Kelley, secretary. The remaining officers for obvious reasons were left vacant. The first Subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., January 8, 1868, as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as master.

The little brown building in which the organization was effected was at that time the office of Mr. Saunders, and stood embowered with the trees in the gardens of the Agricultural Department on the corner of 4½ street and Missouri avenue. Later the late Colonel Aiken, of South Carolina, and other members of the Order, made vigorous efforts to have the government preserve this historic building, but they were unsuccessful.

In February, 1868, Mr. Bartlett, of Madison, Ohio, wrote: "In the organization of this Order we will be expected to initiate mighty reforms, and the world will be disappointed if we do not. Here may be inaugurated the idea of equality between the sexes by simply removing the disabilities," and in this, as all else, they were fully a quarter of a century ahead of their time. Early in 1868 Mr. Kelley decided to give up all other business and devote his entire time to the establishment of the Order, and April 3rd he left Washington for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for that purpose. This measure was strongly opposed by his more conservative associates, but with supreme faith in the ultimate success of his plan, and little dreaming of the years of hard work before him, he left Washington with only two dollars and a half of Grange funds and a ticket for Harrisburg. Failing in his effort to establish a Grange there, but obtaining some financial aid, and granting a dispensation for a Grange, he came on to Penn Yan, New York, where another effort was made which also



GRANGE BUILDING, CHAUTAUQUA

failed. From there he went to Wayne, Steuben county, the home of F. M. McDowell, who was the representative of New York among the founders, and ever a staunch supporter of the cause. Here he received a warm welcome and many cheering words which helped him to endure the dark hours of the struggle, for as he tersely expresses it, "the Order of Patrons of Husbandry ought to endure, for it was founded upon the solid rock of poverty, than which there can be nothing harder."

A. S. Moss, of Fredonia, had become greatly interested in the plan and succeeded in interesting many other Chautauqua people, so to him Mr. Kelley next appealed. He arrived in Fredonia on April 15 and the next day, April 16, 1868, having at last found broad and liberal minded men ready to back their faith with their money and their influence, he organized Fredonia Grange.

The first State Grange, that of Minnesota, was organized February 22, 1860, but the new Order grew slowly until 1872, when it had an existence in twenty-two States. 1873 and 1874 were years of wonderful growth, and in 1875, at the annual meeting held in Louisville, Kentucky, Secretary Kelley reported that the Order had issued in the United States alone 24,290 charters to subordinate bodies. Iowa led all other States in 1873, with 754 Granges. New York is now the banner State with (January 1, 1920) 915 subordinate granges, and a total membership of 127,966, a net gain for the year 1919 of 6,377 members.

In 1875 the Order was stronger in the Southern States; later, New England was the leading section, then the Middle States stronger than elsewhere, but now it is strong everywhere in the Union, and the dream of the founder has come true, and Granges with the "tie that binds" are scattered from Maine to California and from Washington to Texas, teaching the value of organization and fraternity.

At the Pan-American Exposition the New York State Grange, assisted by the National Grange, established a "headquarters" which proved very successful. It was under the management of a Chautauqua county woman (Mrs. B. B. Lord), and was one of the most popular resting places on the grounds. More than 36,000 names were registered of those who accepted the courtesies of Grange hospitality, and that was only a small portion of those who came to the building and were in some way reminded that the Patrons of Husbandry were keeping "open house" for the "good of the order" and of mankind.

Oliver H. Kelley, the founder, after serving the National Grange as secretary several years, about 1878 interested himself in building a town named Carabelle, in honor of his niece, on the Gulf Coast of Florida. He commenced there in a Sibley tent in the forest eighteen miles from a neighbor. Fifteen years later there was a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, with churches, schools, sawmills, hotels, daily mail, in fact most modern improvements. The tract contained several thousand acres of land and not a dollar debt on it. Later he removed to Washington, D. C., Kalorama Road, where he was called to "Cross the Bar," after eighty-seven years of tossing on life's changing seas.

Under call of the National Grange Secretary, twenty masters of subordinate granges in the State of New York met in Syracuse, November 6, 1873, to form a State organization. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and George Dexter Hinckley, second master of Fredonia Grange No. 1, was chosen worthy master. The first regular session of the New York State Grange was held in Albany, March 18, 1874, continuing four

days, 165 granges being represented by their masters. Walter C. Gifford and Sherman J. Lowell, Chautauqua county men, have also served as masters of the State Grange, and at the last meeting of the National Grange, Sherman J. Lowell was called to the high office of worthy master of the National Grange, an office he is now filling (1920).

In the year 1875, seven years after the establishment of Fredonia Grange No. 1, a meeting was held at Brocton, September 24. At that meeting Chautauqua County Pomona Grange was formed by the members present, representing the subordinate granges at Fredonia, Sherman, Stockton, Ross Mills, Westfield, Sheridan and Portland. George D. Hinckley of Fredonia Grange and then worthy master of the New York State Grange, was elected chairman, and George E. Ryckman secretary. The fifth degree was conferred on the delegates present by Worthy Master Hinckley. The delegates then preceded to the election of officers: J. E. Ottaway, worthy master; A. P. Phillips, worthy overseer; E. S. McCullough, worthy lecturer; E. S. Crossgrove, worthy steward; E. A. Ross, worthy assistant steward; H. C. Van Schoonhoven, worthy chaplain; C. W. Burton, worthy treasurer; G. E. Ryckman, worthy secretary; George E. Bates, worthy gatekeeper; C. W. Burton, Worthy Pomona; D. Convis, Worthy Flora; E. S. McCullough, Worthy Ceres; Mrs. Charles Hall, worthy assistant steward.

The Order has prospered in the county, and from the Journal of Proceedings of the New York State Grange held in Rochester, February 3, 4, 5, 6, 1920, it is gathered that Chautauqua county with 34 granges and 8,830 members, is the banner county of the State. The gain in membership for the Grange year ending September 30, 1919, was 242. Chautauqua county, the home of the first grange, got a start in the race for membership, which she now retains, although she has not always led.

At the annual meeting of Pomona Grange held at Cherry Creek, January 15-16, 1891, Albert A. Van Vleck was elected secretary, and at each annual meeting since that time he has been reelected, his last election in 1920.

At the annual meeting held in Ashville, January 14-15, 1892, Mrs. Albert A. Van Vleck, wife of the secretary, was elected assistant secretary, and she too has been annually reelected until the present (1920). The subordinate granges of the county here follow in the order of their establishment; the membership figures are for the grange year, ending September 30, 1919:

Fredonia Grange, No. 1, holds the enviable distinction of being the first regularly chartered subordinate grange in the world. Since its organization by Oliver H. Kelley, April 16, 1868, the grange has had a wonderful growth, and at the last official report, September 30, 1919, was still the banner grange of Chautauqua county, having 735 members. Union Grange, Jamestown, the nearest competitor having 732. When O. H. Kelley, "the founder," paid Fredonia Grange a visit, April 2, 1869, he was met by a grange one hundred strong, and was tendered a banquet in a beautiful hall, and sent on his way rejoicing. The grange celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, one of the features of the celebration being the presence of "Founder" Kelley, who had been brought from his Florida home through the efforts of Mrs. Bela B. Lord, a leading member, State lecturer, and indefatigable worker for the good of the order.

The golden anniversary was also celebrated in a fitting manner, and the "mother grange" is now enjoying middle-age prosperity, having passed her fifty-second birthday, with 735 members. As this is the "mother grange" a list of charter members enrolled at the second meeting held April 21, 1868, will be of interest: A. S. Moss, U. E. Dodge, T. S. Hubbard, Louis McKinstry, J. J. Parker, D. Fairbanks, N. S. Woodford, Willard McKinstry, H. Stiles, William H. Stevens,

J. Wellman, N. G. Butts, N. L. Payne, and Ira Porter. To this list there were added G. D. Hinckley, A. F. Taylor, R. W. Gardner, Erastus Bartholomew, Lewis T. Parker and K. W. Forbes.

At the second meeting, officers were elected: U. E. Dodge was elected the first master of Fredonia Grange No. 1, and up to his death, at the age of 86 years, on January 5, 1909, Mr. Dodge took an active part in the affairs of the grange.

Portland Grange, No. 2, organized by Ira Porter, with 30 charter members, Feb. 7, 1874; reorganized Feb. 23, 1888, by Walter C. Gifford; now has a membership of 287.

Sherman Grange, No. 36, 327 members.
Ripley Grange, No. 65, 309 members.

Westfield Grange, No. 109, 440 members.
Clymer Grange, No. 169, organized 1874, with 15 charter members; now has membership of 350.

Sheridan Grange, No. 235, organized Sept. 10, 1874; reorganized June 22, 1889; has 312 members.

Siedman Grange, No. 241, organized Oct. 9, 1874; won Pomona Grange banner for the largest increase in membership in 1912; has 196 members.

Union Grange (Jamestown), No. 244; organized Oct. 15, 1874, with 32 members; present membership, 732, three less than E. P. Ross Grange.

Ross Grange, No. 305, organized March 11, 1875, with 26 members; present membership, 95.

Stockton Grange, No. 316, organized March 27, 1875; present membership, 275.

Elery Grange, No. 353; organized 1876, with 25 members; now 145 members.

Sinclairville Grange, No. 401, organized April 20, 1876, with 25 members; now numbers 202 members.

Gerry Grange, No. 412, has membership of 140.

Dewittville Grange, No. 480, organized Jan. 14, 1884, with 19 members; present membership, 179.

Kennedy Grange, No. 496, organized with 30 members; now has 226.

South Harmony Grange, No. 525; present membership, 115.

Panama Rocks Grange, No. 526; present membership, 316.

Cherry Creek Grange, No. 527; organized August 18, 1887, with 28 members; now has 265.

Ellington Grange, No. 528, organized Sept. 9, 1887, with 18 members; now has 177.

Chautauqua Grange, No. 571; present membership, 237.

Hanover Grange, No. 595, organized Sept. 14, 1889, with 21 members; now has 386.

Villanova Grange, No. 604; present membership, 147.

Centralia Grange, No. 612; won Pomona Grange prize membership banner three years in succession, and thereby became its permanent owner. Present membership, 320.

Cassadaga Grange, No. 659, organized March 4, 1890, with 51 members; now has 275.

Charlotte Center Grange, No. 669, organized March 29, 1895; present membership, 216.

Harmony Grange, No. 684; present membership, 274.

Lombard Grange, No. 714; 121 members.

Busti Grange, No. 909, organized Sept. 25, 1901, with 15 members; now has 188.

South Ripley Grange, No. 1032, organized Feb. 10, 1905, with 49 members; now has 76.

Findley Lake Grange, No. 1129, organized Feb. 21, 1908, with 63 members; now has 276. The grange suffered the loss of books, regalia and grange furniture in 1912.

Niobe Grange, No. 1215; present membership, 107.

Arkwright Center Grange, No. 1249, organized 1910; present membership, 188.

Frewsburg Grange, No. 1264, the baby member of Chautauqua County Pomona Grange; has 194 members.

This completes a total of 34 granges, with a membership of 8330.

Chautauqua County Pomona Grange was organized in Brocton, in 1875, and carries the distinction of being the first "Pomona Grange" to elect a woman to the office of master—Mrs. Bela B. Lord, who was State lecturer of New York State Grange. Her husband, Bela B. Lord, of Sinclairville, also a leading member of the Order. The action of Pomona Grange opened the door for the recognition of other women, and made real that tenet of the Order which declares women are eligible to any office in the Grange. Women equally with men have been benefitted by the Grange, and perhaps the assertion is true that it has been even "more

helpful." "Grange Day" has long been an annual feature of the Chautauqua Institution and has been a factor in the educational uplift of Grange members. Special privileges have been granted them by the officials of the Institution and their welcome to the grounds is hearty and real.

At the Annual Grange Day in August, 1903, the Grange Temple at Chautauqua was dedicated with suitable ceremonies. The Chautauqua management presented a site to Chautauqua County Pomona Grange for a building to serve as headquarters for the order for all time. A member of the Order, Cyrus E. Jones, of Union Grange, No. 244, Jamestown, erected the Temple as a memorial to his father, Rev. Emory Jones, an early Wesleyan Methodist minister of Chautauqua county. In presenting the Temple, Mr. Jones said that "he would rather the tillers of the soil should enjoy its blessings than any one else," and that the gift was also a "token of his appreciation of his boyhood friend and uncle, Thomas H. Gifford, whose work had been helpful to the Order." The Temple was accepted in the name of the Patrons of Husbandry by E. B. Norris, of Wayne county, New York, master of the New York State Grange. Vice-chancellor George E. Vincent welcomed the Grange visitors to the grounds, Mrs. Bela B. Lord, State lecturer, responding. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Indiana, master of the National Grange, then dedicated the building, and later in the day delivered an address. The Temple is located on Simpson avenue.

At a meeting of Pomona Grange held in Jamestown in July, 1877, the question of organizing a Patrons Fire Relief Association in Chautauqua county was introduced by George D. Hinckley, then master of New York State Grange. He offered for consideration the by-laws of a similar association formed in Seneca county, and later a committee of three, George E. Bates, G. W. Rugg and R. V. Love, to whom the matter was referred, reported in favor of adopting the by-laws of the Seneca County Association. The worthy master, W. H. Scott, then appointed one member from each grange as a director to perfect the organization of the Patrons Fire Relief Association in Chautauqua County.

At a special meeting of Pomona Grange held in Sinclairville August 24, 1877, officers of the Association were elected: A. A. Stevens of Sinclairville Grange, president; Walter C. Gifford of Union Grange, Jamestown, secretary; G. E. Ryckman of Portland Grange, treasurer. The management of the Association is vested in a board of directors, one now being chosen from each grange with the exception of Union Grange which has two. The board of directors elects its own officers. There are about 7,500 farms in Chautauqua county and of these 6,178 or over 80% are insured by the Association, the forty-third annual report for the year 1919 showing in force January 1, 1920, policies on property of Patrons aggregating \$15,931,130. Expenses during the year 1919, exclusive of losses and rebates, did not exceed 38 cents per \$1,000 of insurance. The Association is a member of the New York State Central Organization of Coöperative Fire Insurance. Albert A. Van Vleck is president of the Patrons Fire Relief Association in Chautauqua County; Jared Hewes now and for thirty years secretary. President Van Vleck is also secretary of Chautauqua Pomona Grange, an office he has held twenty-nine years, 1891-1920.

Although but little over fifty years of age the Order, Patrons of Husbandry, has become a solid national institution. It has met a want of rural communities and has amply justified the hopes of its founders. It has successfully demonstrated the ability of the farmers to organize for mutual benefit and has proved otherwise

a blessing, for the Grange spirit is one of love and helpfulness, and its value as an organized force for good cannot be over-estimated. So long as it shall be true to its mission, the moral and educational uplift of its members, and true to its spirit of fraternity, friendship and faith, so long will it flourish and scatter blessings along the pathway of its members. Small in its beginning and of little force, now strong and influential, the Order is becoming more and more the farmers' spokesman. In his address to the State Grange in its 47th annual session in Rochester, New York, February 3, 1920, Worthy Master Sherman J. Lowell in his peroration said:

"As my parting word let me picture the Grange. It is whatever you make it, nothing more. It is your belief in yourself, your dream of what a people may become. It lives a changing life, a life of words and passions, of heart breaks and tired muscles. Sometimes it is strong with pride, when men do honest work. Sometimes it is loud and garish and full of pride that blasts judgment. But always it is all you hope it to be or you have the courage to try for. It is your hopes and fears, struggle and panic. It is the

day's work of the weakest and the dream of the most daring. It is the battle of yesterday and the mistake of to-morrow. It is the mystery of those who do without knowing why, the birth of ideas and the purpose of resolutions. It is no more than what you believe it to be and all you believe it to be it can be. It is what you make it, nothing more."

The following are the officers of Chautauqua Pomona Grange now in office (1920): Worthy master, John Calhoun, Mayville; overseer, Rollin L. Cass, Frewsburg; lecturer, Ernest Engdahl, Sinclairville; steward, Clarence Albro, Busti; chaplain, Mildred Kolpien, Ripley; treasurer, Leonard G. Brainard, Ellington; secretary, Albert A. Van Vleck, Jamestown; gate keeper, Russell D. Woodward, Stockton; Flora, Mildred Rhoades, Ellington; Pomona, Nettie Crandall, Jamestown; Ceres, Minnie Albro, Busti; lady assistant steward, Evona Beary, of Westfield. Executive Committee: Alfred H. Blaisdell of Cherry Creek, Elizabeth M. Geiger, of Dunkirk, Jared Hewes, of Ashville. County deputy, Arthur L. Richardson, of Watts Flats.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY BANKS.

By C. W. Herrick.

In 1831 there were no banking facilities in Jamestown or elsewhere in Chautauqua county, and the nearest bank to the county was the branch of the United States Bank at Buffalo, and in all the southern tier of counties there was no bank west of the Hudson, although at Lockport in western New York there was a State bank. Jamestown was then a village of one thousand people, but was already looked upon as a commercial center for the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus and for a portion of northwestern Pennsylvania. Therefore the need of a bank was felt in Jamestown, and this, with that other known fact that bank stock yielded good returns, made the organization of the Chautauqua County Bank an easy task for Judge Elial T. Foote and Judge Richard P. Marvin, two most eminent men, who were prominent in organizing that first of all Chautauqua financial institutions. Their efforts were warmly seconded by other leading men of the county, and the stock, \$100,000, was largely over-subscribed. At a meeting of the first board of directors held at the tavern in Jamestown kept by Jones & Son, Judge Elial T. Foote, the leading physician of the village, a county judge for a quarter of a century, and a capable man of affairs, was elected president, his only salary a fee for signing bank bills. Oliver Lee was elected vice-president, and Arid Joy, cashier. Judge Foote served as president of the bank until June 5, 1835, when he was succeeded by Major Samuel Barrett, a former vice-president, who continued the executive head of the bank for thirty-seven years, until his death in 1872. The third president was Robert Newland, who assumed the duties of the office August 4, 1872, holding until he resigned on account of ill-health in May, 1890. President Newland was connected with the bank fifty-seven years, coming in at the age of twenty-five and serving as bookkeeper, teller, cashier, vice-president, and president. Daniel Griswold succeeded Mr. Newland as president, serving until 1899. Elliot C. Hall was president for a few months, he being succeeded in May, 1899, by Charles M. Dow, the present incumbent (August 1, 1920). The directors present at the first meeting, June 24, 1831, were: Levrett Barker, Oliver Lee, Thos. B. Campbell, Wm. Peacock, Daniel Sherman, James Hall, Elial T. Foote, Jedediah E. Budlong, Abner Hazeltine, and Richard

P. Marvin. The first banking hours were 10-12 a. m. and 2-4 p. m., and directors' meetings were held every Thursday at 7 p. m. at Jones & Son's tavern, with finance committee meetings twice a week.

The Chautauqua County Bank existed as a State institution until in October, 1865, it was converted into the Chautauqua County National Bank, and remained a part of the national banking system until June 18, 1896, when it absorbed the business of the City National Bank, and continued operations under the name of the Chautauqua County Trust Company. In July, 1899, the capital was increased, and the business of the Jamestown National Bank acquired, and in 1905 the Chautauqua County Trust Company was merged into the present National Chautauqua County Bank organization.

Since its organization in 1831, the bank has occupied its present location at the corner of Main and Second streets, the temporary structure which first housed the bank having stood on the rear of the present lot fronting on Second street. Throughout its eighty-nine years of successful existence, the bank has maintained its identity as the "Chautauqua County Bank." It has now a capital of \$500,000, and is ably officered by Charles M. Dow, president; Sheldon B. Broadhead, Fletcher Goodwill and Howard Dow, vice-presidents; Arthur W. Swan, cashier; Walter A. Edson, trust officer; C. Lynn Rowley and Harry E. Williams, assistant cashiers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SILVER CREEK—The second bank organized in the county was in 1838, when the Silver Creek Bank sprang into being with a capital stock of \$100,000, Oliver Lee president, he having been the first vice-president of the Chautauqua County Bank at Jamestown. Mr. Lee was the principal stockholder of the bank, and its president until his death, July 28, 1836. He was succeeded by George W. Tew, a lawyer, twice county clerk, and cashier of the Silver Creek Bank, 1841-46. Mr. Tew continued executive head until his death in 1875, the bank being discontinued soon thereafter.

After the Silver Creek Bank closed, Theodore Stewart and Carlos Ewell operated as private bankers under the name of the Silver Creek Banking Company, Mr. Stewart having come to Silver Creek a young man of

twenty to work in the Silver Creek Bank. They continued until the opening of the State Bank of Silver Creek, May 22, 1899, capital \$25,000, R. I. Quale, president; Theodore Stewart, cashier. Later Mr. Stewart became president. The bank reorganized as the First National Bank of Silver Creek in 1912, Theodore Stewart continuing president until his retirement from the bank, July 16, 1916. Then he was succeeded by W. W. Chamberlain, who died in August, 1920, and succeeded by H. P. Burgard. The first cashier after reorganization was V. T. Stewart, succeeded by M. P. Wilson, he by W. M. Buckholtz, and he by the present cashier, L. G. Horton, who came to that office in November, 1919. The officers of the bank are: Henry P. Burgard, president; C. W. Grasho, vice-president; L. G. Horton, cashier; H. S. Pratt, assistant cashier. The bank is capitalized at \$50,000. Surplus \$50,000—has deposits of \$675,280.08, and resources totaling \$826,300.36.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF WESTFIELD is the successor of the First National Bank of Westfield, which in turn succeeded the original Bank of Westfield. The Bank of Westfield opened its doors for business May 25, 1848, in Squire Smith's little office building, next to the Methodist church on Main street, but soon moved to the second floor of what is now J. H. Kenney's Shoe Store. When the Brewer block was built in 1864 it moved across the street to a room in the northwest corner of the block on Main street and the Common. Since that date its business has been done continuously in the Brewer block. With the increased business of the bank it gradually pushed back, from the little corner room and a small vault, occupying successively two rooms, then three rooms and two vaults and finally the whole ground floor of what was formerly the bank building. In 1916 the bank acquired the Husted building next door east. It let a contract to combine the two buildings and thus secure new, adequate and modern quarters. On December 7, 1918, the bank moved to temporary quarters and exactly four months later returned to its remodeled home.

Officers—Frank W. Crandall, president; Alburn E. Skinner, G. Patterson Crandall, vice-presidents; Edward D. Reagan, cashier; Frank P. Wolfe, assistant cashier. The bank is capitalized at \$50,000; has deposits, \$1,226,821.98; resources, \$1,399,671.98; surplus and profits, \$71,700.

THE JAMESTOWN BANK—Jamestown continued a one bank town until 1853, when the Jamestown Bank was organized, Alonzo Kent, president; J. E. Mayhew, cashier. That bank was succeeded by the First National Bank of Jamestown, incorporated April 5, 1864, with the same officers and Alonzo Kent, Orsell Cook, Reuben E. Fenton, Galusha A. Grow, and Sardius Steward, directors. Alonzo Kent resigned the presidency in July, 1881, and was succeeded by Reuben E. Fenton, statesman and financier, who served until his death, August 25, 1885. Mr. Kent was re-elected president January 4, 1886, and served until his death, May 25, 1888, when Frank E. Gifford was elected president and is still holding. J. Edward Mayhew, the first cashier in 1853, continued in that position under all changes until his death in 1885. He was succeeded by Edward Morgan. The capital stock of the company is \$153,300; the officers: Frank E. Gifford, president; Harry P. Sheldon, vice-president; Almet N. Broadhead, vice-president; Frank E. Felt, cashier. The bank building is located on East Third street, Nos. 2-6; deposits, \$1,917,422.19; total resources, \$2,646,187.22.

THE LAKE SHORE BANK OF DUNKIRK was organized in 1854 by Truman R. Coleman, president, and Langley Fullagar, cashier, with a capital of \$100,000. At the

death of Mr. Coleman in 1884, William T. Coleman, his son, became president, and upon Mr. Fullagar's resignation the same year, A. J. Lunt became cashier. In 1883 the bank reorganized as the Lake Shore National Bank, and in 1891, on the death of William T. Coleman, M. L. Hinman became president, serving until 1896, when he resigned. A. H. Marsh then succeeded to the presidency. The capital stock of the bank is \$105,000. Mr. Marsh was succeeded in the presidency of Alfred J. Lunt, who is still the executive head. Other officers (August 1, 1920) are: Clark Bloss, vice-president; Edward Madigan, cashier; Thomas D. Lunt and Shirley T. Coleman, assistants to the cashier; Robert E. Galbraith, trust officer. Capital stock, \$105,000; deposits, \$2,099,057.35; resources, \$2,588,102.00. The bank is located in its own building at the corner of Third street and Central avenue.

THE FREDONIA BANK was organized in 1856 with a capital of \$100,000, Rosell Greene, president; Orson Stiles, vice-president; Stephen M. Clement, cashier; directors—Rosell Greene, George W. Tew, Joel R. Parker, Edmund Day, Calvin Hutchinson, Philander Sprague, Chauncey Abbey, Orson Stiles, Stephen M. Clement, Henry C. Frisbee, Abner Clark, Charles Burritt. In 1850 Orson Stiles was elected president to succeed Rosell Greene, deceased.

THE FREDONIA NATIONAL BANK was organized with a capital of \$50,000, Orson Stiles, president; Chauncey Abbey, vice-president; Stephen M. Clement, cashier. In 1867 Mr. Clement resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, and was also elected president of the Fredonia National Bank. H. C. Clark was chosen vice-president, and as Mr. Clement elected to give his time to the Marine Bank largely, Mr. Clark was virtually president of the Fredonia National. In 1881 Mr. Clement disposed of his interests in the Fredonia National Bank, and was succeeded in the presidency by Chauncey Abbey, the vice-president's office being filled by Aaron O. Putnam. In 1861 the capital was increased to \$100,000, and in 1894, at the death of Chauncey Abbey, he was succeeded in the presidency by Aaron O. Putnam, who held that office until his death in February, 1896. Mr. Putnam was succeeded by Ralph H. Hall, and in 1898 Oscar W. Johnson was succeeded as vice-president by Henry W. Thompson, who in 1902 gave way to Dr. M. M. Fenner. The bank continued in business until 1905, when complications arose, and liquidation followed.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF JAMESTOWN was organized with \$100,000 capital in 1865; Thomas D. Hammond, president; William H. Tew, vice-president; George W. Tew, Jr., cashier. President Hammond resigned in 1869 and was succeeded by William H. Tew, George W. Tew, Jr., becoming vice-president, and Willis Tew cashier. There were several changes in official personnel, and in 1875 the name of the institution was changed to the City National Bank. William H. Tew resigned his presidency in 1879 and was succeeded by Martin L. Fenton, who held one year, his successor in 1880 being George W. Tew, Willis Tew becoming vice-president, Charles H. Tew, cashier. In 1888 Herbert W. Tew succeeded Charles H. Tew as cashier, and in 1893 Willis Tew succeeded George W. Tew as president. On June 16, 1896, the City National Bank was absorbed by the Chautauqua County Trust Company.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF DUNKIRK was founded in 1882 with a capital of \$100,000, Langley Fullagar, president, John H. Lascelles, cashier. President Fullagar was later compelled to resign through ill health, and was succeeded by Stephen M. Clement, cashier, and later president of the Marine Bank of

Buffalo, and a one-time president of the Fredonia National Bank. In 1892 Mr. Lascelles resigned to become a cashier of the Marine Bank of Buffalo, of which he is now president. He was succeeded as cashier by Peter J. Mulholland, and he by Henry H. Droegge. Stephen M. Clement was succeeded in the presidency by Charles D. Murray, who about 1905 gave way to Robert J. Gross. On January 1, 1919, Henry H. Droegge, cashier, was advanced to the president's office, James M. Madigan becoming cashier. The bank is located in its own building, corner of Main and Third streets, which was erected in 1906. Deposits, \$3,470,425.41; resources, \$4,474,757.53. On January 1st, 1920, the capital was increased to \$250,000. The surplus was made \$250,000, and the undivided profits \$175,000.

THE JAMESTOWN NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1888 with a capital of \$100,000, Charles M. Dow, president; Charles H. Gifford, vice-president; M. M. Skiff, cashier. All the officials of the bank continued in office until its consolidation with the Chautauqua County Trust Company July 1, 1899, except Charles H. Gifford, who resigned to accept the presidency of the Farmers and Mechanics Bank. The bank had a successful existence of eleven years, having a surplus of \$100,000 at the time it was absorbed by the Chautauqua County Trust Company.

THE STATE BANK OF SHERMAN was organized in 1890 with a capital of \$25,000; E. Sperry, president; C. H. Corbett, vice-president; H. F. Young, cashier. Mr. Sperry was succeeded in the presidency by A. J. Dean in 1894, holding until January, 1900, when he resigned. J. L. Thayer was the next president, and the present officers are: I. O. Ottoway, president; L. D. Gale, vice-president; William H. Phear, Jr., cashier; Jennie D. Ottoway, assistant cashier. The total deposits amount to \$601,351.72; resources, \$673,918.01.

THE CHERRY CREEK NATIONAL BANK has its beginning in 1890, when E. B. Crissey opened a private bank in the village of Cherry Creek, doing business as E. B. Crissey, Banker. Harlow J. Crissey was associated with this bank for some years as cashier. In 1914 the business was reorganized, and the Cherry Creek National Bank chartered with \$25,000 capital. The officers are: Harold E. Crissey, president; C. L. Edwards, vice-president; Nora B. Lake, cashier; Samuel N. Smith, assistant cashier. Total deposits of various kinds, \$297,173.89; total resources, \$365,895.52.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK OF JAMESTOWN was organized and opened for business in February, 1891, with a capital of \$100,000, with the following officers: E. B. Crissey, president; Fred T. Powell, vice-president; Geo. S. Gifford, cashier; and W. R. Botsford, assistant cashier. The banking office was in the New Gifford building in Brooklyn Square. In 1892 Charles H. Gifford was elected president. May 1st, 1893, M. M. Skiff became cashier, and in 1894 W. R. Botsford succeeded to that position. In 1897, Newton Crissey was elected president, E. B. Crissey, vice-president, and Harlow J. Crissey, cashier. In June, 1898, the bank removed to its present location at 215 Main street, continuing under the active management of E. B. Crissey until his death in 1908. O. Nelson Rushworth was elected cashier in 1900, and succeeded to the presidency in 1908, a position he still holds (1920). Other officers are: Harold E. Crissey, vice-president; Albert E. Appleyard, cashier; R. E. Miller, assistant cashier.

The capital stock is \$600,000, with surplus \$200,000, and undivided profits nearly \$100,000. Total resources, \$5,466,073.05.

THE STATE BANK OF MAVILLE was organized in 1891, succeeding Skinner, Minton & Company, private

bankers. The capital stock was \$25,000. C. C. Minton, president; J. F. Hunt, vice-president; C. R. Cipperly, cashier. The present officials (1920) are: F. W. Crandall, president; E. D. Reagan, vice-president; H. J. Lockwood, cashier; M. D. Fox, F. C. Whitney, assistant cashiers.

The bank has deposits totaling \$694,078.73; capital and surplus Sept. 1, 1920, \$71,635.83; resources, \$779,853.50.

STATE BANK OF BROCTON—In 1885, Herman J. Dean and Ralph A. Hall organized the firm of Dean & Hall, under the banking laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of doing a banking business in the village of Brocton. This firm continued until 1892, when the State Bank of Brocton was organized with a capital of \$30,000, and was granted a charter by the banking department, the State Bank of Brocton taking over the assets of Dean & Hall. The first officers of the bank were: Ralph A. Hall, president; Herman J. Dean, vice-president; Lewis D. Sullivan, cashier; Brewer D. Phillips, assistant cashier. Mr. Phillips continued his connection with the bank until June, 1896, when he resigned to take the office of cashier of the Chautauqua County National Bank of Jamestown.

In 1919 the State Bank of Brocton increased its capital to \$45,000, and at this date have deposits of \$519,414.43, with total resources of \$640,746.25. Mr. Hall continued as president until August, 1911, when he disposed of his stock to John R. Droney. The present officers are: John R. Droney, president; Lewis D. Sullivan, vice-president; Walter N. Clark, cashier; Harold R. Sullivan, assistant cashier.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF JAMESTOWN was chartered January 12, 1894, with \$100,000 capital; E. B. Crissey, president; Frank Merz, cashier. James S. Patterson succeeded Mr. Crissey in the presidency June 19, 1896, and held the office until his death, April 8, 1899. The next president, Frank Merz, the former cashier, has been continuously in office since.

The capital stock was increased to \$300,000 by a stock dividend, from the earnings, October 24, 1914, of \$200,000. A general banking business is transacted, and it has paid substantial dividends from the start, and has also laid up a surplus of \$320,000. The present officers are: President, Frank Merz; vice-presidents, Frederick P. Hall, Arthur K. Briggs; cashier, Harry L. Briggs; treasurer, George R. Butts. The company is located in its own building at No. 211 North Main street.

LAVERN W. LAZELL & COMPANY—In 1897 the private banking firm, Lavern W. Lazell & Company, began business at Stockton, with a capital of \$10,000. The first president, Mr. Lazell, held that office until his death in 1919, and no successor has since been elected. E. L. Dennison, the first vice-president, is still (1920) in office. C. E. Olson, the present cashier, has been connected with the firm since 1911, and since the death of Mr. Lazell has been the managing head. The office of assistant cashier is held by Melvin J. Olson. The last bank statement showed deposits of \$103,092.01; resources, \$117,854.21.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AT FALCONER was organized in 1900; E. B. Crissey, president; J. P. Clark, vice-president; E. H. Sample, cashier. The capital is as at first, \$25,000, and the bank is located in its own building, No. 1 East Main street, Falconer. The 1920 officers are: M. W. Neate, president; A. D. Bush, C. A. Carlson, vice-presidents; E. H. Sample, cashier; E. E. Sample, H. M. Cleland, assistant cashiers. Deposits, \$587,200.73; resources, \$649,518.45.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF RIPLEY began business as a national bank in 1902, but Ripley had a private bank as early as 1891. This private banking business was re-

organized in 1902 as the First National Bank of Ripley, capital \$25,000. The first officers of the national bank were: Edward A. Skinner, president; J. A. Skinner, vice-president; J. W. Burrows, cashier. The present (1920) officers are: F. W. Crandall, president; E. D. Reagan, vice-president; J. W. Burrows, cashier; C. L. Barden and Mary E. Miller, assistant cashiers. The bank has deposits, demand and time, totaling \$553,335.43, with resources amounting to \$651,021.94. In 1913 the Bank erected a fine building on the corner of Main and Lake streets, which is occupied solely by the Bank.

THE BANK OF JAMESTOWN was chartered May 1, 1903, under the State banking laws, with capital of \$100,000, which has since been increased to \$250,000. The first officers were: Fred A. Bentley, president; Charles W. Herrick, Mason M. Skiff, Charles H. Gifford, vice-presidents; Wright D. Broadhead, cashier; William R. Botsford, assistant cashier. The original board of directors were: Charles F. Abrahamson, Frank O. Anderson, Arthur A. Amidon, Fred A. Bentley, A. B. Carter, J. Delevan Curtiss, S. Morelle Cheney, Theodore A. Case, Milton H. Clark, Edward E. Duffee, Daniel Eisenberg, Martin L. Fenton, Charles H. Gifford, Hilance M. Gage, Jared Hewes, Peter H. Hoyt, Charles W. Herrick, William J. Maddox, Burt F. Merriam, S. Fred Nixon, Edgar P. Putnam, Mason M. Skiff, Albert B. Sheldon and Daniel A. Sullivan. The sixty-ninth quarterly report to the Superintendent of Banks made June 30, 1920, showed capital stock \$250,000, surplus \$350,000, total resources \$4,321,064.69, and deposits \$3,608,116.66. The first president, Fred A. Bentley, died in August, 1904, and was succeeded by Brewer D. Phillips, September, 1904. The present officers are: Brewer D. Phillips, president; Charles W. Herrick and William R. Botsford, vice-presidents; Lucian J. Warren, cashier; Archie G. Johnson and Burt H. Ruland, assistant cashiers. The bank began business at No. 216 Main street, and there remained for sixteen years, removing then to the handsome modern bank building which they had caused to be erected at the corner of Main and Second streets. The new building was formally opened June 23, 1919.

THE CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY OF FREDONIA was chartered March 1, 1906, taking over at that time the business of the Citizens State Bank, organized August 1, 1904, by Horace M. Swetland. The first officers of the Citizens' Trust Company were: Harlow J. Crissey, president; Fred W. Case, vice-president; Ernest M. Corey, cashier. The present officers are: E. L. Colvin, president; F. W. Case, E. N. Button, vice-presidents; H. L. Cumming, cashier; H. A. Francis and R. P. Ross, assistants. The company does a general trust company and banking business, and the last statement made at the close of business, June 30, 1920, showed deposits of different classes aggregating \$1,324,171.36; resources, \$1,533,095.21.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF FREDONIA was organized as the Bank of Fredonia, January 2, 1906. In 1908 the bank was changed from a State to a National bank, under the name the National Bank of Fredonia, the original capital \$50,000. The first officers were: Thomas Moran, president; Richard Butcher and F. C. F. Sievert, vice-presidents; Adam P. Chessman, cashier. On January 1, 1920, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and the same month Mr. Moran resigned the presidency, his health having become greatly impaired. He was succeeded by the former cashier, A. P. Chessman, who had been one of the organizers of the bank and connected with it ever since organization. Mr. Moran is the present chairman of the board of directors. The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve system, and

transacts a general trust company business under the law authorizing Federal Reserve banks to do so in connection with a general banking business. The present officers are: A. P. Chessman, president; F. C. F. Sievert and Albert F. French, vice-presidents; George S. Nichols, cashier. Deposits June 30, 1920, \$906,574.81; resources, \$1,202,608.55.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF JAMESTOWN was organized early in 1910 as the Swedish-American National Bank, with \$100,000 capital, and opened for business June 1 of that year at No. 100 Main street. The first officers were: W. D. Broadhead, president; J. D. Johnson, vice-president; Charles A. Okerlind, cashier; Harley F. Johnson, assistant cashier. Its first board of directors were: Alfred A. Anderson, Frank O. Anderson, Dr. L. D. Bowman, L. M. Butman, Otto L. Bloomquist, Wright D. Broadhead, Chas. L. Eckman, Chas. S. Grover, John D. Johnson, Carl A. Lundquist, Warner F. Liedblad, Edward C. Nord, Chas. A. Okerlind, Emil F. Peterson, John Winnberg, Elov Rosencrantz, Wm. R. Reynolds, John Westrom.

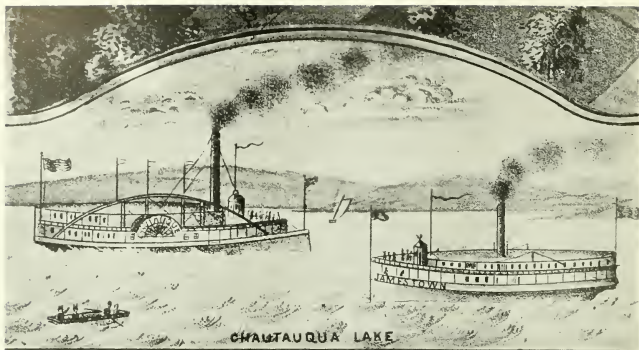
The bank is now (1920) located in its own building at 202-204 North Main street. The present officials are: President, Charles A. Okerlind, elected 1916; vice-president, Dr. Lester D. Bowman, elected 1914; cashier, H. F. Johnson, elected 1916; assistants, John A. Erickson and Melin A. Okerlind. The present directors are: Alfred A. Anderson, Dr. Chas. E. Anderson, Andrew Benson, Dr. L. D. Bowman, Otto L. Bloomquist, Chas. L. Eckman, Adolf F. Johnson, Chas. A. Johnson, Carl A. Lundquist, Warner F. Liedblad, Edward C. Nord, Chas. A. Okerlind, Emil F. Peterson, C. A. Swanson, Curth A. Swanson, Hjalmar Swanson, John F. Westrom, and John Winnberg.

In September, 1919, the Comptroller of the Currency approved the application made to change the corporate name from Swedish-American National Bank to American National Bank, and for an increase of capital to \$200,000, the present combined capital, surplus and undivided profits being \$326,510, with total resources of \$2,780,700.91. Deposits, \$2,205,800.59.

THE CLYMER STATE BANK was chartered September 30, 1910, with a capital of \$25,000, and opened for business the following November 2nd. The first officers were: William Tenhousen, president; Albert Neckers, Jr., vice-president; H. F. Young, cashier. The present officers are: Albert Neckers, Jr., president; E. L. Caffisch, vice-president; H. F. Young, cashier, Ruth M. Neckers, C. S. Kooman, assistant cashiers. The bank has deposits of \$391,574.36; resources, \$40,555.59.

THE SILVER CREEK NATIONAL BANK, "The White Bank on the Corner," opened its doors for business on October 1, 1912, and has steadily grown in public esteem. The officers are: Jesse D. Denny, president; Charles C. Horton, vice-president; A. W. Guest, active vice-president; A. J. Diefendorf, cashier; C. F. Grievish, assistant cashier. Deposits, December 31, 1919, were \$870,307.00; total resources (same date), \$1,139,932.00; capital, \$50,000. The bank is located in its own building, with modern equipment.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORESTVILLE dates from September 13, 1913, when with a capital of \$25,000 this next to the youngest national bank in the county was launched. The first officers were: J. C. Hutchinson, president; Albert G. Pierce, vice-president; William E. Candee, cashier. After seven years of operation the 1920 report shows deposits of different kinds, totaling \$316,735.95, resources amounting to \$422,071.27. The present officers are: W. H. Marvin, president; W. F. Miller, Charles A. Reynolds, vice-presidents; M. P. Wilson, cashier; Roscoe B. Martin, assistant cashier.



FROM AN OLD MAP



ON THE OUTLET

THE SINCLAIRVILLE STATE BANK was organized January 2, 1919, with \$25,000 capital. The first officers are also the present ones: President, F. B. Putnam; vice-presidents, J. H. Cummings, W. G. Prentice; cashier, E. F. Irvin. The last statement (June 30, 1920) shows deposits of \$177,497.78; resources, \$208,596.40.

THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK, JAMESTOWN, was organized in June, 1910, with a capital of \$200,000. The bank is located in the Wellman Building, corner of Third and Cherry streets, and is a member of the Federal Reserve System of Banks. The bank began business July 1, 1910, and the first annual report made June 30, 1920, showed deposits of \$779,147.57, total resources of \$1,327,410.03. The officers are: Elmer E.

Wellman, president; William R. Reynolds and Arthur B. Ottoway, vice-presidents; James M. Dunbar, cashier; Fred. V. Anderson, assistant cashier.

THE DUNKIRK TRUST COMPANY OF DUNKIRK is the last member to be admitted to the banking fraternity of Chautauqua county and began business June 26, 1920, with \$250,000 capital, and surplus of \$125,000. The officers of the institution which, as a member of the Federal Reserve System is under both State and Federal control, are: Elton D. Warner, president; Thomas J. Cummings, vice-president; W. T. McCaffrey, vice-president and treasurer; Robert R. Dew, secretary; Chester Cooley, assistant secretary-treasurer.

STEAMBOATS OF CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

By T. Henry Black.

When a boy, living at Long Point, Lake Chautauqua, the writer became so interested in the steamers that he knew them intimately, and being somewhat of an artist he sketched in freehand drawings the then existing boats. He also conceived the idea of a brief description of each steamer, never thinking that later in life he would have the privilege of making his dreams come true. It was only when a representative of The American Historical Society called at the studio for photos of some lake steamers to use in connection with a "History of Chautauqua County" that the devoting of a special chapter to the steamers was first considered. Fortunately a valuable collection of the old-time steamers had been preserved, which with those of more recent years have been drawn upon for illustrations. The history of means of transportation in use in any community is really a history of the minds and methods of that community during any given period, and it is interesting to contrast the means used in transporting people and goods in each period with those of later years. On Chautauqua Lake the first mention of a boat to transport freight is of a hewn out log canoe, then came the horse-boat, next the sailing craft, and finally the steamboat.

It is difficult to give any detailed account of the first steamers, or boats, as the historians of the lake have been content to chronicle the fact of their existence. Had the art of photography been then developed to anything like its present perfection, it would have been possible to give a reproduction of the old log canoe, the curious horse-boat, and the first steamer. However, much has been done in later days to preserve the story and appearance of these boats, and herein some of the more famous boats are reproduced.

While Chautauqua Lake is the same to-day as when the Indian drove his birch canoe across its waters, to those whose lives have been spent along its shores it seems different with its hotels, parks, and trolleys, but its romance lingers, and its beauty appeals as well to the native son as to the tourist. At one time many of the boats bore Indian names—Hiawatha, Winona, Minnehaha, names conferred in tribute to the beautiful imagery employed by the Indians in selecting names, and particularly were they appropriate to the boats that plied the lake with the beautiful Indian name "Chautauqua."

To give in detail the history of each steamer which has appeared on the lake since the "Chautauqua" was built in 1827, would be to largely overrun the limits allotted to this subject. Nevertheless it would be a matter of most interesting nature, and would vividly recall facts and incidents of lake traffic well worthy of preservation, for the boats of the olden time made history. In

those days the steamers furnished the only quick mode of transportation between Jamestown and Mayville, the railroad and the electric car being then far in the future, and the appearance of each new boat marked an epoch in county history. When competition between rival lines began, the desire for finer equipment and faster boats was generated, until a climax was reached about 1882, when Henry Harley, the oil operator, "Pipe Line Harley," took over the control and management of the Chautauqua Lake Navigation Company, which the following year became the Chautauqua Lake Transit Company. The opposing line was built and owned by the Burroughs Brothers, famous builders of Lake Chautauqua steamers, theirs the "People's Line." The "Cincinnati," "Buffalo," "Alaska," and others were contemporary, and races were run between the steamers, which rivaled in excitement and interest those on the Mississippi river in the olden days.

The first mention of any attempt to navigate Chautauqua Lake with commercial intent was in 1806, when the big log canoe built by Robert Miles began to make lake history. The Miles' Canoe was in service as a freight carrier until 1824, when the bursting of a dam caused the destruction of this first of all lake boats of a commercial character. Keel and Durham boats which made trips between Chautauqua county points and Pittsburgh were often seen on the lake during that period, but they were built for another purpose, and lake travel was but an incident. The famous "horse-boat" was next to appear on the lake as a freight carrier, and that boat, steered by Captain William Carpenter, was a wonderful sight, although not a financial success nor a speed marvel. It is worthy of note that this Captain William Carpenter, an Englishman, drove the first mail coach between Jamestown and Mayville, was steersman of the "horse-boat," and when the first steamboat was put on the lake he was also a steersman.

The "horse-boat" was built in 1824 by Elisha Allen, and was little more than a scow with a cabin on one side for passengers and stables for eight horses on the other. There were small paddle wheels on either side, and a large wheel in the center connected by gearing with the shaft of the paddle wheels. This center wheel was put in motion by four horses, and they furnished the entire power, each team of four horses being kept at work one hour. The trip from Jamestown to Mayville consumed ten hours when everything went well, but it was not uncommon for a round trip to consume a week. The boat gave way the second year to the schooner "Mink" and to scows with sails, which competed for the freight business between Mayville and Jamestown.

In 1827 Alvah Plumb formed a company and built the first steamboat for Chautauqua Lake, a staunch boat, built of the best white oak timbers by a ship carpenter named Richards, from Buffalo. The steamboat was launched from the yards on the outlet in May, 1827, the event being duly celebrated. All the usual launching conventions were observed, even to the breaking of a bottle of currant wine on the boat's bow as the words "I name thee Chautauqua" were uttered. The boat was soon finished and painted, a figure of a woman's head and bust placed on her bow, and machinery installed which was brought from Pittsburgh by Phineas Palmeter and an engineer named Starring. The last of June the "Chautauqua" made her trial, and the first trip to Mayville was made July 4, 1827. Captain John T. Willson in command. Captain Willson was captain for one year, then was succeeded by Captain David S. Walbridge (later Congressman from the State of Michigan). After him came Captain Phineas Palmeter, who was succeeded by Captain George W. Kellogg, and he by Captain James Hill. In 1835 the "Robert Falconer," a larger and faster boat, was built and commanded by Captain Kellogg, was run in opposition to the "Chautauqua," which was under the command of Captain Hill. The "Robert Falconer" was later named the "William H. Seward," and still later the "Empire."

In 1848 Captain George Stoneman (father of General Stoneman) launched "The Twins," a curious boat, being two large canoes fastened side by side a few feet apart and planked over. "The Twins," propelled by horse power, occasionally carried freight between Mayville and Jamestown, and in 1851 the "Hollam Vail" was built. She ran one season, and in the fall of 1852 burned at her dock. The "Water Witch," built about 1852 by M. P. Bemis and others, was a failure, and either sank or was burned at her dock. The "C. C. Dennis," a large boat with the best equipment of any boat on the lake for many years, was built in 1856 by Captain Gardner. She was run for several years, until the close of 1861, when the machinery was removed, and the hull of the boat taken to a spot on the outlet, where it was allowed to decay. Captain James Murray, when he first came to Jamestown, was connected with the operation of the "C. C. Dennis." He was afterward owner and captain of the second steamer to be named "Chautauqua," and was in command when her boiler exploded, with a sad loss of life.

The "Chautauqua No. 2" was built in 1863 by the Howell brothers and Alfred Wilcox. She passed through various ownerships until in August, 1871, she blew up, with the loss of eight lives, while taking on wood at Whitney's Landing, about six miles from Mayville. The "Post Boy," owned by Peter Colby, first appeared on the lake in 1867. She burned in 1869, her name having been changed to "A. R. Trew" after her purchase by Alfred Wilcox.

Charles Brown and Ray Scofield built the "Jamestown" in 1869. Charles G. Maples bought Scofield's interest and commanded her in 1870. The "Jamestown" was rebuilt and enlarged and fitted with a screw propeller after her purchase by Captain T. H. Grandin. In the fall of 1875 she burned at her dock in Jamestown.

The "P. J. Hanour," built for Beck & Griffith in 1874, was commanded by Fred W. Griffith, and burned in the fall of the same year. Captain Griffith then built the "M. A. Griffith," which he ran during the season of 1875. Her upper works were destroyed by fire at the same time the steamer "Jamestown" was destroyed, but she was rebuilt.

The "May Martin," a stern-wheel steamer, was built in Jamestown in 1875 by Dr. W. B. Martin of Busti, and Frank Steele of Jamestown. She was built for excursion

parties, and could then navigate the outlet as far up as the railroad station. Other boats of that period were the "A. R. Trew," "M. A. Griffith," and the "P. J. Hanour." The "J. M. Burdick," a small steam yacht, owned in Mayville, was chiefly used in the upper lake for pleasure parties. The "C. J. Hepburn," a steam yacht, was also owned in Mayville, and used as an excursion boat.

The "Nettie Fox" was built in Jamestown in the spring of 1875 for C. J. Fox and Captain Robert Jones, by Isaac Hammatt, of Pittsburgh. She was the first stern-wheel steamer on the lake, and was run on strictly temperance principles, no liquor being sold or kept on board. She was one hundred and seventy feet in length, with main, boiler, hurricane, and promenade decks, and a ladies' cabin with staterooms. After being remodeled at that time.

In 1873 the "Colonel William Phillips" was built at Bemus Point, and owned by Captain William H. Whitney. She was a side-wheel boat, the only one on the lake in 1875; she was renamed "Jamestown."

The "Josie Bell," built in 1875, a pleasure boat fifty-five feet in length, had the honor of carrying President Grant from Jamestown to Fair Point in August, 1875. The "Nereus" conveyed the President from Fair Point to Mayville. Other small boats of that period were the "Hettie Hooker," owned by Fox & Lytle; the "Oliver Hepburn," and the "Lotus," all owned in Mayville. The "W. B. Shattuck" was built by A. Shattuck in 1879, the year of the great Courtney-Hanlan fiasco, when Courtney's boats at Mayville were put out of commission the night preceding the race which was to have decided the rowing championship of the world. The recent death of Mr. Courtney (1920) recalls that deeply regretted event, which is yet a matter of argument in the sporting world. The race was to have been rowed on Lake Chautauqua, and was awarded to Hanlan, Courtney, without racing boats, being unable to appear.

The "Fearless," "Derby," "Olivia," "Hettie Hooker," and "Allaqua" were all boats of the period 1875-1880. Following, in 1880, was the "John F. Moulton," built by G. A. Wegeforth, and later remodeled and renamed the "New York." The "J. A. Burch," built by Burroughs Brothers, was later named "Hiawatha," and renamed the "Chicago." She was finally destroyed by fire. Then came the "Alaska," "Captain True," "The Mystery," the "Henry Hurley," built by Cornell & Wilcox, and later called "Columbia," the "Cincinnati," built by Burroughs Brothers in 1880-81; the "G. J. Cornell," built in 1882; the "R. N. Marvin," by Robert Cooper & Sons in 1881; the "City of Buffalo," built by Burroughs Brothers in 1880; the "City of Cleveland," by the same builders in 1891-92, she the last large steamer to be launched on the lake. The third steamer to bear the name "City of Jamestown" was built in 1910.

A number of smaller steamers in the early days of navigation worthy of mention were the steamer "Nydia," owned by George Munroe, built in Jamestown in 1887; steamer "Dispatch," Johnson and Peterson, built in 1881; steamer "Goldie," owned by Major Stevens, built in Buffalo in 1884; steamer "Wooglin," built at Mayville, rebuilt in 1885; steamer "J. H. Lytle," owned by Horace Fox, built at Mayville in 1885; steamer "Mabel," owned by Henry Fry, built at Mayville in 1885, Captain Fred J. Vance; steamer "Alert," owned by Ben Firman and George Munroe, built at Jamestown, in 1888.

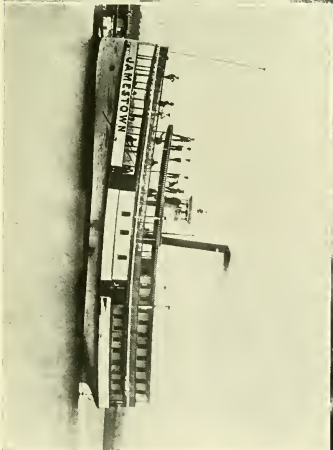
In 1879, A. M. Kent brought the steamer "Waukegan" from Pittsburgh for service on Lake Chautauqua. She was the first all steel boat on the lake, her speed twenty miles per hour. A fast boat, brought from the seacoast, was the "Greenhurst" (later the "Louise"), a boat de-



THE PIONEER STEAMBOAT
PRESIDENTIAL YACHT
CARRIED PRESIDENT GRANT



A POPULAR STEAMBOAT
AN OLD-TIMER





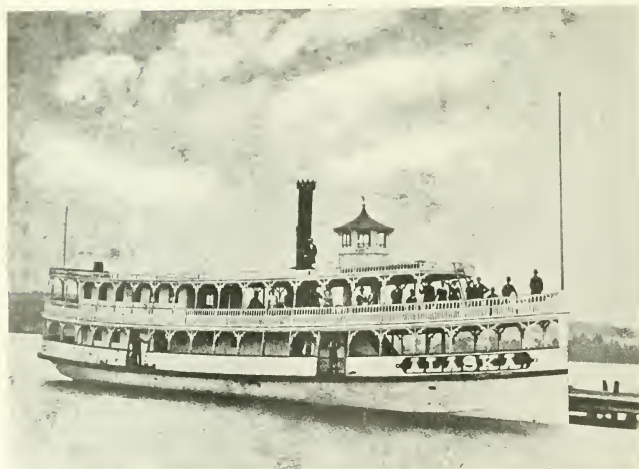
WHARF AT MAYVILLE



WRECK OF CHAUTAUQUA No. 2



CHAUTAUQUA'S LARGEST STEAMER



THE FAVORITE BOAT OF ITS DAY

signed by Herreschoff, of American cup defender fame. There were other boats brought to Lake Chautauqua, but nearly all that ply the lake were home built. The fleet now owned and operated during the open season by the Lake Chautauqua Navigation Company consists of six steamers: The "New York," carrying capacity 850; "Buffalo," 800; "Cincinnati," 750; "Cleveland," 500; "Chadokoin," 75; "Mayville," 75.

August 14, 1871, the most terrible calamity that ever visited this section occurred at Whitney's Landing, in the bay of the same name, on the western shore of Lake Chautauqua. The steamer "Chautauqua," which left Jamestown at four p. m. with about thirty passengers and crew on board, increased by half a dozen at Bemus Point, had come to the dock to take on wood, and while lying there the boiler exploded, tearing the boat to pieces and filling the air with flying timbers and human bodies. The sound of the explosion was heard miles away, and assistance was quickly forthcoming. The explosion occurred at 6.20, the steamer having been lying at the dock for about ten minutes, the engine room apparently deserted, with the steam gauge rising. Suddenly, without warning, came a terrific report, the whole bow of the boat going into the air in pieces. The stern was rent in fragments, and for twenty rods around the water and land was covered with broken timbers, with here and there a mangled bleeding form. Every part of the boiler was blown out of the boat. Four persons were instantly killed and four more did not survive the night. The dead were: Mrs. J. C. Cochrane; Mrs. Perry Aiken; Mrs. Jerusha Hopkins and her two daughters, Misses Julia and Eunice; Iduca Eells, a child of four years; Mrs. Samuel Bartholomew; and Henry Cook, colored. The badly injured were: John Bemus, Alvin Plumb, Dan. P. Eells, W. S. Cameron, James M. Murray, captain of the "Chautauqua," Fred Johnson, pilot; Joseph Brown, Caleb Norton, Cornelius Shaw, Mrs. Elizabeth Leach. The marvel was that any escaped.

The answer to the call for help was immediate, doctors and supplies being hurried to the spot as soon as the news of the tragedy spread. Houses nearby were opened, and the farmers were at once on the spot with such supplies as they could furnish. The houses of A. H. Whitney, Alonzo Whitney and Norman Newbury sheltered the dead and the dying, and all night long these families ministered to the injured.

The cause of the explosion was found to be carelessness on the part of those in charge of the engine and boiler. This sad happening cast a gloom over the lake section and was long the subject of much speculation as to the party or parties responsible for the great loss of life and for the destruction of the steamer. An excellent photo of the boat taken after the explosion appear in this work.

Probably the most interesting steamer on the lake from a romantic point of view was the old steamer "Jamestown," commanded by Captain "Ted" Grandin, who made history for himself and his boat. He was an imposing figure when fully dressed, and, occasionally wearing a big stovepipe hat, he stood with one foot on the rail issuing his commands in no gentle voice or language, but it was remarkable how well he was obeyed. Those were days of keen competition, and when two steamers made a landing at about the same time, rival agents and crews frequently had fistic encounters over passengers awaiting their coming. Racing was frequently indulged in, but the "Jamestown" was a slow moving boat and could not compete in speed contests, but she was popular nevertheless, and always carried the crowd. The moonlight excursions on the "Jamestown" were very popular, the many quiet, secluded corners lending themselves willingly, it would seem, to the couples who, after dancing

on the upper decks, would seek their shelter, as lovers will. In fact the boat carried an atmosphere of pleasure, and when that dreaded marine foe—fire—swept her from the lake, the many who had trod her deck on pleasure bent sincerely mourned as though for a friend.

The two fastest boats of the period were the "Hiawatha" and the "Cincinnati," owned by rival companies. The captains of these boats never declined a race against each other, although the "Cincinnati" was a shade the faster boat. The rules of the lake decreed that when two steamers were approaching the same landing, the one first at the whistling buoy had the right of way, but in the heat of a race this little rule was sometimes overlooked, and dire were the results. On one occasion the "Hiawatha" and the "Cincinnati" reached a whistling buoy simultaneously, and both made for the landing, the "Hiawatha" on the inside first reaching the dock. So great was her speed, however, that the lines thrown out to check her speed parted, and she swept along, taking a few spiles from the dock with her. The "Cincinnati," checking her speed sooner, quickly made the dock, and carried off all but a few of the waiting passengers which the beaten "Hiawatha" backed in and took on board.

The "Josie Bell" one day attempted to save time by cutting across Busti Bay, but miscalculating, ran aground on the shoals, her passengers having to be taken off in small boats to a steamer sent to their assistance.

The "Louise" on one occasion was racing with one of the large steamers in the narrow outlet, and, coming too close, the suction from the larger boat drew her against the gunwale and a serious accident was only averted by those on the "Louise" scrambling quickly on board the large steamer. The laws were adequate but were not always observed, the rival captains taking long chances, and if successful were the "heroes" of the moment.

Captain Ted Grandin was the most picturesque of the old-time captains, and the best known. Among the owners, Henry Harley was conspicuous. He was a man of great energy, and whatever he touched he vitalized and endowed with new life. Thus when he obtained control of a lake line of steamers a new era was ushered in. He built a handsome summer residence on the shores of the bay at Long Point, the writer's father being for nine years superintendent of the Harley estate. Those were happy years for the lad, who had nothing to do but amuse himself and aid in amusing others with boat, rod, or line. Long Point in those days was the favorite picnic grounds, and nearly all excursions or picnics came there for the day. Volumes could be written concerning the methods Mr. Harley used to popularize the lake and his lake boats. One season he brought the Madrigal Boys, a choir of thirty voices, from New York, and had them give daily concerts on the lake boats. The boys camped at Long Point, and in their natty sailor suits proved a strong attraction, while their sweet singing won all hearts. On the lawn of the Harley mansion a great flag pole was erected, from the top of which an American flag floated from sunrise until sunset. It was the custom for every steamer of the Harley line to salute the flag when passing the house, and woe be to the pilot who "forgot."

But the old days have gone, and steamboating on Chautauqua Lake is now a modern business, the gayhearted crowds which thronged the boats now being divided into smaller parties traveling to lake points by private conveyance, auto or yacht, by trolley or steam car, the glory of the steamers having in a measure departed. But the beauties of the outlet and the lake remain, and of all who visit the resorts of the old lake there are none who carry away such pleasant recollections as those who made the circuit of the lake from the Jamestown docks on one of the excursion steamers.

POLITICAL CHAUTAUQUA.

By Benjamin S. Dean.

The following discussion relating to the politics of Chautauqua county for more than a century, is the work rather of the late Hon. Obed Edson than of myself. Shortly before his death he placed in my hands a manuscript heretofore unpublished, and which brought the political history of the county down to and including the sensational campaign of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, authorizing me to make such use of it as I might deem proper. Beyond a few incidental corrections, I have made no changes in the story which Mr. Edson has left us, merely bringing the narrative down to date, and I am sure a discriminating public will find greater pleasure in what Mr. Edson has prepared for them, than in anything I could have produced. Mr. Edson was essentially an historian; he has given us an interesting grouping of the characters who have been the moving spirits in the political life of the county, with just enough of its geography and development to afford a background for their activities, and with this I leave it to the more gifted pen of Hon. Obed Edson. B. S. D.

Chautauqua is the western county of the State of New York, and one of the largest. It is bounded north by Lake Erie, east by Cattaraugus county, south and west by Pennsylvania. Its northern part lies within the basin of the Great Lakes, its southern and largest part within the Valley of the Mississippi. These parts are separated by a range of grass covered hills. Their highest summits are elevated more than 2,000 feet above the ocean, and more than 1,400 feet above Lake Erie.

The county remained, until the first year of the last century, an unbroken wilderness without an inhabitant. The Holland Land Company had then recently acquired the ownership of all its lands, to which the title of the Indians had been extinguished by the treaty of Big Tree in 1797. Col. James McMahan, the first person to acquire a title and settle upon the land that he had purchased in 1802, built his log house where the old road cut by the French in 1753 from Lake Erie to Chautauqua Lake was crossed by an ancient Indian trail that led into the West. The place where he settled was originally known as the Cross Roads, and is now within the present village of Westfield.

The county was rapidly settled, at first by emigrants from Pennsylvania. Until the year 1805, its territory was a part of the town of Batavia, County of Genesee. During the early years of settlement it was practically cut off from communication with the remainder of New York by a great wilderness. Supplies for the settlers were brought up in small boats from Pittsburgh, then a town of 2,000 inhabitants. Buffalo at that time was but a settlement in the woods, known as New Amsterdam, containing but sixteen dwelling houses, some of them of logs, scattered principally along its main street. John Crowe's tavern at the corner of Main and Exchange streets was then the only house of entertainment.

April 5, 1805, the new town of Chautauqua was created, which included all of the present county of Chautauqua, except the Tenth range of townships. It derives its name from its famous lake, which is elevated 1,300 feet above the ocean, and lies wholly within its borders. The lake derives its name from the Seneca word Ga-dah-quah, which originally meant "the place or lake where the fish was taken out," and referred to an incident related by the Indians that happened before Bicunlles' de Celoron's expedition over it, to the Val-

ley of the Mississippi in 1749. The word was rendered in French as "Tcha-da-Koin." This expedition of Celoron, and the burial of leaden plates by him, were the first overt acts that led to the French and Indian War.

When Chautauqua became organized as a town, John McMahan, the brother of James, was chosen its first supervisor. At the first general election held there, in April, 1807, Alexander Hamilton, the leader of the Federalists, having been killed in 1804, in a duel by Aaron Burr, Thomas Jefferson and the Republicans were practically without opposition. In the State of New York there were three Republican factions—the Clintonians, who supported Daniel D. Tompkins for governor; the adherents of the Livingstones' families, who supported Morgan Lewis; and the Burrites. The latter and the Federalists divided their vote between these two Republican candidates. In the town of Chautauqua the election was held the first day at the house of William Bemus, at Bemus Point, on Chautauqua Lake. The election officers then walked through the woods to the Cross Roads and held the election there, at the tavern of the widow Perry. The forenoon of the third day it was held at Hezekiah Baker's, at Canadawa, now Fredonia. In the afternoon it was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes', in Sheridan. In all, 69 votes were polled, of which Tompkins received 41 votes, and Lewis 28. The relative strength of the Republicans and Federalists in the town at this time cannot be determined by reason of the nature of the election. There is little doubt, however, that it was strongly Republican, and continued so during the Frontier Period.

In 1808, Genesee was divided into four counties—Genesee, Niagara, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua, giving Chautauqua its present boundaries. At the same time, Chautauqua was divided into two towns; the eastern was named Pomfret, and the western Chautauque. In February, 1811, it was fully organized as a separate county, and its Frontier Period closed. The settlers who came when the county was in a forest condition were frontiersmen, accustomed to roughing it in the wilderness, and were often more skilled in the use of the ax and the rifle than the implements for cultivating the soil. In after years the settlers who came before 1811 were regarded with a pioneer respect not awarded to those who came later.

The year previous to the organization of the county, the Holland Land Company had built a land office at Mayville, and put it in charge of William Peacock, who during the Pioneer Period was the leading citizen.

The county was organized with Zattu Cushing as county judge—a distinguished pioneer, the grandfather of Lieut. William B. Cushing, the hero of many daring exploits in the Civil War. Mathew Prendergast was chosen associate judge. He had been an officer in Abraham Cuyler's regiment of loyalists in the Revolution. His father, William Prendergast, ten years before that war had been tried and convicted of high treason for leading a band of anti-renters in Putnam county against the King's soldiers, in which some of the soldiers were killed. Having been pardoned by the King, he became a loyalist. He and his sons, notwithstanding his revolutionary record, were prominent and respected citizens of Chautauqua county, and were among the first to be honored with important public positions.

The first session of the Court of Common Pleas was held June 25, 1811, in Scott's Tavern in Mayville. Ansalem Potter, Jacob Houghton and Dennis Brackett were the first lawyers. The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, then consisting of two members, was held there in October of the same year.

June 18, 1812, war with England was declared. It is believed that the first event of the war resulting in bloodshed, was a conflict between part of the crew of the "Lady Provost," and some of the inhabitants of the county assembled at the mouth of the Canadaway creek near Dunkirk. Less than three weeks after the declaration of war, although the county then contained less than 3,000 inhabitants, it had a full company consisting of 113 able-bodied men on the march to the scene of conflict, under Capt. Jehial Moore. This company was among the few New York militia that crossed the Niagara, and supported the regulars in storming the Heights of Queenstown. Three of their number were killed in the battle, and five wounded. Soldiers from Chautauqua county also served in the battles of Lundy's Lane, and in other engagements.

Party feeling ran high during the war. The first political gathering convened in the county was a Republican meeting held December 23, 1812, at John Scott's tavern in Mayville. Mathew Prendergast, although he had been a loyalist during the Revolution, and was in the military service of King George the Third, was its chairman. Resolutions were there adopted sustaining the war, March 17, 1813. A meeting was held in Pomfret by the Federalists who opposed the war, attended by delegates representing counties of Western New York, that composed the Assembly district. Thomas Martin was the president. Jacob Houghton of Pomfret was nominated for the Assembly. He was the first candidate put in nomination by a political convention held in the county. Jonas Williams, the leading lawyer of Buffalo, was nominated by the Republicans and elected. Daniel D. Tompkins, the Republican candidate for governor, received 57 majority in the county over Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Federal candidate, in a vote of 553.

The last real effort of the Federalists in Chautauqua county was made in the election of 1816, when Daniel D. Tompkins was elected governor over Rufus King, the Federal candidate. In Chautauqua county, Tompkins received a majority of 42. At this election Jediah Prendergast, son of William Prendergast and brother of Mathew Prendergast, was elected to the Assembly by the Republicans. He was the first inhabitant of the county that was chosen to the Legislature. His brother, James Prendergast, the founder of the city of Jamestown, had been beaten the year before as the candidate of the Federalists for the Assembly.

Governor Tompkins being now elected vice-president, resigned his office of governor, and DeWitt Clinton was elected to fill the vacancy. Clinton was popular in the western part of the State because of his friendship to the projected canal. In the election in 1817, he received in Chautauqua county 605 votes; only seven votes were polled against him. At this election, Dr. Jediah Prendergast, whose term was to close in the Assembly, was elected State Senator by the Republicans, for the western senatorial district, then composed of fifteen counties. He was the first person chosen to that body from Chautauqua county. His brother, John J. Prendergast, of Herkimer, at the same time represented an eastern district in the State Senate.

Long years of financial depression followed the war of 1812. Yet stimulated by the prospect of the building of the Erie canal, the population of the county rapidly increased.

In 1820, the Federalists suffered the fate destined to a party not in sympathy with the manes, and that distrusted the virtue and intelligence of the people. That year the Federalists practically ceased to exist as a party. The Republicans thereupon divided into two wings—Clintonians, whose candidate for governor was DeWitt Clinton; and Bucktails, whose candidate was Daniel D. Tompkins. His official term as vice-president had now come toward its close. Clinton was elected governor. In Chautauqua county, he received 744 votes, and Tompkins 455. In 1821 the Bucktails wing of the Republican party had complete control of the State, and may be said to have then become the Democratic party. Clinton having decided to be a candidate for governor, Joseph C. Yates was put in nomination in opposition. In Chautauqua county, Clinton received 1689 votes; only ten votes were polled against him. The county having been organized into one Assembly district, James Mullett, Jr., a talented and eloquent lawyer, who had no keener an advocate in his own county, and no superior in Western New York, was elected to the Assembly, and David Eason, also from Chautauqua, Senator. Dr. Elial T. Foote was appointed the first judge of the county to succeed Zattu Cushing, who had now served ten years.

The presidential election for the year 1824 was now approaching. The Republicans were without opposition. In Chautauqua county, the electoral bill which gave to the people the power of choosing presidential electors was popular, and meetings were held there in its support. Those of the Republicans who were opposed to the congressional caucus system now took upon themselves the name "People's Party," and DeWitt Clinton was nominated by them for governor, and was elected over Samuel Young in the fall of 1824. At this election, Daniel G. Garnsey, of Dunkirk, was elected to Congress, and was the first citizen of Chautauqua county chosen to that office.

As neither of the candidates for president received a majority of the electoral college, the election was made by the House of Representatives, resulting in the choice of John Quincy Adams.

During the early period in the history of the county, as we have seen, it gave a small Republican majority. Later, when the Federal party had become extinct and the people were divided between the Clintonians and Bucktails, or Tammany wing of the Democratic party, the Bucktails were in a decided majority, except when DeWitt Clinton himself was a candidate. He was very popular, and always carried the county, generally by a large majority.

In 1826, Clinton was elected governor, and carried Chautauqua county by a majority of 227. The same year, John Birdsall was appointed circuit judge of the Eighth Judicial District of the State. He became a resident of Chautauqua county, and represented it in the Senate and Assembly. He afterwards went to Texas, and was there appointed Chief Justice of that republic by Sam Houston, and later its attorney-general.

In 1826, an event occurred of comparatively small public importance, but which greatly excited the people of Western New York, and finally changed its political complexion. No lodge of Free Masons existed in that part of the State, until the last war with England, and at its close but one: Western Star Lodge at Buffalo. In 1816, Forrest Lodge was established at Fredonia, in Chautauqua county. A little later, Mount Moriah Lodge was established at Jamestown, Summit Lodge at Mayville, Sylvan Lodge at Sinclairville, and Hanover Lodge at Forestville. In September of that year, William Morgan, a Royal Arch Mason, a printer by trade, re-

siding at Batavia, threatened to publish a book that would reveal the secrets of Free Masonry. He was feloniously abducted by some criminal and misguided men, said to have been Masons, and it is believed was never afterwards seen. A committee appointed by the Legislature reported that Morgan was murdered, and that was the general belief, although no positive evidence was obtained that such was the fact. Intense indignation followed the perpetration of this offence, which was generally believed to have been committed by persons connected with the Masonic fraternity. In consequence of this belief, excitement against Free Masons ran very high, and was manifested in various ways. An edition of Morgan's book was published in Westfield, Chautauqua county; also a book claiming to reveal the secrets of the order entitled "Light in Masonry" by Rev. David Barnard, who became a resident of Chautauqua county. Masons resented as false the charges so implicating their order. Feeling was so bitter, however, that the Masonic lodges of the county ceased work, and eventually surrendered their charters. The question entered into the social and religious relations of life, divided families and churches. In some instances, ministers and others, members of religious societies, who were Masons, were compelled to absolve their connections with their church. Striking instances of this spirit existing in the county could be given did space allow.

It would be unjust however, to say that all who were intolerant and bitter in their denunciations, were insincere. A nefarious crime had been committed, and many leading and upright citizens were actuated by a sincere and just desire to bring its perpetrators to justice. The movement, however, fell quickly into the hands of the politicians. Favored by the disintegration of the old Federal party and the chaotic condition of politics at the time, the people were easily led away from the laudable purpose of bringing to justice criminal offenders, to a political attack on the institution of Free Masonry and all of its members.

Early in October in the same year, a putrid body was found on the shore of Lake Ontario, and assumed to have been the body of Morgan. The remains were buried with great parade at Batavia. A multitude of people marched in the funeral procession; a funeral discourse was pronounced, and the opportunity improved with great effect to excite public sentiment against Masons. The body was afterwards disinterred and proved to have been the body of Timothy Monroe, who had been drowned in the Niagara river. Anti-Masonic politicians, however, were not baffled by this damaging discovery. A leading one pronounced the body to be "a good enough Morgan until after the election," which soon ensued. However, at this election, which occurred in the fall of 1826, the county went Democratic, and gave a majority of 227 for DeWitt Clinton, a Democrat and a Mason, for governor, over William B. Rochester, the Adams candidate, who was also a Mason.

In October, 1827, a convention of Anti-Masons was held in Mayville. Abiran Orton was chairman. A well written address by a committee appointed for that purpose against secret societies was published in the Fredonia "Gazette." As able an address upon the other side, evidently from the pen of Thomas A. Osborne, was also published in the same paper. At the election held in 1827, Nathaniel Fenton and Nathan Mixer, esteemed citizens of the county, Anti-Masonic candidates for the Assembly, received respectively 2,102 and 2,332 votes. James Mullett and Thomas A. Osborne, the candidates of the Bucktail or Jackson party, two of the most distinguished and prominent citizens, received

but 1,232 and 1,101 votes. The Adams or Administration party had no candidate. Nearly two-thirds of the votes of the county, it will be seen, were given to a party that had not been in existence a year.

In the State of New York the National Republicans, chiefly recruited from the Old Federal, the Adams and Clintonian parties, in a convention held at Utica in 1832, adopted the Anti-Masonic State and National ticket. The union between these parties was finally consummated, and the Whig party organized. Jackson was elected President. In Chautauqua county the National Republicans and Anti-Masons received a majority of 1,716 over Jackson, and elected Abner Hazeltine, of Jamestown, member of Congress, and Orris Crosby presidential elector. He was the first chosen from Chautauqua county.

The National Republican party now acquired the name of Whig. The Anti-Masons disbanded and amalgamated with the National Republicans under the name of Whig. The collapse of the Anti-Masonic party and the existence of a saner public sentiment twenty years later, permitted the revival of Free Masonry in the county. Old lodges began to renew their charters, and new ones to be established. At the election of 1834, William L. Marcy was elected governor by the Democrats over William H. Seward, who had received in Chautauqua county a majority of 1,591.

By the State census of 1825, the population of the county was 20,639. By the census of 1835 it had increased to 44,869, having more than doubled in ten years, which was chiefly due to the completion of the Erie canal.

At the presidential election in 1836, resulting in the election of Martin Van Buren, the Whigs obtained 775 majority in Chautauqua. Richard P. Marvin of Jamestown, Whig, was elected to Congress. William H. Seward was elected governor in 1838, over William L. Marcy. Seward, in his early life, by reason of his large interest in lands in Chautauqua, his close and familiar relations and fair treatment of the early settlers, was popular, and received a majority of 1,909, in the county.

The presidential campaign of 1840 was the most memorable that had occurred in the history of the county. Gen. William Henry Harrison was the candidate of the Whigs, Martin Van Buren of the Democrats, and James G. Birney of the Abolitionists. The campaign was sometimes called "the log cabin and hard cider campaign," in allusion to and complementary of Gen. Harrison, whose life had been spent mostly among the pioneers and in the surroundings of the West. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held throughout the county. New and novel features were introduced in the campaign by the Whigs. All classes of people participated. Wives and daughters gave countenance to and attended these meetings. The Whigs gained a complete triumph in the State and Nation, and carried Chautauqua county by a majority of 2,640, much more than two-thirds of the whole vote polled. James G. Birney received 23 votes in the county. This was the first expression of an anti-slavery sentiment at an election there, resulting later in the organization of the Republican party. The county had not always been a land of liberty. In the year 1817, eight slaves and their masters were residing in the county.

The presidential election in 1844 was nearly as stirring and as memorable as that in 1840. The Whigs nominated their great leader and orator, Henry Clay, and the Democrats James K. Polk. Large mass meetings were held in the county. The campaign was conducted in many respects like that in 1840. Barbecues

were held and campaign songs were sung. To show how the political enthusiasm of the people was stirred in the campaigns of 1840 and 1844, we copy the following song, that was sung by the Sinclairville Clay Club when it went down to the great Whig barbecue in Fredonia in 1844, by which it will be seen that the political song writers of those days were in no respect behind the modern campaign poet, in stirring the popular heart, or in finding the jolly side of human nature. The tariff was the overriding question of the day, as by the song appears:

TUNE—"ROSIN THE BOW."

Ye jolly true Whigs of Sinclairville
And all ye sick Democrats too,
Come out from among the Polk party,
And go to the Whig barbecue.

October the 15th is coming
And the Polkats begin to look blue;
They know that the coons will be gaining,
At the feast of the great barbecue.

We therefore will give you a warning,
To abandon that for the Whig barbecue,
For hundreds of thousands are going
To vote for our Harry the true.

Then let us be up and a-doing,
And hurrah for the Whig barbecue!
That Polk! We know we can beat him
With Harry, the honest and true.

Good men from the locons are flying,
Which makes them look kinder askew,
They see us all go for protection,
And Harry, the honest and true.

Then let us go down to Fredonia,
And sing this song on the way,
And when we get out to Laona
We'll give them a hurrah for Clay.

We'll give them the hurrahs so hearty,
For Fillmore and Wilkin will say,
And "three times three" for the party
That goes for protection and Clay.

The songs and banquets of the Whigs availed them not, for James K. Polk was elected President, but Clay carried the county by a majority of 2,185. The slavery vote increased to 314. At this election, Abner Lewis, a Whig, of Chautauqua, was elected to Congress.

In 1846, the Code of Procedure went into effect, and marked the close of an era in the history of the Chautauqua county bar. For four years after the organization of the county, its courts had been held at John Scott's log tavern at Mayville, and afterwards in the old brick court house there. Among the early lawyers of the county were Ansalet Potter; James Brackett, killed in the War of 1812 at Buffalo; James H. Price, James Mullett, Dudley Marvin, Sheldon Smith, Abner Hazeltine, David Mann, Richard P. Marvin and Madison Burnell. The old Court of Common Pleas had been the court most familiar to the people. Court week to the old settler was a week of recreation, and the court a school of instruction. There they obtained their ideas of the law, and learned the principles of our government. This old court ceased to exist in 1847. When it expired it was composed of Thomas B. Campbell, first judge; John M. Edson, Caleb O. Daughaday, Niram Sackett and Franklin H. Wait, judges.

At the election in 1846, Dudley Marvin was elected to Congress, and Madison Burnell to the Assembly. They were able lawyers and popular speakers, and both distinguished in the history of the county. That year, Richard P. Marvin, Justice of the Supreme Court, and George W. Patterson, twice Speaker of the As-

sembly, having been elected, served as delegates to the State convention to form a new constitution for the State. Both were citizens of the county. Now a difference of opinion began to divide the members of both political parties. Those of the Whig party, who favored free soil in the States soon to be admitted, were in the vulgar phrase of the time called "Woolies," and those in the Democratic party "Barnburners," while the conservative members of the Whig party were known as "Silver Greys," and in the Democratic party as "Hunkers."

At the election in 1848, Chautauqua county gave 4,207 votes for Taylor, 1,911 votes for Cass, Democrat, and 1,648 for Van Buren, Free Soil. George W. Patterson was elected lieutenant-governor, and Elijah Risley of Chautauqua, member of Congress. In 1850 James Mullett was elected for a second time Justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1850 the population of the county had increased to 50,144. At that time a much greater portion of the population were inhabitants of the country parts of the county. The town of Pomfret, which then included Fredonia and the present city of Dunkirk, had but 4,483 inhabitants. The town of Ellicott, which included the city of Jamestown, had but 3,523. This increase was chiefly due to the prospect of an immediate completion of the New York & Erie railroad from New York City to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie.

At the general election in 1852, Franklin Pierce was elected President; 10,524 votes were cast in Chautauqua county, of which Winfield Scott received 5,612, Pierce, 3,703, and John P. Hale, Abolitionist, 1,209. Kenben E. Fenton, then a Democrat, but thirty-three years of age, was elected for the first time to Congress over George A. S. Crooker, Whig, by 56 majority. The slavery question was rapidly dividing both parties. Mr. Fenton had succeeded in holding the vote of his party, and also the abolition vote. Walter L. Sessions was for the first time elected to the Assembly, and now Fenton and Sessions commenced to take a leading part in the party to which they both belonged. The Democrats temporarily united under the respective names of "Hard" and "Soft." These names indicated their different sentiments upon the slavery question.

In 1854, the "Know Nothing" party, which had for its motto "America for the Americans," sprang into life and assisted in disintegrating the Whig party. Not many years before, the Anti-Masonic party had as suddenly sprang into being and helped to create that party. The Know-Nothing or American, like the Anti-Masonic party, after a short period of existence disappeared as suddenly as it came into existence, and the Republican party arose from its ashes.

Among the causes for the growth of the Republican party in the county, was the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. Secret combinations were formed by some citizens of the North opposed to slavery, to assist slaves to escape from their masters in the South, to Canada, by means of what was called the "Underground Railroad." Jamestown for several years was one of the underground railroad stopping places, or stations. There a colony of about one hundred colored people lived, some born free, and some were fugitive slaves. They and some of the white citizens of Jamestown assisted fugitives from slavery on their way to gain their freedom. In one instance, a runaway slave was taken from the county under the Fugitive Slave law and carried back into captivity. The Kansas-Nebraska bill was also offensive to many citizens of the North, and caused much excitement in Chautauqua county. Large meetings in opposition were held, ably addressed by

leading and influential citizens, among them Madison Burnell, Richard P. Marvin, Orsell Cook and George W. Patterson.

The Republican party was soon organized, and rapidly divided the Whig party, some of its members joined the Know-Nothings, later called the American party. Madison Burnell in 1854 was the logical candidate of the Whigs for Congress. At a convention of that party held in Forestville in October of that year, he received a majority of its delegates. Conscious that a political revolution was impending, he declined the nomination, and George W. Patterson was nominated by the Whigs in his place. At the Democratic (Soft) convention, held in the Congressional district, Reuben E. Fenton was nominated by acclamation; he however, aware of the unsettled state of the public mind, declined, as Burnell had done before in the Whig convention. Thereupon Hon. William Pitt Angel, of Cattaraugus county, was nominated by the Democrats in his stead. On the Wednesday preceding the election, at a secret and irregular meeting of some of the Americans held at Dunkirk, the unsolicited nomination was conferred upon Francis S. Edwards, an able and well known lawyer of Dunkirk. During the few days that remained of the canvass, great doubt and uncertainty existed as to the result, for the Americans were an uncertain quantity. Each of the old parties preferred the success of their old enemy, to that of their new foe. Lieutenant Governor Patterson and Hon. William Pitt Angel, the respective candidates of the old parties, repaired on the Sunday before election to the residence of Wm. Fenton in Frewsburg, and withdrew their names as candidates, in favor of Reuben E. Fenton as the People's candidate for Congress. Now the rank and file of both of the old parties found to their astonishment, but a few days before election, that they were without candidates, and instead, Edwards and Fenton, neither of whom had obtained their nomination through a regular delegated convention representing a party, were the only candidates before the people. A few days later ended the campaign, with the remarkable result that Edwards was elected by the extraordinary majority of 1,328 in Chautauqua county, and 634 in Cattaraugus county. None were more surprised at the result than were Edwards and Fenton themselves, unless it was the people who accomplished it.

At the town meetings held in the following March, twenty-two of the twenty-five supervisors elected in the county were Americans, and nearly all of the lesser town officers also, and in the fall election of 1855, Samuel A. Whalon of Mayville, the candidate of the Americans for Canal Commissioner, was elected, and Richard P. Marvin was again elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1856, that the strength of the Americans was waning began to appear. At the presidential election of that year, 7,030 votes were cast for Fremont, 2,017 for Fillmore, and 1,847 for Buchanan. Reuben E. Fenton, who had now become a Republican, was elected to Congress over Francis S. Edwards, American, and Caleb J. Allen, Democrat. In the election of 1858, Fenton was again elected to Congress.

Up to the year 1859, the name of the county had been spelled Chautauque, that year the spelling was changed by the Board of Supervisors to Chautauqua.

The important presidential election of 1860 was now approaching. The campaign was pushed in the county with vigor by all parties. Great mass meetings were held in the principal places, addressed by famous speakers from abroad belonging to all political parties. Among those from within the county were: Madison

Burnell, Reuben E. Fenton, Austin Smith, John F. Smith and George Barker. In Chautauqua county, Lincoln received 8,481 votes; the Union presidential candidates, 3,670. James Parker, editor of the Jamestown "Democrat," a Republican, was chosen elector. Reuben E. Fenton was again elected to Congress.

And now came the Civil War, the story of which is told on other pages of this work.

Lincoln, when on his way to assume the duties of President, on the 10th of February, 1861, passed over the Lake Shore railroad through the Northern towns of Chautauqua county, made a short stop just east of the center of Lion street, in Dunkirk, and in a brief, simple and impressive speech to the citizens assembled, pledged himself and the people there, to support the flag of the nation in its great peril. It was a strange fatality, that while the black clouds of war were passing away, and his promise nearly fulfilled, a funeral car with his corpse passed over the same spot in the village of Dunkirk, there to receive a sorrowful tribute from the same people, to whom four years before, he had made the promise. Thus did the shadows of war come to the county, and thus did they pass away. So it was that Lincoln made his entrance and his exit there.

"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players.
They have their exits, and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts."

The Republican and Democratic parties preserved their respective organizations in the county during the Civil War. In 1862, James S. Wadsworth, Republican, received in Chautauqua 4,777 majority over Horatio Seymour, the successful candidate for Governor. Reuben E. Fenton was then again elected to Congress. The election in 1864 was of unusual interest. Lincoln polled 8,700 votes in Chautauqua county, and George B. McClellan 3,952. This election was of especial importance in Chautauqua. Reuben E. Fenton, a native of the county, was the Republican candidate for Governor, against Horatio Seymour, and was elected. At this election, Walter L. Sessions was for the first time elected to the State Senate.

The Republican majority had now become so great in Chautauqua county and in the Congressional district, and in nearly all of the towns of the county, that it was seldom that a member of the opposing party was elected to office. Consequently public attention naturally turned to the contests affecting the Republicans, and which divided them into two wings. This intestinal struggle lasted many years, and may be called "The Fenton, Allen and Sessions Feud," from the names of the leading persons taking a part in it. It was of such local political importance as to be entitled to particular mention here.

From the time of the union between Free Soil Democrats, and Anti-Slavery Whigs, forming the Republican party, there was not an entirely cordial feeling existing between its two wings. Reuben E. Fenton had been often chosen to high and important offices, and had become the most influential member of the Republican party in the county. He had led many Democrats into the Republican fold. He was a skilful tactician and a shrewd politician, and had brought in political methods that were new to his county and Congressional district. Although he had at this time ostensibly withdrawn from practical politics, his hand was felt in the many conventions that were held there afterwards.

Walter L. Sessions and his brother Loren represented

the old Whig element of the party. Both had sagacity and force of character. The younger, Loren, had a ready skill and a keen knowledge of human nature. The Sessions brothers always acted in concert.

Among the friends of Governor Fenton was Col. Augustus F. Allen, a Democrat before the war, an upright energetic citizen who had been many times supervisor of his town, which included the city of Jamestown, and had been twice chairman of the board.

The strained relations that had long existed between Governor Fenton and the Sessions brothers had now grown into a struggle for the control of the party in this congressional and senatorial district. So when Walter Sessions sought a reelection to the State Senate for a second term, he found strong opposition inspired, as he claimed, by Governor Fenton, and now began a memorable political contest between the two factions which long continued and developed keen practical politicians whose influence was not confined to the limits of the congressional district, but was felt in State conventions.

The Democrats in the district were largely in the minority. In Chautauqua, they were unable to poll half the number of votes that the Republican party could command, and the Republican feud therefore could exist without the danger of its resulting in Democratic success. At the Republican senatorial convention held in 1867, Walter L. Sessions was nominated for Senator by a majority of two delegates over Col. Augustus F. Allen, the opposing candidate, who claimed the result to have been unfair, and he was consequently given an independent nomination for Senator.

The Democrats now saw their opportunity, and nominated their best man, Col. Lorenzo Morris, an able lawyer and an old-time Democrat, and he was elected by two hundred majority over each of the two Republican candidates. A long remembered triumph for the Democrats. Later, Col. Allen succeeded better. He and George Barker of Fredonia were elected delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. Mr. Barker was also elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

The defeat of Walter L. Sessions would have discouraged a less determined and skillful politician. Neither he nor his brother Loren thought for a moment of giving up the contest. The congressional campaign of 1868 was now approaching, and Walter L. Sessions was preparing to be the candidate. Sharp preliminary contests took place in the several assembly districts for delegates to the Congressional Convention which was held in August, 1868, at Dunkirk. The twenty delegates from Chautauqua and Cattaraugus representing the districts, were equally divided between Allen and Sessions. Besides the delegates present, more influential citizens attended it than on any occasion before. One hundred and fifty ballots were taken without result. The Allen wing now cast its vote for Porter Sheldon, who on the one hundred second informal ballot received the most votes. On the third day, the Sessions wing cast their ballots for Norman Allen, a well known lawyer and leading citizen of Cattaraugus county, a delegate who had been warmly supporting the candidacy of Augustus F. Allen. The Allen wing now cast their vote for Norman M. Allen, and he had all of the votes. He, however, preemptorily declined the nomination, and Porter Sheldon was nominated by a clear majority of the votes, and at the election that followed was elected. This was presidential year, and Grant carried Chautauqua county over Seymour by nearly 5,000 majority.

The incidents of the Congressional Convention remained long in the memory of old-time politicians, and was typical of others that followed.

The convention held in 1869 at Little Valley in Chautauqua county, was the most turbulent ever held in the senatorial district. This convention soon became divided into two antagonistic bodies. Their proceedings were conducted in great confusion, in the same hall, at the same time, each with a different chairman. The only orderly and proper act of these conventions was when they took themselves off by adjournment. No nomination was made by either. The Sessions faction at a later date nominated A. D. Scott for Senator, and he was elected in the election that followed.

These irregular proceedings were not to be charged to the presence of disorderly persons, for the convention was made up of what were ordinarily peaceable and lawabiding citizens. Its disorders were partly due to the fact that there was then no law regulating primaries, and that the rules governing conventions were inadequate for the purposes for which they were designed.

As soon as the campaign of 1870 commenced, it was evident that this local dissension was to continue. The seats of the delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention were contested, and the State Convention was called upon to settle some of the differences, which were decided favorably to the Sessions wing, and resulted in the nomination of Walter L. Sessions to Congress, and he was elected over Charles D. Murray, Democrat, by a greatly reduced majority.

In 1871, the senatorial contest waged in the Republican party was as bitter as before. The senatorial convention held in Dunkirk, after repeated adjournments, on the fourth adjourned day, and on the 26th ballot, nominated Norman M. Allen, of the Fenton wing, over A. D. Scott, of the Sessions wing, senator, and at the ensuing election he was elected. The withdrawal of many of the Fenton and Allen Republicans, including Reuben E. Fenton and Augustus F. Allen in support of Horace Greeley for President in the year 1872, made the way clear for the nomination of Walter L. Sessions for Congress, and he was again elected over Charles D. Murray by a still greatly reduced vote.

At the general election held in 1874, Republicans who had voted for Greeley in 1872 generally returned to their party, but Walter L. Sessions was able to dominate the Congressional Convention, and was nominated for Congress. The Democrats nominated a ticket composed of Democrats and Republicans. A strenuous campaign followed, pushed with vigor by the leaders. It was the most memorable of its character ever waged in the Congressional district. Augustus F. Allen was elected to Congress upon the ticket supported by the Democrats, over Sessions, by a large majority. Obed Edson, Democrat, was elected in the Second Assembly District of Chautauqua county. In the First District Theodore S. Moss, Democrat, was defeated by only seventeen majority. The victory, was celebrated at a public meeting held in Jamestown. Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, at this election was elected governor.

The strain and exposure that Col. Allen suffered during the campaign, caused his sickness, and soon after, before he could enter upon his official term, his death. At the succeeding election Nelson I. Norton, Republican, from Cattaraugus county, was elected to fill the vacancy. Walter L. Sessions' disastrous defeat closed for a while his political career, and Governor Fenton thereafter ceased to take an active part in the politics of the county. He died August 25, 1885, at the age of sixty-six years. He was the most distinguished citizen of the county. For ten years he was a member of Congress, four years Governor of the Empire State, and for six years its United States Senator—the only Governor and Senator that at that time had been elected

from Western New York. In 1868, in the National Convention of his party, he stood second in the final ballot for vice-president—facts, that concisely tell the story of his active and prominent career. He was a polished and easy speaker, but not a strong one. Nor was he a distinguished writer. He had, however, peculiar talents of his own. He was a man of action, of diligence, of strong common sense, self-reliance and self-control. He was distinguished as an organizer and tactician. His secretiveness was large, and he kept his own counsel in an eminent degree, never losing sight of his own interest. He courted the favor of his fellow-citizens. To secure it, he assiduously cultivated all the arts of manner and speech. He was gracious and courteous alike to friend and foe. He was affable and polite in a remarkable degree, and was regarded as being the most polished member of the House of Representatives in his time. Refinement and elegance of manner have never been regarded as the products of an humble birth, but as virtues that exclusively belong to the aristocratic and well born, yet Mr. Fenton, born in the backwoods of Chautauqua county, in a log cabin, reared in the society of rough lumbermen and raftsmen, had graces of speech and polish of manner, that a courtier might envy. And yet Mr. Fenton was not an aristocrat. His early associations and his natural instincts were strongly democratic.

In 1876 Hayes received 4,380 majority over Tilden in Chautauqua county, and George W. Patterson, of Westfield, Republican, was elected to Congress. Although the political career of Walter L. Sessions had apparently come to an end, his brother Loren was still a power in the congressional district, and was in 1877 elected from that district to the State Senate upon the Republican ticket. In 1880, Garfield was elected President, with a majority of 4,950 votes over Hancock, in Chautauqua county. During Loren E. Sessions' last term in the State Senate, to which he had been elected in 1879, the celebrated contest occurred in Congress between the friends of Senator Conkling and the friends of President Garfield, resulting in the resignation of Senators Conkling and Thomas Platt, and occasioning a strong effort on the part of their friends in the Legislature of the State of New York to have them returned to the Senate. Sessions was a supporter of Garfield, and took a leading, and most effective part in preventing their return. There were more adherents to Senators Conkling and Platt in the Legislature than were opposed to them. Through Sessions' nerve and audacity, an adjournment of the Legislature was effected, and sufficient time gained for the members to hear from their many Garfield constituents, and to cause a majority of them to vote against the return of these Senators. Had they been reelected, they would have probably continued to be the dominant power in the Republican party. The defeat of the Senators and the division of the party in the State in consequence of it, had much to do with the election of Cleveland over Folger as Governor, and later contributed to his election as President.

During Loren Sessions' term as Senator, charges of bribery were brought against him, but a committee of the Legislature exonerated him. The charges, however, proved disastrous to his political fortunes, and he was unable to command a renomination to the Senate of the State. For twenty-three years after, however, he was elected Supervisor of his town of Harmony, in Chautauqua county, and for seventeen years its chairman. He was a superior, impartial and popular presiding officer, watchful of the public interest. He had a striking personality, strong common sense, was

genial, witty, and a born fighter. He was a unique and original character, and it will be long before his duplicate will appear in the politics of Chautauqua county. His name still inspires memories of the lively times and spicy happenings in the old stormy political days that followed the Civil War. For more than twenty years he and his brother Walter controlled the politics of Chautauqua county, and as we have seen, were formidable competitors of Governor Fenton for the honors of their party in their congressional district.

The year 1880 began a new period in the history of politics of the county. Reuben E. Fenton had retired from political life, Walter and Loren Sessions had ceased to be a power in their party, and the bitter feud between its wings had come to an end. The old leaders of both parties were now giving place to younger men, many of whom had passed the prime of life, but still occupied the stage; their party unfinished, so that their story cannot now be fully told.

Never since the existence of the Democratic party under that name, a period of nearly ninety years, has the county been carried by that party at a presidential or gubernatorial election, except in the year 1882. That year, Folger, the Republican candidate for governor, received but 4,803 votes; Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, received 6,217, a majority of 1,414, and was elected governor. Francis B. Brewer, of Westfield, and John S. Lambert, the Republican candidates for Congress and county judge, respectively, were elected. Charles H. Corbett, Democrat, was elected to the Assembly from the western assembly district of the county.

At the presidential election in 1884, Blaine received in Chautauqua county 10,670 votes, Cleveland 5,861, Butler of the Greenback or People's party, 540, and St. John of the Temperance party, 540. Walter L. Sessions was at this election again elected to Congress. Ten years before, he had suffered an overwhelming defeat, which would have destroyed all expectation of future recognition by the people, of a weaker, and less able man. His political life had been a stormy one from its beginning. This was the last time that he sought, or held a political office.

In 1888, Harrison was elected President. He received 12,008 votes in Chautauqua county; Cleveland polled 6,178; and 893 Prohibition votes were cast. In 1889, John S. Lambert, of Fredonia, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, and Warren B. Hooker member of Congress. In 1890, the Democrats succeeded in electing Almon A. Van Dusen county judge.

In 1891, dissensions existed in both of the leading parties in the county. Grover Cleveland had admirers among the Democrats, while others were followers of David B. Hill. The partisans of each were active and energetic to promote the candidacy of their favorite. Commodore P. Vedder, the Republican candidate for Senator, was not popular with all of his party. Dr. James T. Edwards, resident of the Chamberlin Institute near Randolph, Cattaraugus county, although he was a Republican, was nominated at the Democratic Senatorial Convention. He received the support of many Republicans, and was elected. Arthur C. Wade, of Jamestown, a lawyer who stood in the front rank in his profession in his county, and in Western New York, was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Comptroller. As the State was that year Democratic, he failed of an election.

In 1892, Grover Cleveland was elected President. John Bidwell, of California, the candidate of the Prohibitionist or Temperance party, was a native of Chautauqua county. In 1841, when a youth, he crossed the plains to California, then a part of Mexico, and but

little known. He became thereafter identified with its history. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of California, and a delegate to the famous National Democratic Convention held in Charleston in 1860, a member of Congress, and once an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of California. At this election he received in Chautauqua county 1112 votes, the highest number of votes ever polled by that party in the county. Cleveland received 6397 votes, and Harrison 11,504. Warren B. Hooker was elected to Congress, and subsequently chosen chairman of Rivers and Harbors.

In 1893, the Republicans nominated for delegates to the State Convention called to form a new constitution, the following residents of Chautauqua: Benjamin S. Dean and Louis McKinstry. The Independent Republicans and Democratic candidates as such delegates were: Hubert E. V. Potter, Obad Edson and Silas W. Mason. The Republican candidates were elected. In 1894 Warren B. Hooker was again elected to Congress.

At the presidential election that followed in 1896, McKinley received 8167 majority in Chautauqua county, over Bryan. John Woodard, of Chautauqua county, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court, over James A. Allen, Democrat, of Buffalo, a lawyer, and former resident of Chautauqua county. Warren B. Hooker was elected to Congress, and Jerome B. Fisher county judge. Mr. Fisher, reelected to that office, was afterwards appointed reporter of the Supreme Court.

In 1898, Theodore Roosevelt received in the county 6,716 majority for Governor over Augustus Van Wyck. Warren B. Hooker was again elected to Congress.

The Assembly of the State of New York was organized in 1899 by the election of Samuel Fred Nixon as its speaker. He was the first member chosen to that position, by that body, from the county of Chautauqua, and was often afterwards chosen as speaker. Warren B. Hooker having resigned his office of member of Congress, to which he had been elected for five consecutive terms, was now elected Justice of the Supreme Court. Chautauqua county, from time to time, had become represented in this court by seven distinguished members of the legal profession, as follows: James Mullett, Richard P. Marvin, Benjamin F. Green, George Barker, John S. Lambert, John Woodard and Warren B. Hooker,—a record that the city of Buffalo scarcely exceeds. Fredonia seemed the home of the judiciary in Chautauqua county, for all of these judges, with the exception of Judge Marvin, have had their residence in that village.

At the presidential election held in 1900, McKinley received 8660 more votes than Bryan in Chautauqua county. In the election of 1902, Frank H. Mott, of Jamestown, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, carried his strong Republican city of Jamestown by a majority of 300. The State being Republican at the time, he failed of election. In the presidential election of 1904, Roosevelt received 10,597 more votes in the county, than Parker, and in the presidential election of 1908, Taft received 9683 more votes than Bryan.

And now the most important political campaign and election that had occurred in half a century was approaching. The Republican National Convention was held in Chicago, in June, 1912, and William H. Taft was nominated for President, at which Frank Anderson, of Jamestown, represented Chautauqua county as the delegate. The Democratic National Convention was held in the later days of June and first days of July, 1912, and Woodrow Wilson was made the candidate for

President, at which Walter H. Edson, of Falconer, represented Chautauqua county. The Progressive party's national convention, was held in Chicago, August 5, 6 and 7, 1912, and Theodore Roosevelt was made the candidate for President, at which H. E. V. Porter, of Jamestown, represented the county of Chautauqua.

At the general election that followed, on the 5th of November, 1912, Taft, the Republican candidate for President, received 7996 votes in Chautauqua county; Wilson, the Democratic candidate, received 4932; Roosevelt, the Progressive candidate, received 6574; Debs the Socialistic candidate, 1353; and Chafin, the Prohibition candidate, 946. Charles M. Hamilton, of Chautauqua county, Republican, was elected to Congress. Ernest Cawcroft, of Jamestown, the Progressive candidate for State Treasurer, failed of election, as the State was carried by the Democrats, but received more votes than his party in the county. All of the candidates upon the Republican ticket for county offices were elected, with the exception of the candidate for member of Assembly in the first district. George W. Jude, of Jamestown, the Progressive candidate for that office, was elected, and was the only Assemblyman elected in the State, of that party, outside of the city of New York.

In the year following the Progressive movement, Chautauqua county was still disturbed. George W. Jude was renominated to the Assembly in the first district, and received the support of the Democrats and Progressives, with an aggregate of 3537 votes, and was defeated by A. Morelle Cheney, who secured 3612 votes upon the Republican ticket. John Leo Sullivan, of Dunkirk, was nominated by the Republicans, and had 507 votes, to 3553 votes for E. S. Moss. William S. Stearns, the Republican nominee for district attorney, received 8620 votes, as against 8349 votes for his Democratic-Prohibition-Progressive opponent.

Charles M. Hamilton was re-elected to Congress in 1914, the vote in Chautauqua county being 9804, to 2063 for Manton M. Wyvell, of Allegany county. By this time the effects of the Progressive movement had practically disappeared, A. Morelle Cheney, the Republican candidate for member of Assembly having 4753 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Carl O. Hultgren, had 1728, with 1500 votes divided about equally between the Socialists and the Socialist Labor parties. In the second district, John Leo Sullivan was chosen by 4024 votes to 2815 for David H. Stanton, his Democratic opponent. In this year Charles M. Dow, president of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, and a resident of Jamestown, and Herman J. Westwood, of Fredonia, were chosen as delegates to the Constitutional Convention which convened in Albany in 1915. Thomas Heffernan, of Dunkirk was Mr. Dow's opponent, and received 3477 votes, Mr. Dow having 8760 in Chautauqua county.

In 1915, Leon L. Fancher of Jamestown was elected by the Republican party to the Assembly from the first Chautauqua district, defeating William F. Stitt, Democrat, and Frank G. Curtis, Prohibitionist and Progressive, the latter receiving 3361 votes, to 5324 for Mr. Fancher, and 1006 for Mr. Stitt. In the second district, Joseph A. McGinnies of Ripley became the candidate of the Republican party, securing 6475 votes, against 2103 for his Democratic opponent, David T. Smith.

The presidential election of 1916 showed Chautauqua county back in its leading position among the Republican counties of the State, giving Hughes 14,289, to 7146 for Wilson, with 435 American, 863 Prohibition and 922 Socialist votes. Charles M. Hamilton was re-

elected to Congress, and Leon L. Fancher and Joseph McGinnies to the Assembly, and William S. Stearns district attorney.

In 1917, Senator George Spring having died, J. Samuel Fowler of Jamestown was elected to fill the vacancy. John S. Lambert of Fredonia was elected to the Supreme Court for the third time, and Hermes L. Ames of Elliptott was elected to the Assembly to succeed Mr. Fancher, and Joseph A. McGinnies was re-elected from the second district.

In the following year both members of Assembly were re-elected. Arthur B. Ottoway, who had been county judge for the previous seven years, was re-elected, and J. Samuel Fowler was elected to the full term in the Senate. Charles M. Hamilton having refused to be candidate for re-election to Congress, Daniel A. Reed of Dunkirk was elected Representative in Congress, his opponents being Frank H. Mott of Jamestown, and Gust C. Peterson, of the same city. The vote in Chautauqua county was 17,271 for Reed, 4,490 for Mott, and 1125 for Peterson.

In 1919, Ames and McGinnies were re-elected to the Assembly, and McGinnies was seriously considered as a candidate for the office of speaker, an ambition which he still cherishes, after his successive elections in 1919 and 1920. In the latter year, Mr. Ames was a candidate for the Assembly, but a fatal accident befell him just before the primary, and Judson S. Wright of Elliptott was nominated and elected to succeed him. The result of the general election of 1920, in which Chautauqua county contributed something over 22,000 to the plurality for the Republican ticket in the State of New York, is rather too recent to constitute history. Daniel A. Reed was re-elected to Congress, and J. Samuel Fowler was defeated in the primary for renomination, and was succeeded by DeHart H. Ames of Cattaraugus county in the Senate.

Thus closes more than one hundred years of Chautauqua county politics.

Although Chautauqua was one of the counties last

settled in the State, and lies in its extreme western part, it is now, perhaps, the most important of those that have not a large city within its limits. Its towns that border on Lake Erie are interested in fruit raising and have become one of the most important grape regions in the United States. The remainder of the county is devoted to dairying. In that industry it is among the foremost counties. The farmers' Grange had its origin there. The first subordinate grange was established at Fredonia. Dunkirk is among the leading cities in the manufacture of railroad locomotives. For a half a century the saw mills and manufactories of Jamestown, then in the heart of a great forest of Weymouth pines, manufactured the lumber that was rafted down the river, to supply the growing cities and towns along the Allegheny, Ohio, and even the Mississippi river, and it and its neighboring village of Falconer are still important manufacturing points. After the New York and Erie railroad had been completed in 1851, Chautauqua became one of the chief railroad counties in the State. In 1902, there were 250 miles of steam, and 24 miles of electric roads built in the county. Since then, many more miles have been constructed.

Besides economic and civic, Chautauqua has physical features, that mark it, chief among which is the lake which gives it its name, and lies exclusively within its borders. The lake extends for eighteen miles through the heart of the county, is bordered by green and gently sloping hills, girdled by railroad and trolley lines, navigated by steam and electric boats, bearing thousands of passengers during the summer months. It is the highest of the navigated lakes bordering on, or within the State, and the only one that lies within the Valley of the Mississippi. Its upper extremity is only some half a dozen miles from the basin of the Great Lakes, the waters of which enter the ocean upon the cold and bleak shore of Labrador, 4,000 miles from where the waters of Chautauqua Lake finally mingle with the tepid waves of the Gulf of Mexico.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

By Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, Jamestown, New York.

Rufus Choates said, "The final end of government is not to exert restrictions, but to do good." "To do good must indeed be the end of all government, to advance society, to perfect citizenship, to exemplify the ideals of human service, and to promote the greatest good to the greatest number." This has been the municipal democracy programme carried out in a large measure by the Jamestown municipality.

This city furnishes to its inhabitants, through municipal channels, light, water, market, hospital and sanitary service, paving and sewer construction, at rates considerably less than those charged by private corporations for similar service in other cities. There has been developed a civic spirit which places emphasis upon the value received in public service, and which has rejected the short-sighted policy of turning every public utility over to private ownership for fear that public ownership might involve a public debt.

For years private interests have conducted a propaganda by which the public mind in most cities has been taught to believe that anything undertaken by the municipality for the public good would mean a tax burden upon the citizens. Few persons seem to realize that every time a street car fare is paid or an electric bill is paid to a private corporation, it means just that

much paid in taxes into private channels instead of into public channels. In the end, the whole community pays not only the indebtedness of the private corporations, but dividends on stock which is often inflated. If the average citizen dwelling in the city in which public service utilities are privately owned will undertake to compute the amount of his contribution for service received, he will find that his burdens are far greater than the tax outlays in cities where the opposite policy is pursued.

When as a public official I first proposed to municipalize the lighting system in Jamestown twenty-five years ago, there went up a great hue and cry from corporation sources about "tax burdens," "waste of public money," "socialistic experiments," etc., but the city has proved the unsoundness of these predictions.

The city now has a municipal electric plant valued at half a million dollars with an indebtedness against the plant of less than \$60,000. The assets of the plant have been created entirely from the profits realized from the commercial sales of electric current to citizens. Not a single dollar has been levied in taxes to pay for the plant or its operation. The income from this source has paid all operating expenses, all interest on bonds, all repairs and replacements, and all necessary extensions

to the plant from time to time, besides leaving a surplus (after deducting five per cent. for depreciation) with which annual payments on bonds have been made. The city has been able to do this after having made rates far below those paid by consumers of current in cities supplied by privately owned plants. Our prevailing rate is $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per k. w. hour, notwithstanding the excessive price paid for coal from which its power for current is produced. Not only has the city been able to return to its citizens the increased values of a municipal utility nearly paid for, but it has saved to the people nearly two million dollars as a result of low rates for electric current. The average home owner is able to light and do the laundry work in his home at a cost of \$1.50 per month.

The city has succeeded in rendering this service in the face of keen competition from the Jamestown Street Railway Company, which under its franchise is authorized to carry on the business of commercial lighting. If this mistaken policy of duplicate service had not been sanctioned by the city, there would have been much greater revenue and gain to the people than is now the case. The municipal plant has forced the private company to sell within the city limits at the same price charged by the city, although outside of the city, where there is no municipal competition, the private company charges 12 cents per k. w. The municipality has continued its low rates, while private corporations have continually demanded increases. Various disinterested experts have made repeated examinations into the affairs of the municipal lighting operations, and in every instance the reports have reflected credit upon the city's management.

Jamestown has a water plant valued at one and a half million dollars, with a bonded debt of \$450,000. The difference between assets and debts represents gains to the community obtained without taxation and entirely from revenues derived from water rentals, which were reduced 60 per cent. after the acquisition of the plant from the private company. The city also owns and operates a public market, which is valued at \$35,000, and was wholly paid for from the revenues derived in rentals from stalls used by market dealers. The public market has had the effect of stabilizing prices. Jamestown also maintains a public hospital valued at \$200,000, against which there is an indebtedness of only \$80,000.

All the paving operations in the city are conducted directly by the municipality, with the result that the profits which formerly went into the pockets of contractors now remain in the pockets of the abutting property owners, whose assessments for paving and sewer improvements have been reduced by this method more than 33 per cent. All the garbage within the city is wrapped by each householder in paper bundles after having been drained in the kitchen sink, and is taken by means of a collecting wagon owned by the city to a piggery located in the outlying district.

The taxpayers of the city of Jamestown by a large majority vote decided at an election held August 21, 1920, to establish a municipal milk plant and sanitary distribution system in the city of Jamestown, and a proposition to issue bonds to the amount of \$150,000 was authorized, and the creation of a commission to be appointed by the mayor, consisting of four members, to carry out the scheme of municipalization of the milk supply. This proposition was submitted to the taxpayers a year ago, and was defeated by an overwhelming vote. The favorable decision at the recent election showed a complete reversal of public sentiment and a pronounced vote in its favor. The plan contemplates

the erection of a central station to which all milk from the producer will be bought and tested in a scientific manner, each can from each producer being subjected to an individual test so as to safeguard against bacteria and impure milk. The producer will be paid on the basis of the quality of milk supplied; those having the lowest bacteria count and highest percentage of butter-fat will receive the highest price for milk. The milk will be clarified and all milk, except Grade "A" raw milk, which comes from tuberculin tested cows, will be pasteurized, and all milk will be placed in bottles under the improved method of bottling, under which the milk is free from the touch of human hands or any contamination. The milk will be delivered at an early hour to each householder. The city will be divided into thirty districts, one delivery man for each district; these will take the place of the seventy milk peddlers who are now supplying the city with milk, and who are crossing each other's tracks continually and thereby entailing a duplicate expense and waste of effort, which is now borne by the community. The municipal system will eliminate the added cost of the present middleman's profit.

The price of milk at the present time in the city of Jamestown is 15 cents per quart for Grade "B" milk. Under municipal operation, it is believed that the milk can be sold at a considerable lower price, and that the consumer will get an improved quality of milk with a full cream content, which is not now the case, and that the farmer will receive a higher price for his product than he now receives. The 40,000 people of the city of Jamestown pay out annually, under prevailing prices, more than one million dollars for milk. This is 60 per cent. more than the entire municipal tax budget for all city purposes.

But the innovation by which it is proposed to eliminate the element of exploitation of the milk supply in the city of Jamestown and make the supply a matter of public service, is favored more as a health measure, because under the present system a germ-laden bottle of milk delivered to the back door of a home often means a crape on the front door.

By-products which are often of considerable amount in a central plant, will be utilized by the city for the manufacture of cheese, butter and buttermilk.

The proposition to municipalize the milk supply is not a socialistic measure, but a common-sense business-like method by which the citizens unite in the employment of the agency of the city government to do in an economical and sanitary manner that which a superfluous number of peddlers are unable to do under competitive conditions for private gain. The foremost sanitarians and health authorities of America have endorsed the Jamestown plan of handling the milk supply as the only solution of the milk problem.

The secret of Jamestown's success in its many municipal activities lies in the fact that the various public utilities are under the control of Boards of Commissioners composed of public-spirited men, trained in business affairs or expert in mechanical lines, reappointed continuously by the Mayor, who is himself a member of each Board of Commissioners, and who has been reelected Mayor for seven successive two-year terms. This continuity of service gives the people the benefit of extended experience in public affairs, which is just as imperative in the management of a city as it is in the management of a large business corporation. In selecting men to administer the different utilities, the Mayor has followed the principle of proportional representation by giving to each leading group of citizens a representative on each of the Water, Light, Hospital,

Health and Improvement Boards, with the result that the labor, business and professional elements, have equal voice in controlling the important administrative branches of the municipality.

Viscount Bryce in "The American Commonwealth" pointed out that the frequent changes in the personnel of municipal administration produced inefficiency and undemocratic results in many of our American cities. To be governed properly, a city must have experienced men. Such men cannot be had unless there is adequate compensation and a tenure of office long enough to permit proper training in dealing with the business and human problems which enter into public service.

This has been the plan which has made Jamestown one of the best-governed cities on the American continent, with a total per capita annual expense of less than \$17 for all purposes, including schools. The city

administration has aimed not so much at a low tax rate—because a low tax rate often means neglect of public health and a laxity in needed improvements—but to secure for its citizenship the greatest value in public service and in elevating the civic life of the community.

The combined receipts from the Water and Light Departments and the Public Market and Hospital last year were \$295,009.05. The combined expenditures, including interest on bonds, were \$206,415.76, leaving a net total annual gain to the municipality of \$88,593.29, and this, it must be remembered, is in addition to the gain to the citizens in reduced rates for public service.

Jamestown has long since passed the experimental stage in public ownership, and it is prepared to enter upon an extension along other lines in the field of municipal activities as soon as the charter and constitutional restraints and limitations can be removed.

DENTAL SURGERY AND DENTISTS.

By William E. Goucher, D.D.S.

The history of dentistry is one of the most important sections in the annals of modern civilization. No other profession possesses a paragraph so rich in progression, so rapid in rise or so sure of prophecy as the science of dental surgery. The following of its practice harvests such apparent and wonderful material results that the gratefulness of the relieved sufferer cannot but add prodigious strength and activity to the inspiration of the man who is always trying to find a better way.

To say that dentistry is truly an American invention, should be corrected by writing that modern dentistry is truly American, for abundance of data is easily at hand that proves that the care or ornamentation of the teeth was practiced by the inhabitants of the races so remote that their history is little more than a chronologization of partly lost or forgotten legends.

The Egyptians were undoubtedly the most skilled of any of the early civilizations in the art of healing, for Herodotus, the great historian, wrote, 300 B. C., "The art of medicine is so practised in Egypt that there is found an individual healer for each individual disorder," and laid great emphasis on a peculiar disease that affected the teeth, gums and jaws, and named a number of remedies used at that time, said to prevent or relieve this malady, many of which, such as myrrh, are still in use. This is probably the first and most accurate record we have of the early existence of pyorrhea and the uses of prophylactics.

Some of the Persian writers of about the same time describe the use of gold in the mouths of certain dignitaries. Whether this was used as a means to arrest dental cares or for pure ornamentation the authors gave no opinions. While it is now a recognized fact that no gold fillings have been found in the teeth of the Egyptian mummies, it cannot be doubted that the Egyptians knew how to apply artificial teeth. That the Romans were quite adept in the making of false teeth is a certainty, for a number of the early Roman writers refer to them. Martial, one of the first of the great Roman poets, speaks clearly of artificial dentures. That they were made by persons not belonging to the medical profession is very probable, as neither Pliny, Celsus or any other Roman writer on medicine makes any allusion to the art of dentistry. In fact I have not been able to find any word in Latin that is synonymous with dentistry. And thus down through all the ages, writers are constantly referring to either the ugliness or beauty of the teeth. Even Solomon in his beautiful

song to his beloved, likened her teeth to "a flock of sheep that are even shorn which came up from the washing."

It is probable that not until the Eighteenth Century we find individuals who had dedicated themselves exclusively to the cure of dental maladies or to repairing the losses of the oral cavity. That no more progression was made for the next hundred years or so is not to be wondered at, for there were no schools or recognized preceptors. It was to the honor of America that she gave to the world the first school that taught the science of dental surgery. From this school came the men who have made modern dentistry. And at this time I wish to mention the great invention, or rather the perfection of artificial teeth, by Dr. Samuel S. White, who in 1844 was able to so combine platinum and porcelain by a process of baking which furnished the world with an artificial tooth that was practically indestructible, and so natural in appearance that it was almost indiscernible. About this same time came the discovery of the greatest boon to the human race,—anæsthesia, for it was Horace Wells, a dentist, who practiced his profession in Hartford, Connecticut, where he first opened an office in 1838, that discovered anæsthesia. His sign bore the words, "Horace Wells, Dentist, will faithfully perform all operations on the teeth." These carefully selected words finely portray the man who never promised more than he could fulfill and faithfully discharge. No other heritage has been bequeathed by man to his descendants that has borne more fruit in mitigating the agonies of suffering humanity than that left by this modest man. But, like many others who had preceded him and followed him, who did things for the sake of their doing, he reaped no financial gain. And it was not until the year he died, at the age of thirty-three, that he was honored by the acknowledgment of his discovery by the Medical Society of Paris, who in 1848 voted that "To Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Connecticut, is due all the honor of having first discovered anæsthesia.

But, like all other trades and professions, all the men who followed the dental profession were not of the stamp of Horace Wells. For the first dentist that we have any record of in Chautauqua county appeared in Jamestown about the year 1835, when there came to Jamestown a travelling gentleman who instantly let it be known he came here to remove or fix broken teeth, or to replace the same with artificial substitutes.

And, according to Mrs. Katherine Griffiths Cheney, who was then a girl about ten years of age, the community was not much better by his coming. He disappeared about as mysteriously as he had appeared. We have several stories about the appearance of a number of these travelling dentists, but they seemed to be men of about the same worth. And so to begin the history of the profession in Chautauqua county we will have to begin with those men who were recognized practitioners.

On August 23, 1864, there gathered in Jamestown those who seemed to have been the leading men of the profession in the county, together with some dentists practicing in the neighboring towns across the line in Pennsylvania. No records of this meeting remain other than the names of the men present, and their agreement upon certain fees. Those present from Chautauqua county were: Drs. J. Danforth, C. B. Price, J. R. Rawson, E. H. Danforth and James Harrison, of Jamestown; Drs. C. A. Thompson, J. C. Gifford, of Westfield; Dr. Byron Rathbun, of Dunkirk; Dr. F. M. Briggs, of Delanti; Dr. Anson A. Stone, of Sinclairville; and Drs. A. J. Wright and V. A. Lord, of Fredonia. There are no records to show that these men intended to form a society at this time, but it seems quite obvious that they did, for they elected Dr. James Harrison, of Jamestown, as president. It was but natural that Dr. Harrison was chosen to lead these men to a better understanding of each other. He was the first man to open an office in Jamestown and give his entire time and attention to the practice of dentistry.

Dr. James Harrison came of a family whose genealogical record extends back many generations. He was of English and Welsh descent; of strong religious inclinations, being a member of the Methodist church. In politics he was a real old Thomas Jefferson Democrat. He was one of a large family of children, and having given evidence of great mechanical ingenuity he was apprenticed to a near relative to learn the trade of watchmaker. His active ingenious mind, however, could not content itself with this occupation, for we soon find him busy about the silver forge, and it was not long until he was looked upon as the most skilled silver and goldsmith in his vicinity. Very early in life he married Rebecca Brown at Weedsport, New York, and soon moved to Jamestown, where he intended to follow his trade. It was not long after he had opened his jewelry shop in Jamestown that he turned his attention to dentistry as a vocation. His inventive spirit was constantly urging him to the trial of various modes of improvement and experiment, and it was not long before he was looked upon as one of the leading dentists in Western New York. That he possessed a large and lucrative practice is very evident, for at the time of his death he was one of Jamestown's largest land owners. To James and Rebecca Harrison were born sixteen children. His daughter Ellen became the wife of his pupil, and afterwards his partner, Dr. John B. Rawson. Dr. James Harrison was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1801, and died in Jamestown, 1873.

Two others of these men have left an indelible trace in the progress of dentistry in Chautauqua county. They are Drs. Byron Rathbun and Anson A. Stone.

Dr. Byron Rathbun was the son of a Baptist clergyman. He spent his boyhood days in North East, Pennsylvania. After completing his common school education in that town he went to Fredonia and became a student under Dr. C. A. Thompson, who was one of the earliest, if not the first dentist to establish himself in Westfield. With this preceptor Dr. Rathbun followed his profession for a number of years. In about

1860 he left Westfield and settled in Louisiana, where he was engaged in the practice of dentistry until just before the Civil War. Being a staunch Republican and a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, he realized that Louisiana was no place for him. Upon his return North he opened an office in Dunkirk. He was a very superior operator, and such was his enthusiasm in his profession that he kept abreast with all modes of improved methods. Byron Rathbun was of the old type of Christian gentleman. He was for many years vestryman and treasurer of St. John's Episcopal Church in Dunkirk. He united very early in life with the Masonic order, and freely contributed his time, energies and talents to advancing the principles and interests of this fraternity. That he held many of the highest offices of the local lodge is proof of the love and esteem in which he was held by his Masonic brothers. He died in October, 1902.

Dr. Anson Augustus Stone was born in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, New York, February 13, 1841. Having graduated from the Springville Institute, he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Alonza Vangh of that place, and after completing his course he came to Westfield and became associated with Dr. C. A. Thompson, after which he moved to Delanti (now named Stockton) and there began a practice of his own. His stay in Delanti was not of long duration, for he soon went to Sinclairville, where he married Sarah E. Furman. Here he resided until 1886, when he moved to Dunkirk and practiced his profession until the time of his death, April 13, 1904. Dr. Stone was a man of a most lovable disposition. In dentistry he exhibited great interest and was held in high esteem by his professional associates.

At this time it seems most proper to make mention of Dr. Edson West, the oldest dentist in the county in number of years of public service. Dr. West began the practice of dentistry in 1873, when he became associated with Dr. A. A. Stone, of Sinclairville. He remained with Dr. Stone for a year and a half, after which he went to New York and took a course in the New York School of Dental Surgery. Upon completion of this course in 1877 he came to Jamestown, and was associated with Dr. J. H. Thurston. This partnership lasted for two and a half years, when he bought out Dr. Thurston. He is still practicing in the same location he began his professional career more than forty-six years ago. Dr. West is one of the few remaining of the old school who knew and understood the art of filling teeth with gold foil. With the passing of the few remaining of these men will go a knowledge that the younger generation of dentists has not acquired,—the restoration and saving of the teeth by gold foil.

To Dr. C. L. Titus, of Portland, New York, belongs the distinction of being the first man to register under the law with the county clerk, July 22, 1879. Just prior to this a law was passed by the State requiring all the dentists to register who could be recognized as legal practitioners. Thirty-four men in the county took advantage of this law. Up to the present time there have been one hundred and forty-nine men registered as dentists.

While as individuals the dentists of this county have generally been progressive and ranked high in the adoption of the latest methods and the employment of the most modern apparatus, there seems to have been a lack of unity of effort. There was no dental society or association for an interchange of ideas or bringing together of a closer social relation until 1895, when the dentists of Jamestown met in the office of Dr. A. W.

Weible, and the writer, to form a dental society. That these men recognized the worth and high ideals of Dr. Edson West at that time is quite apparent, for they elected him their president. The time for organizing a dental society was not quite at hand, however, for after one of two feeble attempts to meet again, the organization passed into a state of coma and it was not until 1917 that the present organization, the Jamestown Dental Society, was formed. That it was to be a success was assured at the first meeting. The men began to talk about and tell what they were doing; there were no more professional secrets; every man seemed to be imbued with but the one idea,—to help his professional brother and instill in the minds of one another the higher ideals due a profession so worthy as the practice of dental surgery.

Dr. Frank A. Monroe was elected the society's first president. The wisdom of this first choice instantly began to assert itself. Dr. Monroe's genial disposition, unassuming ways and invincible courage, gave him the elements of character that made him the friend of every man. The influence of this society soon spread beyond its members, and it is impossible to embrace the names of all those who have done earnest work and been active in thought and energy in aiding its progress. As to the worth of this organization, had it accomplished no more than the establishment of the Dental Clinic in the public schools of Jamestown, it might truly be said these men have, in this act alone, received sufficient harvest to pay them well for their effort. The idea of a free dental clinic in the public schools was not looked upon with much favor by the school board. There had been no money allotted for any such purpose, and although the different members

of the society volunteered to give a certain portion of their time to this work gratuitously there remained to be furnished material, instruments and equipment. This problem was soon solved, and it is to the credit of Cyrus E. Jones, Esq., who gave the money which purchased the equipment assuring Jamestown of its first Public School Free Dental Clinic. This subsequently was installed as a memorial to his son Emory, who died in his senior year in the high school, 1914.

During the school year of 1910-1920, according to the yearly report of Dr. Frederick W. Nisson, who was the school dentist at that time, there were 865 patients attended by him; the number of teeth extracted was 539; the total of operations performed—all of more or less consequence, such as fillings, treatments, et cetera—numbered 3,088. Had it not been for the careful examination by the school dentist, it is quite likely that but a small percentage of these defective teeth would have been called to the attention of a dentist until it was too late to have them taken care of in the most beneficial manner for their preservation.

We have seen the trade progress to a profession, the profession divided into various branches of specialized art. The terrible dread of the dental chair has given way to modern dentistry, and the time is not very distant when the public will be looking for preventive dentistry instead of depending upon the skill of the doctor to repair defective teeth, sometimes so far gone that the only alternative is to replace them by artificial dentures. And when the little folks of today, who have had their teeth properly attended to early in life, grow to manhood and womanhood, the stories of dental torture will seem but myths.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

WESTFIELD CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, was organized in Westfield, February 21, 1898. The charter members were: Mrs. George W. Patterson, Mrs. Catherine Patterson Crandall, Mrs. Frances Patterson Faust, Miss Elizabeth Johnston, Miss Hannah D. Johnston, Mrs. Helen Sutton Moore, Mrs. Martha Hendy Swezey, Mrs. Sarah E. Fosdick, Miss Sara R. Munson, Miss Lydia N. Patchen, Mrs. Estelle Wood Rood, Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, Mrs. Mary Carl Minton, Mrs. Anna Dickson Sackett, Mrs. Clara Dickson Nicholls, Mrs. Rachel York Paddock, Miss Harriet Hall.

Mrs. George W. Patterson was appointed regent of the Chapter which was named in honor of the Patterson family by a unanimous vote. Mrs. Patterson served her first term under appointment by the State Regent, then was elected by vote of the Chapter each year until her death, her service extending over a period of eleven years. A memorial tablet to her memory was placed by the Chapter in the vestibule of Patterson Public Library, which was unveiled July 5, 1912. The other officers of the Chapter during its first year were: Mrs. Whitney, vice-regent; Mrs. Swezey, secretary; Mrs. Faust, register; Miss Patchen, treasurer.

The Chapter has been active along the patriotic lines which inspired its being, and has done a great deal toward the preservation of historic sites and landmarks—and in fostering a spirit of remembrance and loyal devotion. It has marked the graves of Revolutionary soldiers with the stone which the government furnishes, their records showing among the graves so decorated that of Luther Barney at Bemis Point. He was born in Connecticut in 1758, came to Ellery, Chautauqua

county, in 1830, and died in 1845. His daughter, Mrs. Ruth Barney Maples, was a member of Patterson Chapter, D. A. R., the only "real daughter" belonging to the Chapter. Patterson Chapter has also decorated graves in Westfield Cemetery, East Ripley Cemetery, Union Cemetery, and in Volusia.

Benjamin Prescott Chapter was organized in Fredonia, January 2, 1899, and named in honor of Col. Benjamin Prescott, who fought at Bunker Hill. The first regent was Miss Martha Jane Prescott, a great-granddaughter of Col. Prescott, and a granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Prescott Haywood, was also among the early members. Four "real" daughters of the American Revolution have been members of Prescott Chapter—Mrs. Charlotte (Root) Godfrey and Mrs. Harriet (Root) Young, daughters of Ebenezer Root, of Massachusetts, a Revolutionary soldier; Mrs. Virtue E. Cole, born in Sinclairville, Chautauqua county, daughter of Samuel Sinclair; Mrs. Elizabeth (Hood) Perkins, daughter of William Hood, died in 1856, aged 90, and is buried in the old cemetery at Fredonia.

Jamestown Chapter was organized in October, 1900, with Miss Stella Florine Broadhead, regent. One of the early members, a "real" daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Maria Cheney Hall, died January 17, 1903, aged 97 years. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Cheney, a Revolutionary soldier, who enlisted at the age of seventeen and served as a private. The Chapter, through its committee on Revolutionary Burials, has compiled a valuable list of soldiers and their burial places in Chautauqua, this list, with those from other Chapters, appearing in the work.

Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter was organized in

Silver Creek, May 12, 1910, and now has a membership of 106, of whom forty-six are charter members. The Chapter is active along the special lines to which it is devoted, and each year accomplishes a considerable amount of worthy work of a patriotic nature. To encourage the study of our national life and achievement, two money prizes are given to students of United States History, and an annual event is the entertainment of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day. The Chapter also assists in decorating all soldiers' graves in the village, and attends the Memorial Day service held by the veterans. By request of the Post, the regent of the Chapter, Mrs. Nellie E. Stewart, took in the Memorial Day services of 1920, by giving a reading.

During the World War, 1917-18, the Chapter purchased a Liberty bond which was later donated to Red Cross work; subscribed to the Lillilo fund, maintained a French orphan one year, and assisted in every possible way the work of the Red Cross. The ladies of the Chapter are now taking up Americanization work in different phases.

Ellicott Chapter, of Falconer, was organized by Mrs. Myrtle Blood Reed, June 14, 1916, the youngest of the Chautauqua county chapters, but one of the most vigorous and useful. The Chapter was organized with thirty-six members. Mrs. Myrtle Blood Reed, the first regent. From its beginning, Ellicott Chapter has carried on an active campaign of patriotic work, and has accomplished a great deal in the way of creating a spirit of loyalty and cooperation which has not been without practical results. During the war with Germany the Chapter organized a Red Cross branch, sewed, knit and saved, bought bonds, stamps, and took upon itself the support of a French orphan, and has since planted trees, appropriately marked, as memorials to the soldier dead. Since the war, Americanization work has been vigorously prosecuted, the amount of work the ladies of this small Chapter have accomplished along educational and helpful lines among the foreign residents of Falconer being truly remarkable.

Mrs. Reed served as regent for two terms, then retired in favor of Mrs. Della Hooker Johnson, who served two years, and in 1920 was succeeded by Mrs. E. P. Jollie. Other officers of the Chapter are: Mrs. H. N. Crosby, vice-regent; recording secretary, Miss Cora Harris; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick DeBell; treasurer, Miss Gertrude E. Mosher; historian, Mrs. Kate E. Davis; register, Mrs. Ethel E. Sample.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION—A Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution was organized in Jamestown, Lewis Hall the first regent. He was succeeded by Rev. Albert Smalley, with Dr. William M. Bemus vice-regent. The Chapter meets at the call of its officers; Frank H. Mott, regent (1919).

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—Among the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua county were many men whose undaunted courage and willing spirit of self-sacrifice for their country had been demonstrated as soldiers in the American Revolution. They came into the almost unbroken wilderness of Western New York, sturdy of heart and courageous, to give their best in the development of new homes and the advancement of civic life in the community. Many of them were conspicuous in their activity in the growing affairs of the little settlements, and that same spirit of loyalty and unselfishness that won American independence was shown in all the ventures and problems of the pioneer life. In many of the little rural cemeteries as well as in the larger villages of the county are the graves of these pioneer settlers who were valiant soldiers of the

American Revolution. In some instances where families purchased acres from the Holland Company perhaps, and cleared them for farms, a small corner was set aside for a "grave yard" as it was called, and today some of these places are kept up and in good condition, in others the weeds and undergrowth have had full sway until the headstones have fallen and become imbedded in the tangle and consequently hard to decipher. In one instance, while on a searching tour for these graves, we interviewed an old man plowing in the fields nearby. "Yes," he said, "it is a pity these graveyards are not better kept. A man purchased that farm," pointing with his thumb in the direction we were bound for, "he used the stones for potato bins in his cellar and began plowing up the graves; the neighbors got after him and he had to stop." We went to this place and found what once had been a pretty iron fence, a gravel walk and hedge; the hedge had grown to an enormous height, the vines and weeds had long had full sway, and the grave of the Revolutionary soldier was not to be found.

Chautauqua county has five chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, namely: Major Benjamin Bosworth Chapter, of Silver Creek; Ellicott Chapter, of Falconer; Jamestown Chapter, of Jamestown; Patterson Chapter, of Westfield; and Benjamin Prescott Chapter, of Fredonia. These Chapters have located all graves of Revolutionary soldiers as far as it has been possible to do so, and United States Government markers have been placed at a number of the graves. Doubtless there are many other soldiers of whom no record has been kept, who are sleeping their last sleep in unknown places and we have no way of finding out definitely where these graves are located.* The following graves are noted by name and location:

Bustl—John Frank, Lawrence Frank, Reuben Landon, Frank Settlement or Hatch, John Jones, Hazel-tine, Levi Pier, Elias Jenner farm, John E. Smiley, Palmiter, Barnibus Wellman, Wellman, Stephen Wilcox, Wilcox, Phineas Palmiter, Wilcox, (supposed), Charlotte—Amos Atkins, Elias Carter, Elsha Carter, Carpenter, Caleb Clark, Joseph Dix, Jacob Gleason, Robert W. Seaver, Samuel Sinclair, Sinclairville.

Clymer—Capt. John Campbell, Gardiner Cleveland, Dan Williams, Dan Wing.

Chautauqua—Samuel Davis, Adonijah Fenton, Richard Whitney, Magnolia, Elijah Look, Levi Stedman, Samuel Waterbury, Pleasantville, Seely Scofield, Samuel Young, Dewittville, Mathew Prendergast, Ellery—Jacob Annis, William Scofield, Lewis, Jonathan Babcock, Lemuel Bacon, Luther Barney, William Bemus, Benjamin Parker, Bemus Point, John Pickard, Red Bird.

Ellicott—Rev. Paul Davis, Falconer, Jacob Fenton, Jeremiah Griffith, Joseph Loucks, William Martin, John Rhodes, William Smiley, Fluvanna.

Ellington—Abijah Hitchcock, Ellington, Stephen Mather, Clear Creek.

French Creek—William Adams, French Creek.

Gerry—Benja. Mathews, Gerry Hill, Harmony and North Harmony—Samuel Benedict, David Hollister, John Stow, Ashville, Simon Loomis, Jonas Randall, Blockville, William Mattison, Connolly Farm, Nathaniel Mather, Niobe, Phineas Chamberlin, Town Line.

Hanover—John Darling, John T. Johnson, Glenwood, Silver Creek, Jesse Clothier, Shibnah Splink, Doty, Asa Gage, Smith Mills, Solomon Rathbun, Rathbun Cemetery, Elias Nash, Nashville Cemetery, William Kirkland, Ball Town, John Terry, Robert Love, Reuben Barnes, Isaac Van Camp, Christopher McManus, Pioneer Cemetery, Forestville, (Susanna Munn Terry, wife of John Terry, is recorded as having been an army nurse).

*The last Revolutionary pensioner in the county, William Mattison, Sr., died in the town of Harmony aged ninety-nine and was buried on the farm bought from the Holland Land Company. He was blind during the last twenty-six years of his life and closely confined to the farm near Stow upon which he died.

Jamestown—Andrew Crawford, Joseph Dix, Cyrus Fish, Daniel Hazeltine, Isaac Staples, Eliphlet Steward, Benjamin DeLamater, Lake View, William Washburn, Old Cemetery.

Klanton—Ebenezer Cheney, Asa Moore, Klanton. Jasper Marsh, Aaron Martin, William Stearns, Stillwater.

Mina—David Madden.

Poland—Phineas Allen, Col. Nathaniel Fenton, Elias Tracey, Joshua Woodward, Allen. Seth Baker, Levant, Jonathan Hill, John Tucker, Dry Brook. Cyrus Hamlin, John Woodward, Kennedy.

Pomfret—(In or near Fredonia)—Thomas Abel, Hezekiah Barker, John Brigham, Seth Cole, Simon Crosby, Roswell Fitch, Vennah Fox, Luther Gates, Nathaniel Hempstead, William Hood, King Moore, Jonathan Phelps, Jeremiah Rood, Joseph Rood, Elijah Risley, William Seymour, Reuben Thompson, Elisha Webster, Augustus Burnham.

Portland—Daniel Barnes, John Coney, Capt. James Dunn, Joseph Guggie, James Goldsmith, Zimri Hill, Willoughby Lowell, John Light, Jeremiah Potter, Joseph Phelps Peters, Samuel Parker, Samuel Shattuck, Samuel Tucker, Reuben Taylor.

Ripley—Arthur Bell, Robert Dickson, Jonathan Nichols, Oliver Stetson, Benjamin Bennett.

Sheridan—Rev. John Spruce, Ephraim Herrick, Samuel Cransten, Moses Allen, Nathan Thompson, Stephen Bush, James White, Otis Ensign.

Sherman—Benjamin Seldens, William Turner.

Stockton—Abraham Batcheller, Daniel Deming, Elder Ebenezer Smith, Asa Turner, Stockton Cemetery, Elijah Look, Denton Corners, Thomas Curtis, Curtis.

Westfield—Corp. Lent Bradley, Fiske Durand, Samuel Penfield, Reuben Wright, David Rumsey, Col. Bird, Westfield, William Couch, Samuel Anderson, David House, Peletiah Rice, Union Cemetery, Amos Wells, Velutia.

Location of graves unknown—Peter Barnhart, Benjamin Covey, Thomas Mathews; John Owen, (possibly at Warren, Pa.); Joel Reynolds, (said to be buried in Poland); Charles Wood.

MRS. LUCY NORTON SHANKLAND.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC—On October 27, 1860, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Jamestown with the following officers: Commander, Maj. W. S. Cameron; senior vice-commander, Lt. Col. D. B. Allen; junior vice-commander, W. H. Prouditt; adjutant, Capt. M. P. Bailey; surgeon, Dr. A. Waterhouse; chaplain, Robert H. Smith; sergeant-major, A. P. Shearman; quartermaster sergeant, Horace Aplin. The Post was No. 107, and had sixteen charter members. It was mustered by Adjutant Beckwith, of Elmira, and held its first regular meeting in the old Masonic Hall. This organization is in no sense political, but is designed to keep alive old army associations and to care for the interests and comforts of old soldiers, their widows and orphans. The post flourished, and within three years had a membership of about 150, when it began to decline, the members began to lose interest, and in 1872 the post gave up its charter.

In the summer of 1882 a post was organized at Kennedy, and in August, James M. Brown Post No. 285 was organized at Jamestown, and named in honor of Col. James M. Brown, who was killed while leading his command at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. It was organized with a charter list of 55, prospered, and at one time had a membership of over 400, but death has depleted its ranks until at the present time it has less than 100 members.

Other posts in the county are: H. C. Sturdevant, No. 282, at Kennedy; Sheldon, 295, at Sherman; Bullock, 304, at Cherry Creek; E. F. Carpenter, 308, at Mayville; J. C. Drake, 317, at Sinclairville; William Sackett, 324, at Westfield; Philander Cook, 389, at Panama; William O. Stevens, 393, at Dunkirk; E. D. Holt, 403, at Fredonia; John F. Smith, 429, at Stockton; Gurdon L. Pierce, 439, at Forestville; R. M. Starring, 523, at Silver Creek; Cyrus Adams, 589, at Frewsburg—making fourteen posts organized in the county. Several have disbanded or given up their charters within the

past few years, and others have been reduced by death until there are now but a few posts that hold regular meetings, but on Memorial Day they meet and march to the cemeteries to decorate the graves of their deceased comrades and hold memorial services in the cemeteries or in some church or hall. Many of the villages of the county have beautiful monuments erected to the memory of their soldier dead.

The city of Jamestown purchased the residence of the late Governor R. E. Fenton, in the center of the city, comprising nearly three acres of land, with the fine residence of the governor, and also the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Albert Gilbert, situated on the north side of the lot at a price of \$35,000. The house will be used as a memorial, and also as a meeting place for all ex-soldier organizations and sons and daughters of such.

It is also intended to erect a suitable monument on the grounds some time in the near future. It is now known as Memorial Park, and is kept up by the city and where may be found many people in the summer days and evenings. Band concerts are given there and many organizations meet for social pleasures.

The Gilbert residence is now used for a meeting place of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, of Jamestown, and as a community house for Ira Lou Spring Post of the American Legion of the World War.

[By Lathrop L. Hanchett, Past Commander of James M. Brown Post, No. 285, of Jamestown, and Past Junior Vice Commander of the Department of New York.]

SONS OF VETERANS—James Hall Camp No. 111, Division of New York, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., has a total membership of seventy-five. Its meetings are held the second and fourth Monday evening of each month at Camp Headquarters, Jamestown, New York. Its official staff for the year 1920 consists of the following: Commander, Howard G. Brindley; senior vice-commander, James F. Miller; junior vice-commander, Glen M. Burt; Camp council, Floyd E. Whitney, C. T. Barker, Frank A. Wilcox; patriotic instructor, Lynn R. Van Vlack; chaplain, Alva A. Smith; secretary, Fred W. Foote; treasurer, William S. Rathbun; guide, Glenn R. King; inside guard, vacant; outside guard, Harold S. Stone.

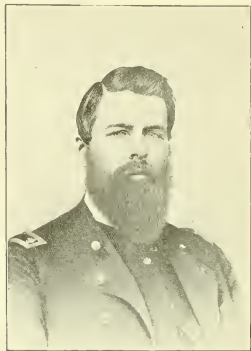
The Camp was organized November 17, 1910, with 87 charter members. Its institution was perfected by Division Staff Officer L. M. Alexander, of Buffalo. It was the third camp organized in Jamestown, Camp No. 8 and Post No. 29 having disbanded in previous years. It was named in honor of Captain James Hall, of Company B, 72d Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, formerly a resident of Jamestown, who rendered gallant service in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-65, and lost his life in the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., his body having never been recovered. The first officers of the Camp were: Commander, Donald S. Brown; senior vice-commander, James P. Stafford; junior vice-commander, Charles E. Macleese; camp council, Merlin A. Bliss, C. Vern Willard, James S. McNeight; patriotic instructor, Frank S. Treadway; chaplain, Rev. Horace G. Ogden; secretary, Edward R. Booty; treasurer, Richard D. Pickard; color bearer, Clinton B. Falconer; guide, Clair E. Kent; inside guard, William D. Putnam; outside guard, L. Walter Emory.

The order has for its principles and objects the inculcation of patriotism, the perpetuation of the memory of the valiant services rendered by the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, and the rendering of assistance to needy and worthy veterans and their families.

The appropriate observance of Memorial Day is



COLONEL W. D. STEVENS



LIEUT.-COL. ELIAL F. CARPENTER



HOLT POST, No. 403, G. A. R., FREDONIA, N. Y.



one of the chief aims and events in the curriculum of the Sons of Veterans. Each member counts it a sacred privilege and duty "to keep green in the minds of all the memories of those both living and dead, who sacrificed so much, that the life of the Nation might be preserved."

Those who have attained the rank of past commander of the present Camp in order of their service, are as follows: Donald S. Brown, 1910; Frank S. Treadway, 1911; Arthur M. Stone, 1912; Clyde L. Emery, 1913; Ara V. Stone, 1914; J. Arthur Button, 1915; Marvin L. Clapp, 1916; Thomas W. Little, 1917; Shirley S. Taylor, 1918; Herald S. Stone, 1919.

The Camp has several times been distinguished by election or appointment from its membership of officers to the New York Division roster. Among such division officials have been: Frank S. Treadway, member of division council; Marvin L. Clapp, division counselor (two terms); division patriotic instructor (one term); William D. Putnam, division press correspondent.

MARVIN L. CLAPP.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS—As an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps has been of great aid and assistance and with them has "striven to honorably perpetuate the memory of their heroic deeds."

There are four corps now (1920) in Chautauqua county, the number now smaller than formerly, the Corps like the Posts gradually decreasing as the old veterans and their consorts succumb to the years. The Corps in the county, all of which bear the same name as the Post to which they are auxiliary, are: Sheldon Corps, No. 17, at Sherman; Kate M. Page, president, the meetings being held at the home of the president on the second Friday of each month in the afternoon; James M. Brown Corps, No. 73, whose full history follows; James A. Hall Corps, No. 108, at Brocton, Lena Bullock, president, the meeting place, G. A. R. Hall, on first and third Friday afternoons.

E. F. Carpenter Corps, No. 150, at Mayville, Rose Parker, president. The meeting place Godard Hall, the first Wednesday evening of each month.

Sheldon Corps was organized April 28, 1894; James M. Brown Corps, March 1, 1886; James A. Hall Corps, March 10, 1888; E. F. Carpenter Corps, February 3, 1897. As the oldest Corps in the county the history of James M. Brown Post is of special interest and is here given from the pen of one of the charter members of the Corps and its now president, Mrs. Lona D. Brown:

James M. Brown Woman's Relief Corps No. 73, Auxiliary to James M. Brown Post No. 285, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted March 1, 1886. It was organized at the request of Post Brown, and largely through the efforts of Otis Conway, the son of a veteran, and was the first corps organized in Chautauqua county. Mrs. Susan E. Travers of Waterloo, N. Y., the Department or State Secretary, was the instituting and installing officer. The organization took place in G. A. R. Hall, then on the southwest corner of East Third and Pine streets. The twenty-eight original members whose names appear on the charter are as follows:—Mrs. Almira Peckham, Miss Grace Townley, Miss Louise Bradshaw, Mrs. Lestina Bradshaw, Mrs. Levina Hedman, Mrs. Lona D. Brown, Miss M. Annie Jones, Mrs. Addie M. Brockway, Mrs. Sarah E. Yale, Mrs. Myra E. Pickard, Mrs. Jennie M. Townley, Mrs. Alea Brown, Mrs. Katherine H. Baker, Mrs. Annis Bolton, Mrs. Helen T. Warr, Mrs. Sylvia Willard, Miss Ida Willard, Mrs. Jennie Conway, Mrs. Lovina Falconer, Mrs. Celina Rappole, Mrs. Charlotte Town, Mrs. Nellie Jones, Mrs. Jane E. Cheney, Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Mrs. Annie Dwyer, Miss Nora E. Rappole, Miss Lottie Jones, Mrs. Electa Sherman. Only five of these women are now alive, and members of Corps No. 73.

The object and purpose of the Woman's Relief Corps is to especially assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and to perpetuate the memory of their

heroic deeds; to assist veterans that need help and protection; to lend aid to their widows and orphans and to army nurses; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to include lessons of patriotism and love of country in the communities in which they live; to encourage the spread of universal liberty and equal rights to all. Recently the Corps has broadened its scope by the addition of Americanization and Child Welfare Work and lending assistance to veterans of all wars. How well Corps No. 73 has fulfilled its mission may be seen by the following brief account of its activities.

On Memorial Day 1886, the Corps, soon after installation, by invitation from Post Brown, met in the Deluge Hose building, to make wreaths and bouquets for soldiers' graves. They have had charge and performed this work every year since, meetings in the same building until 1919, when on account of the bad condition of the building, the Firemen offered the use of the Hose rooms in the city building. Several of the widows of men who lost their lives during the Civil War came each year to help in this work. Mrs. J. Vanderburg, whose first husband was Capt. Dennis Willard, came every year and made the wreath for the old flag, also the wreaths for the unknown dead, and later for the tomb of Gov. Fenton. This work she performed until Memorial Day 1913, when her health prevented. For years, members and their friends and citizens contributed potted plants and loose flowers for wreaths and decorating the veterans' graves. In 1900 the city began buying potted plants for this purpose, one for each soldier's grave.

In 1890 the Corps began serving lunches following the Memorial exercises at the cemetery, to all Civil War Veterans, and have continued to do so each year since. For a number of years they also served lunch to the Fenton Guards; then to Company E, Spanish War Veterans, and Sons of Veterans. Later, when Company E became World War Veterans, having so large a number they could not be accommodated in the hall, and the other organizations had auxiliaries of their own, the Corps decided to serve only Civil War Veterans as formerly.

Jamestown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have for several years sent the Corps a check for ten dollars to help defray the Memorial Day expenses. This, and contributions from individuals, amounting to from one to five dollars, have been used toward the lunch. Corps members themselves have always contributed cakes, salad, etc. The Corps never put a price on a place of meeting, yet 1913, which they are very proud of, Post Brown has always furnished their Auxiliary with a hall, the Corps in turn doing many things to help the Post.

Commencing Memorial Day, 1887, the Corps gave each year to Post Brown from fifteen to twenty-five dollars toward defraying the expenses of the day. In 1900 such expenses were assumed by the city. Also the Corps gave twenty-five dollars toward the pagoda which the Post had erected in Lake View cemetery for their use on Memorial Day. This pagoda has long since served its purpose and is now gone. In January, 1887, the Post entertained Gen. Lucius Fairchild, afterwards commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. in the old Firemen's Hall. Towards an entertainment fund for this occasion the Corps gave ten dollars. The Corps have also made the Post several gifts of twenty-five dollars for other purposes. In 1888 the Post held a Fair in the old Firemen's Hall, East Third Street. The Corps and its friends had charge of the various booths and as a result the sum of \$623.08 was turned over to the Post. In 1892 a wigwag for presidential campaign purposes was erected on Main street, above Third street. After election the Post held a seven day Fair in the Wigwag, and again the Corps had charge of the booths and turned over to the Post the sum of \$267.84. The Corps also gave \$100 to the old Memorial Hall fund, which was afterwards returned, the project having failed. The Corps immediately returned this amount to Post Brown to help defray the expenses of fitting up their new hall over 9 East Third street. Both Post and Corps took possession of this hall in 1892. Since then the Post has purchased two new carpets, the Corps each time contributing \$25 toward the same. Years ago, when various organizations furnished rooms in the W. C. A. Hospital, the Post decided to furnish such a room. The Corps helped by making sheets, pillow slips, etc. The value placed upon these furnishings by the Woman's Christian Association was \$160 for both organizations.

At the great reunion of the 9th N. Y. Cavalry and at the reunion of the 100th N. Y. Regiment, the Corps served the dinner. At the reunion of the 49th N. Y. Regiment in 1901, the Corps served dinner to 350

the treasury full. In every project the Corps has undertaken, it has always met with loyal support from its friends and the citizens of Jamestown as a whole.

The first week of June, 1920, Post Brown and Corps No. 73 moved from the hall over 9 East Third street, which they had occupied so long, to temporary quarters in the Patriotic Club Rooms in Soldiers' Memorial Park, awaiting the repairing of the Gov. Fenton Mansion as a home for patriotic organizations of Jamestown, New York. The officers (1920) are: President, Mrs. Lona D. Brown; secretary, Mrs. Eurydice A. Wellman.

THE AMERICAN LEGION—In a letter of greeting to the American Expeditionary Forces, just at the time when that far-famed organization was finishing up its great task between the Argonne forest and the Meuse river, Booth Tarkington assured the soldiers and sailors that when the war was over they would "take the country and run it to suit ourselves."

A short time later the war was over, and the A. E. F. found time to think about Tarkington's letter. Hence the American Legion. The army and navy men had developed a faculty for seeing realities during the war and they saw that if they were to have much influence in enforcing their ideas they would have to keep the spirit of team work which they had built up in service.

On February 15, 1919, a group of twenty men met in Paris and concocted the idea. On March 15-16-17, representatives of every division and of every section of the A. E. F. met again in Paris. At this meeting the Legion was really born. A committee of fifteen was appointed and representatives were sent to the United States to take up the idea with those who had remained on domestic service.

A caucus was held in St. Louis, May 8-9-10, 1919, and organization work was put under way in earnest. The first national convention was held in Minneapolis on Armistice Day, November 11, 1919. From that point the Legion launched forth on its first year's work.

It has grown, in a little more than a year, from nothing into a body with 2,500,000 members and 9,000 posts. It is represented in every section of the United States and in Hawaii, Alaska, Paris, Coblenz, the Philippines, the Canal Zone, wherever the American flag flies. This body, bound together by common ideals, thinks of itself as a vigilance committee created for the purpose of upholding the highest American ideals, of supporting 100 per cent. Americanism in a way to make the phrase mean something.

Exactly what the American Legion intends to do, and exactly what are its aims, purposes and ideals, are set forth in the preamble to its constitution, one of the briefest and clearest creeds ever reduced to writing. It reads:

For God and Country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred-per-cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

Delegates representing the various posts of the American Legion in Chautauqua county met in Dunkirk, September 25, 1919, and formed the Chautauqua

County Committee. The object of both the local and county organizations of the Legion is to keep alive the glorious traditions of the Army and Navy, and to promote along practical lines the welfare of the young men who served in the armed forces of the United States during the World War. The principal object of the County Committee is connected with the employment of service men, and matters pertaining to war risk insurance, disability claims, and all that pertains to their temporal welfare.

Each local post of the Legion in the county is a center of patriotic influence, and a social club for the service men and their families.

Thirteen delegates met, representing the then seven posts of the Legion in Chautauqua, Jamestown sending five delegates, Dunkirk two, Fredonia two, Kennedy, Ripley, Westfield and Silver Creek one each. Gerald E. Frey, of Dunkirk Memorial Post, who had been serving as temporary county chairman, presided, and was elected county chairman. The names of these thirteen delegates to this first county convention, will long be of interest: Jamestown—James C. Rugg, Fred Morey, Ernest O. Holmberg, Earl Brookins, Joseph Midgley; Dunkirk—J. N. Van Buren, J. C. Schrantz; Fredonia—Lewis B. West, Harold F. Lovelee; Silver Creek—Claude L. Newman; Westfield—Walter J. Falvay; Ripley—Dr. Paul S. Persons; Kennedy—Gustave A. Nelson. The first elected officers were: County Chairman, Gerald E. Frey, of Dunkirk; Vice-chairman Warner Anderson, of Westfield; Secretary, Lewis B. West, of Fredonia; Treasurer, Melin A. Okerlind, of Jamestown; employment and insurance officer, A. Bartholdi Peterson, of Jamestown.

The headquarters of the committee are located in Memorial Park, Jamestown. The present officers are (1920): County Chairman, Melin A. Okerlind, Jamestown; Vice-Chairman, Albert M. Stebbins, Silver Creek; County Secretary, George M. Bennett, Jamestown; County Treasurer, Fred Whitney, Mayville; State Committee, 1st Assembly District, Fritts Magnuson, Jamestown, 2nd Assembly District, Guy C. Watson, Fredonia; County Committee, Kary K. Crandall, Gerald L. Dearing, Howard C. Oldenberg, Harry M. Laughlin, Walter J. Falvay, Allen S. Bartlett, E. W. Robinson, Nathan Neate, Paul A. Davis, A. B. Peterson, Michael Lombardo, Fred Chindgren, Willard Peterson, Miss Selma Lincoln, Charles R. Putnam, Clase W. Crofoot, Thomas L. Lawson, Clarence Berdick, L. F. Baker.

There are now fourteen posts in Chautauqua county: John Dill Post, No. 434, Brocton; Dunkirk Memorial, 62, Dunkirk; Samuel Derby, Frewsburg; Fredonia Post, 59, Fredonia; David Vern Luce, 778, Sinclairville; Charles A. Moorehouse, 351, Ripley; Don Martin, 148, Silver Creek; Henry Mosher, Falconer; Norton Rupas, Sherman; Walter D. Perkins, Kennedy; John W. Rogers, 327, Westfield; Ira Lou Spring, 149, Jamestown; William T. Travis, 493, Mayville; Herman Kent, Celoron.

Most of these posts are named for heroes who made the supreme sacrifice. Ira Lou Spring Post is named for Corporal Ira Lou Spring, a young man of under twenty-one, who was killed in action June 14, 1918, the first enlisted man from Jamestown to answer the higher roll call. Falconer Post is named for the gallant Captain Henry Mosher, who fell in action in France, and the other names have equal title to remembrance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association, founded in London, England, June 6, 1844, by George Williams, set in motion certain activities of immeasurable influence upon young manhood of the entire world. Its aggressive spirit soon reached America, and an organization of young men for young men was effected in Boston in 1851. The enthusiasm of its devotees along practical lines of Christian fellowship found a ready response in our larger cities, spreading from point to point throughout the land until today there are more than two thousand Associations in North America, with approximately 1,000,000 members; over 800 buildings, with property value at \$128,000,000; 85,000 laymen, serving as committeemen, and more than 5000 secretaries to carry out the Association program of service.

The first Association in Chautauqua county was organized in Jamestown in 1856, and for several years carried on a useful work in the community, sustained entirely by volunteer workers. Meanwhile, the development of young men in body, mind and spirit, under the guiding hand of trained leaders in larger cities, attracted attention in Jamestown, and in response to a newspaper announcement in 1884 a small company of men gathered in a dimly lighted room in the old Ford Block, on the site of the present new Gifford building. There, on the 28th of February, a new organization was formed and a charter membership was soon established with seventy-seven members.

Following this preliminary organization, delegates were sent to the State Convention in session at Buffalo, and these delegates returned accompanied by one of the State secretaries, as a result of which the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown completed its organization by the election of a board of directors, consisting of George W. Tew, Allen T. Usher, Edward Appleyard, Charles E. Parks, J. T. Boddy, Wm. H. Prouditt, H. L. Fairbank, John J. Aldrich, Elliot C. Hall, Fred P. Hall and W. S. Carpenter.

George W. Tew, active in business, musical and religious circles, was chosen the first president, and for nine successive years rendered faithful service to the cause of young men. His failing health required him to seek a milder climate, but throughout the years he has maintained an honorary connection with the Jamestown Association and has liberally supported it.

The first general secretary was James B. Ferguson, who served the Jamestown Association for a period of three years, subsequently entering the ministry of the Presbyterian church. During the early period following reorganization, the activities of the local Association were largely devoted to Christian endeavor, although some attention was given to physical culture. Game rooms and reading rooms were maintained and social gatherings were of frequent occurrence.

Succeeding Mr. Ferguson, the secretaries have been: Albert E. Turner, one year; Charles B. White, two years; J. B. Crippen, one year; Charles N. Ramsey, eleven years; C. N. Chase, three years; A. E. Stoll, five years; C. F. W. Cunningham, two years; P. MacG. Allen, four years; and C. F. Stratford, the present incumbent, who entered upon his duties in August, 1917. Limitations of space for this article prohibit more than a passing word of commendation for most of these men, everyone of whom has rendered a high character of service to the city of Jamestown. Charles B. White, overtaken by death at the zenith of his influence, stands out as the most conspicuous character in the organization of young men in Bible study. His death occurring

in the flower of his usefulness was regarded by all classes as an overshadowing calamity, and a mourning multitude followed his remains to their quiet repose in Lakeview Cemetery. Charles N. Ramsey, whose services as general secretary covered a period of over ten years, was noted for his thorough methodical work, in which he laid well the foundations for future endeavor. He engineered the Association through that period of expansion from rented quarters into the new building dedicated in 1901.

Five directors have filled the office of president of the Association, as follows: George W. Tew, 1884-93; Charles E. Parks, 1893-96; Thomas Henry Smith, 1896-97; H. E. V. Porter, 1897-1901; Elliot C. Hall, 1901-16; H. E. V. Porter, 1916- —.

Elliot C. Hall, who departed this life in 1917, was perhaps the most benevolent character that Jamestown has produced. He was officially identified with the Association throughout its entire history, and served as president continuously for fifteen years. The Association was only one of many channels through which his acts of benevolence were constantly bestowed. Gentle in his devotion, broad in his scholarship and liberal in spirit, he left the impress of his spotless soul upon his labors for humanity.

The following have filled the office of treasurer: Charles E. Parks, Wm. A. Kent, Wm. H. Prouditt, Fred P. Hall, C. E. Clark, W. D. Broadhead and Frank E. Felt. The recording secretaries have been: J. T. Boddy, F. Bristow, George R. Butts, L. M. Butman, Frank E. Felt and Merlin A. Bliss.

In 1894 a new charter was secured for the Association, which more clearly defined the powers and privileges of the organization and its membership. Under the provisions of this charter the Association has steadily developed. For many years the local work was carried on in rooms over 9 East Third street. Here it was that General Secretary Ramsey began the introduction of new features and the expansion of educational work that soon congested all available space to such an extent that more commodious quarters were secured in the Gokey Block on West Third street.

In 1894 the State Convention was held in the city of Jamestown, with over three hundred delegates. The spirit of State Secretary George A. Hull, sustained by Assistant State Secretary Fred S. Goodman and scores of prominent Y. M. C. A. workers from all parts of the State, aroused great enthusiasm and awakened anew the demand for a Y. M. C. A. building.

A big and unexpected opportunity came to the Jamestown Association in 1898, when William A. Hallock, a retired Congregational minister, purchased the Grange Hotel property on Second street, which covered half of an entire square, and offered it as a gift to the Association upon condition that \$20,000 be raised by volunteer subscription for the purpose of remodeling the wooden hotel and erecting a brick structure for an auditorium and gymnasium. Some of the older directors who had struggled with the raising of funds in the past, staggered over the proposition that required the raising of so large an amount. With many misgivings the proposal was accepted, and a campaign was launched and the amount stipulated was promptly raised. It was soon found that \$15,000 would be required to remodel the old building. The board of directors had become more confident, and the architect was instructed to draw plans for a \$35,000 brick structure. A new campaign was launched, and pledges for \$15,000 additional was secured. It later developed that this



BROOKLYN SQUARE, JAMESTOWN, 1885



JAMESTOWN Y. M. C. A.

sum would not be sufficient; the architect's plans called for \$44,000. With renewed zeal, the board of directors determined to go forward, and before the handsome new building had been completed \$60,000 had been expended.

On the 1st day of January, 1900, the cornerstone was laid by Col. Albert D. Shaw, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. This event marked a new era in the Young Men's Christian Association of Jamestown. In a brief introductory address, President Porter referred to Col. Shaw as follows. "We are happy, and most fortunate in having secured for this occasion the presence of a distinguished gentleman, who not only represents the Grand Army of the Republic as its chief, but who at the same time represents that great and growing army of young men known as 'The Young Men's Christian Association.'" Col. Shaw stepped forward and with a few choice words fitly spoken referred to this cornerstone, the Stars and Stripes that floated above it, to his comrades of the Civil War, and to the highest ideals of patriotism in times of peace. Accepting the trowel and the mortar presented him, the Colonel continued: "By authority of the Young Men's Christian Association, expressed through its board of trustees, we lay this cornerstone for a building to be erected and dedicated to the highest interests of young men in the development of body, mind and spirit; all of which we do in the name of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, today, and forever."

The dedication of the new building, one year later, on January 1, 1901, opened the way for broader and wider activities among young men. The new gymnasium, with its facilities for physical development, health and recreation, the swimming pool and shower baths attracted large groups of young men, many of whom were but slightly acquainted with the spirit of Association life. The first physical director, Frank L. Slater, proved a genius in his profession in shaping the policy of this new departure.

Reading rooms and game rooms were provided and educational work, embracing a variety of subjects was successfully conducted in evening classes for several years, in fact until the importance of this work prompted the Board of Education to establish evening classes at the High School. Dormitory accommodations were established for young men in the Association building. A new impetus was given to Bible study and religious work, in which a band of young men was developed in leadership for the purpose of conducting religious services in suburban towns and rural sections.

The necessity of a department for boys soon became apparent, and this department was organized by a young student, Albert Johnson, who thus became the first boys' secretary. From a modest beginning this department has grown into an important factor of Association enterprise. In the evolution of events, billiard rooms and bowling alleys have been added to the recreation activities. Throughout the years, a summer camp for boys and young men has been maintained, usually upon the shores of Chautauqua Lake. Several young men have been developed for Association work in the broader field.

When America became involved in the World War, Seneca B. Burchard, vice-president of the Jamestown Association, and a prominent wholesale merchant, offered his services to the International Committee and was immediately detailed for service in France. P. MacG. Allen resigned as general secretary, and soon after offered his services, and for four years he has worn the Y. M. C. A. military uniform. He is still engaged in Y. M. C. A. work at Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

Samuel R. Byrson, physical director in 1917, as first lieutenant led the first platoon of his company in the general attack upon the Hindenburg line, in which only four of his followers survived without injury, he himself being severely wounded. For his bravery he was awarded a distinguished service medal.

The most intense activity of the Jamestown Association occurred during the war. On August 1, 1917, Carl F. Stratford took up his duties as general secretary. On September 1, 1917, H. T. Martin assumed the responsibilities of physical director and on this same date A. L. Esplin began his work in reorganizing the Boys' Department upon a community-wide basis. Scarcely had these officers been installed when the first big demand for welfare work was made on the country, in which Jamestown's quota was \$27,000. It was also necessary to raise \$12,000 for local current expenses. The two campaigns were combined, and \$40,000 was raised in November. As the gigantic needs of the World War became apparent, the board of directors of the Jamestown Association, by unanimous action, contributed the services of General Secretary Stratford to the patriotic demands of the hour, and in some cases other members of the official force were impressed into service. The local work was given second consideration. In spite of these conditions, the interests of the local Association moved forward in strength and unflinching purpose. For services of a broader character, the general secretary was loaned as follows: Director of Publicity for Chautauqua county in Liberty Loan Drive; Director for Jamestown, Wet and Dry Campaign; Red Cross Campaign Director, May, 1918, \$119,000 raised; United War Work Fund Director, Campaign, for Jamestown, and Chautauqua county, November, 1918, \$200,000 raised; District Director for Western New York, Inter-Church World Movement, 1920; Thrift Campaign, 1920; Director, Community Chest Campaign, 1920, \$91,500 raised.

In addition, the Jamestown Association was made responsible for recruiting Y. M. C. A. secretaries from Chautauqua county for war work, and in April, 1919, \$25,000 was raised for the immediate needs of the Jamestown Association.

During the war, the doors of the Association were thrown open to all men in uniform and all privileges were extended free of charge. After the Armistice, every returning soldier was given the privilege of three months' membership in the Association. Free scholarships for vocational training have been issued to twenty-five men through the medium of the Jamestown Association. By virtue of its connection with the United Y. M. C. A. Schools, the Jamestown Association offers instruction by correspondence in 160 different subjects. Community-wide activities have been carried on through Educational Clubs, Father and Son gatherings, Juvenile Delinquency work in cooperation with city authorities, cooperative Sunday School work, High School "Y" Clubs, and special attention to employed boys are among the constant activities.

An outstanding feature of the religious work programme of the Association in recent years has been its shop meetings. Ten such meetings are held each week, with an attendance varying from 40 to 250. The expanding work of Jamestown Association is sustained by an annual budget of \$24,000, provided by membership fees, rentals and voluntary contributions.

The official family at present is as follows:

DIRECTORS—H. E. V. Porter, president; L. M. Butman, S. B. Burchard, George B. Pitts, vice-presidents; M. A. Bliss, recording secretary; F. E. Felt, treasurer; W. B. Broadhead, A. J. E. Larson, Austin Anderson,

E. Snell Hall, N. O. Johnson, F. W. Bigelow, Wm. J. Olson, O. N. Rushworth, F. P. Hall, Scott Baker, F. V. Anderson, W. I. Blystone, Sidney Clark, John A. Jones, Alfred A. Anderson.

TRUSTEES—T. H. Smith, president; F. P. Hall, secretary; A. A. Amidon, S. B. Burchard, F. W. Hyde, F. J. Underwood.

LADIES' AUXILIARY—Mrs. Ella A. Lakin, president; Mrs. D. L. Lewis, vice-president; Mrs. Nora Barger, secretary.

EMPLOYED OFFICERS—C. F. Stratford, general secretary; D. F. Barrett, assistant secretary; H. T. Martin, physical director; E. C. Eckbloom, boys' secretary; Clive Wright, assistant in Boys' Department; L. A. Beckerink, office secretary.

A volume would be required to record the acts of such officials as Jerome Preston, C. J. W. Hall, A. N. Camp; Mrs. Levant Brown, of the first Auxiliary, known in her day as the "Mother of the Y. M. C. A.," Mrs. W. H. Hickman, who organized and became first president of the present Ladies' Auxiliary; Robert L. Jones, assistant secretary, who became an evangelist; Rev. W. H. Overs (now Bishop Overs), who vitalized the interest in foreign missions; and scores of others whose only reward is the consciousness of having done what they could to promote the facilities calculated to produce a stalwart manhood.

H. E. V. PORTER.

WESTFIELD—The birth of the Young Men's Christian Association of Westfield may be placed to the credit of Rev. William Frederick Faber, D. D., then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He saw in the town numbers of young men whom the churches did not reach, and his desire to aid them caused him to call a meeting of citizens for the evening of May 11, 1885, at the office of Edward A. Skinner, "to take steps looking toward the establishment in our town of a Young Men's Christian Association." The result was the appointment of a committee to agitate the matter among the citizens and to arrange for a public meeting with speakers from abroad. The work of that committee resulted in a mass meeting in the Wells Opera House, June 3, 1885, with able Y. M. C. A. speakers. At that meeting it was unanimously voted to organize. The following ministers signified their willingness to support such an organization, by the payment of annual dues: A. M. Tennant, N. F. Faber, Charles W. Hayes, J. E. Chapin, A. Knight and Alfred Rose. Laymen who made the same pledges were J. H. Plumb, F. A. Hall, W. O. Ball, Edwin Rose, Spencer Skinner, R. H. Thompson, G. M. Rykert, C. R. Cosgrove, Ross Knight and R. M. Maeter. These men later became charter members of the Association, with additional members: G. H. Barton, E. A. Skinner, J. A. Skinner, P. W. Bemis, J. R. Fay, S. W. Mason, H. W. Blowers, Dr. T. D. Strong, Jasper N. Bacon and N. D. Tennant.

A constitution was adopted June 8, 1885, and an election held at the same meeting, when the following officers were elected: President, S. W. Mason; vice-president, P. W. Bemis; secretary, John R. Fay; treasurer, Spencer Skinner. Rooms were rented in the Morse building, No. 14 Main street, which were carpeted and furnished, and on September 6, 1885, Sunday afternoon meetings for young men were begun. The matter of support was again placed in the hands of Rev. William F. Faber, the founder, and he with an associate thoroughly canvassed the field until support for a year was secured. The first general secretary of the Association was George F. Jones, who began his work December 1, 1885. On August 29, 1886, the fol-

lowing was reported as the first year's work: Membership, 125; reading room, four dailies, fourteen weeklies, nine monthlies; attendance at rooms, 6,919; at young men's meetings, 1,180; at two public receptions, 760; at six practical talks, 330; books in the free library, 300; money collected for the work, \$863.87.

The Association prospered a few years, then was without a secretary for a year, the president, W. H. Thompson, loyally assisted by J. W. Phillips, performing most of the work. This condition brought out another letter from Rev. W. F. Faber, published in the "Republican," April 2, 1889, plainly stating that if the village wanted a Y. M. C. A. it would have to so decide promptly. At a meeting held soon after, the Association took on new life, and a general line of Association work was entered upon. The Association was obliged to give up the rooms they had occupied for eighteen years, and on May 24, 1904, a subscription was started to purchase a site, and erect a modern Y. M. C. A. building. A lot 50 by 208 feet was donated by Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Brewer, the former owner of the lot, James Taylor, making a rebate of \$250 on the selling price as a gift to the Association. A well planned building was erected, and the Association is now well housed and is a useful adjunct to the church in Westfield. The permanent building committee in charge of the construction were: F. B. Brewer, chairman; Dr. C. E. Welch, George W. Sanvin, John R. Ray, H. L. Munson, James E. Hall. Mr. E. J. Thompson, of Gowanda, was the architect, he furnishing detail drawings from plans made by the chairman of the building committee, the building standing substantially as Mr. Brewer planned it.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—There are but two communities in Chautauqua county supplied with Association buildings—Jamestown, and Westfield. But the county has organized a county Y. M. C. A. under the charge of a paid secretary, which brings to the ten thousand boys of Chautauqua county between the ages of twelve and twenty, many of the advantages enjoyed by the larger towns. This is done through the organization of local committees and volunteer workers, and working along a definite program and tested specialized methods of work, graded to meet the needs of the employed boy, the school boy, and the farm boy, brings into the county influences which help the home, the church, the school and the community. More than one hundred and seventy-five counties maintain this Y. M. C. A. organization, which co-operates with all agencies interested in the welfare of young men and boys and community.

The headquarters of the County Association is in the Y. M. C. A. building in Westfield; Raymond F. Rope, county secretary; county committee: O. A. Ottaway, Brocton; George R. Raynor, Chautauqua; H. F. Baldwin, Falconer; Dr. F. F. Jenkins, Falconer; Henry Leworthy, Fredonia; George Nichols, Fredonia; O. N. Rushworth, Jamestown; H. E. V. Porter, Jamestown; E. W. Taylor, Lakewood; A. W. Sixbey, Mayville; J. A. McGinnies, Ripley; I. O. Ottaway, Sherman; William H. Phear, Jr., Sherman; H. A. Hiller, Silver Creek; Edgar T. Welch, Westfield, O. A. Jones, Westfield.

This Association is an organized effort to bring about wholesome community life with co-operative social, recreational, educational and religious activities tending to make small town and country life more satisfying. Chautauqua, with Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie, Niagara and Wyoming counties, comprise the Buffalo district county work, headquarters 45 West Mohawk street, Buffalo.

RETROSPECT OF MUSIC IN AND AROUND JAMESTOWN.

By Gilden R. Broadberry.

The history of music in Chautauqua county during its upwards of one hundred years of establishment and organization, shows the same changes and vicissitudes as other sections of the country have met and overcome. In the early days, when the county was sparsely populated, and when there were very few communities of any size, music was naturally a negligible quantity. Instruments were very scarce, and conditions were extremely unfavorable for the practice or development of the art.

While it is entirely possible to individually appreciate and enjoy music, it is conceded that its progress and practice in the past in this county have been effected by combining it with the social element. Music formed a good, innocent and praiseworthy excuse for gathering social groups together. It naturally follows, therefore, that many of the earliest musical organizations, even though formed ostensibly for the practice and study of music, largely fostered the social spirit.

Music has been found to progress more rapidly in large centers of population, where a greater number of people possess leisure and means to study the art and to meet the expense attending public musical enterprises. Chautauqua county is not favorably situated in this respect. Located in the southwestern corner of New York State, it is in a measure isolated, with no large cities within its confines. Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh are the nearest large centers where music in its highest forms can be heard and enjoyed. Of late years, Jamestown, Dunkirk and Chautauqua have profited from the general advance in the art, and have enjoyed more high-class musical attractions than in the past.

Through all the past years, the spirit and joy of music have been kept alive through the untiring energy and the sincere devotion of music-loving souls throughout this county—sometimes in districts the most remote from anything approaching what might be termed an artistic center. All honor to these pioneers who have kept the spark aglow, and have sustained interest in the spiritual part of living. Their attainments may not always have been of the highest; their knowledge may not have been profound; their achievements may, to modern eyes, have appeared meagre, and their standards, measured by those of to-day, may have seemed pitifully low—but by their love of the better things, by their sincerity of purpose, and by their persistence and enthusiasm, these pioneers have, not only in Chautauqua county, but through the length and breadth of our country, made possible the splendid musical status which obtains to-day, and which, at its present rate of progress, it is expected and confidently believed, will soon equal that of any other nation.

General interest in music in Chautauqua county may be traced to the travelling singing teacher, who established in centers of population the singing school, sometimes dignifying these gatherings by the name of Musical Conventions. The work undertaken in these schools or conventions consisted of an elementary course of lessons in reading music and in singing, followed by a closing concert. Several well-known leaders prominent in the music convention movement which swept over the eastern portion of our country in the two or three decades succeeding the Civil War period, visited Chautauqua county and conducted their schools in Jamestown, Dunkirk, and other centers of population. These conventions developed local leaders,

who went into the surrounding communities and carried on the work on a smaller scale. As an aftermath of these activities, and as an evidence of the interest they created, societies and associations more or less permanent were formed.

Such a one was the Southern Chautauqua County Musical Association, established in 1874, which continued for about thirteen years. It had semi-annual meetings, lasting three or four days. These meetings were held in Dunkirk, Ellington, Sinclairville, Cherry Creek, Kennedy, Ashville, Panama, Sherman, Stockton, Frewsburg and Mayville. The president of the Association was A. H. Stafford. Other officers were Ludwick Dobbin, John F. Baxter, W. D. Phelps, George L. Robbins, Oscar Partridge, and Miss Maude Whitney. The membership numbered from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty. The pianist was Miss Marcia Bruce. Directors and instructors at different times were: C. C. Case, W. S. Kelso, Samuel Ames, Professor Samuel Elliott and H. R. Kirkland. A similar organization with headquarters at Dunkirk, which extended its influence over communities in the northern section of the county, was the Forest Union Musical Association.

In 1860-61, an old-fashioned singing school was organized in the village of Kennedy, Poland township, and taught by Judson W. Breed, of Jamestown. This was broken up by the call for troops issued by President Lincoln. Most of the male members of this choir who were of military age enlisted in Company G, 49th Infantry, New York Volunteers. The young women members organized a girls' choir, which sang in church for the first time on November 10, 1861. This choir lasted for about two years. It sang anthems, chants and hymn tunes from the old-time publications, the Diapason, the Jubilee, and the Sabbath Bell, relying almost entirely on the tuning fork for the key. The village boasted one melodeon, which was carried to the church for special occasions.

Amongst old-time musicians prominent in the southern part of the county may be mentioned Charles Crumb, of Cherry Creek, who died in 1884. He was a well known vocal instructor, and taught singing schools for a number of years. He prepared himself for this work in the Genesee Normal, with P. B. Bliss. He had considerable musical talent and became a proficient teacher. In Kiantone, the principal musicians in the early days were the Jones families, from Vermont; the Eben Davis family; the Paul Davis family; and the Cheneyes. Three sons of Seth Cheney—Nelson, Matthew, and Mark—were members of a Brigade Band in the War of 1861-65.

Jamestown, being the most populous center, has had a large share in advancing the musical status of the county, and has at different times had many musical organizations which have enjoyed a more than local reputation. Some of these were choruses of the usual convention variety, organized for the production of the early popular American cantatas,—“Belshazzar,” “Queen Esther,” and “Nebuchadnezzar,” and had only an ephemeral existence, whilst others lasted for a number of years.

One organization was the Handel and Haydn Musical Association, which existed for about five years, formed in 1891. Its officers were:—President, A. H. Stafford; secretary Gilbert G. Hall; treasurer, Mrs. Robert G. Shaw; accompanist, Mrs. H. R. Kirkland; director, Harry J. Fellowes. It produced, amongst oth-

er works, Root's cantata, "The Haymakers," which was given in operatic form at the Opera House in Jamestown, for the benefit of James Barker. The performance was repeated at Randolph, and other places throughout the country.

Others were the Columbian Choral Society, Herbert Whitney Tew, director, and the Saint-Saens Choral Society, Miss Mary Donovan, director. In addition, choruses were organized at different times, and directed by Judson W. Breed, Judge John J. Kinney, Mme. Walbridge, whose society gave "The Messiah" at Celoron, directed by Strelzki, of Buffalo; and Wilhelm Lehmann, whose chorus prepared "The Chimes of Normandy" for public production.

In the fall of 1909 a centennial celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Jamestown was proposed. A Centennial Chorus of several hundred voices was organized, with Dr. Julius Lincoln as president, and Professor Samuel J. Thorstensen as director. The proposed celebration was afterwards abandoned on account of a great conflagration; but in 1910 the chorus was re-organized under the name of the Jamestown Choral Society, with the same president and director, for the purpose of studying oratorios and other standard vocal works.

From 1910 to 1920 inclusive, the activities of the Choral Society have been as follows: Rehearsals, 467; grand concerts in Jamestown, 36; popular concerts in and about Jamestown, 17; musical entertainments, 12; open air concerts, 9; concerts at Chautauqua, co-operating with the Chautauqua Choir, 11; one 5-day Spring Festival. Standard works sung during this period are: "Messiah," 10 times; "Creation," 3 times; "Rose Maiden," 5; "Jubilee Cantata," 4; "Festgesang," 4; "Swan and Skylark," 2; "Fair Ellen," 4; "Joan of Arc," 5; "The American Flag," 1; "Judas Maccabeus," 2; "Elijah," 2; "The New Earth," 1; "Stabat Mater," 1; "Samson and Delilah," 1; "Samson," 1; as well as many standard anthems and glees.

The following persons have served as president: Dr. Julius Lincoln, Lincoln M. Stearns, P. MacG. Allen, Mrs. Herman G. Anderson, Miss Nellie Farlee, and A. L. Esplin.

The Centennial deficit of \$886.76 has been paid, and charities and patriotic organizations have been benefited by the work of the Society in the sum of \$2,117.80. Five hundred dollars worth of Liberty Bonds have been purchased, the latter now being used as a nucleus for a permanent fund, which it is hoped will be sufficiently large to insure the life of the organization indefinitely. The interest only of this fund is to be used in the work; the principal, should the organization ever disband, to be used for local charities. Persons of any age, creed or nationality, who are interested in choral singing, are eligible for membership. The active membership at this time numbers about one hundred.

The palm for length of existence must be given to the Mozart Club, the oldest and largest women's club in Jamestown, which stands among the best musical clubs in the State of New York. It was organized in the early winter of 1870, by a group of devotees of the "Art Divine," led by Miss Josephine Fenton, daughter of Governor Reuben E. Fenton, now Mrs. Frank Edward Gifford, a woman of wide artistic and social experience. She was chosen president, and has been presiding officer and an inspiration to the Mozart Club for over forty years, assisted by a board of twelve directors, with others consecrated to the cause.

In 1894 the Club was incorporated, and established quarters of its own, owing to the growing membership

(now about 200), composed of active, associate and non-resident. There has from the beginning been much musical talent in the Club; the ideals have been high, and through the years, at morning recitals held during the winter season, the programmes rendered by members have been delightful concerts.

The Mozart Club not only encouraged the study and practice of music among its followers, but its aim also is altruistic. It has brought to Jamestown great orchestras, famous singers, and distinguished virtuosi. The creed avowed in its constitution reads: "For the mutual promotion of the study of classical and standard musical works and musical literature, and for the encouragement of a wider and more liberal patronage of the Art, we hereby organize this society, to be known as the Mozart Club." With a large and strong membership reaching into many circles, the influence of the Mozart Club in artistic and spiritual uplift is ever and increasingly felt in the study and love of music.

The Olio Club, consisting of about fifty of the best-known amateur musicians, was very active in the musical life of Jamestown from 1891 to 1895. The members, comprising the younger set, gave monthly programmes of good vocal and instrumental music. The unique program of this society was given on June 16, 1893, at the residence of Miss Hegeman, now Mrs. Clayton E. Bailey, when the following well known artists were impersonated by members of the Club: Fanny Bloomfield-Zeiser, Lillian Nordica, James Whitcomb Riley, Ignace Paderewski, Sofia Scalchi, New York Philharmonic Club, Emil Fischer, Marshall P. Wilder, Julia Rive-King, Adeline Patti.

The Music Study Club was organized on October 20, 1908, by Mrs. John M. Cushman and Miss Adella G. Underwood. The object of the club is to study composers and their works, as well as the literary side of music. Meetings have been held on the second Tuesday of each month from October to April, inclusive. A musical programme, with a paper prepared on the subject to be studied, followed by discussion, is given at each meeting. The club has a musical library. The presidents of the Club have been: Mrs. John M. Cushman, Mrs. Herbert L. Hunt, Mrs. William R. Botsford, Mrs. Chauncey A. Moon, Mrs. Gertrude L. Mosshammer, Mrs. Harry W. Steward, Mrs. Frank Priest, and Miss Anna A. Knowlton. Mrs. John M. Cushman was the first president, and served in that capacity for four years. She also prepared a paper and gave a talk at each meeting, from the time the club was organized until 1918, when ill health prevented constant attendance. To Mrs. Cushman, more than to any other member, the club is indebted for the success it has attained. As a rule, the programs are given by club members, which number fifty, but at times guests are included among the performers, and occasionally a speaker is procured to lecture on musical matters. The Club has given seventy-seven private and six public recitals.

Jamestown has a large Swedish population which, through its church affiliations, as well as in secular societies, has exercised much influence in musical advancement. The following choruses, with preponderating Swedish membership, have helped sustain musical interest and have done notable work: The Chautauqua Maennerchor, 1891-96; Union of Scandinavian Singers, a mixed chorus, 1898-1901; Swedish Glee Club, J. A. Eckman, director, about eighty male voices (1897-1903), gave performances at Chautauqua; Swedish Choral Union, 1898-1902; Lyric Club, female voices, 1900-03; Aeolian Quartet, 1893-1903. These societies gave the first performances in this city of many choral

works, as: "The Dream," Costa; "The Daughter of Jairus," Stainer; "Holy City," Gaul; "Ruth," Gaul.

Another well known organization active musically twenty-five years ago was the Hugo Jungst Quartet, composed of James W. Butterfield, first tenor; Alfred Woollen, Harry J. Fellowes, and W. S. Bailey, at different times, second tenor; Wrothwell Butterfield, first bass; and Herbert Whitney Tew, second bass. This quartet was coached by Dudley Buck, and it sang in the principal cities of Western New York and Northern Pennsylvania.

Instrumental organizations do not seem to have been as popular as vocal societies. Several have been formed at different times, but were only short-lived. About 1910, the Jamestown Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Gustav Lindgren, did good work and gave several concerts. The Lyric Mandolin Club was a popular organization from 1895 to 1898. It gave concerts in Jamestown and surrounding towns. Bands have ever been a means of creating and fostering interest in music. The old-time band organizations of Jamestown were: Jack Wilbur's Band, Alex. Johnson's Band, Gage's Celoron Gold Band; Fenton Guard's Band, afterwards known as The Thirteenth Separate Company Band. Later two celebrated English bands, the Black Dyke Mills, and the Besses o' th' Barns, visited the city and led to the formation of the Anglo-American Band, under William Hainsworth, a noted cornetist, who had had wide experience in brass band work. This band filled an engagement at the Toronto, Canada, Fair in 1908.

Music in the public schools, which is always such an important factor in the progress of the art and in arousing interest, has in Jamestown been under the direction of E. V. Clark and F. E. Bottsford as supervisors.

Competent and enthusiastic teachers and incumbents of professional positions always exercise great influence on the popularity and standing of their art. Jamestown has been fortunate in this respect. One of the old-time musicians, well known in Jamestown and throughout the county, was Eliphalet Mitchell, who was associated with musical interests in the 50's and 60's. He conducted old-time singing schools, and was choir director of the First Baptist Church of Jamestown for a quarter of a century, entirely gratuitous. He later served with the First Methodist Church of Jamestown for seventeen years. His salary was fixed at \$75 a year, with no increase during all that time. His daughter Alice, later Mrs. Samuel Allen, not only had vocal ability but acted very efficiently as her father's organist in the last position for thirteen years, commencing at the age of thirteen.

The record for continued service in one position is possibly held by Clarence D. Rose, who in addition to teaching music, acted as organist of the First Presbyterian Church, Jamestown, for over twenty-five years, resigning in 1919. Mr. Rose also composed several selections which became popular. Other local composers were: Judge John J. Kinney, who wrote a "Te Deum" which was used frequently in St. Luke's Church; and Miss Isabel Harrington, perhaps the most voluminous of all local composers. Her compositions have met with much favor and have been frequently used.

Amongst directors and teachers who have had much to do with shaping the musical taste of the community may be mentioned George B. Ford, B. A. Barlow, and John W. Hartley; Alex. Johnson, teacher of various instruments, arranger, etc. Amongst voice teachers were Professor Alberta Lawrence, Professor Max Bendheim, Harry J. Fellowes, and Mrs. Eudora Pardee;

voice and piano, Miss Mary Donovan and Willebald Lehmann; piano, George A. Georgi; Earl H. Hill, who established Hill's Piano School, popular for many years; Mrs. Earl Hill, Miss Bessie B. Reed; and Mrs. Crawford Bargar, who as May Sellstrom was for some time assistant to Sherwood, in Chicago and at Chautauqua. Violin, Forest Cheney and A. C. Bratt. Organists, J. A. Eckman, Gustaf Nordstrom, John C. Lonngren, E. V. Clark, K. O. Stops, Mrs. W. N. Gokey, Miss Isabel Harrington, Gustav V. Lindgren, and Frank S. Dewire.

Singers who have added to the fame of Chautauqua county and to Jamestown especially, are: Mme. Belle Weaver Cole, of international reputation; Mme. Carlotta Pinner, Miss Nellie Turnwall, Mary Vandergrift, Lillian Johnson, Ella Maria Dreager, Mrs. George Tew, Mary and Lillian Feather, Alfred Woollier, Herbert Whitney Tew, John W. Whitney, James W. Butterfield, Wrothwell Butterfield, William Feather, George Tew, Robert Parker, and Willis Tew.

Jamestown has not only done its full share towards developing the artistic side of music, but it has also contributed in a manufacturing line to the further advance of the art by producing musical instruments. The earliest firm of piano manufacturers in the city was Peterson & Schmidt, 1865-68, followed by Georgi & Brown, 1868-71. A dissolution of this firm left George A. Georgi, 1871-76, a piano manufacturer, and the Brown Brothers (Charles A., Julius N. and John R.), manufacturers and dealers, 1877-88, Julius Ebel, and the Ahlstrom Piano Company.

The Ahlstrom Piano Manufacturing Company was organized in 1875 under the name of Jamestown Piano-Forte Company. In 1877 this name was changed to Ahlstrom, Long & Co., and in 1880 it was again changed to C. A. Ahlstrom & Co. The pianos made have always been known as the "Ahlstrom." C. A. Ahlstrom, (who, in company with his brother, M. N. Ahlstrom, William Long, J. N. Wiborg, John Lund, N. J. Olson, and G. A. Dahlman) incorporated the business, is the only surviving member of the original firm, which with one exception is the oldest firm now doing business in Jamestown.

The model for the first Ahlstrom piano was made by C. A. Ahlstrom in 1872, but the first regular piano, a square grand, was not completed until 1875. This instrument was sold to the Convent of Benedictine Sisters in Oil City, Pennsylvania, and used there continuously for thirty-eight years. It is now in the possession of the manufacturers, who point with great pride to their first piano, as the foundation upon which their business has been built.

All of these firms made thoroughly reliable and reputable instruments, a fact attested by the condition, in spite of the wear and tear they have withstood, of the many samples of their workmanship still found throughout the country.

The Cheney phonograph, one of the well-known talking machines on the market to-day, is the result of the inventive genius of Forest Cheney, a native of Poland township, also widely known as a violin player of more than average ability. Celoron, a suburb of Jamestown, has produced George E. Chase, with a genius for making fine violins which are much in demand by players from all sections of the country. Two of the furniture factories in Jamestown, the Maddox Table Company and the Herick Manufacturing Company, have at times contributed to the cause of music by producing piano cases, while half a score of other furniture factories are busily engaged in producing cabinets for talking machines.

No retrospect of music in Jamestown or Chautauqua county would be complete did it not bear testimony to the influence along musical lines exerted by the Chautauqua Institution, an account of which will be found in another section of this history. Every year, for two months during the summer, Chautauqua is open, and the board of trustees has always recognized music's claim as a cultural influence. Consequently, it has seen to it that music has occupied a prominent place in the educational scheme of the Institution. Each year a large chorus is assembled, and for the past many years a first class orchestra has been engaged. These forces, in addition to well known soloists, have been adequate to produce standard and representative orchestral and choral works which have been enjoyed by thousands of auditors. Residents of Chautauqua county have not

failed to take advantage of this, the best and most convenient opportunity to familiarize themselves with these works and to enjoy the performances. In addition, the large number of people assembled at Chautauqua have made it possible to have engaged during the season excellent teachers whose services have been available to residents of Jamestown and other points in the county, thus enabling them to take advantage of the best instruction at less expense and inconvenience than usual.

This retrospect will show that the people of Chautauqua county have ever shown that same characteristic desire for culture and advancement which Americans have always exhibited, and that they have been willing to put forth any effort necessary for the attainment of their desires.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

By John W. Spencer.

He, who has fought in the defense of his country, is justly the nation's hero. To him the world gives loud huzzas in admiration and adoration. The poet sings praises of his valor. The artist depicts him in acts of heroism on canvas and chiseled marble. Shafts of granite adorn most conspicuous places in parks and streets that the multitude may give silent tribute as they pass.

While I would not depreciate one jot or tittle of the glory due the defenders of a nation yet I must lay before you the complaint that the founders of a nation have never had but a fraction of the credit justly their due. A man on the battlefield may qualify himself for the grateful memory of mankind by a single reckless dash. The founder of a State can do so only by the unflinching, heroic fortitude of a lifetime.

We greatly admire the men who unflinchingly endured the soul trials of Valley Forge. It was, however, a suffering that had its mitigations. There was a community of suffering. Even though misery may not always love company, there is a satisfaction in the thought that one enjoys no greater favors than do others. There was great pain in those shoeless bloody tracks in the winter snow, but there was hope in the knowledge that the changing seasons would in a few weeks bring relief by the coming of verdant spring. When peace came and the Continental soldier laid down his musket and took up the ax, he exchanged weapons for a new foe which he must meet with another heroism that he might conquer the giant trees of the forest and wring from the encumbered soil a sustenance for himself and his family.

Every State and nation has its founder, and by force of circumstances these have been men following agriculture, an occupation invariably thought of as one of peace. Even though it be one of peace, it requires heroism of the highest type—a heroism like the string of a bow that is always taut, never having relaxation, a heroism that to be effective must be keyed at concert pitch, that pitch to be constantly maintained, a heroism not to be stored in a reservoir to be let loose in a great flood in a moment of emergency but rather to be like the unceasing flow of the fountain to continue on and on until the body is laid away to return to the dust from whence it came.

More than a hundred years ago began the coming to this county of men of undaunted courage of whom I have spoken. Every foot of ground was tenanted by a race of trees far older than our history, and not a place

to be found to plant a hill of beans. For the moment a fertile soil gave no more opportunity for human sustenance than could have been found in the heart of Sahara. We are told the first step was to clear ten acres of ground. Can you conceive the number of days of brawn that amount of labor required and the amount of food necessary to give force to that amount of labor? Although the question is easily understood, yet it is easy to understand why even an agricultural county should first be an importer of food before it becomes an exporter. In case of either the ebb or flow of the tide of trade the question of easiest transportation became one for serious consideration. In these later years of steam transportation, man has been able to direct the development of a country much as he willed, but a century ago development followed a path much as bodies of water willed. It is therefore easy to understand why the shores of Lake Erie led to this point the adventurous pioneer to lay the first hearth stone and compel the soil to yield its first harvest of bread.

The more I have thought of the question of development of agriculture as it occurred in Chautauqua county during the past century, the more clearly I see how transportation has been the hand that has guided its meanderings, for industry and trade, like a stream of water, do not take the shortest course but the easiest one.

A hundred years ago water courses were the only highways that commerce knew or could conceive. At that time economists predicted, and with good reason, considering the light they had to guide them, that the back of the Alleghenys would always be the dividing line of trade, and the future would develop an east side traffic and a west side traffic, each distinct in character. While the waters of Lake Erie gave this valley the high distinction of attracting the first settlers, it by no means gave it a monopoly. It was soon learned that Pittsburgh was a more desirable point to take a grist of grain or a hundred pounds of maple sugar for barter than Buffalo. As the crow could fly, the latter was but a fraction of the distance to the former, yet to the frail craft available in these days the placid waters of Lake Chautauqua, the Conewango and Allegheny gave less peril than found in the wind and waves of tempestuous Erie. The evidence to be expected in tracing the development of which I speak does not rest on the first chance settler or scout as I may say, but rather the beginning of communities.

All the larger streams and their tributaries located

in the southeastern third of the county connect and become part of the Allegheny and later the Ohio river, and therefore made available the markets of Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. Much of the virgin forest of that section was pine, and made the most marketable timber. At the present time we look upon timber as giving an added value to land; then it was an incumbrance. The rafting privileges of that section facilitated the clearing of the land, as the slight value of the logs was a remuneration for removing the trees and clearing away the stumps. Developments were much slower in townships having combined handicap of hardwood and hemlock, with no opportunities for transportation and only an incidental revenue from the sale of black salts. My own memory can recall when the township of Clymer and parts of French Creek and Mina held the greater part of the virgin forest awaiting the coming of the thrifty Hollander.

The Lake Erie Valley showed greater adaptability for the production of grain than that of other parts of the county, a product most prized by the earliest pioneer. With a fringe of population along Lake Chautauqua and down the Conewango, and another fringe stretched along the shores of Lake Erie, it is easy to see how Mayville became the compromise location for the county seat. The opening of the Erie canal in 1824 gave a great impetus to lake traffic which made Barcelona a port for all merchandise required in the immediate vicinity, as well as the towns to the south, including Jamestown, the latter town being reached by haul to Mayville and thence by Chautauqua Lake.

The southern water route was better adapted to floating lumber down stream than to bringing merchandise back. The development of the Western Reserve of Ohio had a most favorable influence on the prosperity of this valley. The best method for the farmers of that fertile country to dispose of their grain was to transfer it into meat and drive the stock to eastern markets. Our historic "Main Road" was the artery through which that great traffic passed. An observer from the hillside could see at certain seasons of the year a trail of dust from west to east marking the path of droves of cattle, sheep and hogs. A combination of farm home and tavern for the needs of drover and droves occurred with great frequency. The remnants of some of these hostleries are yet to be seen. This traffic was such that the fodder required was so great as to in a general way make a home market for the farm products of the locality.

The Erie canal had an influence on the agriculture of the county, but it was remote as compared to that which began on the completion of the Erie and the Lake Shore railroads. It may surprise many that the building of less than fifty miles of railroads across the Isthmus of Panama had a most profound influence in lake interests of the county. These factors followed each other in such quick succession that the results so overlap each other that there is some great difficulty in individualizing the influence of each.

The completion of the Lake Shore to Chicago absorbed the transportation of the products of the Western Reserve so there were no more caravans of stock passing our doors, and therefore a home market for farm products was wrecked. Farmers had to adjust themselves to markets with new conditions, which is a confusing thing to do. Cattle and sheep slowly increased in numbers. The apple orchards began to spread, which movement reached its zenith in the seventies, when it began to decline under the discouragements of fungus and insect enemies, until at the present time it has almost become obsolete, a fact I deplore and a condition I know to be unnecessary.

Aside from this valley of fruits, the chief agricultural interest of the county is that of dairying. It was not always so. Prior to the completion of the railroads spoken of, farmers' methods of cropping ran in aimless and haphazard lines. The soil and climate were not eminently fitted for corn, and winter wheat did not pass the ordeal of the spring months. The crops best fitted to the conditions south of our range of hills were grass and hay which are better for maintaining cattle than for fitting them for the shambles of the butcher. Not until the completion of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, which made good butter available to the markets of California, did dairying begin to crystallize and take direction. Before that event some desultory dairying had been done, but the plan of holding the season's product until just before the close of lake navigation, the low price of twelve to fourteen cents per pound, with a sale sometimes made to an irresponsible dealer, made that specialty an unattractive feature of farming. That was at a time when California was a distant market and refrigeration transportation was unknown. Butter to reach there must go through the warm water of the Gulf Stream, crossing the Isthmus under a tropical sun, to be loaded on a barge and towed five miles to a steamer's side lying in the Bay of Panama, to again go into the hot hold of a ship that spent ten days coasting along Mexico and Southern California. Butter to reach a destination of such great length under such hardships with a benign reputation must be of spotless character when it left home.

I well remember the winter when Mr. Dowey, of Delaware county, visited the hill towns of this county, engaging dairies of butter at 16½ cents per pound, the product to be delivered weekly and paid for on delivery. It was at this time that "butter days" were established which became a great factor in trade for many years, and lasted until the present method of creameries and cheese factories made the last great modification in the dairy industry. "Butter days" for Westfield fell, I believe, on Monday; that of Sherman, I know came on Wednesday. I have forgotten the days for Stockton, Sinclairville and Jamestown.

These conditions were most startling to farmers. That the purchaser should voluntarily raise the price, receive the goods at the nearest village and pay on delivery, was so astonishing as to lead some to suspect a trick. In a sense, there was a trick, but it did not involve a question of personal integrity. The surprise came because of the high quality of butter required by the buyer. 16½ cents meant butter for the California trade and not for boarding house or bakery consumption. The requirements were not so great but many were able to reach them with perhaps an occasional lapse.

In those, my boyhood days, I remember returning home with a rejected firkin in the back end of a lumber wagon, the wheels of which were held in place by lynch-pins. This condemned firkin, a black sheep among a number of fairly good ones, was well concealed by a grist from the mill. At home, secret family conferences were held out in the wood house, down cellar, and in the evening in the kitchen after the hired man had gone to bed. This was an occasion when professional reputation was at stake; besides, the 16½ cents were needed in lifting the mortgage. In a few days the family made a visit to an acquaintance who, so far as any one knew had never had his butter rejected. We rode in the lynch-pin lumber wagon with oat straw in the bottom of the box, which did duty as a Persian rug. Well do I remember how diplomatically the question of good butter making was introduced.

These were days when church attendance was more general than I fear it is at the present time. There was a morning service, and then an intermission of an hour and a half, to be followed by an afternoon service, which latter to a hungry boy seemed like a circle that has no end. During the intermission the children were supposed to be in Sabbath school, while their fathers were out under the horse sheds discussing cows, bulls and butter, with all the zeal shown in modern farmers' institutions. These were days when better methods were found only by cutting, trying and guessing. There were no agricultural schools teaching the why of things. Farmers counted themselves fortunate if by luck they discovered a how.

While the average quality of the dairy herds is as good as the average of any county in the State, yet Chautauqua has not obtained a worldwide reputation as a stock breeding center. Such a reputation is possible only in parts of the country having blue grass or an abundance of cheap corn. Several herds and flocks have had their origin here, but it was not until they moved elsewhere that they attracted wide attention.

This paper would be too long were I to give a history of the county and township fairs, being a combination of recreation and educational days. Two great institutions working wonders for the social and educational advancement of the farmer had their origin in our county, not only that, but the need of each was conceived and installed by the farmers themselves.

The first to receive birth and baptism was the Grange. (See special chapter). The second was the Nixon bill for University Extension of Agricultural Knowledge. Prof. Bailey tersely says that agricultural education in the United States has three epochs, viz.: The Morrill bill, the Hatch bill, and the Nixon bill—the two former in generating knowledge and teaching in university form, and the latter for taking the Experiment Station and Agricultural College to the people. The State makes annual appropriation for this work, which is given to the College of Agriculture of Cornell University to administer. The first year's work was in 1894. To give a concrete example illustrating how this work is conducted in co-operation with the farmer, I would mention that at the present time certain areas of this grape belt are seriously affected by an insect known as the "leaf hopper." Instead of working out the problem of its destruction and abatement of its damages at the Experiment Station by specialist, assistance is given the vineyardist on his own premises. Another pest known as the grape root worm, or fidia, is being handled in the same manner. In the spring of 1897 and 1898 samples of sugar beet seed were sent to farmers for the purpose of determining the adaptability of the soil of our State for the crop. In many

counties these co-operative tests were made by hundreds of farmers. The rate per acre of yield and the per cent. of sugar were determined by experts, and the capabilities of the sugar beet production of all parts of the State are known.

Hundreds of experiments in potato culture and combination of fertilizer, the cheapest renovation methods of wornout soil, the determining the kind of soil and subsoil best adapted to successful culture of alfalfa clover, assistance in solving obscure troubles in the manufacture of butter and cheese, are all freely given, not in a distant laboratory, but by the help of the farmer interested, on his own premises and in a practical manner. Not alone is the Experimental Station taken to the farmer but also the College of Agriculture. The first step in the latter was the organizing a Farmers' Reading Course on the correspondence and Chautauqua plan. For the past four years the membership has not been far from 25,000 each year. Later a course was opened for farmers' wives, establishing with them a correspondence on questions directly relating to their home life.

Agriculture has been placed in the schools in the form of nature study. Teachers are assisted by a special line of literature which is given gratuitously, and children are organized into Junior Naturalist Clubs, Junior Gardeners, and Civic Improvement Clubs. For several years the average membership of the Junior Naturalist Clubs has ranged from 20,000 to 25,000. Members are each month sent a leaflet suggesting objects for observation, and the members in turn write each month what they have seen, mind you,—seen and not read. These letters are written in school and are made the topic of an English period. The mass of the people speak of the music of the cricket as singing. These Junior Naturalists will tell you crickets are instrumentalists and not vocalists, and that the ears are on these particular insect's legs. The office force is now busy listing the names of Junior Gardeners, children who have gardens all their own. On June 26, 1902, the registration was 4000.

Another movement was begun in the spring of 1902, that of organizing Junior Civic Improvement Societies. Upward of three thousand children have written us what they have done towards the improvement of four hundred rural school grounds. Interest in this work has awakened an enthusiasm in every State in the Union, and so far as possible educators are adopting our methods. The influence in the extension work has spread to foreign countries until now it has reached around the world. We have Junior Naturalists in Europe, Asia and Oceanica, and it has now become a settled fact that the sun never ceases to shine on Junior Naturalists.

CHAUTAUQUA FARM BUREAU.

County agricultural agents were first employed by the United States Department of Agriculture to demonstrate better farming methods in the South. The idea gradually started in the North and the Farm Bureau was first used in New York State, the County Agricultural Agent then being known as the Farm Bureau Manager. The first Bureau to be started in New York State was at Binghamton, Broome county, about 1909 or 1910. During the winter of 1912-13 five or six other counties organized, of which Chautauqua was one. The idea of having a Farm Bureau was first discussed in Chautauqua county at Pomona Grange in 1912, and I believe that A. M. Loomis, agricultural editor of the

Jamestown "Evening Journal," made the suggestion that a committee was appointed. As a result of the efforts of the committee a Farm Bureau was organized and H. B. Rogers chosen as Farm Bureau manager, beginning the duties of his office in February, 1913. Financial support was first secured from the county through the board of supervisors, from the State of New York, the United States Department of Agriculture and Chautauqua Institution. The organization consisted simply of an executive committee who with the manager drew up the plans and were responsible for the work.

Chautauqua Institution deserves a great deal of credit

for assistance in starting this new venture. The Institution continued its support for several years until the work was well established. The county board of supervisors has generously and consistently supported the work from the beginning. Much credit is due this body of men for their progressive attitude toward the Farm Bureau.

The support given by the State has been indispensable. They have cooperated effectively with the county agencies to make the Bureau a success. One of the men who first represented the Government in the Farm Bureau work was M. C. Burritt, one of the speakers at the 1920 Farm Bureau picnic. He was the first to conceive the idea that Farm Bureaus would be more effective if they had some sort of organization for the special purpose of accomplishing the purpose for which the Farm Bureau existed. He drew up a plan for a Farm Bureau Association with a committee in every township or community, in addition to the executive committee. Chautauqua fell in line with the other counties of the State in adopting this plan.

The change to a membership basis greatly increased the efficiency of the work in Chautauqua county. Much more was accomplished by the Association with its local committees than had been by the Farm Bureau manager working alone with volunteer assistants. As a result of the Farm Bureau the adoption of better methods of farming has been hastened. The amount of lime used has been greatly increased as a result of the field tests conducted by the Bureau and the spreading of information concerning the value of different kinds of lime and sources of supply. The oats crop of the county has been increased by the adoption of modern methods of treating the seed. Fertilizers are being applied to the soil with more understanding, and better stock is being kept, with better returns, as a result of the Breeders' Association, automobile tours, etc., that have been encouraged by the Bureau.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION.

The Chautauqua Agricultural Society was formed at Mayville, Judge Zattu Cushing the first president. In July, 1821, a list of premiums to be awarded at the next annual cattle show was published in the Chautauqua "Gazette." Among the premiums offered was one of \$3 for the best cultivated farm of not less than fifty acres; \$5 for the best one-eighth acre of tobacco; \$8 for the best twenty yards of full cloth; \$5 for the best twelve yards of "bombasett;" \$4 for the best fifteen yards of flannel; \$3 for the best twenty yards of tow and linen cloth, the cloth to be manufactured of material the growth of Chautauqua county. The Society had a life of but, in 1836, few years, then lay dormant until revived as the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society. On September 1, 1886, the semi-centennial meeting of the Chautauqua County Agricultural Society was held in Marvin Park, Jamestown, and a log house erected by the old citizens of Jamestown as a memorial to their fathers—the pioneer settlers of Chautauqua county—was dedicated with appropriate services. Marvin Park the home of the Society was well improved, having a mile or more of well roofed sheds for cattle and horses, a good race track, and all necessary exhibition buildings.

The Park had been reclaimed by Judge R. P. Marvin, the site having formerly been a swamp. The annual fair of the Society was quite an event, but finally fell into disrepute and ceased to exist.

In 1880 The Agricultural Society of Northern Chau-

In the fruit section of the county the Farm Bureau has cooperated with the Grape Experiment Station especially by organizing automobile trips to visit the Station. Assistance has been given to the South Shore Growers' and Shippers' associations and to the C. and E. Grape Co. Experimental work on tomatoes was begun in the spring of 1920 on the W. K. Stebbins farm in Sheridan.

In the organization of the Dairyman's League the Farm Bureau rendered a great service to the county. The assistance given the nineteen branches of the League in Chautauqua county is a good example of how it pays to maintain a permanent Bureau for the service of the farming interests.

The 1920 membership of about 1,700 is one of the larger ones in the State. It was a credit to the county that the membership was increased during the last year, although the dues were raised. However, from the standpoint of percentage Chautauqua county is near the bottom of the list and should have a much larger membership. Present conditions demand that the farmers be more strongly organized than ever and if the Farm Bureau is to keep up with the times and meet the demands being made upon it must have more general support from the farmers of the county.

The amount of work done in the public schools in behalf of agriculture in its varied forms has greatly increased and many of the rural villages maintain complete agricultural departments. The Calf Club of the Forestville Free Academy and Union High School has 38 members, and at the 1920 fair of the County Agricultural Society the boys competed with their Holstein calves and carried off all the highest honors in class, and free for all, events in which they entered. The number of farmers who cultivate their acres or manage their herds according to scientific principles is constantly on the increase and the term "book farmer" is no longer one of reproach.

tauqua was organized, leaving ground between Fredonia and Dunkirk for exhibition grounds.

In September, 1887, the Society held their Seventh Annual Fair and Live Stock Exhibition, E. L. Wilcox of Arkwright being president and general superintendent. A special feature of the fair was an unusually large premium list, over \$4,000 being awarded for premiums and gifts.

The Society languished until 1900 when new blood was injected and a fresh start made. On July 27, 1900, the Chautauqua Agricultural Society was organized, with S. Fred Nixon president. Dr. Fenner, of Fredonia, superintendent. Fairs were held at the grounds between Fredonia and Dunkirk every year until 1916, when that interesting county event was omitted. The Society held a valuable charter and the property was worth salvaging, although as a money maker the fair was a failure. The year 1917 witnessed a revival of interest, the omission of a fair in 1916 having proved that the county-at-large were in its favor. Arthur R. Maytum, of Fredonia, attempted to interest Jamestown men in the Society's rejuvenation but without success. He did however succeed in interesting the Merchants Exchange of Dunkirk and on July 6, 1917, a reorganization was effected. The present style and corporate title is Chautauqua County Agricultural Corporation,—capital \$40,000. The Corporation owns thirty-one acres of land, fairly well improved for fair purposes and has to its credit for 1920 the best fair ever held in the county,

the exhibits being good and the attendance very large. At the legislative session of 1919-20 a bill was passed and approved by the governor permitting Agricultural Societies of a certain class to increase their capital to \$150,000. The Corporation will take advantage of this law and if the additional stock can be sold, their plans of expansion and improvement will be carried out.

The officers of the Corporation (1920) are: Robert J. Gross, president, Dunkirk, N. Y.; James M. Madigan, treasurer, Dunkirk; Arthur R. Maytum, secretary, Fredonia. Directors—Charles J. Anderson, Fredonia; A. C. Barbeau, Silver Creek; Henry C. Card, Fredonia; Jay Crissey, Jamestown; John H. Cummings, Sinclairville; W. J. Doty, Mayville; Charles M. Dow, Jamestown; C. W. Green, Brocton; Robert J. Gross, Dunkirk; Amos E. Hall, Cassadaga; W. H. Hegmann, Fredonia; Jos. A. McGinnies, Ripley; Wm. H. Marvin, Forestville; A. R. Maytum, Fredonia; Sam F. Nixon, Westfield; H. E. V. Porter, Jamestown; C. M. Purdy, Jamestown; A. Wienberg, Dunkirk; Gerald B. Williams, Dunkirk; Dr. F. E. Wilson, Fredonia; J. G. Wolpert, Dunkirk.

The census reports for 1920 show that Chautauqua county cities and large villages are increasing in pop-

ulation at the expense of the farming communities, while Jamestown makes a somewhat better showing in that respect than sister counties. The figures are not reassuring and show conclusively that a new problem in American life has arisen which must be solved wisely, for an abandoned farm is a menace to both city and country. While Jamestown, with its corrected figure of 38,917, shows a gain of 7,620, and Dunkirk with 19,336 has a gain of 2,115, which increases combined nearly equal the total gain of the county. There have also been gains, many of them very substantial, in Brocton, Celoron, Falconer, Fredonia, Lakewood, Mayville, Sherman, Silver Creek, and Westfield, due to enlarging industries or to their proximity to the cities. Of the incorporated villages, only Cherry Creek, Forestville, Panama and Sinclairville show actual losses. But in the twenty-six towns (considering Harmony and North Harmony as one) there are only increases in Carroll, Chautauqua, Clymer, Dunkirk, Elliott, Haner, Kiantone, Pomfret, and Portland, which excepting Clymer, include large villages or are near the cities. Seventeen towns show actual losses including some of those in the fertile Grape Belt as well as the dairying towns in Southern Chautauqua.

THE GRAPE INDUSTRY.

By Dr. C. E. Welch.

Among the features which have advertised Chautauqua county to the world, none has exceeded the great Chautauqua Grape Belt. The quality of her Concord Grapes is supreme. The immense tonnage raised and shipped to all the world, either as the fresh fruit or in the form of grape juice, has made the name Chautauqua familiar everywhere.

There are four great grape growing sections in the United States: California is the largest in total acreage, but the grapes are almost entirely of the European varieties; the Chautauqua Belt ranks second in acreage, and is by far the most important region in the production of native American grapes; Southwestern Michigan and the Central Lake region of New York complete the list of major sections, the Michigan belt carrying a much larger proportion of native American grapes than the Central New York Belt.

The Chautauqua Grape Belt has been called the home of the Concord Grape. Extending along the southern shore of Lake Erie in a narrow strip of rich, warm soil, the climate tempered by the lake on the north, protected by the Chautauqua hills on the south, nature apparently designed this garden spot as an ideal home for the Concord Grape. Although not exceeding three or four miles in width, this section extends far enough along the lake to allow some 35,000 acres of vineyard in addition to a large amount in other fruits and general farm produce. The larger part of the belt is in Chautauqua county, although it continues some fifteen miles into Erie county in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Concord Grape originated at Concord, Massachusetts, being the result of wild grape seed planted in 1843. The variety was early introduced into Chautauqua county. Results were so satisfactory that by 1880 there was a considerable acreage planted to Concord. Since 1850, grapes have been grown here in commercial quantities, but the early varieties were not entirely successful, and gradually the Concord replaced them until today it is almost universal.

Analyzing the industry in 1900, we find that the bulk of the crop was moved in small baskets and was largely for table use. Some grapes were shipped in larger

baskets for making of wine, and some were used in local wine cellars. At that time the grape juice industry had not reached sufficient proportions to have much influence on the grape markets. The crop that year was in the neighborhood of 80,000 tons. The business had shown good profits and expansion had been rapid.

For various reasons the market for table grapes has declined during the past twenty years, but the shipment of grapes in bulk and the rapidly increasing demands for grape juice have more than offset the decrease. For some years past the grape juice manufacturers have taken the larger part of the crop, and still have not had sufficient, finding it necessary to develop other grape regions. There has not been a great deal of change in the acreage since 1900, and the production per acre has probably decreased some. When land was cheap, growers took little care of the vineyards, raising as large crops as possible, and when the land was drained of its goodness, it was a simple matter to abandon the old and set out new vineyards. Such methods have largely passed, the grower to-day using such cultural methods as will give him the proper normal production per acre without taking too much from his land.

Chautauqua Concord are trained on wires, from two to three feet high, stretched between posts in parallel rows. Each year the vines are pruned and tied up to the wires. The other operations, such as plowing, cultivating, spraying and fertilizing, keep the grower quite busy throughout the season until nearly picking time.

Grapes are harvested practically in one month, which results in a very busy period throughout the belt. Coming usually in October, the weather is neither sultry nor unpleasantly cold. In addition to the grower's family and neighbors, pickers come from nearby towns and cities for a few weeks of pleasant outdoor work with good pay. Shipping points along the railroads are congested with refrigerator cars. A continuous stream of heavily laden wagons and trucks passes along the road. Everywhere is hustle and bustle during the Chautauqua grape harvest.



BUSY DAY IN THE GRAPE BELT

There have been attempts to handle the crop through central packing houses, as is standard practice for oranges, lemons and some other fruits. Among the difficulties found is the fact that grapes cannot be handled through a mechanical grader. Then, too, the very short season and perishable nature of the fruit

are further handicaps to such methods. The industry of grape raising and grape shipping comprises the principal activity of most of the belt cities and towns. Nearly every grape juice factory of importance lies within the Chautauqua Grape Belt. Thus Chautauqua gives to man the Concord Grape.

THE SWEDISH PEOPLE IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

By Charles A. Okerlind.

Swedish people began coming to Chautauqua county about 1850, and since that year their number has steadily increased. The census of 1910, the last available authority at this writing, furnishes ground for the estimate that there are now in Jamestown 20,000 and in Chautauqua county 30,000 persons of Swedish birth or descent. These figures are arrived at by including the children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of immigrants. Nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed since the first persons of Swedish birth came to Chautauqua county, most of them with little capital save stout hearts and willing hands, but they have proved good citizens, have assimilated with the communities in which they settled, and through marriage and intermarriage have become a worthy integral part of the great commonwealth of New York. In Jamestown it is safe to say that seventy-five per cent. of those appearing as taxpayers bear Swedish names, and at least seventy per cent. of the business world of that city are Swedes by ancestry or birth. Almost to a man, the thousands of merchants, manufacturers, business and professional men of Swedish birth, naturalized as quickly as law would permit, have become in fact as well as in thought and spirit, American citizens.

Leading up to the coming of the first Swedes to Chautauqua county was the arrival in Buffalo, New York, in 1846, of Germund and Catherine Johnson with their two little girls, one six, the other eight years of age. Funds being exhausted, the parents remained in Buffalo, while the two girls were taken into the family of Robert Falconer, then living in Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania. Later, Mr. Falconer found employment for the girls' father, Germund Johnson. This led to other Swedes going to Sugar Grove, and on October 13, 1848, a party headed by Frederick Johnson arrived there. In that party were two young women, Johanna Charlotta Johnson (sister of Frederick), and Lisa Lena Anderson, these two, in the summer of 1849, going to the not far distant village of Jamestown, New York, and becoming the first actual Swedish residents there.

These young women both married in Jamestown in 1852, Johanna Charlotta Johnson winning the love of a young Swede, Frank Peterson, who came in 1850, and Lena Anderson becoming the wife of Otto Peterson, who also came from Sweden in 1850. Both ladies survived their husbands, Mrs. Frank Peterson now (August, 1920) residing in Falconer, aged eighty-nine, Mrs. Otto Peterson a resident of Jamestown, aged eighty-seven.

It is stated that later in 1849, Samuel Johnson and Andrew Johnson settled in Jamestown, and in 1851 the birth of a daughter is recorded as "daughter of Andrew Peterson and wife, the first Swedish girl baby born in Jamestown." On December 29, 1851, the first Swedish boy (Theodore) was born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson. The girl baby died, but the boy lived to old age.

The greater number of those who are reckoned as Jamestown's first settlers came in 1850, 1851 and 1852. Some of them were: Samuel Sjöstrand, Lars A. John-

son, Nils J. Swanson, Peter Johnson, Andrew Peterson, his wife Anna and son John A., Andrew P. Peterson and wife; John Larson, a local Methodist exhorter, afterwards settling in Minnesota; Frank and Otto Peterson (previously mentioned, but not brothers), Israel Israelson, his wife Anna with her five children of a previous marriage; and Mrs. Marcus P. Jacobsen (mother of the first Swede school teacher in Jamestown, the late Martha Jacobsen); Samuel Berg, his wife and four children; John Gorman, Johannes Johnson, his wife Brita Stina and three children; A. P. Gelm, wife, son John, and a daughter, etc. The early comers are said to have been in the neighborhood of one hundred about the close of 1852. The experience of one was similar to that of all the others. The above mentioned Brita Stina Johnson, who passed away March 8, 1907, at the ripe age of ninety-two years, used to tell about hers, somewhat after this fashion: "My husband and myself and our three children arrived in Jamestown in the summer of 1852. The voyage across the Atlantic was made by a sailing vessel and required six weeks and four days. When we left the mother country we had no other aim or destination than 'America.' In our company were, however, some whose destination was Jamestown, and likely because we did not have the means to continue with those going farther west, we made up our minds for Jamestown, too. From New York to Albany we journeyed by canal, and thence to Dunkirk, New York, by rail. Resting in the last-named city over night, we started the following day by ox-carts for Jamestown. The day of our arrival the Swedish population of Jamestown, consisting up till then of very few people, was increased with thirty."

The first Swedish couple who devoted themselves to business here on their own account were A. J. and Maria Brockman, who, after coming to America in 1864, opened up a grocery store here in 1868. Mr. Brockman's health failed him, however, and he died in 1877, having sold his business to J. T. Söderholm some time previously. Mrs. Brockman lived on, honored and active, to the end of the century.

Another merchant was Conrad A. Hult, who commenced selling men's clothing and furnishing goods shortly after his arrival here in 1872. In the Centennial year (1876) or about twenty-five years after the first influx, the list of Swedish business men in Jamestown showed forth quite an increase. Beside Hult, the clothier, there were then: Olof Lundquist, hatter; F. L. Nordstrom, shoe dealer; Jonason & Beurstedt, cigar dealers and makers; A. W. Ljungberg, general merchandise and newspapers; J. T. Söderholm and F. A. Thomas, grocers; S. E. Melin, tailor; Paul Rosencrantz, photographer; and S. J. Rapp, shoemaker. Others who were clerks but became storekeepers shortly afterward were Axel F. Johnson, drugs; Elof Rosencrantz, hardware, and Victor Linnander, clothing. In ever-increasing numbers the Swedes came during the last half of the nineteenth century, the numbers coming each year becoming less as the new century progressed.

Elliot M. Peterson, son of the pioneers, Frank and

Charlotta Peterson, was the first Swedish doctor in Jamestown. He was well liked, and had a lucrative practice at the time of his death in 1887. Charles E. Anderson was the first Swede dentist, and Olaf A. Olson the first Swedish lawyer.

The first Swedish newspaper was "Folkets Röst" (The People's Voice), which made its appearance October 14, 1874. That paper, four pages, 14 x 21 inches in size, was owned by The Swedish Printing Association. In 1877 the paper was sold to Conrad Hult and Paul Rosencrantz, and in 1878 to Haller and Gunderson, who enlarged it to eight pages, 25 x 17½ inches in size, and renamed it "Vårt Nya Hem" (Our New Home). In 1891 the paper was sold to the Vårtland Publishing Company, and received a new name, "Vårtland" (Our Land). The only other newspaper in Jamestown now published exclusively in Swedish is "Skandia," a weekly founded in 1908.

The first church work among the Swedish people of Jamestown was begun in June, 1851, by Rev. Olaf Gustaf Hedstrom, a regular Methodist minister, who, having been converted as a young man in New York in 1829 and ordained a preacher in 1835, became active in 1845 as an immigrant missionary for the Methodists on the historical "Bethel ship." Except when journeying westward in the interest of his conference quite frequently, his work was there for upwards of thirty years. On account of his early conversion and extensive missionary activity, Hedstrom has been called "the Father of Swedish Methodism," in the old country as well as in the new. This Hedstrom was at the time mentioned (June, 1851), on a journey westward, likely in connection with his work of establishing the first Swedish Methodist Episcopal church in Chicago, which was formerly organized by him in the following year. While passing through here he conducted the first prayer service in Swedish that was ever held in Jamestown, at the home of Samuel Sjöstrand (Johnson), on Barrows street. There were only twelve attending. Late the following year (November, 1852), Hedstrom returned and organized the local Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, which in 1854 had thirty-seven members. "Father" Hedstrom's life work came to a close in 1877, and in 1886 his Swedish co-religionists raised a memorial shaft over his grave in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Samuel Sjöstrand, through the influence of Hedstrom's prayer meeting at his own house, decided to join the First Methodist Episcopal Church, thus becoming the first Swedish Methodist in Jamestown. Shortly afterwards he was licensed as an exhorter. This gave him and his friends an opening for holding meetings in the basement of the then American Methodist Episcopal church (the present Unitarian), on the opposite side of Chandler street from where the Swedish Methodist Episcopal church now stands. Sjöstrand was assisted in these meetings by John Larson and Andrew P. Peterson, the latter who came in 1852, and the grandfather of Major A. Bartholdi Peterson.

Rev. Olof Hamrin came here early the next summer (1853), and was for a year the first minister of the church organized by Rev. O. G. Hedstrom whom he had assisted previously in his labors on the "Bethel" ship. He received a local preacher's license in June and became a conference member in July of the following year (1854), but was suddenly taken away a couple of weeks later by an attack of cholera.

Such was the beginning of the first Swedish Methodist Episcopal church of Jamestown, now presided over by Rev. John Emanuel Hillberg.

There were Swedish Lutherans in the Jamestown

colony, and there were differences between them and the Methodists, but they could not have been serious, as Rev. Julius Lincoln, D. D., pastor of the First Lutheran Church, wrote in his "Memorial Album" in 1907 that "Rev. Jonas Swensson, the first regular pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church in Jamestown, who came from Sweden in 1856, was well received and sheltered by the Methodist preacher, Rev. Jacob Bredberg, who had succeeded Rev. Olof Hamrin." Rev. Jonas Swensson was a minister forceful in his preaching and of a strong character. He possessed the faculty of bringing things into order, not only with regard to daily life experiences, but within the hearts of his hearers. He was the beloved pastor of his flock, and his resignation and removal went after only two years' service was deeply regretted.

The First Lutheran Church was also served by Rev. Carl Otto Hultgren, who was ordained as a minister June 19, 1864, at the meeting of the Augustana Synod in Rockford, Illinois. He entered upon his pastoral duties in Jamestown a month after his ordination, at the age of thirty-three years, and remained the active pastor for thirty-one years. On September 18, 1895, he retired, remaining afterwards its pastor emeritus up to his death, which occurred April 9, 1901. Dr. Hultgren was born December 25, 1832, in the parish of Hvena, Sweden, and is buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Jamestown.

From the First Lutheran Church sprang the Swedish Lutheran Immanuel Church, organized in 1887. The Swedish Baptist Church was organized July 20, 1884. In 1879 the Swedish Evangelical Mission Church of Jamestown, New York, was formed, was incorporated in 1885, and was accepted by the Swedish Evangelical Mission of America in May, 1891. Swedish Zion Mission Church was organized October 4, 1894, and on May 16, 1895, was admitted to membership in the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of North America. These distinctively Swedish congregations all have well planned modern church edifices and are a power for good in the community.

At the time war broke out between the North and South, there were a number of young Swedes living in Jamestown. Almost to a man they enlisted in the Union army, but owing to their youth none returned with a commission. Neither do the records contain any mention of one of them being punished for a crime, nor was one ever tried by a courtmartial, nor did one desert the flag of his adopted country. Many of these boys sleep in national cemeteries, some perhaps in graves marked "unknown," but some returned to lives of useful citizenship under the flag they helped to defend. No attempt was made at the time to preserve the names of these boys, and what is known is from the recollections of survivors.

The first real organization of a secular nature among the Swedes of Chautauqua county was "The Swedish Singing Society Brage," in 1871, although "Freja," also a singing organization, existed for several years until 1876. "Brage" remained a singing society for males but a year, then both sexes were admitted and the aims of the organization were widened; "Brage" disbanded in 1878. The Scandinavian Temperance and Benevolent Society was organized in 1872, the last charter member of that society, Olof Lundquist, dying April 21, 1909. Various Swedish singing societies have existed since "Brage," one of them, "Pacius," having a life of several years. There was also the Jamestown Glee Club, and Lyan, the present society.

The first meeting for the purpose of forming a Swedish military company in Jamestown was held in

Brage Hall, June 6, 1875, and on August 25 "The First Separate Company" of the New York National Guard was mustered into the State service in Jones Hall, East Third street, by General Rogers, in the presence of his entire staff. The company roster contained seventy-six names, with John P. Hollers, captain; Conrad A. Hult, first, and A. W. Ljungberg second lieutenants. Captain Hollers resigned his command later, and in 1880 Lieutenant Hult was commissioned captain. This was the first company organized under the State law authorizing separate companies. Its designation "First," was changed afterwards to "Fourth," and later to "Thirteenth," and then to Company E, 65th Regiment, now Company E, 74th Regiment, National Guard, New York. Its popular name, Fenton Guards, was conferred in its early days as a compliment to Governor Reuben E. Fenton, a townsman, and in the newspaper of the day this account of the naming of the company is given:

The Swedish military company, the Fenton Guards, made a call the other day on Governor Fenton at his handsome residence on Brooklyn Heights. The band played a lively march, and the boys, resplendent in their pale blue and yellow uniforms, kept in step steadily and beautifully. The company presented a fine appearance, their bearing being much praised by the spectators. After the commanding officer had explained the purpose of the visit and thanked the Governor for his permission to name the company after him, Fenton stepped forward and made a speech, in which he expressed his satisfaction at such a company having been organized. He also bid the Swedes welcome to these parts, where their strong arms were well needed and where he hoped they would work out their own prosperity. The speech was received with enthusiastic hurrahs, after which the singers in the company sang "Lovely May," the words of which had been translated from Swedish into English by August Lund.

The State militia were under no regulation as to the design of their clothes in those days, and consequently the "Fenton Guards" could adopt as their own the uniform of the bodyguard of Charles the Twelfth, a handsome blue with yellow trimmings, which combined the Swedish national colors and was much admired. The "Fenton Guards" retained its character of a distinctly Swedish organization up to 1887. During the railroad riot of 1877 it was ordered out, but did no active military service. In 1884 the boys were entertained for three days by the 32nd Regiment of Brooklyn. The same year the company attended State camp under Captain Hult, and in 1886 under Lieutenant Ljungberg. In February, 1887, Captain Hult resigned his command, his resignation being followed in a few months by those of First Lieutenant Ljungberg and Second Lieutenant Smith. Lieutenant Smith had succeeded Lieutenant John H. Swanson, who resigned in 1885 on account of moving to Buffalo, where he organized and for a while captained a company composed mostly of Swedes, in the 65th Regiment. After the Swedish officers resigned, the Fenton Guards reorganized as an open-for-all institution. The emoluments from the State, as well as the local support, became generous again. Quite a number of Swedes have belonged to it since then, and when in 1898 the Guards were ordered into national service, during the Spanish-American war, it had Frank A. Johnson as its second lieutenant, besides other Swedes in its ranks. Lieutenant Johnson enlisted as a private, August 3, 1898, and arose gradually, until he was elected second lieutenant, February, 1902. When the company returned from the war, Frank A. Johnson was its captain, appointed in May, 1903, but later resigned, and accepted a lieutenantcy in the company, which he retained until his final resignation in the spring of 1914. During the World War he attempted to enlist, but age barred him, and he en-

tered the Home Guard, becoming its captain. For twenty-two years he was Jamestown's chief of police, then was out of office four years, but in 1920 was re-appointed, and is now (August 1, 1920) serving.

Captain Conrad A. Hult was a man who always gave little concern to appearances and conventionalities, but was always "a live wire" even in his later years, which is proven by his election in the nineties to the city council for a period of eight years. During his last term he was chosen president of the council, and served as acting mayor upon certain occasions. For three years (1895-1898) he was deputy sheriff of Chautauqua county, and during the Spanish-American war was commissioned by Governor Black to recruit his own company of volunteers had such additional troops been needed. The old captain passed beyond in 1902, and his funeral was conducted from the Armory with full military honors.

It was not until 1876 that Swedes began to exert any influence in local politics, the American born sons of the early comers being then of age, and as interested citizens began exercising their rights. They asked for representation on the village board of trustees, suggesting the name of John Gelm to the village caucus. They were promptly "turned down" and, smarting under a sense of injustice, they "bolted" and nominated John Gelm as an independent Republican candidate for village trustee. Gelm was elected, and from that time onward the Swedes have made themselves a factor in city, district and county politics. J. Emil Johnson was the first Swede to fill the mayor's chair in Jamestown, his first election occurring in 1900. Through two re-elections he was continued in the mayor's office for six years. Samuel A. Carlson, a city official, was elected mayor of Jamestown in 1908, and has been re-elected at the expiration of each term, his last election occurring in November, 1919. No better comment can be made upon his efficiency than to refer to his six re-elections.

John Gelm, the pioneer Swede officeholder, was elected sheriff of Chautauqua county in November, 1894, having previously served the city of Jamestown as chief of police. Gust A. Anderson was elected sheriff of the county in 1913; Fred R. Peterson was sent to the Assembly in 1896; and Rev. Julius Lincoln, of Swedish parentage, pastor of the First Lutheran Church of Jamestown, was twice elected assemblyman during his pastorate, for nine years was a member and six years president of the city Board of Education. There are but a very few offices in Chautauqua county which have not had or now have Swedish incumbents, no other Swedish-American colony perhaps out rivaling Jamestown in that respect. It is, moreover, a fact that the Swedish officeholders, elective and appointive, have as a rule been re-elected or reappointed for a second or more terms, conclusive proof of efficiency and fidelity. There are several striking examples of this, the most noteworthy, the retention in the mayor's chair of J. Emil Johnson for six years; Mayor Samuel A. Carlson's twelve years of continuous service as mayor, with still an unexpired term of two and one-half years to serve; Gust T. Johnson's twenty-two years of service as assistant postmaster of Jamestown, a post he yet ably fills; Charles A. Okerlind, term of eleven years as city auditor; and Frank A. Johnson's connection with the Jamestown police as chief, he being head of the force for twenty-two years, and again holds the position after an interval of four years.

The Norden Club, a social organization of representative men of Swedish antecedents, occupies quarters in a handsome club house owned by the Norden Realty

Company, the stockholders of the Realty Company all being members of the club.

The Gustavus Adolphus Orphans Home an institution for the care of orphans and neglected children, located in the eastern section of Jamestown, was founded by Swedes in 1884, and since that time has been the object of generous giving by Swedes as individuals, as well as by their churches and societies. Named after that illustrious defender of the faith, King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and established by and under the authority of the Swedish Lutheran New York Conference, the administration of the Home is controlled by that body, but is also under State supervision. For its maintenance, however, the Home largely depends upon the voluntary donations from individuals and organizations. While no denominational or social lines are known in connection with the Home, it is but justice to the First Lutheran Church to add that the heavier part of the burden of support in the past has been

borne by that organization. But support for the Home has been generous regardless of nationality or denomination, and when a quite recent drive was made to raise \$30,000 to free the Home from debt, and to provide for extensive improvements, the amount was raised in four days. John S. Swenson has been superintendent of the Home since 1898.

The Swedes have taken a strong position among the farmers of Chautauqua and are a contented, prosperous class of agriculturists. The towns around Jamestown and the Chautauqua Lake region proved the most attractive to them, but a scattering of Swede farmers is noticeable in other parts of the county. Chautauqua county has been wonderfully aided in her manufacturing and business development by her thirty thousand Swedish sons and daughters of foreign and native birth, and in return has given opportunity which has been gratefully and profitably improved.

DONALD MacKENZIE; KING OF THE NORTHWEST.

By Ernest Cawcroft

The mind of the aging man turns to the scenes of his youth and early prime. When he meditates upon the eternal eventualities, memory carries him back to his native heath, and his reflections are eased by the hope that his ashes will mingle with the soil which gave him birth.

But Donald MacKenzie does not sleep the deep sleep at Inverness, the capital of the MacKenzie clan in Scotland and where the future "King" of the Northwest found his birthplace on June 15, 1783. He does not rest at Fort William, now the leading grain port at the head of Lake Superior, but one century ago the capital of the Northwest Fur Company, no less than the centre of the commercial enterprise and the social and political intrigue of the vast Hudson's Bay territories.

And is there a tomb to mark for him a resting place at thriving Winnipeg? No, the man who had his seat at the then Fort Garry, and who by virtue of his governorship ruled the vast Provinces now known as Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, does not sleep under the soil over which he reigned for eight years as a governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Donald MacKenzie sleeps the celestial sleep in Evergreen Cemetery, just at the foot of Mayville Hill, and overlooking the waters of Lake Chautauqua.

The Regents of New York State once required the reading of Washington Irving's "Astoria" for purposes of high school study. There I gleaned my first knowledge of Donald MacKenzie. Later I became interested in the development of Western Canada; my studies of and trips through that region brought home to me the name "MacKenzie" on many occasions. But one must go a long way from home to get the real importance of new events. "The Times" (London), publishes an obituary column which is distinguished throughout the world for its discriminating freedom from funeral platitudes, and its devoted effort to chronicle the achievements of those who have passed from the King's service by death. During the early part of 1912, I found at the bottom of an article devoted to a deceased Peer of the Realm, the following item: "Our Mayville, New York, correspondent informs us that Henry Mac-

Kenzie, one of the surviving sons of Donald MacKenzie, the Canadian Explorer, is dead at that place."

This item connected my travels in Canada with my previous high school reading. Moreover, it impelled me to study the career and to seek to visualize the personality of a man cast in a large mould. I accepted the invitation to prepare this paper on "Donald MacKenzie: The King of the Northwest," because I felt that many students of Canadian history have had but a vague conception of the deeds of this hero. To be born in Scotland, to achieve fame in Oregon and Manitoba, and to live for eighteen years in Chautauqua county, breaks the links of personal history.

It has been my task to connect some of the links in the historical chain of Donald MacKenzie's life. The MacKenzies have written their names in large letters over the map of Canada. The habit of Dominion historians and biographers of referring to their particular MacKenzie by his last name only, has deepened the confusion in proportion to the books published. But in view of the fact that the record of the MacKenzie clan is distinctive in the history of Scotland and Canada, I shall trace out the career of Donald MacKenzie by a process of exclusion, just as I have been compelled to do in the verification of certain biographical data for the purposes of this paper.

Thus Donald MacKenzie must not be confused with Sir Alexander MacKenzie, who hailed from the same region of Scotland, and whose explorations placed the MacKenzie River upon the map of Canada in 1780. Nor with Kenneth MacKenzie, who looms large in the "History of the American Fur Trade," by Chittenden, and who in his trading and explorations traversed a large portion of the same territory covered by Donald in his American trip to the Pacific Ocean.

James MacKenzie was a governor of the King's Posts in Quebec Province. Henry MacKenzie served as secretary of the Northwest Company at Montreal; and the premier member of that competitor of the Hudson's Bay Company was Roderick MacKenzie. These men were first, second, and third cousins of each other. They played a leading part in the lives of each other, some as friends and others as the executives of rival fur and trading companies. Between their friendships and their rivalries, they placed the name of MacKenzie in the history of North America, beyond erasure.

Note.—(This article was read before the Chautauqua County Historical Society Meeting at Dunkirk, and printed in the February, 1918, issue of "The Canadian Magazine" of Toronto, Ontario, Canada.)

This Roderick MacKenzie was the correspondent of Sir Alexander MacKenzie, and the cousin of Donald. The romantic explorations of Alexander were being told by proud Scotsmen about the time the youth of Donald was getting under way. Then Roderick MacKenzie was writing home to Glasgow and Edinburgh, as well as to Donald, telling of the opportunities for young Scotsmen in seeking the vast fur wealth of the Canadian Northwest.

Thus the wanderlust of the young man was stirred, and in 1801, Donald MacKenzie, then seventeen years of age, left Scotland for Canada, where he entered and remained in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company for eight years. During these eight years he received his collegiate training by clerking, trapping, and trading, by exploration and adventure, and by playing a man's part in defending the accumulations of the fur season against the plunder spirit of primitive outlaws and angry Indians. He was a famous man, even in his youth, in this primitive country, and this prestige of the wilderness soon brought him into positions of great responsibility.

The career of Donald MacKenzie, as a factor in the making of North American history, must be timed from the day he connected himself with John Jacob Astor. The limits of this paper compel me to spare you the details; but the New York Legislature incorporated the American Fur Company on April 6, 1808. The dashing and enterprising John Jacob Astor longed to tap the wealth of the wilderness to invest his profits in the lands of the metropolis. His broad mind conceived the idea of establishing a line of trading posts, connecting the Missouri with the mouth of the Columbia river on the Pacific. He not only foresaw the commercial possibilities, but he perceived, as his letters to the President and Cabinet officers show, the need of asserting American title to the American Northwest. Rival fur and trading companies were claiming ownership on behalf of their respective governments and without thought of the present international boundary line. Mr. Astor made overtures for peace, and proposed to consolidate his venture with first one and then the other of existing companies. Meeting with no success, he decided to offer positions to the best men of the Northwest Fur Company. Alexander McKay, who had accompanied Sir Alexander MacKenzie in his 1789 and 1793 expeditions; Duncan McDougal, Donald MacKenzie and Wilson Price Hunt, of New Jersey, were finally associated with Mr. Astor under a new named corporation: "The Pacific Fur Company."

The Astor party outfitted at Montreal, the emporium of the fur trade. It crossed the Rocky Mountains in 1810, exploring and establishing trading posts enroute, and finally arrived at the point to be known as Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia river. Washington Irving described Donald MacKenzie at this period of his prime as "excelling on those points in which the others were deficient; for he had been for ten years in the interior and valued himself on his knowledge of wood-craft and the strategy of Indian trade and Indian warfare. He had a frame seasoned to toil and hardships; a spirit not to be intimidated, and was reputed to be a remarkable shot, which of itself was sufficient to give him renown upon the Frontier."

Once the Pacific Fur Company party had fixed its capital at Astoria, leading members were delegated to establish additional posts at distant points. It was the policy to pre-empt good trading grounds, as well as to win the ultimate support of the United States Government by pushing the boundary line far north. Donald established the most distant post from Astoria on the

Shahaptan. His trading settlement was considered an encroachment upon the territory of earlier and rival companies. He was burdened, too, by constant fights with Indians in that region. Supplies did not arrive and the opposition of the rival companies increased. Donald went to the nearest trading post of his associates for conference. While in consultation with Messrs. Clare and Stuart, a partner of the Northwest Company, John George M'Tavish, arrived from the region of Lake Winnipeg, bearing the news that war had been declared between the United States and England. He added the true or false information that an English ship had been sent to seize Astoria. MacKenzie determined to break camp and return to Astoria. There a conference between the Astoria coterie ensued during the summer of 1812. It was decided to abandon Astoria. McDougal and MacKenzie argued for abandonment in view of all the circumstances, while less influential partners were against immediate departure. But the will of the stronger men prevailed, and the return was made over the Rockies in several parties. While Washington Irving speaks in terms of personal praise of Donald MacKenzie, he reflects the attitude of his patron, John Jacob Astor, in severely criticizing the position of McDougal and MacKenzie in persuading the co-partners to abandon Astoria. This critical view of the decision of MacKenzie and associates finds favour in the "History of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition," published by direction of the United States Government in 1842. The Historian Ross takes a sounder view of the decision of MacKenzie, and he is inclined to look at the vexatious question from the standpoint of the whole issue, rather than to determine it from the viewpoint as to whether Mr. Astor lost money and suffered in prestige. There can be no question but what the decision of MacKenzie in relation to Astoria was a source of long resentment; but after the War of 1812, Mr. MacKenzie joined with Mr. Astor in seeking to impress upon the United States Government the need of renewed efforts in the Oregon region. The abandonment of Astoria did not mean the downfall of the entire Pacific Fur Company project. In fact Hunt and MacKenzie laid the foundation for the large Astor fortune on that very trip over the Rockies.

But it must not be inferred that MacKenzie and his friends accepted in silence the Washington Irving version of the betrayal of Astoria. The Astoria money and portable properties were delivered to Mr. Astor in New York by MacKenzie, and the home view of this debatable question may be gleaned from an obituary tribute appearing in the "Mayville Sentinel" the week of his death. "Washington Irving in his Astoria," writes the editor of "The Mayville Sentinel" on January 25, 1851, "has in his own happy style narrated a few of these adventures, which in one of the most important transactions of his life, relative to the betrayal of Astoria, he has done him great but undoubtedly undesigned injustice. To him, and to him alone, was Mr. Astor indebted for all that was saved from the ruin which treason had wrought."

But the days of personal vexation are over for both men. The Astoria episode adds to the fame of both Astor and MacKenzie. The trip over the Rockies and the assertion of American title to the mouth of the Columbia laid the foundation for the otherwise dubious 54 degrees 40 minutes fight in later years. It is true that the contest well nigh precipitated another war between the United States and England.

The part that our Scottish hero, and subject of the King of England, played in laying this foundation was recognized by Daniel Webster when he visited Mac-

Kenzie at Mayville for the purpose of securing data for the diplomatic contest which culminated in the settlement of the boundary dispute in a manner satisfactory to the United States in what is known as the Webster-Ashburton Treaty.

Beckles Willson, in writing the "History of the Hudson's Bay Company," in 1900, pays an unwitting tribute to the services of Astor and MacKenzie, when he says:

"This brings us to the whole point involved in the American contention, which deprived Great Britain of a vast territory to which the United States possessed no shadow of right. A year before the amalgamation of the rival companies, the northwest coast for the first time engaged the attention of the American Government, and what came to be known as the Oregon question had its birth. The States possessed no title to the country, but a strong party believed that they had a right to found by occupation a legitimate title to a large portion of the territory in question. A bill was introduced in Congress for the occupation of the Columbia River region. It is curious to reflect that the restoration of Fort George (Astoria) by the British was one of the strong arguments used at that time."

I departed from the consecutive tracing of MacKenzie's career for the purpose of picturing such distant but dependent and related events as the trip over the Rockies in 1810, and the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. It is evident that MacKenzie realized that he had participated in a history-making enterprise, despite the charges and counter-charges of treason and bad faith. This conclusion is attested by the repeated efforts of MacKenzie to renew the interest of Astor after the war of 1812, and the latter attempt to induce the President of the United States to afford proper diplomatic and military support for this continental enterprise. But MacKenzie re-entered the employ of the Northwest Fur Company as a confidential agent. He was a leader in the fight between that Company and the Hudson's Bay Company for exclusive trading privileges in the Canadian Northwest. The fight was just as keen as the pre-war contest between the trading companies of England and Germany for the exploration of Central Africa. The commercial battle raged in various forms and at distant points in the wilderness for a decade. Then the usual thing happened. The rival companies consolidated. They signed a deed poll, realizing that co-operation between outsiders is better than competition, in exploiting the natives of the wilderness. The development of Western Canada dates from the day that the rival companies perceived that the untapped wealth of that region was so enormous that competition for an unquestioned surplus was futile.

The amalgamation of the two companies provided the high water mark of opportunity for the career of MacKenzie in Canada, just as the founding of Astoria marks the distinctive feature of his American achievements. His experience and skill were recognized; his name was powerful in the wilderness. He became a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He journeyed from the Pacific Coast to York Factory in 1822, and the same year he was appointed councillor of the Governors of the Company's Territories. When Governor Bulger departed, he was sent to the Red River settlement to supervise the Company's affairs and to seek an adjustment of the long standing differences between the Scotsmen and the natives. In June, 1825, he was appointed governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and at 42 years of age he became the commercial and semi-political ruler of a region, now divided into three Canadian Provinces, and as large in extent as many of the major European states.

His Governor's seat was at Fort Garry, now Win-

nipeg, and there during eight years of rule, he approached the high tide of life. I cannot enter into the many events in the life of a man charged with business responsibilities and the maintenance of civil order in a wilderness. But my researches have compelled me to do what I have long planned to do in connection with my studies of Western Canada: to procure and examine the records of the Hudson's Bay Company in general and especially as bearing upon the governorship of Donald MacKenzie. It is one thing to read a polished and complete governmental code such as Macaulay wrote for India and Root penned for the Philippines; but it is another, and equally interesting, to read the records of men grappling with order and disorder in a wilderness, and making their government as the occasion arose. This is the revelation which has come to me in examining the legislative records of the Red River Colony and the Hudson's Bay Posts.

Thus in the legislative records, we find Donald MacKenzie under date of August, 1826, addressing a memorandum to Alexander Colville, Esquire, Hudson's Bay House, Fenchurch street, London, dealing with his difficulties in keeping order among certain Swiss colonists. On May 4th, 1832, the records indicate that he is sitting in Council for the consideration and adoption of regulations, to protect the woods from fire. In 1833 there are resolutions of the Hudson's Bay Council, assigning MacKenzie to the Fort William District, which indicates that he was preparing to wend his way down the Great Lakes to Chautauqua county. The records indicate an important meeting of the Council of the Red River Settlement in 1833, with Governor-in-Chief George Simpson presiding, and the following minute is entered: "A medical certificate being received from Dr. Hendry of Chief MacKenzie's ill-health, which renders it necessary for him to visit the civilized world to obtain the benefit of medical advice—Resolved, that leave of absence be granted to Chief MacKenzie for the current year."

And thus Donald MacKenzie faded from his triumphs in the Northwest. He had handled the distressing situations which followed the Red River flood in 1826 and the tragedy of the flight of the Swiss settlers. "This benevolent gentleman," says the Canadian historian Gunn, in discussing MacKenzie's governorship, "not only made use of the stores under his charge for the relief of the sufferers, but aided by the influence of his high position and personal character to induce others to join in the good work."

But now in the prime of life, he headed for civilization. He never returned to the region of his triumphs; and the story of his last decade in Chautauqua county is just as little known in Western Canada, as the record of his earlier achievements in the West is not appreciated by the people of Chautauqua county. Just why he went to Chautauqua county is not known. It is believed by many of the older settlers that while stopping at Fort William he met a young geologist, Douglas Houghton, who described to him the splendors of Mayville Hill between the lakes. Alexander MacKenzie, of Toronto, who is now writing "Life of Donald MacKenzie," says that he came to the United States because he loved Republican institutions.

He spent the ebbside of his life at Mayville from 1833 until his death on January 20, 1851. He became an intimate friend of Judge Peacock, the agent of the Holland Land Company, and he secreted that gentleman in his house on the high ground, back of the Mayville Academy, when the infuriated tenants from Hartfield mobbed the land office. William H. Seward, then a young attorney representing the Holland Land Com-

pany, and later Lincoln's Secretary of State, was sent to Mayville, remaining there for more than a year in adjusting the disputes between landlords and tenants. Peacock, Seward and MacKenzie became cronies; one wonders whether Donald in describing the contests between the English and Russian companies for the fur trade of Alaska during the period of his Pacific Coast activities, turned Seward's thought to the possibilities of annexing that territory in later years.

Donald was the character of the Northern Chautauqua region, and he was the subject of numberless myths and gossip as to his deeds. But he came to Mayville to escape the excitement of his early career. It cannot be said that he invited the intimacy of a large number of his fellow citizens: the records of the Peacock Lodge of Masons do not indicate that he joined the craft, but doubtless, in common with other leading spirits of the Hudson's Bay Company, he had become a member of the ancient Brotherhood earlier in life. He journeyed to Buffalo, where his judicious mind made investments in that promising canal town; he worked on his memoirs, but his wife found that writing did not add to the amiability of a man of deeds. She burned the half-finished manuscript. He conducted a large correspondence, and leading men from the East to the West visited him. The venerable Obed Edson credits the story of the Civil War days that John Jacob Astor visited his former partner at Mayville. This gives colour to the conclusion that after the dispute about Astoria, and a lawsuit, in which Donald secured judgment against Jacob, the men were friends in the last decade of life. Donald MacKenzie lived the conventional life of the wilderness. The inter-marriage of Hudson's Bay Company agents with Indian women was a common event. While this domestic system had the elements of individual romance, it was in part the basis of that collective tragedy which ensued when many half-breed children joined the Riel rebellion in the false hope that a successful revolt would establish their title to the lands of their fathers. One surviving Indian child came to Mayville with Donald MacKenzie and his Swiss wife and white family. I speak with no words of disparagement, because in the Anglican churches of the Canadian Northwest, I have seen these Indian children of Scots fathers leading in the choir service. Indeed, a situation which the Northwest accepted as one of the necessities of a primitive country was given some recognition on that eventful day in Buckingham Palace when Sir Donald Smith played the man, banker, railroad builder, Hudson's Bay Governor, Canadian High Commissioner. Sir Donald Smith had married an Indian girl while in the Northwest. The English Cabinet desired to give him recognition, and suggested to Queen Victoria that she elevate him under the title of Lord Strathcona. Then the gossips of London whispered to the Queen that Sir Donald had married the Indian girl according to the rites of the wilderness. The Queen proposed their remarriage in the Anglican Church, but Sir Donald declined to taint the first rite by admitting the need of a second; Victoria countered with the suggestion that the patent of nobility be granted to Sir Donald alone, but the latter

insisted that it be issued to Lord and Lady Strathcona, and to the heirs of their body. These were the days when Canada was being made to feel her place in the Empire. The necessities of imperial politics impelled the Queen to grant letters patent to Lord and Lady Strathcona.

The unsettled conditions in Continental Europe, following the French Revolution, caused the parents of Adelgonde Droze to bring her from Switzerland by way of Hudson's Bay to Fort Garry. She married Donald MacKenzie in 1825, and she shared with him the social responsibilities of his governorship of the wilderness. It is believed that her taste for European life and studies was one of the motives which started the governor toward civilization. The probate proceedings in the Chautauqua County Court on May 6, 1857, indicate that thirteen children were born of this union. Mrs. Jemima MacKenzie MacDonald, of Buffalo, Noel, Rodrick, and Catherine, now dead, were born in Manitoba, and accompanied the family to Mayville. The other children were born at Mayville. William P. MacKenzie now lives near Hartfield, overlooking Chautauqua Lake. Donald MacKenzie was thrown from his horse at Silver Creek, returning from Buffalo. He lingered for six months but he did not recover his clarity of mind, nor that physical power, which with his more than six feet, and 300 pounds in weight, made him feared in the hand to hand encounters in the Northwest. He was buried on the high ground of his yard from which one looks down the Lake to the Chautauqua Assembly grounds. Later his body was removed to the Mayville Cemetery, where the Scots father, the Swiss wife, and the deceased members of the family sleep in peace together.

I contributed to the "Canada Magazine" in 1912 an article on "The Last Days of Donald MacKenzie." As intimated in an earlier portion of this paper, the departure of Donald for Fort Garry on a year's vacation, and his failure to revisit the scene of his achievements, left a blank in the record of his Northwestern career. The reprinting of portions of my article in the papers of Winnipeg and other cities is indicative of the interest of the Northwest in the final chapter of this man's career.

This leads me to a suggestion which will give this paper an air of practicality. The Scottish Society of Winnipeg is one of the strong racial and cultural bodies of the Northwest. The Hudson's Bay Company is still a power in that region, and it now maintains many of the trading posts frequented by MacKenzie. Vincent Astor is the representative head of the family whose wealth was founded in part on the activities of MacKenzie and associates, while the Chautauqua County Historical Society is pledged to record the deeds of those who found birth or a haven in these parts. Why not, therefore, a common movement to secure the co-operation of those organizations in an effort to erect two substantial memorial tablets—one at Winnipeg to portray the deeds of the Scottish hero at Fort Garry, and the other at Mayville, to recall to Americans the memory of a King's subject who aided in making possible "fifty-four forty or fight."

THE "INDIAN WAR."

By Theodore A. Case.

On Saturday the 6th day of January, 1838, near the same spot where a quarter of a century before the first settler in the town of Ellington felled the trees and erected his rude log cabin in the forest, originated one

of those amusing, yet at the time, seemingly serious events, that spread consternation among the then inhabitants of the eastern part of the county. The winter was one of extreme mildness and on the morning of

the day of which I speak, the sun arose in a cloudless sky and its rays lay with almost summer warmth upon the bare earth and brown leaves.

Nearly a mile west of Olds' Corners, on the Cattaraugus county line, and on the old Chautauqua road, in a little log cabin, lived one Eldred Bentley, Jr., with his family, among whom was a daughter named Mercy, a simple-minded girl. Eldred had married a daughter of one John Niles, whose wife had succumbed to the hardships of life, and the old man was then making his home with the Bentley family. His conduct was not at all times exemplary and Olds' Corners in those days afforded tempting opportunities to the old man's appetite, which met with feeble resistance upon his part. It is supposed he had taken an early morning walk to the tavern and upon his return had sat down by the roadside on the sunny side of a log to enjoy the open air and warm sunshine. The external and internal warmth both conspired to lift from his soul the oppressing cares of life and he soon passed into a happy slumber. At this opportune moment an Indian, from the neighboring Cattaraugus Reservation, came on foot along the highway and spied the old man resting by the roadside. He stopped momentarily, evidently taking in the old gentleman's condition, which no doubt inspired his native thirst for the white man's "fire-water," and whether he instituted a search upon Niles' person for the coveted fluid or not, at all events underneath the old man's outer garments showed conspicuously a red shirt.

As the Indian turned to pursue his journey, the girl Mercy appeared not far off and spying the Indian and her grandfather's form half reclining upon the ground, with his red shirt made more conspicuous as he lay in the bright sunshine, she in an instant, in her excited imagination, transformed the red shirt into a blood-stained garment and peopled the woods with savage Indians.

Without a second look she ran to Perry Bentley's, a near neighbor, where her uncle, Richard J. Hall, commonly known as John Hall, who lived about one and one-half miles west on the same road, happened to be calling that morning on horseback. She hurriedly told him that her Grandfather Niles had been killed by the Indians and that the woods were full of them below the house and they were murdering all the white people. Hall, startled by the story of his niece, and not stopping to learn of its truth, sprang upon his horse and started upon a run west along the old Chautauqua road, calling loudly at every house that the Indians were down in the Bentley neighborhood and were murdering all the white people.

His course led up the hill which he pursued until he reached his own home, which was a log cabin near the top of what was then called "The Big Ridge" or, "Mutton Hill." Nearly opposite Hall's house was a new frame dwelling owned and occupied by Benjamin Ellsworth, which is still standing and habitable to this day. Under this house was a commodious cellar, and an arrangement was quickly made with Ellsworth, after acquainting him with the gravity of the situation, whereby the women and children of the neighborhood should there congregate and take refuge in the cellar while the men, who were supposed to be made of sterner stuff, should be summoned from far and near to give battle to the Indians at this point. On the score of strategy the place was well chosen. No more commanding position could have been selected in all that section of country. Indeed, from this point an extended view can be had of the Valley of the Conewango for many miles and beyond of the distant hills

of Cattaraugus. The sloping hillsides in every direction made approach doubly difficult by an advancing foe, beside, a little cemetery had been started near by where the bodies of the slain could be conveniently interred.

A few rods west of Ellsworth's was a log school-house, the first built in the town, where school was then in session. The little flock were quickly transferred to the cellar, save one of the larger boys, who was dispatched to the home of Captain Moses Ferrin about three-fourths of a mile north in the town of Cherry Creek, with request that he warn out his company of militia in that town and come with all possible haste to the place of rendezvous at Ellsworth's.

After making these preliminary arrangements, Hall continued his ride on horseback westward down the hill at breakneck speed, warning every settler of the impending danger and to proceed with their families immediately to Ellsworth's for safety and defence. Consternation seized the people; some were just sitting down to their mid-day meal, but sprang from the table, collected their firearms, if they had any, and a few personal belongings, leaving their meal all untouched, and with their wives and children hastened to the place of meeting. An eye-witness of this impromptu gathering on the hill, discussed years afterward, with much levity, the personal appearance of some of the women on that occasion, showing that no time had been wasted in the preparation of their toilet. Dressed in short home-spun skirts with pantalets and boots, some with their husband's striped jackets and old hats and caps, with hair flying, pulling along in frantic haste their frightened and sobbing children, in their wild rush for a place of safety. 'Tis said one young lady appeared upon the scene with three hoods upon her head, a pitchfork in one hand and broad-axe in the other, and the strangest thing of it all was that she was unable to explain how she acquired the outfit. Almost as much disorder and confusion characterized the men who gathered on that memorable occasion; some had guns with ammunition, some with no ammunition, some with swords, some with pitchforks and butcher knives, indeed anything that might be turned into a weapon of defense. One man, who no doubt believed in fighting at close range, appeared with six butcher knives bristling from his person. So the inhabitants gathered as the news spread, and in the meantime Hall was speeding westward to the Bates Settlement, in the Clear Creek Valley. Here Carey Briggs was teaching school and it was the noon hour. He sat quietly in his schoolroom enjoying his mid-day lunch when he observed an unusual commotion among the children in the yard, and that they were fleeing toward their homes with all possible haste. Soon a neighbor appeared and informed Mr. Briggs of the cause. School was over for that day and the master, not with rod and rule, but with a pitchfork over his shoulder, joined the party marching for the "Big Ridge."

From this point westward the news was carried by fleet-footed messengers to Gerry, Charlotte, Arkwright and other neighboring towns with orders to the several companies of militia to gather for battle. To the story was added the further intelligence that three thousand Indians from Canada had landed at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and had made their way over into the Conewango Valley and were killing and scalping the white people as they went, and that Dwight Bates and family, who lived as near as the Bates Settlement, had already fallen victims to the wily foe. Many a home was barricaded against the invaders, while the thoughtful housewife hung her kettles of water to the swing-

ing crane in the fire-place, preparing to scald the redskins upon their approach.

Hall, changing his course at this point, proceeded eastward down the valley toward the village, heralding the news at every house he passed, and if by chance he met a doubting Thomas he gave expression to his offended dignity by commanding such, by virtue of his office as justice of the peace of the town of Ellington, to hasten to the place of conflict, armed and equipped for battle. (It might here be added that Hall had come into office as justice just five days prior to the happening of this event.) The veteran miller, the late Henry Wheeler, decided that the place of safety for his little flock would be in the wheel-pit under the mill, while he stood picket on the outposts. The village schoolhouse then stood a little west of the "Center," as it was then called, on the road traveled by the fleet messenger. The late Lorenzo D. Fairbanks was teaching and school was in session; and this is what one of the pupils present on that occasion, the late Hon. Albro S. Brown, in a published article years afterward had to say about Hall's appearance there: "A man rode up to the schoolhouse door and in a stentorian voice demanded a hearing. The teacher and several of the larger boys rushed to the door to ascertain the cause. There we were confronted with a black horse, flecked with foam and besmeared with mud, its rider apparently filled with alarm and consternation, and in a hasty, loud and tremulous manner, delivered this strange and startling message:

"Turn out! turn out! the Indians are upon us! The women and children are to be taken to the village for safety, and the men in arms ready for action are to assemble at the house of Benjamin Ellsworth!" And away went the messenger with the speed of the wind, spreading the startling news to the right and the left. It is needless to say that the school was closed for that day and the frightened children fled to their homes for safety.

Hall, upon his arrival at the village, hastened to inform Captains Enoch Jenkins and Ebenezer Green, of the militia, who immediately began to get together such members of their respective companies as they could readily reach, and at the same time urging the citizens who were provided with arms to join their commands.

There was a wild rush for firearms and ammunition for defense or aggressive warfare. Some of the inhabitants chose to remain and guard their homes and the families of such as took the field, while others proceeded in companies and squads, cautiously toward the seat of war.

Down the valley to Clear Creek—then called "Tap-shire"—fled the rider of the black horse, already grown hoarse from incessant shouts of warning, until he arrived at the home of Col. Noble G. Knapp. Knapp held a commission from Gov. William L. Marcy as colonel of the 218th Regiment of Infantry, composed of several companies scattered about in the adjoining towns. Hall lost no time in making known to the Colonel the gravity of the situation. It is said the Colonel was visibly affected and declared he would need to make some necessary preparation before starting, as it was "the custom of the red-skins to always kill the officers first." It is also related, concerning the truth of which the writer does not vouch, that the Colonel took down his sword and proceeded to grind it, but that his nervous hands bore more heavily on the back than the front of the blade, and that before his departure he bade an affectionate farewell to his wife and children, adding to the latter that "their papa was going away to fight the Indians and might never return." Finally the Col-

onel, with such of his comrades, who as the news spread, had come to his assistance, proceeded cautiously toward Olds' Corners and to the scene of the conflict. Hall who had preceded him and warned the people along the way and nearly completed a circuit of a dozen miles or more when his poor beast, overcome by the fatigue of the journey, fell to the earth and expired—the only recorded death resulting from the "Indian War."

In the meantime at Ellsworth's on the "Big Ridge," recruits were arriving from the country covered by Hall in his flight, and all was bustle and confusion. The vigilant eyes of the settlers there assembled scanned the outskirts of the neighboring woods, expecting every moment to see the red-skinned savages emerge from their secret hiding places and hear their blood-curdling war whoops. Ellsworth, upon reflection, not just liking the idea of having his house turned into a stockade and thus exposing his wife and six children to possible death and torture, concluded to load them into his ox cart and move on west, leaving his neighbors to give battle to the enemy. He had no sooner commenced to put this plan into operation than the rest of the party gave him to understand that if such a move were attempted they would shoot his oxen on the spot. That settled the matter and restored his heroism. About this time a lone horseman was seen leisurely approaching along the road from the direction of the supposed enemy. All eyes were intently watching his movements. Speculation was rife as to what it all meant, that any living person could exhibit such supreme indifference in the face of imminent danger. His actions were regarded with the keenest suspicion, and upon his arrival, he was immediately the center of a questioning crowd. He expressed great ignorance and surprise at the wonderful stories related to him by the people there assembled, and hastened to assure them he had personally passed the "dark and bloody ground" and had seen no evidences of the presence of the arch enemy, and that it could not be possible that there was lurking in the neighboring forests the murderous foe whose appearance they momentarily expected—all of which fell on deafening ears. The word was passed around that this fellow was a spy sent out by the enemy to disarm the fears of the settlers and put them off their guard—he should be summarily dealt with, and a conference was held pending his detention. Earnest words were spoken and opinions clashed as to what should be done with this fellow; but at length, after a thorough questioning and cross-questioning, and owing to the man's apparent honesty, wiser counsel prevailed and he was allowed to proceed, but not without many suspicious glances following his movements as he proceeded westward down the hill.

In other parts of Ellington people were congregating and providing means of defense as best they could; women were engaged in running bullets and otherwise providing the sinews of war. It is said of one patriotic citizen, who, preferring solitary confinement to the unpleasant custom of scalp-lifting as practiced by the enemy, sought refuge in a hollow log, and there remained until the dusky twilight made escape more certain.

It was late in the afternoon before the struggling militia and armed citizens, who had planned to approach the enemy from the rear by way of Olds' Corners, with strategic caution, arrived at the scene of the trouble and ascertained its cause. From here the news was quickly carried to the garrison on the hill of the false alarm, who in their exuberance of joy discharged their firearms into the air, thus causing trouble and con-

sternation among the women and children in the cellar, who thought the attack commenced, but their fears were soon put at rest and they were released from their confinement. Great was the anxiety aroused at this meeting, but greater by far was the joy of the parting of this heroic band, as they turned their backs upon the invisible foe and hastened to their weeping families; but the story kept going and the scenes here recorded were in a measure re-enacted at other points and in other localities more remote.

I cannot close this paper, however, without adding an article published in the "Fredonia Censor" of the date of January 17, 1838, concerning this affair, which, while faulty in many particulars, due no doubt to the difficulty of obtaining at that time the facts among so many conflicting rumors, yet it serves to more truly portray the extent to which the excitement prevailed among the people at that time throughout many of the eastern towns of the county. The article is head-lined:

TERRIBLE WAR IN A NEW QUARTER.

On Saturday, the 6th inst., several of the eastern towns of this county were thrown into the greatest consternation by a report that got into circulation that Three Thousand Indians from Canada had landed at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek and had made their way into the region of the Conewango Valley and were pressing on, murdering and scalping everybody in their way. An express came to Sinclairville from the Colonel of the regiment there, under the greatest excitement, tears actually standing in his eyes. Immediately the rumor flew. All the old guns were instantly in requisition, many that had remained dumb for years, unless breaking silence at a squirrel hunt—the tea chests of all the stores were rifled for lead, which was immediately run into bullets—every ounce of powder in the place was bought and a team got up to send to this village for more. Directions were given to the families of those who were going to meet the enemy how to secure themselves, and in short every preparation was made for a bloody encounter.

In the Town of Arkwright the excitement and alarm was, if possible, still greater. During the afternoon and night families were flying from house to house, in some cases half a dozen families congregating together, the greatest dismay depicted on their counten-

ances—horses were kept harnessed to wagons all night, ready for instant flight—weapons of defense of every kind were brought into requisition, the women assisting therein—one old lady, we are informed, ran a hundred bullets. We are told the reason the express did not come through from Arkwright to this village was the intervention of about a mile of woods, into which he did not dare to penetrate for fear of being waylaid. A horse on one route we are informed, was actually rode to death.

But our readers are probably anxious by this time to know what gave rise to all this hubbub, and we think it is time to inform them. Well, a drunken coot in the Village of Rutledge, which is situate on the eastern line of this county, having taken his usual deep potations, retired to the edge of a piece of woods and stretched himself out upon a log to sleep it off. A short time afterward one of his children, a little girl, discovering him in this situation, and at the same time perceiving a little further on in the woods a couple of squaws, who were, however, peaceably employed in making brooms or baskets, ran home in great terror and told her mother the Indians had killed her father. The mother spread the alarm in the village with the usual accompaniments—the couriers were sent off and by the time they reached the next town the number of Indians were multiplied into three thousand; and from this simple circumstance arose all this foment that for twenty-four hours kept the inhabitants in three or four towns in fear of instant death by merciless savages. And for the time being we suppose that neither ancient or modern history furnishes a parallel to it.

The marvelous exploits of Sancho Panza upon the Island of Barrataria, the battle of the Kegs, the memorable outbreak of the Windham frogs, when the sable African ran in terror to his master exclaiming,

'Old Lucifer's come and called for his crew,
And you must go massa and Elderkin too,'

was not a priming to this Indian War. The next day, however, brought a little sober reflection, and with it a feeling not much more agreeable than that caused by their fears. Like the good people of Windham, we understand those infected do not wish to say a word upon the subject. We will, therefore, spare their feelings by stopping where we are.

So this historic incident has ever since come to be spoken of by the few survivors of those days, as "The Indian War," but to the present generation it is largely an unknown chapter in the county's history.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

By Albert S. Price.

Slavery was an institution which, we would think, must always have been far removed from the life of Chautauqua county; a matter for those distant Southern States whose prosperity depended on slave labor; or at least for those "Border" States which were of necessity more or less controlled by the institutions of their near southern neighbors. In general this is quite true. Yet even this distant community had some connections with that great national problem. And these connections, constituting picturesque exceptions to the ordinary course of life here, stood out by bold contrast.

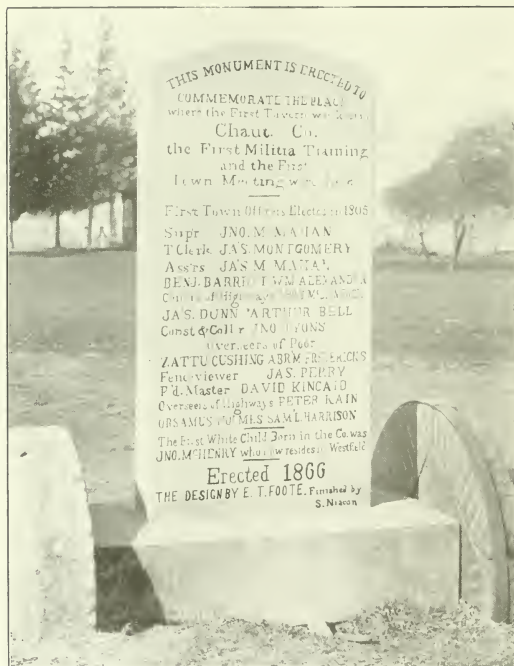
Many of these incidents resulted from the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, one of the legislative compromises demanded by a powerful and aggressive South, resisted by an anti-slavery North, and found to be not easily enforceable. The quiet but stubborn resistance of the English Puritans to the tyranny of James I. and Charles I. found itself repeated in the resistance of their American descendants in the North to this law, regarded by them as unjust and tyrannical.

Upon its enactment, numbers of escaped slaves who had lived unmolested in the North fled in terror to Canada. Others stayed and took the risks of being captured. Under the operation of the law many were captured and returned to slavery in the South. These

captures invariably aroused intense excitement and opposition in the communities concerned, with the result that North and South became more and more estranged and antagonistic by this irritating friction.

This law did not, however, prevent the slaves from attempting in considerable numbers to reach Canada and freedom. The northern people, smarting under what they chose to regard as the insult heaped upon them by the enforcement of the odious law, coöperated for a deliberate evasion of the law and for a determined opposition to its enforcement. They worked secretly and quietly, without any disturbance of the ordinary course of community life. This secret coöperation became known in the expressive phrase of the day as the "Under Ground Railroad," some times referred to by the initials U. G. R. R. The shortest routes from the South to Canada became known as the several "lines" of this railroad; and, in carrying out the technical terminology, those who assisted the fleeing slaves were dubbed conductors, engineers, and trainmen.

Several of these well-established routes led through this county. A "trunk line" ran along the Lake Erie shore from Cleveland to Buffalo. Another began at the Ohio river near Marietta, Ohio; ran thence along the eastern border of Ohio through several counties to the



MONUMENT WHERE THE FIRST TAVERN WAS KEPT

village of Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula county. This county was the home of Joshua R. Giddings, Benjamin F. Wade, and several other strong anti-slavery leaders. From this point the "hill division" of the line passed through Monroe township, Ohio; across the State line and through the townships of Conneaut, Elk Creek, Franklin, McKean, Summit, Greene and Greenfield in Erie county, Pennsylvania; thence through the townships of Mina, Sherman, Chautauqua, Stockton, Pomfret, Sheridan, and Hanover in this county; and on to Buffalo and Canada.

Still another branch came into the county from the south by way of Sugar Grove, passed through Jamestown, Ellington and Sinclairville; and thence apparently on to the north to join the other route.

In every centre there were brave men and intrepid women who at a large risk assisted the dusky fugitives, and so struck, as they believed, an effective blow for freedom. The runaways were hidden from sight during the day, fed, and often clothed. Under the cover of night they were silently and secretly carried forward to the next "station," where word of their coming had preceded them. The new hosts often indicated their readiness to receive the fugitives by previously arranged signals of lights in the windows, and other readily discernible signs. The transfer from wagon or sleigh, to house or other hiding place, was accomplished as quickly and as quietly as possible to avoid the undesirable attention of any unsympathetic or even hostile neighbor. Authorities have estimated that by these secret operations not less than thirty thousand slaves were helped to reach Canada. The determined efforts of the slaveholders to follow and recapture their valuable slaves (a perfectly natural desire) served by aggravation to further the growing sentiment against slavery in the North, and to develop rapidly the activities of the Under Ground Rail Road.

In Jamestown there was a settlement of free colored people in the district on North Main street and West Seventh street which was familiarly known as Africa. In this settlement one of the well-known and respected women was Mrs. Catherine Harris. Her house was one of the stations, where she harbored many escaping slaves during the troubled years, at one time secreting as many as seventeen. Many of the county's well known men received, harbored and then forwarded these fugitives. Silas Sherman of Jamestown was certainly one of the most active. In Jamestown Dr. Hedges and Phineas Crossman, too were leaders, in the work. Others who assisted in this vicinity were Addison A. Price and his brother Wilson A. Price, of Jamestown; Frank Van Dusen, of Jamestown; Dr. Brown, of Busti; Dr. Catlin, of Sugar Grove; Mr. Page and Mr. Nessel, of Ellington, Benjamin Miller, of Stockton; Joseph Sackett, near Cassadaga; Levi Jones of Busti; and Henry H. Jones of Kiantone. Many other helpers whose names have never been recorded took an active part in this dangerous work. Money was freely given by many anti-slavery people. Among those in Jamestown whose purses were always open, are remembered Alon-

zo Kent, Orsell Cook, Lewis Hall, Albert Partridge, and Madison Bunnell. We should all like to pay equal tribute to those many conscientious patriots who with quiet consecration helped with money, time and steady effort, this great cause of freedom, whose names most unfortunately, have not been preserved in any written record. In all of these there survived the spirit which has made the Anglo-Saxon, at any cost, always stand against what he regarded as tyranny and injustice.

Among the runaway slaves was Harrison Williams, who escaped from Virginia, arriving foot-sore and exhausted at the farm of William Storum, a free colored man, in Busti, in February or March of 1851. Storum kept him several months, supplying his wants and helping him back to health. He was a mere boy of seventeen. Early one morning in September he was kidnapped by his former master, who had learned his hiding-place. This man and some others, dressed as women, drove to the farm, went around to the rear of the house where Williams was milking, seized and bound him, and put him in the bottom of their wagon. They drove rapidly north through Jamestown by way of Forest avenue, Roosevelt Square and North Main street, to Fredonia, and thence to Buffalo. The alarm quickly spread, and a man on horseback, outspeeding the captors, arrived before them in Jamestown. A crowd quickly gathered in the Square, but there was no time to organize any effort, and the captors dashed through the crowd and up Main street without being stopped. "Guinea" Carpenter addressed the excited crowd, urging action, and a pursuing party was quickly made up. But valuable time had been lost, and the captors, with relays of fresh horses, got safely to Buffalo. Here the owner established a legal claim. In the crowded court room a lane was opened through the crowd, and an effort was made to induce Williams to make a dash for liberty. The crowd intended to close behind him until he should reach the carriage which was waiting at the door to take him to a place of safety. Either he failed to understand, or lacked the necessary courage, for he didn't make the effort, and was taken back to Virginia.

James W. Broadhead, of Busti, whose farm was next to the Storum farm, and who knew all the circumstances of the capture, enlisted in the 112th N. Y. Regiment in the Civil War. On Christmas Day in 1863 at Culpeper, Virginia, Mr. Broadhead saw Harrison Williams in camp. After being taken back to Virginia he had been sold to Georgia, and went as servant to his new master in the Confederate army. With his master he was captured by the Union army near the Rappahannock station in the fall of 1863, and became hostler for Gen. Slocum. Mr. Broadhead talked with him and verified his identity. This capture deeply stirred the county and is said to have stimulated the activities of the Under Ground Rail Road.

Authorities: Contributed articles and news items published in the "Jamestown Evening Journal" on the following dates: July 21, July 22, 1856; Sept. 27, 1901; May 10, May 17, May 24, 1902; December 26, 1905; April 21, July 14, 1910.

OLD INNS AND TAVERNS.

Many of the early day taverns were due to the liberality of the Holland Land Company, which sold the prospective landlords a tract of land on long-time payments, without interest, at the very lowest price afforded to cash purchasers. This was an attractive proposition, to which was to be added the income arising from con-

ducting a tavern. No extra expense need be incurred in most cases, as not more than one-tenth of all those public houses was more than a log house such as the owner would have built for his own personal use, but perhaps a little larger. Along the lake road, a public house marked about every mile. Among the most

noted of the early taverns was James McMahan's, at the Cross Roads, and D. Royce's, at Ripley. The tavern keepers of those days were usually men of strong character, and considerable political influence. Not all the inns sold liquor, as no tavern keeper was licensed who had not a securely enclosed yard large enough to contain all sleighs, wagons, carts or carriages of guests. The early tavern passed gradually away after the coming of the stage coach, and by 1850 hardly one was left. In their place came the Village Inn, thus described by Charles Dickens.

"The great room with its low celled and neatly sanded floor; its bright pewter dishes, and stout backed slit-bottomed chairs ranged along the walls, its long table, its huge fireplace with the benches on either side where the dogs slept at night and where the guests sat, when the dipped candles were lighted to drink mull and flip, possessed some attractions for every one. The place was at once the town hall and assembly room, the court house and the show tent, the tavern and the exchange."

On its doors were fastened the list of names drawn for the jury, notices of vendues, offers of reward for stray cattle, the names of tavern haunters and advertisements of the farmers who had the best seed potatoes and the best seed corn for sale. It was there that wandering showmen exhibited their automata and musical clocks, that dancing masters gave their lessons, that singing school was held, that the caucus met, that the Colonel stopped during general training. Hither came the farmers from the back country bringing their food in boxes and their horses food in bags, to save paying the landlord more than lodging rates. Hither many a clear night in winter came sleighloads of young men and women to dance and romp and go home by the light of the moon. Hither too on Saturdays came the male population of the village. They wrangled over politics, made bets, played tricks, and fell into disputes which were sure to lead to jumping matches or wrestling matches or trials of strength on the village green. As the shadows lengthened the loungers dispersed, the tavern was closed and quiet settled upon the town."

This was a good description of the Village Inn of the decade 1840-50, and for half a century later it would apply to many a rural tavern with a fair degree of accuracy.

In Arkwright, Isaiah Martin built the first frame house and kept the first tavern on the farm he bought in 1821 in the southeastern part of the town. In connection with it he kept a store for several years. He had ten children, but only one, a son, George W., remained long in the town.

The first hotel in Busti was built by Heman Bush, and there the first town meeting was held, March 2, 1824. The old hotel was standing at the beginning of the twentieth century and used as a residence. In Carroll, John Myers opened a tavern in 1814 on the Conewango, about a mile from Frewsburg, and the same year William Sears established one in now Kiantone, John Owens opening another in 1816 at Fentonville, where he also operated a ferry. These taverns were much frequented by raftsmen, boatmen and prospective settlers, and it is said raftsmen would quarrel for the privilege of a sleeping space on the bar-room floor, that they might enjoy Owens' stories. Owens was a soldier of the Revolution, from Connecticut, and claimed that he never found but one his better in a fair "stand up" fight. He died in Carroll, February 6, 1843, aged 107 years, ten months, eight days. John Myers was also an early tavern keeper of Carroll, and is described as "goodnatured and shrewd, enjoying life, while having an eye always open for business." He had thirteen children.

Samuel Sinclear and Jonathan Hedges were the first innkeepers in Charlotte. In the town of Chautauqua, Capt. John Scott built an inn of logs on the site of the

later Mayville House. He was supervisor in 1813, but left Mayville about 1826. In 1808, George Lowry opened a primitive inn at Mayville, and Waterman Tinkcom was an early settler and innkeeper. In 1811, the county being fully organized, Capt. Scott enlarged his log tavern by adding a frame addition which was used as a court house; the first court of record was held there in June, 1811, and in October the board of supervisors met there.

William Peacock, agent for the Holland Land Company, built a handsome residence at Mayville, now known as the Peacock Inn, having been a public house for many years.

Alvin Williams kept the first tavern in Clymer, in 1826, and in Cherry Creek, George H. Frost was the first settler with a family, the first tavern keeper, and the first postmaster. For many years he was supervisor.

Lay's Tavern was a well known place of entertainment near the Lake shore in what is now the city of Dunkirk in 1813, and was at one time plundered by the sailors and men from an English vessel. Prior to 1837, Walter Smith, Dunkirk's most valuable citizen of that period, began the erection of a large brick hotel to be known as the Loder House, but when the financial panic of 1837 swept the country, work was stopped, and for thirteen years, "the great unfinished Loder House was the home of bats and owls."

The first hotel in the town of Ellipticott was built in Jamestown by Jacob Fenton, who settled there in 1814, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut. With the aid of Judge Prendergast, he erected a fine tavern for that period, fronting the Chadakoin at the Keelboat landing, east of Main street and south of Second street. In 1817 Jacob Fenton established a pottery at now Fluvanna, which he conducted until 1822. The cups and saucers made in the Fenton pottery have not all been destroyed, but some are yet preserved as antiques in Jamestown homes. Jamestown has always had good hotels. The present "Samuel's," a modern hotel, replacing the Sherman House, which was destroyed in the great "Gokey Block fire."

In Ellington, James Bates in 1815 settled on lot 48, later known as the George L. Wade place, and there kept the first tavern in town. Later, in the same place, Alamarson Hadley and Henry McConnell kept a tavern, while about a mile east, on the old Chautauqua road, Benjamin Follet kept a log tavern until 1822, when he was succeeded by Lucretia French. Joshua Bentley erected a frame building at Olds Corners, and kept tavern about 1823, and about 1826 Stephen Nichols erected a frame building at Clear Creek which was also a house of public entertainment.

William Graves kept the first tavern in French Creek, he building the first grist mill in the town, both in 1822.

The village of Vermont, now Gerry, in the town of Gerry, was originally known as Bucklin's Corners, from the fact that in 1820 James Bucklin opened a hotel there.

The first hotel mentioned in the town of Harmony was opened in Panama, in 1827, and later Jesse Smith built a tavern on the corner, which was a hotel site until the present brick building was erected.

William G. Sidney kept the Cattaraugus House at Cattaraugus, in the town of Hanover, selling to Capt. John Mack, whose daughter Elizabeth was married at the Cattaraugus House in 1807 to Judge Richard Smith, theirs the first marriage in the town.

William Sears is credited with erecting the first Inn in Kiantone, at what was then Sears, now the village of Kiantone; later he built another tavern on his farm, and there resided until his death.



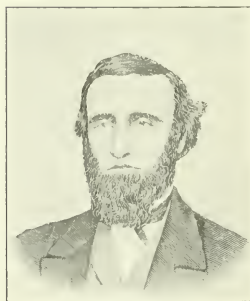
JOHN MCHENRY
First White Child Born in County



ZATTU CUSHING, FIRST JUDGE



GENERAL LAFAYETTE



COL. JOHN SMITH

Joseph Clark, well known among the early settlers of the town of Poland, kept a tavern near the saw mill on Mud Creek, now Clark's Corners.

In 1808, Hezekiah Barker built his log tavern in the town of Pomfret, in now Fredonia, the log tavern standing on the site of the later Taylor House. Mr. Barker also built the first saw mill above the Main street bridge, and the first grist mill below the bridge. Richard Williams built a log tavern near the later site of the Pemberton House. The Columbia was a noted Fredonia hotel of half a century ago.

James Dunn, the first settler in the town of Portland, came in 1805, and in 1808 opened a tavern on the road surveyed by James McMahan in 1805.

John Post, an early settler of Ripley and builder of the first tannery in that town, bought a farm in East Ripley and built a house which was kept as a tavern for many years. Samuel Truesdale kept the first tavern at the State Line in the town of Ripley in 1805. Later James Truesdale built a tavern called the State Line House, the main building in Pennsylvania, the other buildings in Ripley. That tavern was later torn down and a church built upon the site. Perry G. Ellsworth, Oliver Loomis, Elihu Murray, Asa Spear, Henry Fairchild, David Royce and John Post were all early tavern keepers in Ripley.

Orsamus Holmes, a soldier of the Revolution from Massachusetts, came to the town of Sheridan in 1804, brought his family in 1805, kept the first tavern in the town, was postmaster, and a highly respected citizen. William Griswold kept the first tavern at the "Center," where he located in 1805. Pryor's Inn was located at Roberts Corners in 1812, but burned prior to 1815. Benjamin Roberts settled on lot 34 in 1811, later moving to the location which long bore his name, where he kept a hotel. He made frequent additions to the original house until the Roberts Hotel was considered quite spacious. Benjamin Roberts kept the hotel until his death in 1836, his son Abner succeeding him. The Kensington tavern was established probably about 1812 and changed landlords many times before being torn down in 1865. Richard Huyck kept a tavern on the same road about one mile distant from the Kensington tavern, the fine stretch of gravel road between the two being used as a race course. There were at one time seven taverns in the town, but so great was the demand for accommodations from emigrants that often people were turned away. The Orsamus Holmes Tavern, the first in Sheridan, and also the first post office, was the second office established in the county. The original name of the office was Canadaway.

Bela Todd started a log tavern in the town of Stockton in 1814, and John West kept a log, then a frame, tavern for twenty-five years. Jonathan Bugbee began business as a hotel man in 1821, at Centralia, in the southern part of the town. In 1816, Ichabod Fisher had a tavern in Cassadaga and Amos Brunson engaged in the same business in 1824.

Villeroy Balcom, the first postmaster, as well as justice of the peace and supervisor, opened tavern in Villenova in 1829.

The first tavern in Chautauqua county was kept by Edward McHenry, who settled next to James McMahan in 1802. Edward McHenry was drowned in 1803, and it is recorded that Col. Nathan Bird, who came in 1815, kept for years a "free tavern" for emigrants at his house. The first town meeting was held at The Westfield House, April 7, 1829, and Westfield has never lacked for good houses of public entertainment.

The resorts of Chautauqua county are well furnished

with modern hotels, the Lake villages of Chautauqua, Lakewood, Bemus Point, Lily Dale, Findley Lake, and other summer resorts, boasting large and modern houses of public entertainment. The cities and larger villages also maintain good hotels for the accommodation of transient and permanent guests. The outflowing of the liquor traffic has changed the character of the modern hotel, and as the change becomes more apparent and better understood the hotels themselves will be great gainers.

The following paper was read before Jamestown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, by the author, Mrs. Seth W. Thompson, March 14, 1912:

To quite comprehend the necessity and environment of these taverns, one must go back to our pioneer days—no railroads, telephones or electric light, not even kerosene. Dreadful roads, sometimes corduroy; houses few and small—travel was largely on foot or by lumber wagon or horseback. Of course, traveling under such difficulties necessitated many and frequent stops for rest and refreshment. On the most important roads, there were taverns from one-half a mile to seven miles apart, many where liquor was sold. Every little burg had its tavern. Very many emigrant wagons were going westward, and many droves of cattle were driven eastward for market in the seaboard cities. On the completion of the Erie railroad, these emigrant wagons disappeared, together with the country taverns. The stage routes running east and west were abandoned about the same time. Quoting from "History of Chautauqua County":

In a trip along the Ridge Road of Lake Erie, the traveler will note the long line of desolation in ghostly hotels once gay and joyous with ringing laughter, sent to oblivion and trampled under foot by the iron horse and his train of thundering cars.

The frequency of the tavern was due in early years to the rough and muddy roads that were almost impassable in the inclement seasons of the year, which made short distances long for the heavy wagons and slow moving teams of those days. It would be a mistake to suppose these taverns were devoted solely to revelry and drink. The great open fireplaces, piled with blazing logs, the tables loaded with good cheer, the kindness and old fashioned hospitality of the landlord and his wife, made these old hotels welcome havens of rest to the chilled and wearied traveler who was compelled to face the storms of Chautauqua winter.

My earliest recollections go back to an old inn, or tavern, as it was called, halfway between Ellicottville and Franklinville. It was a strictly temperance house, and because it was so very much like very many others of that day, I will dwell upon it: A rather large house, with eaves to the road; a platform across the front, with one door opening into the bar-room, another into the sitting-room. The bar-room had a very large fireplace, the sitting-room a Franklin stove. Then there was a very large kitchen where the cooking was done over a mammoth fireplace. This room also served as dining room. Three bedrooms below and pantry, completed the downstairs. Above were two large rooms.

The landlord came of a family of scholars, and ought to have been the village doctor or pastor. The landlady was all ambition and energy, and kept up the reputation of the house. I knew this house as a five-year old; going back at ten, I was sadly disappointed to see how much smaller and more commonplace it seemed than I had remembered it. A few years ago a midnight fire entirely consumed it; the family were saved by the frantic barking of their little dog, who perished with the house.

At seven, I was again near neighbor to the tavern at Rutledge, called the McGlashen House. This was larger

than most, and held many country dances. A little older, I was again next neighbor to a country tavern with its large ballroom and country dances. These, I imagine, were a little rough. With a bar-room below, and no exclusiveness as to attendance, it was well to be a descendant of New England pilgrims, who committed a deadly sin to dance or play cards. In both of these hotels I heard whispers of dark rooms where gambling was carried on.

We heard much of the tavern at Waterborough, of the drinking, and its bad reputation. I never pass it now without wishing its old walls could tell its story. It looked very uninviting now. There was said to be a gang of horse thieves that passed through Cherry Creek, Conewango, Waterborough, and down the river, with unsuspected stations all around. A few years later, some arrests were made, and some families left very unexpectedly for the Far West, and the rumors died out.

As an older school girl, I was at Ellington. This hotel was a more pretentious house, and had a better reputation. While we were at school, the house was kept by a bachelor and two maiden sisters. The brother wished to hold a dance, and the sisters objected. The older sister knelt on the stairs and prayed long and earnestly; she had a wonderful gift. I remember, as the guests had to pass her to reach the hall, and she was as much proprietor as the brother was, the dance was broken up; and I think she rather had the sympathy of the students, as having as good a right to do as she wished, as he had. This house was burned in 1861, and was never rebuilt.

There seems a strange fatality hanging over these old historic inns, built of wood and very combustible. Their usefulness passed; often occupying valuable sites, uncared for, they seem to be doomed. The last months of 1911 saw the last of a hotel at Gerry, and one at Falconer. The first month of this year (1912) the old hotel at Clear Creek meets a like fate.

Button's Inn has been made famous by the very interesting work of Albion Tourgee. One reads the book with much interest, and thinks he really knows so much about that interesting spot. But knowing it is a novel, you are prepared to leave out much of the love story, (although you hate to) the conversations and minor things, but you hold to the ghost, the Mormons, and some interesting legends. You will be sorry if, after reading the book and half believing it, you turn to the preface and find that the ghost was not the *real* one, and that the story did not all center around the Inn. But the Inn was there, and I must perforce quote from the book:

Button Inn stands,—let me not say *stands*, since all the name imports has disappeared, and the wayfarer now can scarcely trace the footprints of its departed glory. It stood on a little shelf in the line of verdant hills that stretches along the Southern shores of Lake Erie. Three miles away and five hundred feet below, was Barcelona, to which the road led that ran by its door. Even yet there are few more romantic scenes, cosier nooks, or wilder bits, than are found around its site. It commanded in fair weather a view of the shore line for ten miles in either direction from the little harbor, and the light from its windows was visible upon the lake for a greater distance than it was from Barcelona. Lighthouse, and was claimed to be a safer guide than that was. The Inn itself was a rambling structure that had grown up around the original log house that was built before this portage was abandoned for the longer but safer and easier one at Erie. It was built as fort and residence, its upper story overlapping the lower one to prevent assault.

Tradition gives its locating and building to a L'Houette Boutonne, but does not know whether he was a deserter from the army or one of the very earliest and hardest of those very adventurous French pioneers, and chose this location because of its very extensive outlook and its easy access to the impassable gorge in its rear made it possible to bid defiance to any number of savage foes. He must have been a bold man, or he would not have dared to make his dwelling a hundred miles from his nearest people, and a shrewd one to have fixed upon a location combining as many and such rare advantages, satisfying at once the demands of a strategist and the instincts of a poet.

Tradition says he married a fair haired English girl, whom he found a captive among the Indians, and bought. He passed away before the English really came into possession, and his son and his son's son succeeded him in turn as hosts of the Inn, the Holland Land Company confirming their rights to their land. The Inn had for its sign a fearfully and wonderfully painted Indian smoking the pipe of peace, and the name was spelled Bouton, a great descent from the beautiful old French name, but had not then reached the very commonplace name of Button, that is now the name of his very numerous descendants.

The old original log house that formed the first Inn, had been boarded over and held the place of honor as the public room. On either side were modern additions, and a low broad porch extended across the front of the original gable and its numerous additions. Across the road were the barns and sheds, before which stood a great trough supplied with water from a spring in the rear of the house. The downward slope in the rear of the barns was covered with apple trees, and rich meadows lay beyond. For more years than any record tells, this Inn was the favorite for many a mile on the great highway that joined the newest West to the oldest East, as well as upon that cross artery of traffic which led back from the harbor towards the settlements on and around Chautauqua Lake. But at the time of the third Bouton, Lonny by name, its popularity was on the wane. The grass began to grow on the hill that led to its hospitable door. Its landlord often sat alone in his splint-bottomed rocker before the great log fire in the public room. The Inn was thought to be haunted, and the fact that the roaring great fire burned always on the hearth, night and day, summer and winter alike, was ominous, and looked upon with disfavor. There seemed something uncanny about it, and our ancestors were very superstitious. So, while the graineries were full, and the table of the best, Lonny Bouton sat before his roaring fire alone, a peevish, bitter old man. The old Inn grew older; children crept by with dread; and the traveler kept the straight road rather than climb the hill to seek refreshments for the night.

This description of Button's Inn is largely taken from Tourgee's book. I am going to believe it all, because I want to do so. He says his ghost is not the traditional ghost, but they had one; that his story of the connection of the Mormons was not with the Inn, but more with the country, as was also the inventions, but the name and site and description of the original Inn has been retained. So I have not told the story of the ghost, or the love story, or the legends. We will each picture this old Inn and its very interesting location in those pioneer times, and build our own story around it. Indeed, I wonder why a man of Tourgee's ability did not do better. I think he did not get enthused with his story—a very tame ghost story, no raids or sieges by Indians, no troubles with the English—just a quiet commonplace pretty story. He wrote in 1887; if he could find so little of interest so many years ago, what can we do in 1912? It is pleasanter to believe something, even if not true, than to know so very little. And one enjoys the old legends and myths of the olden days. If they are not true, they ought to be, so let each of us build up a romance around this our most famous Inn of our lake region, and may its fame never grow less.

MERCHANTS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

By W. H. Proudfit.

Samuel Wilkinson of Buffalo, after becoming a resident of Portland, Chautauqua county, engaged in the salt business extensively in the earliest days of the county, bringing his salt over the ridge to Chautauqua Lake, thence down the Conewango, the Allegheny and the Ohio river to Pittsburgh and points below. The opening of salt works at Ohio river towns in 1812 destroyed his business. But real storekeeping began in Chautauqua county in 1808, when Elisha Risley, a man of culture and high character, opened a store in Fredonia. He was then a young man of 20, but of sturdy, upright character and made his business a success. He afterward was sheriff of Chautauqua county and a member of congress, major-general of militia and a director of the New York and Erie Railroad. To Elisha Risley and his brother William is due the honor of introducing the sale of seeds, they establishing the Risley Seed Gardens in 1834, and growing seeds for public distribution and sale.

The same year, 1808, but after Elisha Risley had opened his Fredonia store a similar establishment was opened at now Irvineton and one at Westfield. William Peacock was made agent of the Holland Land Company and settled at Mayville in 1810. The next year Jedediah and Martin Prendegast opened a store there and in 1814 opened a branch store in Jamestown but never moved there.

The honor of being Jamestown's first resident merchant goes to Silas Tiffany who beginning in 1816 continued in business there for several years, keeping store, manufacturing and shipping lumber. Following these, merchants multiplied rapidly as the county settled up and the demand for goods of various kinds became insistent. An advertisement of 1819 stated that a merchant in Dunkirk kept in stock dry goods, crockery, hardware, glassware, groceries, bolting cloth, potash kettles, anvils, vises, nails, screws, saws, etc. Walter Smith was an able enterprising merchant and business man of Dunkirk, locating there in 1825 when the population of the settlement was considerably less than one hundred. He was Dunkirk's principal asset for several years and the most influential business man in Chautauqua county. The olden time country general store was a veritable department store, it being a matter of pride with some of the early merchants never to be without any article a customer asked for. There are many merchants in the county to-day who have been in business more than half a century and are among the leaders to-day.

Silas Tiffany, "a polished dignified gentleman of the old school" came to Jamestown in June, 1816, the area of the present city then an unbroken pine forest. Soon after his arrival he purchased the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Second streets and erected a large two story store building on the north side of the store a one-story house which he used for a residence. This was Mr. Tiffany's home after his marriage until 1837 when fire destroyed seven buildings on the east side of Main street between Second and Third, including the Tiffany store and home. This was the second store in town, not counting a shanty store which stood on the lots when Mr. Tiffany bought them. The store was first built on wooden blocks and not until 1819 was a cellar dug and walled up with stone, the first in the village. His goods arrived in the fall of 1817 and business was at once begun. It was said of Mr. Tiffany that "his gentle manners won him many friends and during his residence here of over half a century

he was a highly esteemed citizen." This first resident merchant, Silas Tiffany, bought in 1829 the mill privilege at East Jamestown and 100 acres of timber land on both sides of the Chadakoin and discontinued the Jamestown store. This he did in partnership with his brother Jehial, the business center they developed being long known as Tiffanyville.

Elisha Hall built the first brick house in Jamestown at 306 Main street, and sold goods for some years in an adjoining store.

Nathaniel A. Lowry came from Sugar Grove to Jamestown in 1833, bringing a stock of goods and with Alvin Plumb built a brick block at the corner of Main and Third streets. George W. and William H. Tew in 1829 built a large store on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, and which they occupied as a store and tinware store. After 1835 William H. Tew continued the business and in 1848 erected a brick block on the southeast corner of Main and Second streets, and there dealt extensively in hardware. He was in business over forty years with various partners and "amassed wealth without dishonor."

One of the oldest establishments in Jamestown is the jewelry store founded by Frederick A. Fuller in 1841 and conducted by him for 40 years until 1881, when it passed to his son Frederick A. Fuller, Jr.

Levant L. Mason established the "Beehive" jewelry store in 1849 and conducted it until about 1910. Levant Mason, a skilled jeweler and engraver, first set up a bench in the bay window of the store at No. 217 Main street. Later he had a store in the Allen block which was destroyed in the great fire of 1861. Not long afterward he bought the building at No. 217 Main street, the same in which he had his first little shop. He died in 1911 aged 85, and at the age of 84 would frequently take up his tools and carve as beautifully as in earlier years.

J. R. Fenner opened a shoe store in 1840 and conducted it until 1865, when he was succeeded by his son J. R. Fenner, Jr. The oldest exclusive dry goods store is that of A. D. Sharpe, founded in Jamestown in 1874 by Forest Wild and conducted since 1880 by A. D. Sharpe and the A. D. Sharpe Company.

The pioneer clothing house is that of Proudfit Clothing Company. The firm Proudfit & Osmer in 1866 purchased the dry goods and clothing business of Andrews & Preston, which they conducted until 1872 along the same lines. In that year they began the exclusive manufacture and sale of clothing, and in 1880 Wm. H. Proudfit became sole owner. Mr. Osmer being removed by death. The business has since been conducted as an exclusive clothing store. Mr. Proudfit was its owner until Jan. 1, 1903, when he incorporated as the Proudfit Clothing Company: William H. Proudfit, president; John A. Osmer, vice-president; Frederick H. Broadhead, secretary; William P. Osmer, treasurer. Robt. P. Robertson, Wm. W. Davis, Julius Christian, Jas. Iverson, Jr., directors. These men were all former employes. Some of them when school boys being bundle carriers for the man with whom they are still associated in business.

Alvin Plumb came to Jamestown in 1826, bought land, built a store and began business in 1827. Mr. Plumb was elected assemblyman in 1833 and in 1837, was county clerk in 1843 and was postmaster of Jamestown. He built the first Chautauqua lake steamboat and was one of the important men of his day.

Samuel Barrett was an important business man of

the early period, engaging as tanner, currier and lumberman, and was for many years president of the Chautauqua County Bank. He was also a justice of the peace, supervisor, and in 1850 a member of the New York legislature.

Henry Baker, a soldier of the war of 1812, came early and built a small shop near the lake, and when not engaged in cutting logs made shoes. Later he opened a shoemaker's shop in Jamestown, and later kept the Ballard tavern for two years, then was a partner with Alvah Plumb in a milling enterprise. In 1827 he bought an interest in the store of Barrett & Budlong and was engaged in other mercantile enterprises, but devoted his last years to farming, adding farm after farm to his holdings until his estate comprised 1800 acres of cultivated land in the town of Ellicott.

Among the early merchants of Jamestown in addition to those mentioned, the following were in business in the years indicated: Keeler & Parks, dry goods, 1837; Butler & Westcott, clothing, 1840; Alonzo Kent, dry goods, 1848; Butler & Hall, dry goods, 1850; Kent & Weld, dry goods, 1852; Hall, Grant & Forbes, dry goods and clothing, 1856; Hall & Grant, dry goods and clothing, 1858; W. H. Lowry, dry goods, 1858; A. F. Kent, dry goods, 1856; Shaw & Hazard, groceries, 1858; A. R. Collin, groceries, 1858; Elijah Bishop, groceries, 1858; Albert Jones, groceries, 1850; Silas Shearman, harness, 1850; DeForest Weld, dry goods, 1860; Parks & Lowry, dry goods, 1859; Broadhead & Son, clothing, 1861; C. E. Weeks, groceries, 1862; Weld & Keeler, dry goods, 1862; C. F. Field, shoes, 1862; H. N. Smith, shoes, 1862; D. C. Breed, furniture, 1860; Andrews & Preston, clothing, 1862; J. W. Phelps, dry goods, 1861; Harris & Sawdy, dry goods, 1863.

Beggs & Lynde were early merchants of Dunkirk, John Beggs coming from Scotland, settling in Dunkirk in 1819 and becoming prominent in the early history. His brother Charles came later and was engaged in the drug business.

Walter Smith was first in business in Fredonia, buying the bankrupt business of Joseph & Ralph Plumb in 1819, and adding it to his own business. His first year's sales were \$20,000. His sixth year sales \$75,000. In the earlier years of the business he furnished supplies for all the government forts and garrisons on the Great Lakes, every article furnished being grown in Chautauqua county, except white beans. In 1826 he moved to Dunkirk and there his genius, industry and enterprise wrought marvelous results. With George A. French he formed the mercantile house Smith & French which continued prominent in Dunkirk business life for many years. He died Sept. 21, 1874, and it is said of him that no man ever lived in N. Y. State who was his superior in planning, forecasting or executing business operations.

Van Buren & Co. established a store in Dunkirk about 1825, and in 1827 Leroy Farnham was in trade here.

Old merchants of Fredonia were: 1812-14, Jesse Handly and David Dixon; 1815, Hale & Risley; 1816, Joseph and Ralph Plumb. They brought in a stock of goods by way of Dunkirk, the first ever landed by boat at that port. They opened a store where the Woleben block later stood. The Risleys of Fredonia were the original seed growers and seed dealers in the U. S. and made a wonderful success. Devillo White was long a merchant of the village. In June, 1920, Solomon J. Hanisier died, aged 77 years; his firm, Hanisier Brothers, cigar makers, the oldest business firm in Fredonia, having been in existence here since 1867—fifty-three years.

The first merchant in the town of Portland was

Thomas Klumph in 1817, the second store was kept by Abial and Frank Silver in 1830, and the first store in Brocton was kept by Dr. Daniel Ingalls and Joseph Lockwood in 1830. James Atkins kept the first store in Westfield in 1808. Other early merchants were Aaron Rumsey, tanner and currier and dealer in leather boots and shoes; Daniel Rockwell, a hatter; Gervis Foot, a merchant; Jasper Harrington and others. At Quincey, now the village of Ripley, Rappole & Keeler kept the first store and built the first ashery in the town. Elisha Grey kept the first store in Sheridan, it being located on the main road just east of the Haskin tavern. Albert Denny kept a few groceries for sale at his residence near Newell's Corners, and in 1816 William Holbrook kept a store in Kensington. Edmund Mead, born in New York City in 1809, came to Sheridan in 1830. His father, who was a merchant of New York, sent him a stock of merchandise with which he opened the first store in Sheridan Center. The first building soon proved too small and it was replaced by another. Mr. Mead sold out in 1834 to Leroy Farnham who sold in 1837 to John I. Eacker who moved the building and used it for a tavern store and post office.

It is believed that Josiah R. Keeler had the first store in Sherman about three miles south of the village, and where the Hotel Sherman later stood James Barker had a store. Samuel T. Hawley after a business career of 60 years in Sherman sold out to Henry Taggart. Mr. Hawley survived two fires and his store in the principal block in the village was long remembered as Sherman's oldest business place. "Uncle Sam," as he was affectionately called by the villagers, was afflicted with deafness but continued in business until he was 81, then retired.

James Haywood opened a store in 1817 in Stockton. Later merchants were McClure & Holbrook, Aaron Waddington, John Z. Saxton and others.

The settlement in Villenova first known as Wright's Corners and later Villenova, was the location used by Grover & Norris in opening the first store in the town in 1828. Hamlet, long the business center of the town of Villenova, had several stores. Edwin Leworthy was a merchant there and it was in this store that Henry Leworthy, now of Fredonia, gained his first business experience.

A general store was opened at Vermont (Gerry since 1876) in 1826 by Howard B. Blodgett, who was succeeded by Norman Gurnsey. In 1838 Sidney E. Palmer, who had been Mr. Gurnsey's chief clerk, became owner, and on Aug. 1, 1847, was commissioned postmaster. He kept the store and held the postmastership for 55 years until his death in 1896. Mr. Palmer was said to have been the oldest postmaster in the United States in point of years of service.

The issue of the "Jamestown Journal" of July 26, 1919, had an article entitled "Twice Fifty Year Or More Ago," which is reproduced in part:

"Jamestown was quite a place even in those old days judging from the advertisements. It was several years after the fire which burned most of the business section which was then, much as it is at present, located on Main, Second and Third streets.

At 33 Main street was the store of Prouditt & Osmer, just where the Prouditt store stands today. Fortunately that store had iron shutters and these kept the fire out of the store. At the corner of Main and East Third streets, where the First National Bank now stands, was the imposing Jamestown house, kept by A. M. Sherman who advertised besides the best rooms and board, the best liquors and plenty of barn room.

Where the lower ten cent store now stands was the Weld & Keeler dry-goods store, soon afterward bought by Hoyt & Fox. They usually had about a column of advertising in each issue of the Journal, which was then a weekly paper and about this time

50 years ago were advertising marseilles quilts at \$2.50, Nottingham lace curtains and straw hats. A little later in the season they announced that they would be able to meet the enormous tide of emigration because of immense stocks of foreign goods.

Across the street from the Jamestown house was the drug and book store of Ormes, Shedd & Co. That the girls were just as keen then as now for all sorts of beautifiers may be judged from the fact that considerable space was allotted to the advertisement for Ristori's Pearl Drops, guaranteed to make the skin beautiful in one application.

A. F. Carpenter at 34 Main street advertised a fine line of dry goods with a specially fine assortment of Poul de Soie silks, so that the girl of today need not think she has anything on the girl of fifty years ago, when it comes to a French name for her silk gown.

L. L. Mason was located at 44 Main street and his advertisement was beautifully embellished with a picture of a lovely lady in hoop skirts, cape and bonnet, purchasing a fine assortment of jewelry from a perfect specimen of manly beauty.

Weeks & Goodrich were in the grocery business and that they were quite up to date with their advertising methods can be assumed from the fact that they sold tea for \$1.40 a pound when it was advertised at \$1.30 in other stores and also announced that a \$1 note would be found in every tenth pound package sold.

The styles of those days could hardly have been more at variance with the present styles had they been planned that way. It was in the days of the hoop skirt which most of the dry goods stores advertised for sale. It also was long, long before the days of the straight front corset. The pictures of dreadful looking pinched in affairs sold in those days at Mrs. King's Emporium at 14 East Third St. were advertised as 'those splendid French corsets, fifty bones, the nicest thing in the market.' The fifty bones had nothing to do with the price.

Just as an example of the way business was done at the dry goods store of Harris & Aldrich at 42 Main street listen to their advertisement which announced 'the third grand opening of spring goods' (as late as August) with 'the greatest assortment of dress goods ever offered in Jamestown and at prices lower than could be found elsewhere.' They even announced the names of their salesmen, who at that time were D. F. Havens, G. T. Fenton, N. S. Tiffany, S. G. Lawrence and C. L. Rathbun.

Among some of the other advertisements appearing in the Journal were those of Tew & Fenton whose hardware store was located at the corner of Main and East Second streets where the Fenton building now stands. M. Bailey & Co. did a general insurance,

real estate and loan business. Levi F. Merriam conducted a sash door and blind factory, Comstocks' Bazaar with something new every day and the following names of advertisers, some of whom have a familiar sound even after the passing of half a century, are: Sawdy & Field and A. M. Harrington, two firms in the dry goods business; C. C. Burtch, W. C. J. Hall and Charles S. Hazeltine, druggists; Rufus Jones & Son, hardware; James R. Fenner and H. N. Smith, shoe dealers; D. H. Grandin, miller, and Knorr Bros., barbers.

That was in the days before Jamestown had won renown as a manufacturing and exporting center. The advertisements was that of William Broadhead & Son who were announcing a great 60-day reduction sale of their cloths, clothing and gents' furnishing goods at 19 Main street.

Catlin & Grant conducted a grocery at 30 Main street and their advertisement stated that they were having specials, although they were not announced in those words, of Japan tea at \$1.25 a pound, Young Hyson at \$1.80 a pound, molasses at \$1.00 and syrup at \$1.00.

At the sign of the Red Herring, which was at 40 Main street, Henry S. Parsons sold watches and jewelry and also had a big stock of fishing tackle. Kimball & Whitney, located at 39 Main street, were famous in pure drugs and medicines, pur wine and liquors and school books, they also made the celebrated universal blood purifier, which they announced as justly popular.

One cannot help but wonder what some of those good folk of 50 years ago would say if they, like Rip Van Winkle could awaken from their long sleep and come back and list to the tale of woe of today. They thought it dreadful that they had to pay 40 cents for butter and we now are paying about 65 cents a pound for the best grades. Cheese that horrified them at 15 cents a pound now sells for 38 cents. Lard had reached the unheard of price of 20 cents while today it is 41 at the least, and 45 in some stores. Eggs were considered a luxury at 22 cents and today they are not even guaranteed fresh at 55 cents a dozen. Corn is just double in price, then it was \$1.10 a bushel, now it is \$2.20. Oats were 75 cents and now are 98 a bushel. Corn meal was \$2.40 a bushel and now is \$4.00. Timothy seed was \$4 and now is \$6.50, while clover seed that then was \$8.00 a bushel sells today for \$30. It looks strange indeed to see candles quoted in the market list, kerosene which was 15 cents a gallon, and gasoline was 45c a gallon. Coffee was cheaper in those days than at the present time, but tea sold at from \$1.40 to \$1.80 a pound.

Those may have been the good old days but we have our doubts."

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Chautauqua county, held at Westfield on June 24-25, 1902, was an historic occasion whose influence upon the future of the county will be profound and enduring. It brought together within the confines of one village the people of every part of the county. Old acquaintanceships were renewed and new ones were formed, and the present was brought in contact with all that was sturdy, self-sacrificing, virtuous and hospitable in the past. Out of this commemoration came a new inspiration, a reawakened appreciation of the pioneer qualities, all operating to bind the county closer and closer together and give unity to its activities. A patriotic purpose was undeniably served in bringing the people to see that in the past of the county there is much that is noble and upright; much that is worth perpetuating in the present; much that makes Chautauqua a name to be recalled with pride.

After it had been decided to hold such a centennial, the committee had no difficulty in selecting the site. The historical claims of Westfield were pre-eminent. Here it was that the white settler first reared a permanent home on the soil that now bears the storied name of Chautauqua; from this spot other pioneers who had followed in the footsteps of James McMahan went southward into the wilderness to clear the for-

ests and till the soil; here for years was the center of the county's social and commercial life. In other respects, moreover, the selection was most happy, for the reputation of Westfield for hospitality and neighborliness, established by the memorable reception to Count Lafayette and sustained by later generations of its townspeople, assured the throng of visitors that they would be cordially greeted and hospitably entertained. Nor was this expectation disappointed, for the people of the village gave freely of their best and were, in fact, delinquent in nothing needed to make the occasion a complete success.

The project did not take on a more ambitious aspect than a proposition for a one-day gathering, with a programme of a half-dozen papers on the early history of the county. With the passing of time and the interest developed by the action of the Board of Supervisors in appointing committees to take charge of the organizing of a fitting celebration, the matter developed into a great historical occasion, covering a two days' celebration, at which papers were read covering, with those which it was impossible to find room for upon the programme, every important historical department in the development of the county during the one hundred years of county life.

The principal event the morning of the 24th was the

parade and the exercises formally opening the centennial. Before the village people had arisen from breakfast, the day's visitors began to pour into the town, filling the streets and congregating in localities of particular interest. Before 10 o'clock the music of several bands drew attention to the village square, from which the procession to the McMahan homestead was scheduled to start. The congestion of vehicles and pedestrians in this vicinity proved a maze, out of which an hour's work by Marshall P. W. Bemus and his staff brought an orderly procession.

A drum and fife corps headed the column as it moved westward to the outskirts of the village, where the McMahan homestead is located, three-quarters of a mile west of the park. Members of the Chautauqua County Historical Society, in busses, held the right of line. Next was a lumbering ox-cart and submissive oxen, driven by Phin. M. Miller, who entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and by the flourish with which he guided the oxen showed that the primitive arts have not been forgotten. The ox-cart was followed by the Westfield band, which headed a division of the older residents of the county and the board of supervisors, county officers, and ex-officers, all of whom rode in carriages. The Fenton Guards' band and the 13th Separate Company were next in line, and received something of an ovation along the route. The visiting organizations of business men and a contingent of citizens in carriages and on foot concluded the procession.

Nearly two thousand people gathered at the old McMahan homestead, which as one of the historical spots of western New York was much visited during the centennial. It was altogether fitting that here, where the white settler reared his first permanent home within the county, should be held the opening exercises of the commemoration of that event. From an improvised platform in the open air, brief but solemn exercises were conducted. Otis D. Hinckley of Clymer presided. After a fervid prayer by Rev. A. M. Tennant, of Westfield, the address of welcome was delivered by S. Fred. Nixon, speaker of the New York Assembly, himself an honored citizen of Westfield. The story of the historic McMahan homestead was charmingly told by Mrs. Helen Smith Tennant of Westfield, herself a descendant of the family of the first settler.

At the conclusion of these exercises, the column was reformed for the march back to the village. A pause was made at the famous Cross Roads, where Obed Edson mounted a point of vantage and briefly told the story outlined by the monument which marks the site of the McHenry Hotel, where the first town meeting in the county was held and its civil government had its origin.

The mass meeting in the afternoon attracted an immense crowd, only a part of which was able to gain admission to the Presbyterian church where it was held. The meeting was presided over by Albert S. Watson, president of the village, who spoke impressively of the spirit of the centennial. The centennial oration was then delivered by John Woodward of Jamestown, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York. Following a vocal solo by Miss Belle Tiffany, Phin. M. Miller of Buffalo, read Forrest Crissey's Centennial Poem. Obed Edson of Sinclairville gave an historical address, and the exercises closed with the singing of the Centennial Hymn, written by Mrs. Martha R. Almy of Jamestown, to the tune of America.

Three public meetings were held Tuesday evening, and each was well attended. In the Presbyterian church Judge Almon A. Van Dusen of Mayville presid-

ed. Phin. M. Miller of Buffalo gave the first address, his subject being The Public Schools of Chautauqua County. Captain Frederick W. Hyde of Jamestown presented an historical sketch of the inception and growth of the Chautauqua movement. In the Methodist church, Captain E. A. Curtis of Fredonia, presided. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown delivered an historical address upon Freemasonry in Chautauqua County. The venerable Dr. Taylor of Brocton was to have read his paper on Military History at this meeting, but he was excused on account of feeble health and failing eyesight. The third meeting of the evening, held in the opera house, was one of the most interesting of the entire celebration. The hall was filled to the utmost when James T. Larmouth of Jamestown, as chairman, called the meeting to order. Jerome B. Fisher spoke eloquently upon the Life of Governor Fenton. It was one of Judge Fisher's best historical efforts, and added new luster, if such a thing were possible, to the name of Chautauqua county's most distinguished citizen, Governor Fenton.

The public reception in the high school building with which Tuesday's exercises came to a close, ranks as the most brilliant and representative social function in the history of the county.

The affair was under the auspices of Patterson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The local society moreover had the co-operation of the members of the chapters at Fredonia and Jamestown. The three regents, Mrs. George W. Patterson, Miss Prescott and Miss Broadhead, respectively, led in the receiving, assisted by the vice regents, Mrs. Helen Smith Tennant, Mrs. Fullager and Mrs. Winfield S. Cameron. Many members of the chapters were attired in quaint and elegant costumes of the Colonial period, imparting to the brilliant scene something of the coloring and spirit of the days commemorated by the occasion.

From the platform in the main reception room, a program of high merit was rendered at 9 o'clock, introduced by a vocal solo by Miss Belle Tiffany. An account of the memorable visit of Lafayette to Chautauqua county was read by Miss Olive Risley Seward. A musical feature was the singing of a quartet composed of Mrs. George W. Tew, Mrs. Alexis Crane, Geo. W. Tew and John J. Whitney, which was characterized as the oldest organized quartet in the county.

Wednesday, as the second day of the centennial, saw little waning of either attendance or interest until late in the afternoon. The weather, which on the previous day had been fairly ideal, continued favorable until afternoon, when one of the severe storms frequent in the lake region drove the crowd to shelter and made passage about the streets highly disagreeable. It was significant of the success of the celebration that while Tuesday had been planned as the principal day, Wednesday almost, if not quite, sustained the record of its predecessor on the calendar.

The meeting in the opera house at 10 o'clock in the morning was presided over by Louis McKinstry of Fredonia. The first address was that of Benjamin S. Dean, of Jamestown, upon The Political History of Chautauqua County. Louis McKinstry followed with an address upon The Press of the County, and Mrs. Carrie Twing of Westfield told the history of the Cassadaga Lake Free Association Movement.

In the Presbyterian church, the addresses were by the Rev. Chalon Burgess, of Silver Creek, on the Clergy; by Dr. William M. Bemus, of Jamestown, upon the Medical Profession; and Mrs. Martha Shaver Mead, of Jamestown, upon the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.



AUDITORIUM, CITY OF LIGHT, CASSADAGA



VIEW FROM ACROSS THE UPPER LAKE, LILY DALE

At the Methodist church, Supervisor L. C. Warren of Stockton presided. The papers included the reading of Dr. Taylor's address on the Military History of the County; W. W. Henderson's resume of the work of the Chautauqua County Historical Society; and the story of the Swedish Settlement of the county, the latter written by Professor A. J. Lannes of Jamestown, who was appointed to take the place on the program originally given to Rev. Julius Lincoln, who was absent in Europe.

In the Presbyterian church in the afternoon, Charles M. Dow, of Jamestown, spoke upon the Business Development of the county; James L. Weeks presented his paper upon the Bar of the County; and John W. Spencer, of Cornell University, discussed the county's agricultural interests.

In the opera house, the meeting was opened with William Sexton as chairman. Dr. Julien T. Williams of Dunkirk spoke on the Speculative Era in the History of Dunkirk; G. E. Ryckman told of the grape industry from its inception and E. Buckner discussed the Brocton Community.

Special mention is due the music rendered at the various centennial exercises. Not only was the quality of the voices markedly superior, but the selections made by the committee on music were highly suitable to the occasion, consisting wholly of old-time songs and ballads, which in themselves had historical interest and recalled pioneer times. A feature was the work of the choir of the First Presbyterian church of Jamestown.

The throng lingered in the high school building, reluctant to leave the remarkable display of relics there made, until late in the afternoon; but at 6 o'clock the orchestra from its station in the Jamestown room played "Auld Lang Syne," and upon this signal the building was let to the committeemen whose task it was to remove the exhibits and return them to their respective towns and owners.

The centennial celebration was an unqualified success, and from it sprang an influence that will become more potent as the years go by for it started Chautauquans toward the next century post with higher resolves and quickened energy.

LILY DALE SPIRITUALIST ASSEMBLY.

By Mrs. Clara Watson.

Lily Dale Assembly, situated in Pomfret township, was organized in 1879 under the name of Cassadaga Lake Free Association. The dedication of the grounds occurred the following year, 1880, and was dedicated to Free Thought, Free Speech, and Free Investigation. The grounds are beautifully situated on the eastern shore of the upper and middle of the three lakes, which are connected by narrow channels and are known as Cassadaga Lakes. The grounds of the Association are thus quite surrounded by the waters of the lakes and connecting channels, and the place was locally designated as "The Island."

The derivation of the name "Cassadaga" is from the dialect of the Seneca Indians, their name for the place being "Gusdago Tecarneodi," meaning "The lake under the rocks." The Association grounds are located on the Allegheny division of the New York Central Railroad, eighteen miles north of Jamestown, and thirteen miles south of Dunkirk. Lily Dale is the name of the post-office and of the particular locality of the once Cassadaga Lake Free Association, and because of this the name was later changed to Lily Dale Assembly, being still so called, the name having its origin because of the abundant pond lilies the lakes afford.

The assembly grounds are laid out into streets and parks, and at the present time embrace sixty-seven acres. Lily Dale is about eight miles from Lake Erie and sixteen miles distant from Lake Chautauqua. The Cassadaga Lakes, like Chautauqua, are fed mainly by springs; the altitude, about six hundred feet above Lake Erie, is sufficient to make it desirable as a health resort, and the beautiful surroundings make it a charming place in every way for a summer home.

Lily Dale as a popular spiritualist summer school owes its origin indirectly to the spiritualistic movement in the town of Pomfret dating back sixty-five years; the movement finding in the little village of Laona seemingly a fertile field for the development of a goodly number of citizens who had for many years taken interest in the more liberal and progressive thought of the times, and thus there had been developed a growing public sentiment to measure a then new philosophy of thought, by standards higher than that

of narrow sectarian bigotry. One of the prominent men of the place and times was William Johnson (father of Mrs. Marion Skidmore, who later had much to do in shaping the destiny of Lily Dale Assembly).

William Johnson's father was an orthodox preacher of the most vigorous type. Of him it is said: "His father's extreme orthodox views, as is often the case, produced a reaction in the mind of his son, and he became a materialist or atheist, and of five brothers all but one were heterodox. William Johnson was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and brain power, an investigator by nature, with the courage of conviction and ability to express the same."

In the winter of 1844-45, Dr. Moran of Vermont gave a course of lectures in Laona on a subject quite unknown to the general mind—that of "animal magnetism, mesmerism, and kindred subjects," which created unusual interest. He was enthusiastic in his research to solve some of the deeper problems of life than the stereotyped forms and usages of the dominant religious thought of the age.

One of the prominent citizens of Laona was Jeremiah Carter, then in a feeble physical condition, and following Dr. Moran's visit a few interested friends formed a little company to meet together and test the new mesmeric power if possible, and Mr. Carter was operated upon with wonderful healing results, and soon it became evident that a power outside of any mortal operator was at work upon him, and it was not long before he gave unmistakable evidence of spirit presence and power. His health improved rapidly, and on subsequent occasions the various features of the "mesmeric," "magnetic," or "hypnotic" state were brought out, and he became a spiritualist physician of prominence, healthy and hale himself.

Other cases of early mediumship, among them Mrs. A. A. Straight, who was widely known, are recorded in Laona connected with the spiritualistic movement, and the place became a stronghold of spiritualism. Meetings were held and an undiminished interest maintained for a quarter of a century. The "Laona Free Association" was formed in the early 50's, which proved a stepping stone to the organization of Lily Dale As-

sembly. Among many interested ones in the new movement was Willard Alden, who resided on a farm on the eastern shore of the Middle Cassadaga Lake, and the spiritualists commenced holding picnics in the Alden grove. Jeremiah Carter tells us that in the spring of 1877 he was one evening engaged in reading a newspaper when he heard a voice as out of the air say: "Go to Alden's and arrange for a camp meeting," and he was so impressed thereby that on the following day he visited Mr. Alden and laid the project before him. The matter was discussed quite generally, and at the June picnic in 1877 the idea was so favorably received that a committee was appointed to arrange for a camp meeting. This committee was composed of Milton H. Goodrich of Ripley, chairman; O. G. Chase, Jamestown, vice-president; David Ramsdall, A. A. Straight, and J. F. Carter, of Laona; Albert S. Cobb, Dunkirk, and Willard Alden, Cassadaga. Mrs. Joan Carter was secretary to the committee. The committee met a few weeks later and decided to hold a meeting which should commence on Tuesday, September 11, and close the following Sunday. Speakers for this occasion were Mrs. E. L. Watson, Mrs. L. A. Pearsall, J. H. Harter, Lyman Howe, R. S. McCormick, and George W. Taylor. The average attendance was about one hundred, with possibly four hundred on Sunday. Mr. Carter stood in the road and collected a fee of ten cents from each visitor, and on Sunday collectors were stationed at points on the road on either side of the grounds. At this first meeting there was a deficiency of about thirty dollars, which was made up by the committee. Thus Lily Dale Assembly was launched upon the sea of time.

The measure of success of the first meeting was considered sufficient to warrant a ten-day meeting in 1878. The receipts this year exceeded the expenses by a small margin. Willard Alden, upon whose grounds the meetings had been held, passed to spiritual life February 25, and the camp meeting of that year commenced September 6, continuing ten days, and owing to differing opinions of the heirs of the Alden estate regarding money considerations, a spirit of unrest pervaded the meeting. However, a camp meeting was arranged for the season of 1879 on the Alden grounds, with an increased attendance. Toward the close of this meeting, as there seemed to be no prospect of any satisfactory arrangements with the Alden heirs concerning business matters, steps were taken to formulate a new organization. A committee duly appointed named a board of trustees as follows: A. S. Cobb, Dunkirk, New York, president; O. G. Chase, Jamestown, New York, vice-president; Thomas J. Skidmore, Fredonia, New York, secretary; Linus Sage, Fredonia, New York; Martin R. Rouse, Titusville, Pennsylvania; George C. Rood, Fredonia, New York. A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, composed of Messrs. J. W. Rood, A. S. Cobb, and H. H. Thayer. A subscription list was opened and generous responses thereto were secured. The necessary papers for incorporation were signed, and the year following, 1880, the new grounds, purchased from the Fisher Brothers, adjoining the Alden grounds on the north, were opened and dedicated under the name before referred to, namely The Cassadaga Lake Free Association. Good speakers were present, and much enthusiasm manifested. The first tree felled in the clearing was by Mr. A. S. Cobb. The first cottage on the new grounds was built by the Misses May and Inez Huntington. The first stockholder to respond to roll call on assessment was N. N. Whitaker. The following year, 1881, the Children's Lyceum was started by Thomas Lees and his sister,

Tilla, of Cleveland, and it has since been one of the most important features of the assembly. This season was one of the most trying years of the association, so much remained to be done. Some of the obstacles seemed insurmountable to those whose enthusiasm was not ebbing. But effort still continued; plans for further clearing the grounds were formulated, and the winter of 1881-82 saw much improvement along this line. The season of 1882 opened auspiciously with the following well-known speakers: Hudson Tuttle, Professor Bradford (who was United States Minister to China under the Lincoln administration), Mrs. Amelia Colby, Miss Clara Field, Mrs. Clara Watson, J. F. Baxter, O. P. Kellogg, Giles B. Stebbins, George W. Taylor, Mrs. R. S. Lillie, Lyman C. Howe, and Judge R. S. McCormick. Thomas Lees was assisted in the lyceum work this year by Miss Harriet Myers (now Mrs. O. F. Chase). The A. Grattan Smith family furnished fine vocal music for the season. This year marked one of the most critical in the history of the assembly, and yet a live board of directors, consisting of J. B. Champlin, T. J. Skidmore, Linus Sage, O. G. Chase, C. B. Turner, George C. Rood, and M. R. Rouse, went forward with a will to make success the watchword. Plans were formulated to build an auditorium, Mr. Champlin originating the plans and superintending the construction of the building, which was ready for occupancy the coming season, 1883. This meeting continued from August 4 to September 2, with a fine array of talent as speakers. Miss Harriet Myers had charge of the lyceum. The camp meeting of 1884 was from July 26 to August 31. O. P. Kellogg, who had presided as chairman four years, served his last term this year. This year's meeting closed with a prevalent feeling of harmony and hopefulness, and the enterprise from that year on has no longer been a constant struggle against adverse circumstances, but rather a series of marked successes. At this year's meeting the trustees elected were T. J. Skidmore, Mrs. Marion Skidmore, C. B. Turner, M. R. Rouse, A. Gaston, E. W. Bond, and A. H. Frank, and this board of earnest workers proved a tower of strength to Lily Dale.

The meeting of 1885 continued from August 1 to August 30, Lyman C. Howe, chairman. Mrs. M. E. Sperry of Dunkirk had charge of the children's department this year. Music was made more of a feature this year, Mrs. Olie Dinslow, John T. Lillie and the A. Grattan Smith family furnishing vocal music of wonderful sweetness and power. Damon's orchestra of Dunkirk was engaged for the entire season.

The meeting of 1886 proved a great success, and marked the founding of the library by Mrs. M. H. Skidmore, who was nobly aided by many other interested ones. The library was first started in a tent with a small beginning, but soon moved to more commodious quarters, and at the present writing plans are under way for a fine library building of modern design. Because of the great interest in and aid to this enterprise by Mrs. Skidmore, it was named in her honor the Marion Skidmore Library, and at this writing contains nearly four thousand volumes.

The library has been a source of great benefit, entertainment and instruction, for it contains, among many choice miscellaneous works, many volumes from the brightest mind in spiritualism, also ancient and modern histories, fiction, and children's books. This year marked the engagement of the Meadowville orchestra, under the efficient leadership of B. F. Nichols, which continued its service many succeeding years.

The year 1890 found Lily Dale Assembly established on a firm and enduring basis, since which time success

has marked the enterprise, which had strong opposition to contend with from the popular religion of the age at its inception, and to-day, 1920, from a small beginning, this beautiful summer school has grown to an institution of importance and wide influence, with greater possibilities for the future. Lily Dale camp is owned and controlled by an incorporated association. The property consists of sixty-seven acres bordering on the North and Middle Cassadaga Lakes. These lakes cover several hundred acres, and afford good boating, bathing and fishing, and also yield a generous supply of ice for summer use. Additions to the original purchase of ground have been made at various times, including a plot of low-land, known as "The Flats," also the purchase of the former Alden estate, now the Leolyn grounds, with the famous Leolyn grove of twenty-three acres, said to be the finest tract of virgin timber in the State, wherein may be found many mammoth trees bearing the age of centuries. There are two hotels, the Leolyn Inn, accommodating 200, and the Hotel Maplewood 300 guests. The fine new Auditorium has a seating capacity of two thousand people. New cottages have been added from time to time, ranging in cost from five hundred to five thousand dollars. There are now several hundred cottages owned and occupied largely by private families who are stockholders in the assembly. The association property and the privately owned property have increased in value as improvement following improvement has been carried forward. The association owns and operates the water-works, has an up-to-date sewerage system, and is equipped with gas and electric power, the latter from Niagara Falls. A bath house and bowling alley add their attractiveness to the comfort and interest of visitors; also express office, telegraph and telephone. Lily Dale is also noted for its superior quality of drinking water.

The Ladies' Auxiliary is an organization which promotes many social features of the season, and their efforts have proven of great financial assistance to the assembly, as well as adding much to the interest and pleasure of the campers.

The Citizens' Club, primarily composed of the residents of Lily Dale, was organized in the interest of beautifying the grounds, and has proved most efficient.

Lily Dale Fire Department is composed of permanent residents upon the camp grounds, and is equipped with efficient fire fighting apparatus, and a fine engine house on First street forms one of the substantial buildings on the grounds.

The Lily Dale Library Association is a new organization, whose purpose is to set forth the teachings of the distinguished workers in spiritualism, and to erect a fire-proof building to safely house the large library of books, and that shall be an ornament to the grounds, as well as of great benefit. This Society has become identified with the Federation of Clubs. Many features combining fun, and frolic, amusement and recreation are also staged to the delight of the campers.

Melrose Park, at the entrance of the enclosed grounds, contains many of the finest residences; also the Auditorium, the drinking water pavilion, ticket office, post office, association headquarters, grocery stores, restaurants, flower-beds, and beautifully bordered walks, with their over-arching, stately trees.

Lincoln Park, bordering on the lake front of the upper lake, extending north from the Auditorium to the water-works and bowling alley, includes many nice cottages; Maplewood Hotel, band stand, sunflower

pagoda equipped with stationery, souvenirs, books, curios, etc., contributes to a popular communication center. Lincoln Park with its stately trees also offers an ideal parking place for the multitudes of automobiles congregated there, the new modern cafeteria and the Colonial building being in close proximity.

Cadwell Park includes the section bordering on the north and eastern part of the grounds, including the beautiful Forest Temple, the rustic drinking pavilion, the Hydesville cottage, picnic grounds, tennis court, children's playground, Octagon Building, and many beautiful cottages with flowers and ferns in profusion.

The fourth park includes the Leolyn grounds bordering on the middle lake front, including Leolyn Hotel, garage, beauty grounds, the famous Leolyn grove, and the wonderful mineral well.

Lily Dale "Special Day" features has included women's day, man's day, children's day, temperance day, grange day, Labor day, firemen's day, patriotic day, Memorial day, peace day, flag day, pioneers day, Canadian day, National day, and special State days.

The Forest Temple meeting place, out in the open, with the overshadowing canopy of Nature's grand old trees, is a popular daily meeting place for conference and message work, and with its pure white Memorial Temple rostrum and pews forms a most beautiful and picturesque meeting place. In close proximity to Forest Temple, and forming an object of attraction and interest, is located Hydesville cottage, the birthplace of modern spiritualism, purchased and moved from Hydesville, New York, by Mr. B. F. Bartlett of Cambridge Springs. This quaint structure is of interest to spiritualists and all visitors as the original cottage where were first heard through the Fox sisters the tiny "raps" that heralded the dawn of a new era in human history that today has reverberated around the world, and serves also as a memorial to spiritualism and to the Fox Sisters.

Music—Lily Dale Assembly band and orchestra, an organization of high class artists is in attendance throughout the season furnishing programs of classical and popular music and with three free concerts daily adds greatly to the interest and attractiveness of the Assembly; and its rendering of artistic selections as a prelude to all public rostrum work never fails to attract an audience of those musically inclined. Many fine pianists, vocalists and gifted musicians, including the Boston Ladies' Schubert Quartette have from time to time greatly aided in the musical programs at Lily Dale. Mention too should be made of the genial chairman John T. Lillie, whose voice of sweetness and power is ever welcome and much enjoyed. Refined dancing parties are a marked social feature of each season and are given Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the main auditorium, and with fine music from the Lily Dale Orchestra, many years in the past under the leadership of George S. Humphrey—are most popular, always the best decorum being maintained.

The Woman's Movement has been another feature of Lily Dale camp, and Woman's Day has many years been a prominent attraction. Dating back to 1887, Mrs. Marion Skidmore, as vice-president, invited the women suffragists to meet at Lily Dale Assembly, and all the years since then, Woman's Day has been the day of all days at Lily Dale. Spiritualism has ever recognized the equality of the sexes. In all the workings of the movement woman has ever stood the equal of her brother man.

Many noted speakers and lecturers have occupied the rostrum at Lily Dale. The best talent available has been secured from year to year from all parts of this

country, and Canada, England, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, and Eastern India have also been represented.

While Lily Dale is primarily a spiritualist summer school, yet spiritualism is cosmopolitan in its workings, and its platform is open to Free Thought Speakers, to New Thought Exponents, to the Higher Thought Adherents, to Theosophists and Reincarnationists, the Agnostic, the Pantheist, the Quaker, the Christian, and the American Indian—all have been welcomed to the Lily Dale platform, and all have had a helpful message to humanity.

Among the many spiritualists that have spoken from Lily Dale rostrum may be cited Dr. J. M. Peebles, at this writing ninety-eight years of age, with mental vigor unimpaired, and who has five times circumnavigated the globe; Dr. B. F. Austin, publisher of "Reason Magazine;" Dr. George B. Warne, president National Spiritualist Association, and editor "National Spiritualist;" Mrs. M. E. Cadwallader, editor "Progressive Thinker," and Lyceum Workers, Mrs. Cora Richmond, Mrs. R. S. Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. Kates, Mrs. E. L. Watson, Prof. W. M. Lockwood, Mrs. Clara Watson, George W. Taylor, Hudson Tuttle, Lyman Howe, Mrs. Colby Luther, A. B. French, Harry M. Wright, Mrs. Tillie Reynolds, J. Clegg Wright, Mrs. Carrie Twing, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sprague, Mrs. Harlow Goetz, Hon. A. B. Richmond, Mr. Grimshaw, Moses Hull, George Brooks, Dr. Wiggan, Mr. Erwood, Jennie Hagan, Walter Howell, A. B. French, and many others. Among the message mediums may be cited Margarette Gaulle, Maggie Waite, Edgar Emerson, J. Frank Baxter, Mrs. Maggie Turner, Mrs. J. J. Whitney, Mrs. Etta Wriest, John Slater, Mrs. Maria Carpenter.

Some wonderful phenomena have occurred at Lily Dale, including writing within closed slates, notably through P. L. O. Keeler under test conditions, slate writing and marvelous portrait painting through the Bangs sisters, mediums, without the touch of human hands.

Among the noted outside celebrities who have spoken at Lily Dale may be mentioned Robert J. Ingersoll, the late eminent Agnostic in thought; Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, Roycroft fame; Vircharad R. Gandhi, representative from the Jain community of India, and delegate to the World's Parliament of Religions at Chicago in 1883. The following year Mr. Gandhi spent the entire season at Lily Dale introducing in lectures and class work, for the first time, Oriental Thought, which was instrumental in establishing an entirely different idea of the Orient, whom we of the Occident had characterized as "heathen."

Other prominent outsiders who may be cited are Professor William Denton, African explorer; Frank Caldwell, Alaskan explorer; Rev. Thomas Byrnes, Unitarian minister; Rev. Henry Frank, Free Thought speaker; Mrs. Marie C. Breme, State president of the Illinois Women's Christian Temperance Union; the late universally revered Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, and the beloved Susan B. Anthony; Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and others of Woman Suffrage fame; Countess Wichmister; Mrs. Besant, and Madame Blavatsky of Theosophic propaganda. Thus the humanitarian principles of spiritualism are maintained.

Among the many beautiful rostrum and amphitheatre decorations the American flag is generously and conspicuously displayed and with its graceful folds, its beauty, symmetry, significance and power, is ever an inspiration and a challenge to true patriotism.

"Old Glory"—the Starry Banner—the Red, White

and Blue—emblem of American principles waves its glad welcome to all and proves the loyalty of Lily Dale Assembly to true Americanism—which to the thinking mind embraces the principles of human brotherhood and sisterhood.

Lily Dale Assembly, carrying its principles of equality into practice many years ago, gave womankind rights and privileges no doubt then unknown to any other school of thought, in according to woman the presidency of the assembly. In 1900, Mrs. Abby Louise Pettengill was president, acceptably filling a short term of years. Succeeding her, Mrs. Esther Humphrey was elected to this important office, filling the same many consecutive years with dignity, honor, and ability. Mrs. Humphrey, retiring at the close of her long and successful term of office, was vested with the rank of "President Emeritus," undoubtedly an honor never before conferred upon womankind. Thus Lily Dale Assembly scores another progressive step. Also at the Forest Temple meetings woman, equally with man, has had supervision there, among many others Mrs. A. J. Devereaux of Jamestown—now an octogenarian—who served a successful leadership a number of years.

Among several others who have acceptably served in the responsible position of chairman for the summer meeting we may mention Harrison D. Barrett, speaker, and for many years president of the National Spiritualist Association; George Brooks, lecturer and message bearer; but no incumbent of this important position has been more successful and more popular than the present presiding official, John T. Lillie, who has held the position many successive years.

Forty-one years ago Lily Dale was dedicated to the upliftment of mankind—physically, mentally, morally and spiritually, and from year to year it has broadened its scope of endeavor until to-day it stands in the lead of all the summer schools and assemblies and even Chautauquas, in the breadth and scope of its teachings, including science, religion, philosophy, metaphysics, or the science of being; the molecular hypothesis of nature; natural selection; thought, mind, and consciousness, and their relation each to the other; ethical or moral training, psychic or spiritual teaching, including the one important line of instruction ignored by all other schools of thought and propaganda—that of spirit return, or communion of mortals with the so-called Immortals, and Lily Dale Assembly has been the open door to thousands of people through which knowledge, light, truth, wisdom, culture, unfoldment and refinement have enriched their lives. Lily Dale Assembly—the leading mid-summer camp of a score of others of similar nature situated throughout the country—has been the means of bringing to the notice of the public the wonderful spiritual phenomena of nature which to-day more fully than ever before is attracting the attention of thinking minds. Also the vital questions of the ever present "Now," pertaining to life's great problems along lines of governmental, civic, educational, social, economic, hygienic, national and international welfare of the human race are discussed from Lily Dale platform.

The purpose of Lily Dale Assembly is to train the plastic mind of the young along lines of nature study; teach them about the wondrous universe in which we live; teach them about themselves; teach them the naturalness of life—that there is nothing unnatural or supernatural in this mighty universe. Spirit, the vital force, the animating principle of all life, permeates all nature's marvelous productions, and can, on the mortal plain, only be perceived through matter, and human life works in as the crowning glory of nature's handiwork, with the brain forces of intellectual vigor and

power—the mind—illuminating the wondrous works of Nature—God.

Lily Dale Assembly has broadminded men and women interested in its welfare, and the platform speakers can not be excelled by any church in the world in the high moral and spiritual tone of the discourses, in eloquence of diction, and in depth of thought.

Mental and spiritual healing is a prominent factor at Lily Dale, and spiritualism was first in the field of modern thought along this line of endeavor. Among the leading healers may be noted Dr. C. A. Burgess, who conducts healing classes at Library Hall daily. Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Beverly, both mental and spiritual healers living in the "White Kingdom Realm," are workers in the healing art. Frank Casebeer and Mrs. Mattie Lane are also devotees of this method of healing.

Dr. E. A. Hyde of the old school practice, a long-time resident and practicing physician of Lily Dale, has done much to promote health conditions. Other healers of more or less note help to keep the healing vibrations in healthful motion.

Aside from Lily Dale's large, fine library; aside from its able lecture platform work; aside from its various class studies; aside from important information imparted through mediumship—apart from all this, two publications of prominence have been issued at Lily Dale in the past, that proved a strong factor in its propaganda work. In 1892, Hon. A. B. Gaston, of Meadville, commenced the publication of "The Cas-sadagan," a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the camp, which was ably conducted and nobly sustained for a series of years. Later a publishing house was established on the grounds by W. H. Bach, and the publishing of "The Sunflower" paper commenced its weekly visits to the campers, which later came under the able management of Frank Walker, of Hamburg, New York, under the more comprehensive name "The Science of Life." For many years this bright, newsy, helpful paper aided Lily Dale Assembly, closing its effort only when the World War, forced upon us, commenced its destructive work.

Another interesting feature of the assembly is the psychic class held at Library Hall, where the ablest teachers along a line of thought unknown to theologians or university professors is dilated upon, which pertains to the psychic or spiritual nature of life, explaining the mysteries of the spirit spheres and spirit zones of the ethereal world. What the conditions? Where located? What its opportunities?—These and kindred subjects are discoursed upon at Lily Dale Assembly.

Spiritualism stands for all that is true and good, and the lives of its many adherents testify to the benefits and uplifting and educational tendencies, and the unfoldment of latent powers of mind and soul.

Physical culture classes have also been a prominent feature at Lily Dale, recognizing the fact that a sound and healthy body is conducive to a vigorous mental and

spiritual development. Thought exchange meetings are held in the library and are always of deep interest as live questions of the day are discussed.

Very many of the noble souls have passed to their reward out in the sunshine of the higher spirit spheres, for spiritualism has no spacious Hell nor limited Heaven. This mighty universe is unlimited, embodying all time, all space, all substance, all life, and in spirit spheres there is room for all of Earth's children to find a dwelling place where progress and higher development is the watchword. Only a few of the Old Guard are left, and we honor the memory of all and bless their noble work in launching Lily Dale Assembly upon the tide of Life. Brave hearts and willing hands were theirs, and Lily Dale Assembly stands to-day a more lasting monument to their memory than any sculptured bronze or chiselled marble. Brave souls are still at the helm, and Lily Dale Assembly, and the future of this organization, looms higher as gradually ignorance and prejudice fade away under the clearer light of knowledge and the brighter torch of reason.

Present board of directors: President emeritus, Mrs. Esther Humphrey; honorary president, Abraham Ransner. Active officers—George B. Warne, C. A. Burgess, M. H. Van Buskirk, H. T. Litchfield, C. L. Meyler, G. Montgomery, George W. Way.

Spirit communion is an established fact sustained by many eminent scientists, clergymen, philosophers, statesmen, and multitudes of the common folk from all walks of life; all the opposition from the unbelieving mind cannot stay the onward march of this great truth, and Lily Dale Assembly has been the mecca to thousands of inquiring souls that has led them out of darkness into light.

Lily Dale Assembly as an exponent of a modern school of thought stands for progress, for self unfoldment, for right living, for religious development, for spiritual upliftment, for freedom of thought in accord with modern times rather than holding to ancient traditions formulated in the "Dark Ages" of the past.

The reader is invited to a fair and impartial consideration of the claims of spiritualism, as set forth in these pages, and as carried into effect at Lily Dale Spiritualist Assembly.

In submitting the foregoing to the public the writer is fully aware of the fact that it has been practically impossible to narrate all incidents or give names of all willing workers who have contributed to the establishment of Lily Dale Assembly. The aim has been to note general features and prominent details leading to its present day importance. The memory of the writer has been keenly alert having been identified with the movement since its inception, and aided by a few published statistics this summary is given to the public, hoping it may lead to a clearer understanding of the aims and efforts of this widely known Summer School of Spiritualistic propaganda as recorded in the annals of history.

BENCH AND BAR OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The pioneer judiciary of what is now Chautauqua county was composed of three justices of the peace—Perry G. Ellsworth, David Kincaid, and Peter Kane. The word "pioneer" is here used in its strictest sense, for the Chautauqua settlement, then known as the town of Chautauqua, with boundaries practically those of the present county, was established in 1804, and early in the year 1805 Governor Morgan Lewis and his Council of Appointment at Albany named these men as the arbiters of justice in this section of the State. In April of that year, at the first town meeting (held at the Cross Roads,

now Westfield), officers were elected by the people, John McMahan being chosen supervisor. The remaining officers were practically those of our modern town. Supervisor McMahan was one of the leaders in the early days, and became colonel of the first regiment of this county, which he commanded at the battle of Black Rock and Buffalo in the War of 1812.

In the early courts, parties frequently conducted their own cases without the assistance of attorneys, the proceedings being of the most informal character, and the judgments often of a nature that brings substantial jus-

tice without much legal formality. Our ideas of the solemnity of a judicial record are somewhat shattered when we read of Justice of the Peace Thomas Aiken, who "sometimes rendered judgment on a shingle with red chalk, and kept record thereof in a crevice in his log dwelling," and yet we venture the opinion that the judgments of Squire Aiken were executed and enforced as thoroughly as the judgments of our own day, carefully engrossed on ponderous records, preserved in fire-proof vaults. Again we read of a judgment specifically just, which Samuel A. Brown, at one time a leading attorney of the county, rendered while a justice of the peace, in these words: "I find for the plaintiff nineteen thousand forty-three feet of white pine boards."

What is known as the Act of 1808 provided for the formation of the county, and designated its boundaries, but stipulated that Chautauqua and Cattaraugus should act in conjunction with Niagara until they respectively contained five hundred taxable inhabitants. The assessment rolls of 1810 showing that Chautauqua contained the required number of voters, the county was formally organized and the appointment of county officers was made in February, 1811, by the Council of Appointment, which had the power of appointing all county officers, including justices of the peace.

In 1811, with the organization of Chautauqua county, came the establishment of the Court of Common Pleas, convening at Mayville on June 25 of that year, where Commissioners Williams, Sutherland, and Ransom had "erected a large hemlock post" to indicate their choice of a county seat, with Judge Zattu Cushing on the bench. The session continued four days. Zattu Cushing had been appointed First Judge by Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. He was a man of rugged personality and courage, by trade a shipbuilder, who had toiled across the State in the winter of 1805 with his wife and five children, bringing two yoke of oxen, household goods, four cows, and the unusual contribution of a bushel of salt and half a bushel of apple seeds; with the latter he planted the first orchard in this region. One of the judge's grandsons, William B. Cushing, became famous as the destroyer of the "Albemarle" in the Civil War. With Judge Cushing there served as associate judges, Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson, and William Alexander; while Henry Abell, William Gould, John Dexter, and Abiram Orton were appointed Associate Justices. John E. Marshall, a physician, was chosen clerk; David Eason, sheriff; and Squire White, surrogate. In 1818 the office of Associate Justice was abolished, and the number of judges reduced to five, including the First Judge.

The Court of Common Pleas, although a court of record, was composed almost entirely of men recognized for their integrity of character, clear thinking, and sound common sense, rather than their legal training; for during only two of the thirty-six years of the life of this court was the First Judge a lawyer, and only four of the twenty-three Associate Judges serving during this time could qualify in this regard. Notwithstanding the "layman" nature of this court, it had the respect of the legal profession and the confidence of the people it served. Judge Cushing was for thirteen successive years First Judge, being succeeded in 1824 by Eliat T. Foote, who in turn was succeeded in 1843 by Thomas A. Osborne. Mr. Osborne occupied this office until 1845, when Thomas B. Campbell was appointed, serving for two years. By the constitution of 1846, this court was superseded by the present County Court, the judges then becoming known as County Judges, elected by the people. To this position have been elected Abner Lewis, Selden Marvin, Abner Hazeltine, Orsell Cook, Emory F. Warren, Thomas P. Grosvenor, H. O. Lakin, John S. Lambert, Almon A. Van Dusen (notable as the

only Democrat ever holding this office), and Jerome B. Fisher. Judge Arthur B. Ottaway, a lawyer of prominence and ability, and to whom this county is indebted for its Juvenile Court, is the present incumbent, having been reelected in 1917.

The attention of the first session of the Court of Common Pleas was given over to adopting rules of court and selecting the device for the court seal—an eagle surrounded by the words "Chautauqua Common Pleas;" designing and surveying the jail liberties; granting a license to Thomas Bemus to operate a ferry at the Narrows, now Bemus Point; and admitting attorneys to practice.

In 1810, the town of Chautauqua boasted two lawyers, Anselm Potter and Dennis Brackett, while Jacob Houghton, A. M., arrived in 1811, Potter being the first resident attorney. Mr. Potter had studied at Yale College, while Houghton was a Greek and Latin scholar, and his law training enabled him to practice in all the courts of the State.

The Court of Common Pleas, at the November 1811 term, conducted the first trial of which we have record. Attorney Brackett appeared for the plaintiff and William Spear for the defendant, the plaintiff winning the case. Mr. Brackett, who lived at Mayville, appears to have been a very energetic young man. Admitted in June, he immediately set to work to establish a law office, apparently the first in the county; a chatty letter from William Peacock to John Elliott tells us that "Brackett built a small office nigh Mrs. Peacock's; a dead tree fell on it and dashed it to pieces." The primitive stage of civilization in Chautauqua county at this period is recalled by the fate of young Brackett, who, soon after finishing his work at the fall term of court in 1813, was killed and scalped by the Indians during the retreat from Black Rock, near Buffalo.

In 1807, Captain John Scott opened a log tavern, located on the east side of Main street, between the present site of the Episcopal Church and the Mayville House. In 1811, the county having become fully organized, Captain Scott enlarged his log tavern by a plank frame addition of green timber for a court house, and until 1815 both courts convened at that place. The Act of 1808 specified the supervisors should raise \$1,500 to cover the cost of a suitable court house, and, with the establishment of the courts, plans were formulated for the court house and jail, but the work was interrupted by the War of 1812. In 1814, although still unplastered, the June term was held in the new building and the two succeeding terms, in November and February, were convened there but adjourned to the tavern because of the cold. The court house was a very modest, two-story frame building, and occupied the bit of ground just in front of the 1834 structure. The lower floor toward the east contained three prison cells, two for criminals and one for debtors. In front of the cells and divided by only a narrow hall were the living rooms of the jailor and his family. The upper story was used for court, jury, and other purposes. This building served its purpose until 1834, when it was replaced by a new building, which, in time, gave way to the present edifice, erected in 1907.

In 1817, six years after the establishment of the first courts, the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened in Mayville, Judge Ambrose Spencer, a man of considerable distinction in the State, presiding. This court corresponded to the circuit term of our present Supreme Court, and was the highest court held in the county. It was presided over by circuit judges, usually "strangers from a distance." Evidently Judge Spencer enjoyed the pomp and display in vogue in certain court circles, for we read that he opened his court with considerable ceremony: "The judge, escorted by the sheriff,

his deputies and the constables, armed with staves of office, marched to the court house, where the escort opened to the right and left and the judge, preceded by the sheriff, entered the court room."

In 1820, when Judge Van Ness, of decidedly democratic tendencies, ascended the bench, he announced that he preferred to enter the court room without parade, and the only possible reminder of the "parade" left to us is the constables with their staves, who still act as escort to the jury. The effect of the judicial ceremony of 1817 was immediately evidenced by the appointment in the Court of Common Pleas of a regular crier to open and adjourn court.

The last term of the Circuit Court of Oyer and Terminer under the old constitution was held in June, 1822. Under the new constitution the court was resumed in September, 1823, and continued until the constitution of 1846 became effective, when it was replaced by our present Supreme Court.

Prior to 1846, the office of Circuit Judge, which corresponds to our present Supreme Court Judge, was an appointive office, being designated by the Governor, with the advice of the Council, or the Senate. Chautauqua was represented on this bench by John Birdsall, who was appointed in 1826.

In the early days, the local attorneys were often assisted in the trial of their cases by out-of-town lawyers possessing experience and unusual ability, who "rode the circuit," often following the judge from court to court. Prominent among these was Jonas Harrison, who had read law with Aaron Burr. The manner of life of this time was much more leisurely than that of to-day, and the attorneys were largely allowed their own time in setting forth the merits of the matters at issue, thus being afforded ample opportunity for the display of whatever oratorical ability they possessed; and tradition tells us that those early trials were occasions of much interest. The court, too, was not so jealous of its dignity. A young attorney, upon receiving an adverse decision, feelingly exclaimed that he "was astonished at the judgment of the court." For this he was at once arraigned for contempt, and sought the aid of an older lawyer, John Root, often called the "Old Counselor," who answered the court in a very solemn and dignified manner, saying, "I know our brother is in fault, but he is young, quite young. Had he practiced at this bar as long as I have, Your Honor, he would have long since ceased to be astonished at any ruling that it might make."

The criminal courts of the county consisted of a court of Oyer and Terminer held at the time of the Circuit, a court of General Sessions held with the Common Pleas, and courts of Special Sessions held by the justices of the peace. Prior to 1818, there existed an appointive office similar to that of our present district attorney, but with the title of assistant attorney-general, the jurisdiction of which embraced several counties. One Polydorus B. Wisner held the position in 1813, and was succeeded by John C. Spencer. A statute was enacted in 1818, which provided for a district attorney in each county to prosecute cases for the people, and Daniel G. Garnsey was then chosen to preside over Chautauqua county. Since 1846 the office has been elective. Following Garnsey were: James Mullett, Jr., Samuel A. Brown, Joseph Waite, David Mann, Abner Hazeltine, Daniel Sherman, George Barker, John F. Smith, William O. Stevens, Nahum S. Scott, Benjamin S. Skinner, Edward R. Bootey, Abner Hazeltine, Jr., C. B. Bradley, Arthur B. Ottaway, Lester F. Stearns, John Woodward, Eleazer Green, John K. Patterson, Jr., Edward J. Green, and William S. Stearns, who is at present capably administering the duties of this important office.

Although the constitution of 1821 does not notice the Surrogate's Court, nevertheless this court exercised authority in Chautauqua county from its earliest organization. The office of judge was first an appointive one, but soon became elective. Squire White served as first surrogate. Succeeding him were Daniel G. Garnsey, Albert Richmond, William Smith, George A. Green, William Smith, Jr., Theodore Brown, Austin Smith, Henry O. Lakin, Orsell Cook, Charles G. Maples, Orton Clarke, Daniel Sherman, Emory F. Warren, E. E. Woodbury, and Harley N. Crosby, who is serving his sixteenth year as judge of this court.

Chautauqua county may well be proud of the men elected from within her boundaries to preside over the Supreme Court. Richard P. Marvin, elected in 1847, was a man distinguished throughout the State of New York and even beyond its borders. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York in 1829, and ten years later was on motion of Daniel Webster admitted in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a brilliant advocate and an ideal judge. He held his judicial position for twenty-four years, having been originally elected with James Mullett in 1847. Horace Greeley, who opposed an elective judiciary, once said: "It was no wonder the Eighth District favored it when it had such pure and able judges as Marvin and his associates."

James Mullett, elected in 1851, was for many years the most conspicuous member of the county bar. He was examined by Judge Zattu Cushing at the November term of 1814, and admitted to practice. He served in the State Assembly, was district attorney and justice of the Supreme Court, a man of keenest intellect, and a brilliant orator. The most famous case in which he was engaged as counsel was the trial of Joseph Damon for the murder of his wife, in 1834, one of the last cases tried in the old court house. Mr. Mullett's summing up for the defense ranks as one of the greatest forensic efforts ever made in this State, unavailing as it was; Damon was convicted, and publicly executed on the western slope of the hill not far from the Mayville Union School building.

Benjamin F. Green was elected to the Supreme Court in 1857; George Barker in 1867, reelected in 1875, having been district attorney in 1853 and again in 1862; also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. The law reports bear record of his learning and wisdom as a judge.

John Woodward was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court to fill a vacancy in 1896, and was that year elected for the full term of fourteen years. He was soon assigned by the Governor to the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Judge Woodward was one of the youngest and most talented men holding a judicial position in this State, and several of his opinions received the marked approval of the highest court. Prior to his election to the Supreme Court he was District Attorney of the county. He is now (1921) a member of the Appellate Division of the Third Department.

Warren B. Hooker was elected to the Supreme Court in 1890, after service in the National House of Representatives since 1890.

John S. Lambert was county judge 1882-1889; and since January 1, 1890, a justice of the Supreme Court, a man whose accurate learning, polished wit, practical and pointed elocution, have given him high position and the esteem and confidence of the people.

Madison Burnell must be mentioned, though briefly, as belonging to the elect of our early judiciary. He studied law under Judge Marvin, and soon came to be known as a lawyer of unusual legal ability, excelling as a criminal lawyer, with persuasive oratorical powers

so effective that Judge Mullett felt it necessary to warn the jurors lest they should fall a prey to his eloquence. In justice to Mr. Burnell it may be said that he was a man of a very high degree of honor, and despised all trickery.

John C. Spencer, son of Judge Ambrose Spencer, was a practicing attorney of this county, and became Secretary of War in 1841 and Secretary of the Treasury in 1843, in the cabinet of President Tyler. He was a graduate of Union College in 1806, lawyer, postmaster, Assemblyman, brigade judge advocate of the army, Assistant Attorney General, Speaker, State Senator, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction (all New York State offices) before being called to national position, a man who put many useful things in the laws of the State of New York and served well.

Emory F. Warren began his career as a lawyer, practicing ten years in Jamestown, but later becoming editor of the "Jamestown Journal." He was interested in preserving the early life of the county, and wrote a history of Chautauqua which was published in 1846.

There are others of the past of whom much could be written—"some had fame, some had fortune, some had disappointment—all had death." Among the many may be mentioned Abram Dixon, first lawyer of Westfield; John Birdsall, once justice of the Supreme Court of the Eighth Judicial District and afterwards Chief Justice and Attorney-General of the Republic of Texas; James D. Strang, of Mormon fame; Elisha Ward, whose favorite pastime was reading the Greek Testament; William H. Seward, who was admitted to practice in 1836; William M. Newton, the memory of whose powerful eloquence still lingers with the profession; Oscar Johnson, a student and man of letters and a wise counsellor; Walter L. Sessions, distinguished in the halls of the National Congress, where he served for many years; John G. Record, who stood very high in the esteem of his professional brethren and in the community in which he lived.

The patriarch of the Chautauqua County Bar was Austin Smith, of Westfield. He was for many years principal of the Fredonia Academy, and among his students was Madison Burnell. He was a contemporary of James Mullett, Abner Hazeltine, and Samuel A. Brown. In Young's "History of Chautauqua County," published in 1875, it is stated "he is the oldest member of the Bar in this county now living, except Hon. Abner Hazeltine of Jamestown." Far back in 1843, when Judge Elial T. Foote retired from the bench, we find the name of Austin Smith signed, with other members of the Bar, to a memorial rehearsing the virtues of that distinguished judge. During this marvelous career he was universally esteemed an able lawyer.

Some not already referred to constitute a group of divergently illustrious men: Clark R. Lockwood, of Jamestown, who for almost half a century was in active practice; Lorenzo Morris, of Fredonia, a Jeffersonian Democrat of the old school, once State Senator, after 1841 holding a commanding position at the Bar; Charles D. Murray, of Dunkirk, admitted to practice in 1860, whose dignified and stately manner, grace and elegance of diction and deep learning made him a leader in the profession. Obed Edson successfully followed the practice of law for nearly fifty years; he was undoubtedly the best equipped historian of this county. James J. Fowler was for many years associated with Edward R. Bootey, and then with James L. Weeks; he never sought the trial of causes, but was a close student of the law and one of the safest of counsellors, a man of absolute honesty and a hater of shams. Alonzo C. Pickard served with distinction during the Civil War, and for many years was one of the most active and suc-

cessful practitioners. Winfield S. Cameron also devoted some of his best years to the service of his country during the Rebellion. Frank W. Stevens had an enviable standing for ability and uprightness throughout Western New York, and the confidence of the judiciary. He served as District Attorney of Cattaraugus county. He was grave, reserved and dignified, endowed with profound learning and a high order of eloquence. Arthur C. Wade had an established reputation for professional and business ability extending far beyond the borders of our State. He was associated with Mayne R. Stevenson in his law business, and occupied responsible positions in many of the largest corporations in this vicinity. He successfully defended the accused in many important criminal trials; but in none that so attracted the attention of the whole country for its brilliancy as in the second trial of Howard C. Benham for the murder of his wife. When Mr. Wade was called into the case the defendant's conviction had been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Within a few hours before the time fixed for his client's execution, he procured an order for a new trial. With his unrivalled powers of bewitching juries and convincing courts, he secured an acquittal.

The Constitutional Convention of 1846 marked an important departure in the judicial system of the State. The courts were entirely reorganized, and the people were given the privilege and responsibility of electing the judges. In April, 1848, a statute was enacted known as the "Code of Procedure," which became operative in July, 1848. "This enactment," says Hon. Obed Edson, "entirely revolutionized the practice of the various courts. It abolished the distinction between suits at law and suits of equity, the whole system of pleading was reformed, and many other changes were made of radical and important character respecting procedure in civil actions. The changes made by the code in practice and pleading much affected the legal profession. Lawyers who had mastered the settled principles that had governed the practice were now obliged to devote much study to the perplexing questions that arose under the new system. Attorneys then past their prime were naturally disinclined to renew their studies, and many of the older lawyers ceased to take as active a part in the profession as before, and some entirely retired from it." And so we come to the close of the first period in the life of the Bar of Chautauqua county. Now at the close of the second decade of the second century of the county's history, the Bar was never more vigorous and never was more thoughtfully equipped with men of talent, close reasoners and effective advocates.

The Bar of Chautauqua county in 1820 numbered thirteen members; in 1830 sixteen; in 1840, forty-three; in 1864, ninety, and in 1921, one hundred twenty-seven. The following is the legal roster:

Brocton—John L. Campbell, Franz C. Lewis, Orrle A. Ottaway.
Cherry Creek—Edgar W. Curtis, Richard A. Hall.
Celoron—Cyrus B. Wilson.
Dunkirk—Charles E. Anglim, Robert J. Cooper, Thomas J. Cummings, Samuel P. Fox, John LeRoy Hurlbert, Simon J. Karin, Lyman A. Kilburn, Thomas H. Larkins, Nugent & Heffernan (Albert E. Nugent, Thomas P. Heffernan), Palmer & Rowe (Nelson J. Palmer, Murrie L. Rowe), John E. Patterson, Jr., Leslie A. Pease, Daniel A. Reed, Rollin W. Snow, Lester F. Stearns, Francis S. Stegelske, John L. Sullivan, Warner & Woodin (Elton D. Warner, Glenn W. Woodin), Joseph C. White, Fred G. Wyman.
Ellington—Theodore A. Case.
Falconer—Crosby & Crosby (Harley N. Crosby, Carl Rex Crosby), Archie D. Falconer.
Forestville—Walter Record, Herbert P. White.
Fredonia—Herbert P. Bishop, Henry A. Clark, S. Ray Fairbanks, Hon. John S. Lambert, Louis G. Monroe, Arthur R. Moore, William S. Stearns, Clinton O. Tarbox.
Jamestown—Royal M. Bates, George R. Butts, D.

Lawrence Carlson, Cawcroft & Guinnane (Ernest Cawcroft, Patrick S. Guinnane), J. Delevan Curtiss, Frank G. Curtis, Dean, Edson & Jackson (Benjamin S. Dean, Walter H. Edson, Robert H. Jackson), Loye T. Durand, Leon L. Fancher, Marton H. Fisher, Fowler & Hunt (J. Samuel Fowler, Herbert L. Hunt), Glenn A. Frank, Alfred L. Furlow, Frederick Garfield, Edward J. Green, Eleazer Green, Charles S. Grover, Arthur H. Hitchcock, A. Frank Jenks, Clayton M. Jones, Jude, Blackmon & Johnson (George W. Jude, George M. Blackmon, Adolph F. Johnson), Arthur W. Kettle, Arthur E. Lauenderlager, John S. Leonard, Harry R. Lewis, Michael D. Lombardo, Henry S. Manley, Mott & Ottaway (Frank H. Mott, Lee L. Ottaway), Grant E. Neil, Augustus C. Nelson, Olof A. Olson, Pickard & Bodine (Clare A. Pickard, Hugh V. N. Bodine), Ray F. Pickard, John H. Prather, Cheston A. Price, Wilson C. Price, Orsel C. Price, Rice & Ross (Joseph F. Rice, Emmet H. Ross), J. Russell Rogerson, James P. Stafford, Frank W. Stevens, Mayne R. Stevenson, Emmons G. Swift, Thrasher, Cole & Clapp (Louis L. Thrasher, Marvin L. Clapp), Van Vlack, Peterson & Bargar (Lynn R. Van Vlack, A. Bartholdi, Peterson, Allen A. Bargar), Wheeler & Bootey (Frank S. Wheeler, Edward R. Bootey), Charles

H. Wiborg, Wicks & Rexford (John G. Wicks, Warner S. Rexford), Lawrence W. Wiltzie, Lakewood—Nathan D. Lewis, Mayville—William G. Martin, A. Roy Perkins, Harry M. Young, Parama—T. W. Schiller, Sherman—Freeman L. Morris, David H. Stanton, Silver Creek—Carlton B. Livermore, Sinclairville—Charles M. Reed, Fred H. Sylvester, Watts Plate—Arthur L. Richardson, Westfield—James R. Douglass, Gibbs & Williamson (Gerald G. Gibbs, Henry C. Williamson), Silas W. Mason, George A. Newbury, Ottaway & Munson (Arthur B. Ottaway, Harlan L. Munson), James H. Prendergast, Wilson Rood, William Russell, Arthur S. Tennant.

The Police Justice Court of Dunkirk was discontinued December 31, 1909, by the adoption of a new city charter, and the Municipal Court began on January 1, 1910. The judges of this court have been Albert E. Nugent, Samuel P. Fox, Charles E. Anglin. Their official term was four years.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

By W. A. Bradshaw.

That the beauties of Chautauqua Lake have long been extolled by pen, brush and camera, goes without saying, but its actual physical features, although well known to its habitués, have never been extensively dwelt upon in print. Nor is the subject one of great interest either to writer or reader, yet a history of Chautauqua county without some detailed information regarding its famous lake would seem to be incomplete.

The utilitarian purposes of the lake as a navigable waterway, from the days of Indian canoe to those of modern steamboat, have become matters of historical record, as have also its geological features, therefore little remains for this chapter to deal with other than a brief statement of commonplace facts.

Before the year 1902 no accurate contour map of Chautauqua Lake existed, and distances from point to point on its surface were for the most part matters of opinion, but in that year a joint survey by the United States Government and the State of New York produced a contour map of the lake and surrounding region that is practically accurate. Prior to that time, in fact, as long ago as 1875, a civil engineer with a party of assistants chained the distance from Jamestown to Mayville on the ice, and at various other times in later days the boating organizations of the lake have made many other measurements on the ice between various points, so that information on this subject is now practically complete and accurate.

The length of the lake as measured along the shortest navigable channel between the steamboat piers at Celoron and Mayville is 14.7 miles. A measurement taken from the first bend of Chadakoin river to the inlet beyond Mayville adds 1.3 miles to this distance, making the extreme over all length 16 miles. Adding the length of the Chadakoin river, the navigable distance from Jamestown to the Mayville pier is 17.7 miles. The widest part of the lake lies between Bellevue and Sherman's Bay, two miles. Next in width is the part lying between Chautauqua and Dewittville Bay, 1.8 miles, which width is pretty nearly attained between Maple Springs and Whitney's Bay.

The surface area of that part of the lake lying above Bemus ferry is 11.07 square miles and that of the lower portion 9.28 square miles. The mean elevation of the lake is 1,308 feet above sea level, being 700 feet greater than that of Lake Erie, eight and one-half miles distant.

Of the two portions of the lake, the upper is much the deeper, its depth ranging from twenty feet near May-

ville to more than eighty feet as Long Point is approached. The surveying party of 1875, who also made soundings, reported a depth of 93 feet at a point lying somewhere between Maple Springs and Victoria, but this depression in the bottom is evidently of small area, as subsequent soundings have thus far failed to locate it. The depth of the lower lake ranges from about thirty feet near the narrows to about ten feet at the entrance to the Chadakoin river. All of the lake lying below Bellevue is shallow, and appears to be gradually filling up with silt.

Chautauqua Lake lies between ranges of hills rising from 200 to 300 feet above its surface, and of its shore line of fifty or more miles comparatively few miles are marshland, and much of this has been reclaimed for cottage sites.

Half a century ago the shores of the lake were given over entirely to farm and woodlands, the summer cottages being as yet an undeveloped factor. But summer hotels had already made their appearance and began to multiply rapidly. They did a flourishing business for a time, but finally a period of decadence set in and most of the large hostleries faded from the map, saving only those located at Bemus Point, which have prospered continuously since their beginnings from twenty-five to fifty years ago. The old pioneer Whittemore House at Fluvanna was among the first to retire, being sold and cut up into farm houses. The hotel at Greenhurst has been abandoned for some years, while its neighbor at Griffith's Point has been torn down. That at Bellevue has been turned into a club house, and the old Barnes Hotel at Maple Springs has been transformed into a private residence. The mammoth Grand Hotel at Point Chautauqua went up in smoke years ago, as did also the hotel at Point Woogin, the Chautauqua and Mayville Houses, and that at Wahmeda. The Kent House and the Sterlingworth Inn, the two great hotels that were once the glory of Lakewood, finally gave up the ghost and went the way of the others, the former falling under the axe of the wrecker, and the latter going up in flames. None of these hostleries has ever been replaced.

A variety of causes contributed to the downfall of these hotels, but probably a leading one was the fact that people preferred home life in cottages or camps to that in the confined quarters of a summer hotel. At all events, with the decline of hotels the growth of cottages rapidly increased, and such of the farmers as are willing to part with their water-front lands have no dif-

ficulty in doing so. Indeed, cottage life has so enormously increased around the lake of late years that most of the desirable sites in the market have been taken up and good ones difficult to secure, while would-be purchasers are besieging farmers to release the remaining undeveloped shore-lands. These summer colonies nearly surround the lake, and the interurban trolley stations indicating the location of a summer hamlet are in many cases less than a mile apart. The State highways around the lake, the immediate presence of splendid fruit, vegetable and dairy farms, and the limitless supply of pure cold drinking water, all contribute to the comfort and pleasure of the cottagers, many of whom come from far distant States to enjoy their annual health-giving outing on the shores of old Chautauqua.

Of the lesser lakes in the county, Cassadaga is the foremost, lying at the base of a steep hill towering 400

feet above it, ten miles northeast of Chautauqua Lake. This lake is more properly a chain of three ponds extending about two miles in length.

Lily Dale, with its host of summer cottages, lies on the eastern shore, but aside from this portion much of its borders are marshy.

Findley Lake lies between two hills overtopping it by two hundred feet, at a distance of sixteen miles southwest of Chautauqua. It is two miles long, with a maximum breadth of one-half a mile, and has an elevation more than one hundred feet greater than that of Chautauqua Lake. It is an attractive sheet of water, but its remoteness from transportation lines impairs its availability for cottagers. The same is true of Bear Lake, lying about eight miles northeast of Chautauqua. It is one mile in length and one-fourth of a mile in width. Much of its shore line is marshy.

IRON AND STEEL.

The manufacture of iron and steel is one of the most ancient of the arts and sciences known in history. There is indisputable evidence that this is so; as there are in existence even today implements, crude tools and other work done in iron and steel dating back well toward the beginning of history. Probably the best example of a large and impressive nature is the "Iron Column of Delphi," which was melted, formed and erected many centuries before the birth of Christ. And of particular interest is this shaft of ancient iron-craft in that it is practically rust proof—a subject which has baffled the metallurgists of our own iron age.

Chautauqua county, while it has immense plants devoted to the manufacture of machines and machinery and other products made from iron and steel, has but one plant where steel itself is made, the Atlas Crucible Steel Company of Dunkirk, their specialty being tool steel. According to F. B. Lounsberry, metallurgical engineer at the Atlas plant, tool steel includes all steel capable of being made into tools, and as such and after suitable treatment, capable of doing work upon other steels, metals, or substances. This will include the simple carbon tool steels and alloy tool steels. These Mr. Lounsberry thus defines: "By simple carbon tool steels is meant steels which contain no elements other than silicon, manganese, phosphorus, and sulphur, and whose physical properties depend upon the carbon content only, the carbon content varying from 0.50% to 2.20%, depending on the use, but for most purposes between .75% and 1.35%. By alloy tool steels is meant steels which contain all of the above elements, and in addition varying percentages of one or more of the following elements: Tungsten, chromium, vanadium, cobalt, molybdenum, etc., in sufficient quantities to affect the physical properties of the steel.

The Atlas Crucible Steel Company manufactures both carbon and alloy steels made under the crucible and electric furnace processes of making tool steel, which have proven the best to produce that perfect uniformity absolutely essential to a perfect alloy tool steel. As in most other manufacturing processes, what are termed its raw materials are the finished products of some other industry. So in the manufacture of tool steel very few virgin materials are used, but rather the finished products of some other process. Thus are used various kinds of scrap steel, the products of the crucible, electric, and open-hearth steels processes; wash-metal, the product of a special open-hearth process; pig-iron, the product of the blast furnace; melting or muck bar, the product of the puddling furnace; ferro-tungsten, ferro-chrome, ferro-vanadium, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, etc., all

finished products of still other processes. At the Atlas plant ferro-tungsten is produced by the reduction of tungsten ore concentrates under the influence of the electric arc in small electric furnaces.

From the time of the beginning of the steel compounding and melting operation, when the various materials which constitute the base of the mix for the charge are carefully weighed out, during the melting process in the graphite crucibles in the fiery furnaces, through the pouring, casting, hammering, rolling, and annealing, every process is carefully watched by experts, tests being frequently made, and at the finish the annealed bars go to a final inspection department. Here each individual bar is carefully gone over for size and surface conditions, a portion from each end is broken off so that the condition of the grain can be examined. From this examination can be learned whether or not the annealing has been correct, whether the bars have been decarbonized in the mill or in the annealing, and whether the bars have any minute pipes or other internal imperfections. The man doing this inspection work becomes highly skilled, and can pick out small pipes and imperfections which the ordinary person could not see. Here also several ends from every different lot of bars from each heat are taken and tested for hardness. Certain limits of hardness are established for the different grades and tempers of steel, and unless the tests come within these limits the material is rejected for reannealing. After the bars have passed this final inspection, they are sawed, straightened, stamped and bundled ready for shipment. While the entire process requires constant vigilance and attention in order to produce quality material, which every tool steel manufacturer should desire, by far the greatest part of the task of maintaining the quality of the product falls to the metallurgist, who usually has at his disposal a well equipped physical or metallurgical laboratory and capable assistants. One of his most useful friends in this work is the microscope. By the proper application of this instrument he is able to control the internal structure of his product, and is able to tell when things are not going right, and by making frequent observations of the ingots, billets, and finished product he is able to keep the entire lineup on a good basis. Another instrument of value is the transformation point apparatus with which he is able to accurately determine the critical ranges. Another apparatus which up to the present time has not received very much attention, but which will in the future development of testings, is the permeameter for measuring the magnetic properties of steel.

The Atlas Crucible Steel Company is firmly estab-

lished in the tool and special steel industry, but their plans for the future include vast plant additions and a new department in which structural steel shall be manufactured, such as may be used in axles for automobiles and for kindred purposes. The company not only stands high in the industrial world as manufacturers of high grade tool steel, but from time to time the management has taken progressive steps to promote the personal interests of the employees associated with them in the operation of the property. Perhaps the most important step of all was announced by Arthur H. Hunter, president of the company, at the annual meeting in January, 1920—a carefully considered plan of profit sharing which included all employees who have been continuously on the payroll of the company for a period of two or more years. After presenting the plan to the meeting, President Hunter said:

If we succeed in making this plan a great success (and I am confident that we shall) we will have established an industrial democracy within this organization of the most ideal sort—a democracy that makes real partners of capital and labor and yet preserves the right of private property; that preserves and promotes the great business asset that comes from individual initiative; that retains the capitalist's incentive to enterprise while giving the worker a new inspiration for effort; that humanizes large organizations of men; that promotes a lasting industrial peace. All these things his country of ours needs today as never before.

JAMESTOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The Jamestown Business College, the only business college in Chautauqua county, was organized in October, 1886. Mr. E. J. Coburn, the founder, possessed in a marked degree the essential qualities for arousing public interest in a new enterprise. After several months of arduous labor, the services of an experienced educator, W. A. Warriner, Jr., were secured, and in December, 1887, a partnership was effected between E. J. Coburn, W. A. Warriner, Fred P. Hall and Frank E. Sessions, Messrs. Hall and Sessions adding financial strength, and Messrs. Coburn and Warriner remaining in charge of the institution as business manager and principal respectively. In reorganizing the school, H. E. V. Porter, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was induced to take charge of the advanced department of the business course, and Miss K. A. Lambert, a teacher of Arnprior, Canada, was engaged for the preparatory department. A class in shorthand was also organized under the direction of Charles M. Brown, a practical stenographer of the city. Messrs. Coburn and Sessions soon retired, and in July, 1888, J. E. McLean, an alumnus of Eastman National Business College, was engaged to organize and perfect a school of phonography. Later J. P. Byrne, an expert in pen art, was engaged as an instructor in penmanship. For about a year all departments of the school work progressed smoothly.

In the meantime the financing of the institution had become a serious problem, which together with the uncertainty of business management prompted Messrs. Porter and Byrne to resign. This crisis in the history of the school was met by leading business men of the city, who realized the importance of a reliable and permanent institution, where business principles and business methods could and would be taught in an able and efficient manner to meet the growing demand for office help. With this purpose in view, they took over the private enterprise in August, 1889, and incorporated it as a college, under the corporate name of the Jamestown Business College Association, Limited. The original incorporators were Robert N. Marvin, Edgar P. Putnam, W. H. Proud-

In the biographical volume of this work the career of Edward Burgess, founder of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, is carefully traced. Herewith is an appreciation printed in "High Speed," the house paper published by the company under date of March 5, 1919:

Edward Burgess, 1846-1918—The true epic of our times is not "Arms and the Man," but "Tools and the Man," an infinitely wider kind of epic.—Carlyle.

Edward Burgess, the founder of the Atlas Crucible Steel Company, was a Man. In all the wide world there is no one to dispute the fact. And there are thousands who knew and loved him. He played the great game of business according to the rules. He never speculated. He was no gambler. He bought no stock on margin. The only thing he ever bet on was his knowledge of his field and his ability to execute. He was a builder and a creator.

Edward Burgess knew that he could benefit himself only as he benefited humanity. He abhorred the slug-gard who would not plow by reason of the cold and therefore begged in harvest. His was an active, yet gentle life. Sensitive and tender was the heart of this busy man, and precious to him was human fellowship.

Edward Burgess climbed with unwearying step the ladder from whose height he beheld the dawn of a radiant day—his beloved Atlas respected for its true worth in a field where competition had been so sharp and keen. He gloried in Atlas growth and prosperity, but modestly disclaimed the credit. The loyalty of "the boys" and of his friends, he said, was the secret of Atlas success.

Edward Burgess passed to the Greater Life on September 1, 1918, and flags are half-masted in Atlas hearts.

fit, William A. Hallock, Elliot C. Hall, John J. Aldrich, Eleazer Green, W. A. Warriner and Fred P. Hall, all of whom were elected directors for the first year.

Regardless of the limited income from tuition for several years, these men continued to employ the best instructors obtainable, in order to maintain the high standards of business efficiency they had attempted to establish. Thus the reputation of the college for thorough work became known and the patronage of the school increased. W. A. Warriner was the first president of the corporation, and F. P. Hall the first secretary-treasurer. In March, 1890, Mr. Warriner resigned, and was succeeded in office by J. J. Crandall, a former school commissioner and member of the New York State bar. F. W. Crossfield, a high school principal, was employed as assistant. H. E. V. Porter was recalled to his former position as director in the school of business, and O. J. Penrose was engaged as penman. Mr. Crandall remained with the school but one year, and, Mr. Penrose having resigned, J. P. Byrne returned to his former post of duty.

In May, 1892, the school removed from East Third street to the New Gokey building on West Third street, where with new equipment and enlarged facilities renewed effort was made to build up the school. The annual meeting of that year resulted in a new board of directors, which was followed by the unanimous election of H. E. V. Porter as president of the corporation and principal of the school. At the same time J. E. McLean was elected secretary-treasurer of the corporation and associate principal. The faculty was further strengthened by the employment of Mahlon H. Penrose, an experienced educator in schools East and West; Miss Minnie Peterson, a former student of the school, and Arthur J. Porter, of Pennington Collegiate Institute and the Zanerian Art College. The new management faced a heavy burden of accumulated obligations sufficient to have thrown the enterprise into immediate insolvency except for the personal guarantee of Elliot C. Hall and the business standing of his associates.

In 1804 President Porter was reflected chief executive of the company and of the school, which relation he has continued to hold by annual reelection down to the present time. During his administration he has been ably supported by instructors of force and character, some of whom have been identified with the institution for long periods of years—Effie E. Chase, for fifteen years in the business department, is now in high school work in the city of Des Moines; John T. Yates, seven years in the school of shorthand, now with the Fisher Schools of Boston; O. O. Gates, recognized as an accountant of rare ability, after five years of service resumed his profession as supervising accountant in the city. Captain Richard Humphrey Vipan, still identified with the institution, has directed the shorthand department for fifteen years.

In March, 1910, a disastrous fire swept through the heart of the city, destroying the building in which the school was located, with its entire contents. While the firemen were still battling the conflagration, new supplies and new equipment were ordered by wire, and in three days the school was running regularly in temporary quarters secured in the Young Men's Christian Association. The board of directors immediately authorized the construction of a new fireproof building on land in the center of the city, previously purchased as an ideal location for a business college building.

Ground was broken by the contractors in the latter part of May, and the building was occupied in part the following November, although not formally opened to the public till the 28th of the following April, 1911. On that date the building was dedicated with impressive ceremonies, embodying the general statement: "This building, erected for the definite purpose of effectually aiding young men and young women to qualify themselves for usefulness in commercial pursuits, is hereby dedicated in all the educational departments and agencies of influence to honor, integrity and efficiency." The public press of the city referred to this statement as a "classic declaration of the inspiring principles and motives clearly indicative of the high purpose and policy by which the institution is conducted."

The entire building is devoted to the requirements of the college. It is a handsome three-story structure, having on the ground floor an auditorium and gymnasium, with seating capacity for six hundred. The increased attendance at the college in recent years has congested some of the departments, on account of which an annex to accommodate a class of fifty or sixty students was built on during the fall of 1920. The principal athletic sport of the school centers in basketball, participated in by both boys and girls under competent leadership.

During the World War, 128 students and former students were enlisted for active service, six of whom made the supreme sacrifice for their country. A bronze memorial tablet, on which is inscribed the name of each, occupies a conspicuous position in the main lobby. Lifesize portraits in natural colors of Corporal William H. Angove, who fell in battle on the Hindenburg line, September 29, 1917, and Lieutenant Rudolph E. Peterson, who was killed in action November 4, 1917, are also a perpetual reminder of the sacrifices made to defend the rights of humanity.

The officers of the company at present are H. E. V. Porter, president and principal; R. H. Vipan, vice-president; A. J. Porter, secretary-treasurer. The faculty is composed of H. E. V. Porter, principal; Richard Vipan, C. G. Davis, Miss Mame Hamilton, Miss Sara McMahon, Miss Anna Greenleaf, Miss Lucy Huggler, and office clerk, Miss Ethel A. Eddy.

President Porter has been identified with many interests in the city of Jamestown. As president of the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company, one of the large local manufacturing industries, he is brought in contact with extensive commercial affairs. He is a director in the Board of Commerce, and for eight years has served the city as alderman, being three times elected as president of the board. For nine years he has been president of the local Young Men's Christian Association, and he is now serving his eighth annual term as secretary of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools.

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The progressiveness and development of any community or region is largely attributed to well organized transportation, electric light and power, gas, telephone, and other utilities. Chautauqua county has shared largely from these advantages, which place its agricultural districts, manufacturing centers and summer resorts in a prominent and commanding position throughout the country.

RAILROADS—A number of the largest carriers in the United States traverse the county's area, and for many years points in Chautauqua county have been amongst the important stopping places en route. It is interesting to note that the longest railroad in the world in 1851 and the first great trunk line in America was the Erie, and further that it was the first railroad to join the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, and the first to enter Chautauqua county. After the completion of its line to Dunkirk from New York City, on May 16, 1851, the first train arrived at Dunkirk, then the terminus, with a number of distinguished guests on board, among them being Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, William H. Seward, and Millard Fillmore, and notable speeches were made by them in compliment to this great railroad achievement. Since that time more great trunk lines and their branches have sought Chautauqua county as a field of enterprise.

The main line of the New York Central Lines west from Buffalo runs through the county, starting at Irving and leaving at State Line, and among its most important stops are Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Westfield and Ripley. The New York Central also owns the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh railroad, which starts at Dunkirk and stops at important towns along its line, as follows: Fredonia, Laona, Lillydale, Cassadaga, Sinclairville, Gerry, Falconer, Frewsburg, Fentonville and from there on to Titusville, Pa. The main line of the Erie railroad over the Meadville Division, recently named the Ohio Division, enters Chautauqua county at Waterboro and stops at Kennedy, Falconer Junction, Jamestown, Lakewood, and passes out of the county near Niobe, and from there west to Corry, Pa., and other points. The first train to arrive in Jamestown on this line was on August 23, 1860. The Erie also owns the old Buffalo & Southwestern railroad, which runs from Jamestown to Buffalo, and stops at Falconer Junction, Kennedy (Randolph, Cattaraugus county), Conewango Valley, and leaves the county at Cherry Creek, going from there to Buffalo. The Pennsylvania System owns the old Western New York & Pennsylvania railroad, which is now the Allegheny Division. It enters Chautauqua county at Irving and passes through Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Mayville, Sherman, North Clymer,

and leaves the county at Clymer, where it continues on to Pittsburgh. The New York, Chicago & St. Louis railroad, perhaps better known as the Nickle Plate, runs parallel with the New York Central Line and touches all points from Irving to State Line.

ELECTRIC CARS—The coming of electric cars was preceded by the old horse cars which started to run June 20, 1884, in Jamestown, this being the advent of first street railway transportation in Chautauqua county. On June 11, 1890, the first electrically driven street cars in the county were put in operation by the Jamestown Street Railway Company in Jamestown. Following this, lines were extended to Falconer, Lakewood and Celoron by this company.

With rapid stride on came the interurban trolley lines as follows: The Chautauqua Traction Line on the west side of Chautauqua Lake from Jamestown through Lakewood, Ashville, Chautauqua, Mayville, and to Westfield; the Warren and Jamestown street railway from Warren, Pa., to Jamestown, coming through Fentonville and Frewsburg; the Dunkirk and Fredonia car line and the Buffalo and Lake Erie Traction line running from Buffalo to Erie, which runs through the towns of Irving, Silver Creek, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Brocton, Portland, Westfield, Ripley and State Line. The Jamestown, Chautauqua and Lake Erie steam railroad was later changed to electric and operated under the new name of the Jamestown, Westfield and Northwestern railroad, which starts at Jamestown and passes through the towns of Fluvanna, Greenhurst, Bemus Point, Maple Springs, Dewittville, Point Chautauqua, Mayville and terminates at Westfield.

MARINE—While Chautauqua county is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and has within its bounds Lake Chautauqua, it has not to any considerable degree engaged in maritime commerce. Some shipping was done in and out of Dunkirk and Barcelona in early days, but most of the commerce was discontinued with the coming of the railroads. Dunkirk has a fine harbor and break-water constructed by the government in recent years, which offers a refuge for boats during stormy weather and there still is a little shipping done in and out of this harbor. In early days a large portion of the merchandise used in Jamestown and vicinity was brought in by boat to Barcelona on Lake Erie, then transported by oxen and horse to Mayville; thence by water on Lake Chautauqua from Mayville to Jamestown. A great deal of logging and other cargoes were shipped over the lake in early days to Jamestown; many cargoes were made up at Jamestown and rafted down the Chadakoin creek to the Conewango and from there by the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to various southern points.

The boats that ply Lake Chautauqua have in the past carried much freight, but since the coming of trolley transportation and good roads this has lessened the freight traffic. However, the passenger service is increasing from year to year, due to the large expansion of excursion and summer population trade along Chautauqua Lake. The Chautauqua Lake Navigation Company run several large steamers up and down the Lake stopping at Celoron, Lakewood, Bemus Point, Maple Spring, Midway Park, Chautauqua, Point Chautauqua and Mayville. A ferry boat which operates across the lake from Bemus Point to Stow, in the course of a year carries many vehicles and passengers.

ELECTRICITY—The electric lighting and power industry for Chautauqua county began in 1881, when Mr. Thomas Henry Smith, of Jamestown, purchased and installed in his mill, known as the Jamestown Cotton Mills, the first dynamo for electric lighting. This dynamo was received October 4, 1881, and was known as the Brush Arc Lighting Machine No. 7, and was capable of lighting about

thirty-two old-style open arc lamps. On January 26, 1885, Mr. Smith received a permit from the village council of Jamestown to set poles, and on January 30, 1885, the first load of poles was received and one pole was set on that day. About this time the arc lights which were purchased to light the streets were all hung up on one floor of the Cotton Mills and were on exhibition to the public, and on February 27, 1885, Main street and Brooklyn square, together with several stores, were illuminated by electricity for the first time. Shortly after this a representative of the Thompson Houston Electric Company installed a demonstrating plant in the basement of Allen's Opera House on First street, and connected this to the steam boiler, which was already installed in the Opera House basement, and demonstrated this plant for sixty days. Frederick Fuller's store and other places were lighted up during this demonstration.

In 1887 the Jamestown Electric Lighting and Power Company was formed, and the power house was built on Race alley, just west of Brooklyn square. From that time on it has been a matter of invention, improvement, installment, development and organization of the large electrical interests in Chautauqua county, which have risen high in efficiency in the great electrical world. Much of the power consumed in the county is developed by steam and water in private or public owned plants, and other power comes from outside, especially from the great Niagara source.

The Niagara and Erie Power Company transmission line extends from its starting point into Chautauqua county at Irving and parallels the New York Central and Nickle Plate railroads, running through the northern end of the county to the New York and Pennsylvania State Line. This power comes from Niagara Falls, and renders its service to various consumers along the line from Buffalo to Erie, and in Chautauqua county to the towns of Irving, Silver Creek, Sheridan, Pomfret, Stockton, Brocton, Fredonia, Dunkirk, and to Mr. Alfred Huntington of the town of Ripley, who operates the lighting and power business there. Dunkirk has a municipal plant developing part of its own power, and buying the balance from the Niagara and Erie Power Company, likewise the Chautauqua Traction Company buys part of its power from the Niagara Company. The Chautauqua Traction Company sells electricity to the village of Mayville for light and pumping water. The power house of the Jamestown Street Railway Company generates electric power by the use of boilers and steam turbines, and sells electricity for power and light to the following corporations: Jamestown Street Railway Company; Chautauqua Traction Company; Jamestown, Westfield and Northwestern Railway Company, and the Jamestown Lighting and Power Company, which in turn furnishes electricity to Jamestown, the village of Falconer, Celoron, and towns of Ellicott, and Busti. The Jamestown Street Railway Company also sells power to the Western New York Electric Company, who supplies electricity to the villages of Lakewood and Bemus Point, and the towns of Busti, Harmony, Chautauqua, and Ellery.

The city of Jamestown generates its own electricity, and the village of Sherman also generates its own power. The Carroll Electric Light and Power Company supplies electricity to the village of Frewsburg, and towns of Carroll and Kiantone. This electricity is supplied from the Warren and Jamestown Street Railway Company lines, whose power house is located below Warren, Pa. The electric light plant at Sinclairville is owned by William Huntington, and operated by water power and gasoline engines. The Clymer Power Corporation is owned and operated by Mr. G. H. Tempest, the electricity being generated by water power. The Panama Power Com-

pany is owned and operated by Mr. Walter Tanner, who supplies electricity for the village of Panama; this current is generated also by water power. The towns of Ellington, Conewango and Cherry Creek are supplied with electricity from the Iroquois Utilities Company power lines, whose generating plants are located at Randolph and Gowanda in Cattaraugus county.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—The telephone situation of Chautauqua county dates back to 1880, when the first license was granted to Robert Marvin to install a telephone exchange in Jamestown. About the same time a license was also granted to W. D. Wann to install the Dunkirk Exchange. The Bell Telephone System was the leading interest in the inception of the first telephone lines in the county, and it was not until about twenty years later that the independent companies started their activities. George W. Appleby, a successful lumber dealer, established the first independent telephone system in the town of Harmony in the spring of 1902. To-day there are a large number of prosperous independent telephone companies within the county, and they have built up a large and efficient service under such individual management. These companies do a substantial town and large rural business and have an interchange service between all companies.

The Bell Telephone Company still operates in the northeast portion of Chautauqua county, in Dunkirk, Silver Creek, Forestville and Cherry Creek, but the independent lines have established themselves elsewhere. Among the independent lines are the Dunkirk and Fredonia Telephone Company of Fredonia, Portland Telephone Company of Brocton, Westfield Telephone Company of Westfield, Ripley Telephone Company of Ripley, Sherman Telephone Company of Sherman, Mayville Telephone Company of Mayville, Chautauqua Telephone Exchange at Chautauqua, Stockton Telephone Company of Stockton, South Stockton Telephone Company of South Stockton, Central Chautauqua Telephone Company of Sinclairville, Sinclairville Independent Telephone Company of Sinclairville, Jamestown Telephone Company of Jamestown, which covers Jamestown, Falconer, Kennedy, Ellington, Frewsburg, Lakewood and (Randolph, Cattaraugus county), Ashville and Panama Telephone Company of Ashville; Findley Lake Telephone Company of Findley Lake, and the Cylmer Telephone Company of Clymer.

On account of the nature of its service the telegraph business is necessarily confined to the management of two large concerns, rather than divided in small companies as in the case of the telephone. The two great companies which cover Chautauqua county are the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company. They are both essentially domestic telegraph and foreign cable service companies.

The Western Union is the pioneer line of this country, having been merged by the consolidation of a few smaller companies in Civil War days. They extended their lines into Chautauqua county more than sixty years ago. This company has service stations in Jamestown, Chautauqua, Westfield, Brocton, Dunkirk, Fredonia and Silver Creek; besides these, every railroad station in the county has Western Union Telegraph connections. There are telegraph agents in other towns where there are no railroad or other service stations.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company first entered Chautauqua county about thirty years ago, locating its local offices in Jamestown and Dunkirk, where they remain to the present. It will be of interest to the readers to know that this company has a direct cable line west from New York City to San Francisco; thence to the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China, running right through the heart of Jamestown on East and West Second streets.

MISCELLANEOUS—Chautauqua county has been very fortunate in having natural gas fields of its own and being next door to the great gas producing area of northwestern Pennsylvania. In the northern part of the county bordering on Lake Erie there is an underlying pool of gas that produces a substantial volume for use in the nearby towns. In the southern part of the county it might be mentioned that some oil has been found, but not in the great quantities such as the gas volume of the north. The following gas companies are located in Chautauqua county: South Shore Natural Gas and Fuel Company gets its gas from Erie and Chautauqua county, and supplies Dunkirk, Forestville, Mayville, Silver Creek, Westfield and Chautauqua. The Frost Gas Company gets its gas from northern Chautauqua county and supplies Fredonia, Dunkirk, Hanover, Pomfret, Sheridan, Lillydale and Stockton. The Silver Creek Gas and Improvement Company gets its gas near Silver Creek, and supplies part of the town and confines. The Pennsylvania Gas Company gets its gas in northern Pennsylvania and supplies Jamestown, the village of Falconer, and the town of Ellicott. There are a number of small users of gas who generate it by different inventive means, gasoline, etc., and some also develop electric power. These consumers are principally located in the countryside and small settlements outside the reach of modern conveniences.

Most of the cities and towns of Chautauqua county have up-to-date high-pressure water systems, supplied principally by artesian wells. Some water comes from the lakes, but the wells are the main source. Several of the towns own their water plants and some are privately owned. The good old-fashioned well is still in vogue in a number of places.

While improved roads do not come under the scope of public utilities, they are appreciated as one of the greatest public benefits of modern times. The great amount of automobile traffic, auto trucking and auto bus service from town to town, means much in the saving of time and money, as well as the great enjoyment to be found in touring a country which has so many beautiful spots as Chautauqua county. The State and county have built and completed roads in different parts of the county from Jamestown to Westfield, Jamestown to Randolph, Jamestown to Frewsburg, Jamestown almost to Gerry, Jamestown almost to Chautauqua, and Ellington to Waterboro, Findley Lake to Cutting, Ripley for a few miles south over the hill on the way to Sherman, Brocton to Stockton, Fredonia to Cassadaga, Fredonia to a few miles eastward, Dunkirk, for a few miles south-eastward to meet the above-mentioned Fredonia road; Irving to Silver Creek, Silver Creek to Forestville and Balcom Corners to Smith Mills, Bemus Point to almost Ellery, and from Frewsburg to Ooniville.

THE POPULATION OF CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

The population of Chautauqua county, numbering about 100,000, is principally made up of the descendants of the original pioneers who came into this county in the early part of 1800 from the New England States and other

parts of the East. These people still retain the characteristics and sturdiness of their forbears, and they are represented in the leading business, professional, agricultural, and social activities of the county.

The Swedish population of Jamestown and surrounding country has been described in another part of this work by Charles Alfred Okerlind, of Jamestown.

In Jamestown and Falconer there is a large number of English, and they have become very prominent in some lines of business, especially the textile industries. Many of their nationality are at the head of the different milling companies which have played such an important part in the industrial life of Chautauqua county. At one time a number of English families lived on the south side of Jamestown in a section called English Hill. Falconer has a good number of English residents as well as Jamestown.

Dunkirk has a good percentage of Irish and those of Irish descent, and Jamestown has a substantial portion of people descended from the Irish and Scotch. There are a considerable number of Greeks, Armenians and Southern Europeans in Jamestown also.

Jamestown and Falconer have Italian colonies, and in these two towns it is estimated that there are about six thousand substantial and thrifty people of this nationality. All through the Grape Belt in the towns of Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Brocton, Westfield and Ripley and

in the rural sections, the Italian population is growing very rapidly. These people have taken to their natural inclinations and have become extensive vineyardists, makers of grape juice, and are engaged in the canning industry. A number of small canning factories are owned by them. They have many farms, and in the towns they have a good number represented in the business and professional life of the community.

The Polish population of Dunkirk is a very pronounced one, and they have asserted themselves in the life of the city and have a large Polish district. They have built up many substantial homes, churches and schools, and are a progressive class of people. They essentially find occupation in the mechanical trades in the shops of Dunkirk, some are business and professional men, and a number are farmers.

Dunkirk is the home of a number of substantial German families and families of German descent, and some live in Fredonia and Jamestown. In early Civil War days Dunkirk already had some of its first German families, and among them could be found their sons who gave their services in the great conflict between the North and South.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

FREEMASONRY IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—Men of every rank and condition of life and of every religion are members of the Masonic fraternity. Masonry is not a religion. It does not profess to be anything of the kind. The foolish talk, if it may be called that, about its being coequal with the church as a means of grace and salvation has been harmful. It is a union of good and true men who believe in God and practise the sacred duties of morality. It has no politics and knows no sect. It has come down to us from remote antiquity, and in every age it has stood for liberty, equality and government.

The American rite of Freemasonry properly dates from the Revolution, when all allegiance to Great Britain was thrown off. Most of the statesmen of the Revolutionary War period, and nearly all the officers of the American army, were Masons. George Washington was initiated into the order while at Morristown, New Jersey, and later was master of the lodge at Alexandria, Virginia.

The American rite is divided into four separate organizations. The word Rite, in its application to Freemasonry, is applied to the Masonry practised. Thus, we speak of the lodge as Symbolic Masonry; of the chapter as Capitular Masonry; of the council as Cryptic Masonry, and of the commandery, as Templar Masonry.

The lodge, which is called "Blue" from the color peculiar to it, has jurisdiction in its own territory over the first three degrees to Master Mason; the chapter controls the next four degrees to the Royal Arch; the council, which exists in some States and not in others, governs the next three degrees; and the commandery concludes the American rite, with the orders of Red Cross, Knight Templar and Knight of Malta.

There is another rite of Masonry in the United States, The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. It was first organized in this country at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1801. Its postulants must be Master Masons in good standing. Its degrees, conferred in a series of subordinate bodies, number from the 4th to the 32d, inclusive. It has an honorary degree, the 33d, conferred by the Supreme Council upon those who may be deemed to merit it. The degrees from the 4th to the 14th, inclusive, are conferred in "Lodges of Perfection;" the 15th and 16th in "Councils of Princes of Jerusalem;" the 17th

and 18th in "Chapters of Rose Croix;" and the 19th to 32d, inclusive, in "Consistories."

Masonry was introduced into the State of New York early in the eighteenth century. In 1805 there were one hundred lodges in the State. None, however, existed in any of the western counties. It was not till 1814 that a lodge was instituted in Buffalo.

A movement for the introduction of Freemasonry into the county of Chautauqua was begun in 1815, when about twenty prominent citizens and Masons, living along the lake shore, petitioned the Grand Lodge for a lodge at Fredonia, to be known as Forest Lodge; and on June 11, 1816, a charter was granted. A little later, a number of equally substantial residents of the county residing in and around Jamestown and the Frank Settlement in Busti applied for a lodge at Jamestown, to be known as Mount Moriah Lodge, and on September 27, 1817, a charter was granted. From the organization of lodges at Fredonia and Jamestown, the order rapidly increased in number and lodges. Up to the year 1826, besides those above named, lodges had been instituted at Mayville, Sinclairville and Forestville; and Western Sun Chapter at Jamestown. Many of the best and foremost men among those who came hither to establish homes became enthusiastic Masons and encouraged its growth and influence. It is surprising to know with what bitterness they were assailed a little later.

A terrible agitation, called the "Morgan Excitement," raged through the United States from 1827 to 1840, and for a time crushed Masonry. It put every lodge in Chautauqua county and throughout the State out of existence for nearly a quarter of a century; it brought the Masonic fraternity everywhere into disrespect, and the order itself was condemned as disloyal and wicked; it caused dissension and trouble in the churches and family bickering in the homes, and in Genesee county, where the affair occurred, and even here in Chautauqua county, it aroused the people to fever heat of excitement.

The unlawful and foolish acts of a few misguided Masons brought about this nation-wide agitation. It is doubtful if the incident would have taken on any national significance had it not been for the interference of the politicians who fostered it for their ends. An account of what happened, doubtless will interest most readers of

this paper, particularly the members of the craft; for few of the present generation of Masons ever heard of the affair. The writer has read-up various histories of the time in question, and submits the following as the true and essential features of the unfortunate affair:

In 1826, at Batavia, it was alleged that one William Morgan had prepared a manuscript containing the secrets of Freemasonry and intended to publish it. Morgan was a hard drinker, a man of no repute and harassed by debt. Where he received his degrees is not known. He succeeded in entering the lodge at Batavia as a visitor, and afterwards was made a Royal Arch Mason in the chapter at LeRoy on May 31, 1825. It being in contemplation to establish a Royal Arch Chapter at Batavia in 1826, Morgan's name was attached to the petition. Afterward, some of the petitioners being opposed to having so dissolute a person as a member, a new petition was substituted, leaving him out entirely. He subsequently applied for affiliation and was rejected. This irritated him, and he originated the scheme of divulging the secrets of Masonry for the purpose of revenge, and also of realizing untold wealth.

Associated with Morgan was David C. Miller, editor of the "Republican Advocate," a weekly paper published in Batavia. He had received the first degree in Albany many years before. In view of the developments of his character had never been advanced further. His habits were in harmony with those of Morgan. Intentions of the intended publication of the book made by Morgan, and articles having reference thereto, appeared in Miller's weekly sheet. Efforts were made to induce Morgan to suppress the publication, and, while he seemed willing to do so, and did in fact deliver up part of the manuscript, it was before the publication was being published by Miller. Early in September, 1826, it became known that the work was already partially in print in Miller's office, and a plan was set on foot to get possession of the manuscript. On the night of the 8th of September a party of forty persons assembled with the object of sacking Miller's office; but the better class of citizens, as well as Miller's friends, prevented it. Miller's office was discovered to be on fire on the 10th of September, the flames were extinguished. On the 11th of September, Morgan was arrested on the charge of larceny and carried to Canandaigua and imprisoned in jail. He was released from the jail on the evening of September 12th by the payment of the debt. On leaving the jail, he was seized and put into a carriage and driven off toward Rochester. The carriage arrived at Rochester about daylight on the 13th and was driven three miles beyond, when the party alighted and the carriage returned. The driver stated the parties were all strangers to him, and he did not notice any violence.

The people of Batavia had been for some time aware that Morgan was regarded with suspicion by the Masons. When it became known, therefore, that Morgan had been forcibly seized and had mysteriously disappeared, they determined to investigate the case and vindicate the majesty of the law. At a public meeting, a committee was appointed which instituted an investigation, without being able at that time to discover any traces of the missing man, beyond the fact that his abductors had conveyed him rapidly toward Rochester. These facts being reported, the suspicion prevailed that Morgan's life had been sacrificed by his abductors. Then the whole western part of the State was aroused, and a determination to probe the mystery to the bottom prevailed among all classes of people. The committee could trace Morgan as far as Rochester, and it was a long time before the clue was found by which he was finally traced to Fort Niagara. The great body of the fraternity denounced the abduction, but they were all equally foolishness, and the institution had to suffer for the foolishness and indiscretion of a few of its members.

The investigation of the committee appointed at the Batavia meeting showed that when the parties left the carriage beyond Rochester, on Wednesday morning, September the 13th, they entered another and proceeded west to Fort Niagara, arriving there on the morning of the 14th, changes of horses being provided as if by arrangement. For a part of the day, Eli Bruce, the sheriff of Niagara county, was with them. Upon their arrival at Fort Niagara, the four occupants of the carriage, one of whom was Bruce, left it, dismissed the driver, and proceeded toward the fort, which was about eighty rods distant. This was the last that was seen of Morgan.

On October 7, 1827, the body of a drowned man was found on the beach at Cay, Orchard Harbor, about forty miles from Niagara. The body was badly decayed, and it was buried with all convenient speed, but it was not destined to remain undisturbed; for, on the facts of the inquest being published, a party composed of Thurlow Weed, David C. Miller, and a number of Batavia people, repaired to the grave, had the body disinterred and examined. The assertion was made that it was Morgan's body, and that it had been hastily buried to prevent identification. The physical impossibility of an identification after the lapse of thirteen months was treated as of no account. It was announced all over the country that Morgan's body had been found. The body was removed with much parade to Batavia, where it was buried, creating a great sensation.

The cry of vengeance was wafted on every breeze. But when the account of the above proceedings was published, it directed attention to the disappearance of one Timothy Monroe, of the township of Clarke, Upper Canada, who left that place in a boat on September 24th for Newark, on the American shore, and who, while returning, was upset and drowned. Accordingly, the widow and other friends came on, and another inquest was held at Batavia; and the result demonstrated conclusively that it was the body of Timothy Monroe, who was drowned in the Niagara river on September 27, 1827. The body was taken to Canada and buried. The evidence adduced at the last inquest was so far from favorable to Morgan, conclusively that it could not have been the body of Morgan.

Members of the fraternity were arrested on different charges growing out of these transactions, and the suits were pending for years. Eli Bruce was tried and convicted and sentenced to twenty-eight months in jail. It developed that Bruce, with his companions, crossed the river to Canada, having Morgan in the boat; but an expected arrangement for the reception of Morgan there had not been made, and accordingly he was brought back to this side of the river and put in the magazine in Fort Niagara, to await the completion of the arrangements, which were to place him on a steamer in the interior of Canada.

The Masonic fraternity continued to be denounced, and the politicians seized the opportunity to advance their interests. No question of public interest ever gave way to a war of political cavils, and this popular uprising against Masonry. The words of men who were Masons, although they had always maintained the highest character, went for naught. Masonry reached its lowest ebb, and the people began to exhibit signs of resurrection. The Anti-Masonic fires had failed to establish in the public mind the impression that Masonry was a disloyal institution, for the simple reason that it was plainly untrue.

The question which arises is, "What became of Morgan?" To this, no definite answer has ever been given.

In 1848, when the storm and fury of Anti-Masonry had spent its force, and the contempt and obloquy that had been cast upon Freemasonry and Freemasons had worn itself out, a few courageous men who remained of the old Mount Moriah Lodge of Jamestown, petitioned the grand master for a dispensation to form a new lodge. The dispensation was granted, and at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, in June, 1849, a charter was granted under the number of 145, instead of its former number of 207. To the Masons of Jamestown belongs the credit of reestablishing Masonry in this county. (A. Hazeltine's paper).

In 1849 Hanover Lodge at Forestville was organized under a dispensation. In 1850 Forest Lodge at Fredonia and Summit Lodge at Westfield were instituted, followed by Irondequoit Lodge at Dunkirk in 1852; Sylvan Lodge at Sinclairville in 1853; Cherry Creek Lodge at Cherry Creek in 1856; Olive Lodge at Sherman in 1865; Peacock Lodge at Mayville in 1869; Silver Lodge at Silver Creek in 1874; Dunkirk Lodge at Dunkirk in 1876; and Lake Shore Lodge at Brocton in 1905. It is doubtful if there are any better lodges in the State than the twelve lodges of Chautauqua county, which form the fortieth Masonic district. The number of lodges in Chautauqua county is not likely to be increased, at least for many years, except in Jamestown; for, with the rapid locomotion

tion of the present day, the existing lodges are within easy access of every part of the county.

In respect of Mount Moriah Lodge at Jamestown, with its eight hundred members, the crowded condition of its lodge room at most of the meetings, the large number of candidates always waiting—necessitating the conferring of degrees every week the year round—and the laborious duties exacted of its officers, in degree work, in visiting the sick and in burying the dead, indicate only too clearly the need of relief and of better conditions. The jurisdiction of this lodge extends over a population in excess of 50,000, it may be nearer 60,000. It is perfectly obvious that two lodges with concurrent jurisdiction would be prosperous and relieve a congested condition.

It may be of interest to state that at this time the number of Master Masons in the State is 225,000.

Explanatory: Before going further, the writer desires to say what may as well be said under this heading as any other, that it is not his intention to write up laudatory sketches of individual members of the fraternity. In every town in the county, men of prominence and influence have spent the better part of their lives in fostering and promoting Masonry in their midst. Today another generation is following in their footsteps. They all deserve recognition and praise. The writer cannot mention them all—it would make this paper unduly lengthy; nor can he mention a few without injustice to the many equally deserving.

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS—A less number of chapters than lodges is needed, because many members of the lodge never take what is called the higher degrees. The chapter is a step, and a necessary and important step, in that direction. There are three chapters in the county, and so located as to accommodate the greatest number of companions:

Western Sun Chapter, No. 67, at Jamestown, was first organized in 1810, more than a century ago; but it went down soon after the Morgan excitement. It was revived in 1853, and from then to the present time has received the cordial and zealous support of its extensive membership. It is one of the oldest chapters of the Royal Arch Masons in the State.

Dunkirk Chapter, No. 191, was organized in 1865. Like the rest of the Masonic bodies at Dunkirk, the chapter is popular and well supported.

Westfield Chapter, No. 230, was organized in 1860, at Westfield. In 1879 the location was changed to Mayville. The chapter has a large membership, and its jurisdiction includes Summit, Olive and Peacock lodges.

The number of Royal Arch Masons in the State of New York is 45,000.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS—The degrees conferred by the council are not prerequisite to becoming a member of the commandery. For this reason the council has had a transitory existence locally and throughout the State. Dunkirk Council, No. 25, was organized in 1865, and Chautauqua Council, No. 32, was instituted in 1868, at Jamestown. The name was changed in 1896 to Jamestown Council. For several years the council was dormant for lack of support. Some ten years ago it was revived by the younger element and since then has been very successful.

For the second time, the Grand Council held its annual meeting in Jamestown in 1919, and had the good sense to elect a Jamestown man as grand master—Brother Rollin K. Mason. It was a graceful compliment to Brother Mason, and gratifying to his friends.

The number of Royal and Select Masters in the State is 8,000.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS—The commandery is the height and perfection of the American rite of Freemasonry. The Order of the Temple in our day and generation is a revival of the old order, and the old-time chivalry. It seeks to reproduce the knightly virtues, the chivalrous spirit, and the holy teachings, of the historic days of the Templars.

Chautauqua county supports two commanderies of the Knights Templar—Dunkirk, No. 40, organized in 1867; and Jamestown, No. 62, instituted in 1886. These commanderies are equal to the best in tactics and drill, in degree work, and in personnel of membership.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE—The only consistory in the State west of Rochester on the north, and Corning on the south, for the conferring of all the Scottish Rite degrees, is in the city of Buffalo.

There are two subordinate bodies of the order located at Jamestown, a lodge and a chapter, which confer the degrees from the 4th to the 16th, inclusive. They were instituted in 1904, have a large membership, and are very prosperous. The degrees of the Scottish Rite are put on with a lavish display of scenery and paraphernalia, and the rite is enjoying a degree of prosperity unexampled in its previous history.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR—Various systems of Adoptive Masonry have been practiced. In its inception, the object of the order was merely to place in the hands of the female relatives of Masons means whereby they could make themselves known to the Masons as such. The wives, the widows, sisters and daughters and the mothers of Master Masons are among the eligibles. The order has become an extensive social organization, and wherever there is a Blue Lodge, usually there is a chapter of the Eastern Star.

In these anomalous times, when everybody apparently is rich and the governments of the world are loaded down with debt, the fraternal organizations are more prosperous than ever before. True, the cost of living is doubled, and men are beginning to take \$10 hats and \$15 shoes as a matter of course. These abnormal expenses are of no concern to the endless procession of candidates for the degrees of Masonry. They have the money; it comes easy, and there is spending on a prodigal scale. It was so in the time of the Civil War, as the writer can attest. That war gave Masonry a great impetus. The World War has done the same thing. It behooves lodges therefore to exercise judgment in the selection of members, and to keep the craft up to the high standard of the past. JOHN B. SHAW.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—The city of Baltimore claims, and substantiates its claim, that within its borders Odd Fellowship had its American birth. Washington Lodge, No. 1, was organized in that city, April 26, 1810, Thomas Wildey, an Englishman, being chosen the first noble grand. The Grand Lodge of Maryland was organized in February, 1821, under the title of "The Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States of America of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." Five men organized this lodge, they electing Thomas Wildey grand master.

The first encampment for conferring the patriarchal degrees was organized in Baltimore, July 6, 1827, and known as Encampment No. 1. The Right Worthy Grand Encampment of Maryland was constituted, officers elected and installed, in Baltimore, December 31, 1831.

The Patriarchs Militant degree was first exemplified in Baltimore, September 21, 1885, by brethren of the order from Louisville, Kentucky, and Canton, No. 1, of that city. The Rebekah State Assembly was instituted

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY AND ITS PEOPLE

at Amsterdam, New York, May 15, 1900, and a charter delivered to them the same day.

Chautauqua county has been divided by the Grand Lodge of New York into two districts—Nos. 1 and 2.

Lodges in Chautauqua District Nos. 1 and 2 by name, number and location, with their membership on December 31, 1918. There are thirty lodges in the county:

DISTRICT No. 1.		
Lodge.	No.	Location. Members
Chadakooin	120	Falconer 231
Ellicott	221	Jamestown 360
Panama	272	Panama 55
Cherry Creek	463	Cherry Creek 146
Kennedy	522	Kennedy 78
Harmony	547	Watts Flats 55
Bemus Point	585	Bemus Point 122
Lakewood	628	Lakewood 74
Mt. Tabor	789	Jamestown 343
Frewsburg	799	Frewsburg 117
Ellington	915	Ellington 101
Sinclairville	919	Sinclairville 75
Monitor	931	Jamestown 555
Mohock	938	Clymer 58
Villenova	941	Hamlet 86
		2956

DISTRICT No. 2.		
Lodge.	No.	Location. Members
Forestville	89	Forestville 84
Point Gratiot	181	Dunkirk 80
Mayville	284	Mayville 119
Chautauqua	382	Fredonia 231
Westfield	591	Westfield 148
Olympia	602	Dunkirk 147
Sherman	645	Sherman 168
Cassadaga	664	Cassadaga 61
Findley Lake	679	Findley Lake 49
Silver Creek	637	Silver Creek 130
Ripley	679	Ripley 130
Brocton	782	Brocton 130
Helpful	838	Smith's Mills 57
Sheridan	856	Sheridan 114
Stockton	891	Stockton 87
		2145
		5101

There are six encampments in Chautauqua county, these having a total membership of 861 for the year ending September 30, 1918:

Encampment.	No.	Location.	Members
Cherry Creek	5	Cherry Creek	87
Star of the West	35	Dunkirk	86
Chautauqua	54	Jamestown	365
Eagle	78	Dunkirk	94
Jamestown	96	Jamestown	184
Reliance	172	Westfield	65
			861

Another encampment was instituted at Ripley in the fall of 1919.

There are twenty-eight lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah in the county, now divided into Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, but formerly all in one district.

Membership of Rebekah lodges in Chautauqua county for 1918:

Chautauqua District No. 1, Mrs. Ethel C. Miller, D. D. P.,* Jamestown, Princess Lodge No. 252.		
		Sis. Bro. Tot.
Floral	75	Sherman 97 54 151
Star of Hope	233	Watts Flats 39 21 60
Rock City	246	Panama 25 13 38
Princess	252	Jamestown 104 37 139
Lady of the Lake	450	Lakewood 32 6 38
Sunset	508	Bemus Point 71 49 120
Clymer	538	Clymer 28 33 61
Totals		565 280 845

*D. D. P.—District Deputy President.

Chautauqua District No. 2, Mrs. Beulah Abrams, D. D. P., Cassadaga Lakeside Lodge No. 381, Cassadaga.

		Sis. Bro. Tot.
Golden Scepter	184	Fredonia 82 28 110
Queen of the Lake	295	Brocton 81 26 107
Cassadaga Lakeside	381	Cassadaga 39 15 54
Stockton Star	385	Stockton 51 8 59
Fern	484	Findley Lake 57 29 86
Chautauqua	529	Mayville 61 34 95
Westfield	575	Westfield 75 44 119
Totals		446 194 640

Chautauqua District No. 3, Mrs. Mary White, D. D. P., Sunny Brook Lodge No. 507, Frewsburg.

		Sis. Bro. Tot.
Pearl City	33	Jamestown 114 35 149
Moon Brook	293	Falconer 52 23 75
Diamond	350	Kennedy 42 28 70
Queen of the Meadow	362	Cherry Creek 82 44 126
Maple Park	452	Ellington 44 20 64
Mill Brook	482	Sinclairville 88 41 129
Sunny Brook	507	Frewsburg 39 21 60
Hamlet Star	545	Hamlet 44 26 70
Totals		505 238 743

Chautauqua District No. 4, Mrs. Minnie Snow, D. D. P., Grape Vine Lodge No. 270, Forestville.

		Sis. Bro. Tot.
Ruby	237	Silver Creek 88 53 141
Good Samaritan	251	Dunkirk 140 37 177
Grape Vine	270	Forestville 70 11 81
Sterling	355	Dunkirk 68 34 102
True Union	438	Sheridan 17 7 24
Smiths Mills	558	Smiths Mills 17 12 29
Totals		400 154 554
Grand Total		1916 866 2782

Canton Abraham No. 1, Patriarchs Militant, of Jamestown, the only canton in the county (1920), was instituted January 19, 1898, with twenty-three charter members.

Jamestown and Dunkirk have handsome temples for the accommodation of the various orders of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both being valuable additions to the business district of these cities, as well as worthy monuments to a great fraternal order. Ripley Lodge, No. 758, is handsomely housed in a white brick building on Main street, erected in 1916 by the order. Other lodges own their own property in whole or in part, and a spirit of fraternity and prosperity prevails in all. A brief record of each lodge and encampment follows:

Cherry Creek—Cherry Creek Lodge, No. 463, instituted April 6, 1852, with six charter members; J. L. Clark first noble grand. The lodge has celebrated its sixty-eighth anniversary, and has always been an influence for good in the village life.

Rebekah Lodge Queen of the Meadow, No. 362, Cherry Creek, meets the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. The charter was granted May 8, 1906, and the lodge instituted June 26, 1906, by Mrs. Nellie S. Fox, district deputy president.

Falconer—Chadakooin Lodge, No. 130, was granted dispensation February 17, 1899; instituted March 3, 1899, by Mott Smith, deputy grand master.

Moon Brook Lodge, No. 293, Daughters of Rebekah, a flourishing organization of the ladies of the order, was chartered January 14, 1903, and instituted February 3, 1903, by Mrs. Gertrude McGill, D. D. P.

Jamestown—Ellicott Lodge, No. 221, organized June 10, 1847, as No. 206, and in 1852 ceased to exist. In September, 1867, was reconstituted as No. 221. Jamestown Lodge, No. 637, was organized June 21, 1892, and in November, 1903, an attempt was made to consolidate the two lodges, but failed. A later attempt was success-

ful, and Jamestown No. 637 and Ellicott No. 221 united under the latter number.

Monitor Lodge, No. 931, Jamestown, was granted dispensation March 24, 1911; instituted April 19 following, by District Deputy Grand Master L. E. Masters, and a charter was issued August 24, 1911. The lodge conducted its work in the Swedish language until the Grand Lodge forbade ritualistic work in a foreign language.

Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 780, was granted dispensation June 17, 1897; instituted July 6 following, with nineteen charter members, nineteen candidates presenting themselves for initiation on the night the lodge was instituted. Mt. Tabor Lodge led in the preliminaries attending the erection of the Odd Fellows' Temple in Jamestown, purchasing the lot at the corner of Main and Fourth streets, transferring the property a year later to the Mt. Tabor Building Association and giving the association every assurance of the hearty support of the lodge membership. Mt. Tabor Lodge moved to their quarters in the new temple August 31, 1915, a parade and banquet accompanying the removal.

Jamestown Encampment, No. 54, instituted March 14, 1871, has had a prosperous career. Jamestown Encampment, No. 96, was instituted November 30, 1914, thirty-eight candidates receiving the patriarchal degree at that time, starting the new body with a membership of 101. The occasion was honored by the presence of District Deputy Grand Patriarch Frank Young, of Fredonia, accompanied by his staff. Charter was granted by the Grand Lodge, May 26, 1915.

Jamestown has two Rebekah Lodges—Pearl City, No. 33; and Princess, No. 252, chartered February 5, 1901, instituted March 1, 1901, by Martha E. Mitchell, district deputy president. Mrs. Edith L. Griffith, of Princess Lodge, was president of the Rebekah State Assembly, 1910-20, and has received other high honors.

The Grand Lodge of New York, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, met in Jamestown in 1895, the Grand Encampment in 1918, and the Rebekah Grand Assembly has also met in that city.

Panama—Panama Lodge, No. 272, instituted October 18, 1888, by Edward S. Moss, D. D. G. M.

Rock City Lodge, No. 246, Daughters of Rebekah, meet semi-monthly, first and third Wednesday. The lodge chartered November 19, 1900, and instituted January 13, 1901, by Miss Martha E. Mitchell, D. D. P.

Kennedy—Kennedy Lodge, No. 522, instituted January 2, 1885, by Frederick R. Gillett, D. D. G. M.

Diamond Lodge, No. 350, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered August 24, 1905; instituted September 29, 1905, by Jennie P. Rice, D. D. P.

Watts Flats—Harmony Lodge, No. 547, instituted October 26, 1886, by F. A. Knapp, D. D. G. M.

Star of Hope Lodge, No. 233, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered March 26, 1900; instituted by Mrs. Mattie L. Stuart, D. D. P.

Bemus Point—Bemus Point Lodge, No. 585, was granted a dispensation June 10, 1890; instituted June 14, 1890; chartered August 21, 1890. Charter members: Earl C. Schofield, Frank F. Pickard, James Seymour, George W. Scofield, Weston H. Twitchell.

Ellery Lodge, No. 73, Daughters of Rebekah, surrendered its charter October 24, 1904. The ladies branch of the order, the Daughters of Rebekah, is represented in Bemus Point by Sunset Lodge, No. 508, chartered June 11, 1913; instituted September 30, 1913, by Mrs. Leah W. Marsh, D. D. P.

Lakewood—Lakewood Lodge, No. 628, instituted June 13, 1892, by Henry J. Shepardon, district deputy grand master. Lady of the Lake Lodge, No. 450, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered June 2, 1910; instituted June 24, following, by Mrs. Etta M. Ford, special deputy president.

Frewsburg—Frewsburg Lodge, No. 789, was granted a dispensation June 16, 1898, and was instituted August 4, 1898, by H. L. Olmstead, grand master.

Kiantone Lodge, No. 393, instituted June 10, 1851, by District Deputy Grand Master Nelson Gorham, but later passed out of existence.

Sunny Brook Lodge, No. 507, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered May 7, 1913; instituted by Mrs. Mary B. Buss, D. D. P.

Ellington—Ellington Lodge, No. 915, was granted a dispensation March 14, 1908; March 24, 1908, was instituted with ten charter members, A. E. Williams, district deputy grand master, presiding over the ceremonies.

Maple Park Lodge, No. 452, Daughters of Rebekah, of Ellington, was granted a charter June 2, 1910; instituted July 21, 1910, by Mrs. Hattie L. Button, D. D. P.

Sinclairville—A dispensation was granted Sinclairville Lodge, No. 919, November 9, 1908; instituted December 5, 1908, with about fifty members, by M. L. Gunston, D. D. G. M.

A charter was granted Mill Brook Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 482, of Sinclairville, May 3, 1912; lodge was instituted May 29, 1912, by Mrs. Dollie M. Martin, D. D. P.

Clymer—Mohock Lodge, No. 938, was granted a dispensation May 7, 1914, and May 22, 1914, was instituted with five charter members, thirty-nine new members being initiated the first night, which swelled the initial roll of membership to forty-four. District Deputy Grand Master George J. Kohlbacher, of Mt. Tabor Lodge, Jamestown, instituted the lodge.

A charter was granted Clymer Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, No. 538, February 25, 1915; lodge was instituted March 20, 1915, by Mrs. Edith H. Griffith, D. D. P.

Hamlet—Villanova Lodge, No. 941, was granted a dispensation, April 30, 1915; was instituted May 20, 1915, by Martin E. Howard, district deputy grand master. The ten charter members were reinforced the opening night by forty-one newly-initiated members.

The village lodge of Daughters of Rebekah—Hamlet Star, No. 545—chartered May 14, 1915, and instituted June 1, 1915, by Mrs. Edith L. Griffith, past district deputy president.

Forestville—Forestville Lodge, No. 99, chartered August 24, 1899; instituted October 18, 1899, by Charles Pringle, special deputy.

Grape Vine Lodge, No. 290, Daughters of Rebekah, was granted a charter February 21, 1902; instituted March 26, 1902, by Mrs. Mary E. Whitney, D. D. P.

Dunkirk—Point Gratiot Lodge, No. 181, Dunkirk, organized September 4, 1854; Olympia Lodge, No. 602, Dunkirk, organized April 6, 1891. Both lodges are in prosperous condition, the last-named meeting in the handsome Odd Fellows' Temple, 314-316 Central avenue.

Dunkirk has two lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah—Good Samaritan, No. 251, chartered January 21, 1901; instituted February 22, 1901, by Mrs. Martha Mitchell, district deputy president, and Sterling, No. 355, chartered August 24, 1905; instituted October 3, 1905, by Mrs. Julia Cole, special district deputy president.

Eagle Encampment, No. 78, of Dunkirk, meets second and fourth Monday of each month.

Mayville—Mayville Lodge, No. 284, instituted October 26, 1888, with nine charter members, two of whom are yet living, active members—August Anderson and Thomas Hutson.

Chautauqua Lodge, No. 529, Daughters of Rebekah, was granted a charter May 7, 1914; was instituted September 9, 1914, by Mrs. Emma L. Chaffee, D. D. P.

Westfield—Westfield Lodge, No. 591, organized September 30, 1890, under dispensation granted to John Hatsell, L. V. Gerrard, F. H. Baker, H. S. Preston, J. L.

Waterman, Will Norton and Andrew Johnson. A charter was later granted, and the lodge instituted in October, 1890, twenty-five candidates being initiated on the occasion of the institution ceremonies." Grand Lodge records show that Westfield Lodge, No. 591, was instituted October 23, 1890, by District Deputy Grand Master J. C. Meredith. This would indicate that the first organization was a temporary one.

Silver Crescent Lodge, No. 168, instituted in Westfield, as was Loyal Lodge, No. 254, Daughters of Rebekah, the latter instituted April 24, 1901, by Martha E. Mitchell, district deputy president, a charter having been issued by the standing committee of the Grand Lodge, March 5, 1901. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge, August 22, 1917, the petition of Loyal Rebekah Lodge, No. 254, and Silver Crescent Rebekah Lodge, No. 168, to consolidate and be known as Westfield Rebekah Lodge, No. 575, to be located at Westfield and assigned to Chautauqua Rebekah District No. 2, was granted and later was carried into effect.

Fredonia—Chautauqua Lodge, No. 382, organized in 1845, prospered for many years, but finally was superseded by a newer lodge of the same order. The lodge did not survive, but the charter of old No. 382 was revived and a new career of prosperity begun. In the olden time a large scope of territory was within the jurisdiction of the lodge, members attending from as far away as Forestville. The lodge owns valuable village business property.

The ladies branch of the order is Golden Sceptre Lodge, No. 184, Daughters of Rebekah.

Sherman—Sherman Lodge, No. 645, instituted September 29, 1892, by Henry J. Shephardson, D. D. G. M.

Floral Lodge, No. 75, Daughters of Rebekah, meets first and third Friday of each month.

Cassadaga—Cassadaga Lodge, No. 664, instituted April 25, 1893, by Henry J. Shephardson, D. D. G. M.

Lakeside Lodge, No. 381, Daughters of Rebekah, of Cassadaga, chartered May 2, and instituted May 17, 1907, by Mrs. Sarah J. Miller, D. D. P.

Findley Lake—Findley Lake Lodge, No. 679, instituted March 2, 1911, by District Deputy Grand Master Edward M. Button.

Fern Lodge, No. 484, Daughters of Rebekah, of Findley Lake, chartered June 6, 1912; instituted June 28, 1912, by Miss Emma L. Rexford, Past D. D. P.

Silver Creek—Silver Creek Lodge, No. 682, instituted October 31, 1893, with six charter members: H. A. Weston, W. W. Cole, C. M. Homan, John Schmill, D. J. Van Vlack, H. W. Allen.

Ruby Lodge, No. 237, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered April 23, 1900, instituted June 30, following, by Mrs. Mattie L. Stuart, D. D. P.

Ripley—Ripley Lodge, No. 758, is handsomely housed in its own white brick building, erected in 1916, on Main street. A portion of the first floor is used by the Government as a post office, and the investment will no doubt return the lodge a profit. The table for 1918 shows a membership of 190, but this number has been increased to well over 200 by recent additions. This same statement applies to most of the other lodges of the county, 1920 having been a prosperous lodge year.

Ripley Lodge, instituted June 11, 1896, by Hiram M. Olmstead, grand master.

A charter was granted Ripley Lodge, No. 220, Daughters of Rebekah, June 9, 1899, and the lodge was instituted July 14, 1899, by Mattie L. Stuart, district deputy president. Several years later, February 6, 1906, the lodge surrendered its charter and passed out of existence.

Brocton—Obtaining a dispensation December 10, 1895, Brocton Lodge, No. 782, was instituted January 18, 1898, by H. M. Olmstead, grand master.

Queen of the Lake Lodge, No. 295, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered January 29, 1903; instituted March 26, following, by Mrs. Gertrude McGill, D. D. P.

Smiths Mills—Helpful Lodge, No. 838, began work under a dispensation granted September 6, 1901; was instituted October 19, 1901.

Smiths Mills Lodge, No. 558, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered January 29, 1916; instituted March 9, 1916, by Mrs. Ada M. Briggs, D. D. P.

Sheridan—Sheridan Lodge, No. 856, began under a dispensation granted February 27, 1903. The following April 19 the lodge was instituted by Warren B. Whitney, D. D. G. M.

Trne Union Lodge, No. 488, Daughters of Rebekah, of Sheridan, chartered July 17, 1912; instituted August 14, 1912, by Miss Emma L. Rexford, Past D. D. P.

Stockton—Stockton Lodge, No. 891, instituted July 6, 1905, by Edward S. Moss, district deputy grand master.

Stockton Star Lodge, No. 395, Daughters of Rebekah, chartered January 20, 1908; instituted February 14, 1908, by Mrs. Ida B. Meahan, D. D. P.

On December 31, 1915, in Mt. Tabor Lodge, in the Odd Fellows' Temple, in Jamestown, an Association of Past Noble Grands of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties was formed with these officers: President, Herman J. Westwood, of Fredonia; vice-president, F. D. Eldridge, of Salamanca; secretary, Oliver W. Bunting, of Mt. Tabor Lodge; treasurer, L. W. Oehser, of Dunkirk; executive committee, John A. Anderson, Fred R. Ford, William H. Cashmore, H. S. Sweetland and B. F. Stealey.

By-laws were adopted, providing for semi-annual meetings, the first to be held the second Wednesday in February and the second to be held the first Saturday in August.

All past grands of lodges in the two counties and all past grands of lodges outside who reside in either Chautauqua or Cattaraugus counties, are eligible to membership in this organization.

Following is a list of those who signed the membership roll:

Mt. Tabor Lodge, Jamestown—C. E. Rexford, V. C. Johnson, John A. Anderson, George E. Fox, E. S. Elakesley, M. M. Hubbard, M. Sweet, M. H. Seaborn, O. W. Bunting.

Falconer Lodge—George J. Griggs, H. C. Paplon, Fredonia Lodge—H. J. Westwood, Albert C. Mann, J. H. Foster.

Lakewood Lodge—J. J. Vaness, H. J. Winch, M. D. Dennison, E. L. Barker.

Bemus Point Lodge—C. D. Brewster, A. T. Malloy, James Seymou.

Dunkirk Lodge—L. W. Olsen, S. D. Light, T. J. Meahan.

Cherry Creek Lodge—S. E. Mount, A. R. Bentley, Stockton Lodge—H. D. Warner, C. S. Munger.

Salamanca Lodge—P. D. Eldridge, Westfield Lodge—A. R. Gallnetz, I. C. Groat.

Frewsburg Lodge—Edward W. Scowden, B. J. Bosh, M. E. Howard.

Sheridan Lodge—Edward J. Hunt, W. B. Whitney, Sinclairville Lodge—F. A. Ferguson, N. W. Landers.

Leon Lodge—C. E. Eldridge, F. C. Peterson, Kennedy Lodge—C. R. Futnam.

Gowanda Lodge—E. L. Stelly, M. A. Weir, Ellington Lodge—B. D. Wade.

Dayton Lodge—Maurice Hooker, Charles Haltz, Pine Valley Lodge—H. J. Sweetland.

The Odd Fellows' Temple in Jamestown had its inception in Mt. Tabor Lodge, and its true beginning dates from January 26, 1910, when the lodge instructed its trustees to complete the purchase of the Lathrop property, corner of Main and Fourth streets, and to make the first payment on the purchase price.

Later the Mt. Tabor Building Association was formed and incorporated, the lodge transferring the property to the association. This association, composed mainly of

members of Mt. Tabor Lodge, was capitalized at \$30,000. The directors are Frank M. Fisk, Frank O. Anderson, H. E. V. Porter, F. O. Olson, E. S. Blakesley, Charles F. Thorman and George W. Jude, all of Jamestown. The association had plans prepared for a suitable temple, ground was broken January 11, 1911, and on October 20, 1914, the cornerstone was laid by Grand Master Thomas McKnight, in the presence of many officials and members of the order and a large gathering of spectators. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, was present and made a short speech, Dr. James G. Clutterbuck delivering the oration. The handsome temple which has risen on the site was completed in August, 1915, and on August 31, 1915, Mt. Tabor Lodge moved from its old hall to the spacious lodge room and quarters in the new temple, the occasion one of great rejoicing and fraternal spirit.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS—In this review of the history of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the sentiment of brotherly love and fellowship is recognized as the inspiration which has guided us to our present prosperous position. We are imbued with the spirit of fraternity, with a noble desire to point the way whereby our Brothers can live happy and useful lives. We believe in saying good things of a Brother when he is dead, and good things to him while living. Ours is an order that lends a helping hand to those who need it, and we scatter flowers of peace and comfort beneath the bruised and bleeding feet of all who toil upon life's rugged highway.

As Elks we know—
That the day is lost wherein we fail to lend a helping hand to some wayfaring friend.

But if we show—
A burden lightened by the cheer we send, then do we hold the golden hours well spent, and lay us down to sleep in sweet content.

In Chautauqua county the first lodge was instituted in Jamestown, Tuesday afternoon and evening, May 9, 1893, with forty-three charter members. The work of institution was performed by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler Percy G. Williams, of New York City, the secret work being exemplified by teams from Erie and Meadville. There are only a few left of the charter members, and even they have grown gray and time has left its impress upon them all. Each season passes into succeeding ones almost unnoticed, and youth becomes old age with scarcely a warning.

Laban Hazeltine was elected the first exalted ruler, and in 1893 he drew aside the curtain and presented Jamestown Lodge, No. 263, the first Elks' Lodge to be organized in Chautauqua county. We are also one of the first lodges in America, there being 136 Elk lodges, and our No. 263.

Jerome B. Fisher was the second exalted ruler, being elected in 1894. He was elected grand exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America in 1900. Brother Fisher was one of the giant oaks of our order. His influence was great, not only as a master mind, but in all the fields in which he labored. He exemplified in his daily life the principles we teach. We live in a world where solemn shadows are continually following upon our path, and no affliction touched us more deeply than the death of Brother Fisher, which occurred June 18, 1919. He left us a heritage of an upright life, of duty well performed, of loyalty to home and country—a legacy better than that of silver and gold, even the memory and inspiration of a great and noble life, a life of fidelity to duty, obedience to God's laws, and kindness and charity towards all men. His life was a benediction. May his

memory ever be an inspiration to those who shall follow him.

J. Delevan Curtiss was a faithful and efficient exalted ruler from 1895 to 1897, and reelected in 1903. Edwin A. Bradshaw, exalted ruler, 1897; George H. Corbourn, 1898; John H. Prather, 1899; John C. Mason, 1900; E. J. Swetland, 1901, and district deputy in 1904; Ralph E. Russell, 1902; James C. Peterson, 1904.

June 17, 1904, with the authority of the grand exalted ruler and assisted by his officers, Brother Peterson instituted Dunkirk Lodge, No. 922, they starting with twenty-seven charter members. So on June 17, 1904, the second lodge of Elks was organized in our county. Both lodges have grown, for true manhood has been their goal, mutual assistance their inculcated duty, brotherly love their ruling passion, and justice their cardinal principle. Frank H. Mott was exalted ruler of Jamestown Lodge in 1905, and appointed district deputy exalted ruler. Brother Mott has made many addresses, and with his voice and splendid ability as an orator has done much to preserve the unity of our order. Rev. John Dysart, exalted ruler in 1906—his name will descend to posterity as a friend and benefactor of our order; he was appointed grand chaplain of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of America, which position he holds today. Not only men of intellectual powers and eminent in science, but many clothed with the highest civil attributes, many Elks of our county have been honored by the State and Nation—men like Judge John Woodward, of the Supreme Court; Fred Nixon, a former speaker of the Assembly; O. F. Price, the first mayor of Jamestown, and at one time member of the Assembly; A. C. Wade and Augustus F. Allen, members of the Assembly; Senator Tom Reed—these Elks believed in the brotherhood of man and government by the Golden Rule.

I will mention the names of the other brothers who have served Jamestown Lodge as exalted rulers, who gave their time and talents in bringing No. 263 to its present high standard of excellence: Henry Krieger, 1907; Lyn Johnson, 1908; H. A. Smith, 1909; Nathan Stern, 1910; Roland K. Mason, 1911; Robert P. Stewart, 1912; Arthur C. Wade, 1913; Frederick Dixon, 1914; Hugo Sellvine, 1915; Brother Sellvine was elected president of the State Association in 1919; Royal M. Bates, 1916; A. L. D. Campbell, 1917; James R. Heartley, 1918; and George M. Blackman, 1919. Our present exalted ruler, Rudolph Schultz, elected in 1920.

The past exalted rulers of Dunkirk Lodge, No. 922, were men who honored the office to which they were elected. They were all good Elks and have been an honor to our lodge.

The list of Elks in good standing in our county shows the number to be: Jamestown Lodge, 410; Dunkirk Lodge, 340. I am pleased to say that we have enjoyed a growth that is substantial and in line with the other orders in our county, and while our numbers are not as large as some, the quality of our membership is a source of pride and satisfaction. Our brothers are leaders in all things that pertain to good citizenship, influential in civic affairs, prominent in social life, and exemplary in their professional and business relations. The Elks of this county are loyal to the State and Nation, a support and source of strength to home, our country, and our flag. In the great World War you found all Elks true Americans, taking their places where duty called them. Patriotism makes every Elk respond to the call of his country, and we will defend with our lives the Stars and Stripes, which you will find always draped upon our altar.

Our history would not be complete without speaking of a few of the rare spirits in the whole circle of Elkdom. They have given many years of willing service to

the order they love so well. Let us rejoice that the hand of time has not changed the hearts of Brothers Lou Heineman, Abe Goldstein, Frank Merz, Louis K. Jones, Charles C. Wilson, Dr. Frank Hunt, Al Whiting, John Hultquist, Tom Snowden, E. B. Clark, Fred Bauer, Henry Cooper, Will Bender, and many other old and faithful workers in the lodge. Time writes no wrinkles in them. His flight may silver the heart strings, but only to render their music more silvery. His touch cannot palsify their hands of friendship. The fairest sight is a friendly face, the blithest tread is a friendly pace, and the world is better because they are in the place.

There are many things I would say of the Elks in our county. How we remember the poor children at Christmas time, our help to the Associated Charities, our liberal response to our country's call for money, our Flag Day celebrations, our memorial exercises each year, our Big Brother Association, our entertainments, our celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Jamestown Lodge. Admiring friends have also seen how kindly and carefully we have cared for the sick and unfortunate brothers. They have seen how tenderly and reverently we have borne our dead to the grave, how generously we have dealt with sorrowing families left behind. Thus they honor our order, for by our lives and deeds we have won their respect and esteem.

So it is in this atmosphere of peace, prosperity and progress that I close this review, and I hug myself with the hope that it will soon be popular for every good man to be an Elk, and if he is not one he will not be popular.

Charity, justice, brotherly love and fidelity are what we teach.

Are deeply graven in our hearts, and held within our reach.

As Elks, as brothers and as man to man
We will practice their virtues as best we can.

JOHN C. MASON.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—There are four lodges of the Knights of Pythias in Chautauqua county, the first in point of seniority being Chautauqua Lodge, No. 188, which was organized in Dunkirk, July 26, 1883, by Eagle Lodge of Buffalo and Samuel Thompson, then deputy grand chancellor. The following officers were elected and installed: James A. Holstein, past chancellor; Edgar Van Armin, chancellor commander; John McWharf, vice-chancellor; Samuel Shaw, prelate; Charles Zimmerman, keeper of records and seal; James Eaton, master of finance; Henry Gawn, master of exchequer; Herbert Hines, master-at-arms; John Anderson, inner guard; Joseph E. Holstein, outer guard; James A. Holstein, representative to the Grand Lodge.

Chautauqua Lodge was instituted with thirty-seven charter members, has initiated 236, and now has sixty-nine members in good standing. At a session of the Grand Lodge of the State, held in Dunkirk, Chautauqua Lodge had the honor of conferring the rank of knight upon Governor Charles S. Whitman, the work being done by a team picked from different lodges of the State. That convention was also pronounced one of the best held by the order in many years. Officers (1920): William R. Salisbury, chancellor commander; Charles Burkholder, vice-chancellor; Edward Trill, prelate; James A. Holstein, keeper of records and seal; Ben A. Taylor, master of finance; John A. Foss, master of exchequer; Henry Fick, master of work; Harry Salesbury, master-at-arms; Ernest Hoyler, inner guard; Frank Baumgartner, outer guard; Robert Cooper, Ernest Hoyler, Edward Trill, trustees; James A. Holstein, representative to Grand Lodge. The lodge meets in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Jamestown Lodge, No. 248, the second Knights of Pythias Lodge organized in Chautauqua county, was

instituted in 1888, John A. Hultquist, chancellor commander. The first meeting place of the lodge was in the old Broadhead building, over the Delaney & Thorpe Company, but for twenty-five years the lodge rooms were in the new Broadhead block at the corner of South Main and Harrison streets. The present hall is in the Smith & Kinne building, corner of Washington and Fourth streets. The present (1920) membership is 261, J. Albin Anderson, chancellor commander.

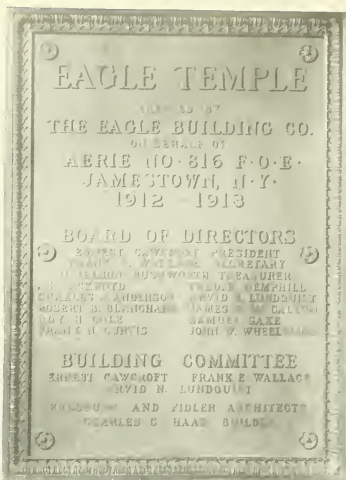
Brocton Lodge, No. 284—The records of this lodge were destroyed by fire in 1902, and some documentary history forever lost. The lodge was organized November 22, 1889, with twenty charter members; E. S. Swetland, chancellor commander; Augustus Blood, vice-commander. The lodge has now eighty members, the 1920 roster of officers being: W. J. Barber, chancellor commander; Alvin T. Hehir, vice-chancellor; H. J. Haywood, prelate; Fred Fay, master of work; E. C. Edmunds, master of exchequer; William Ogilvie, master of finance; H. M. Fleming, keeper of records and seal; Clarence Abrams, master-at-arms; W. H. Martin, inner guard; L. H. Skinner, outer guard. Twenty-six chancellor commanders have served Brocton Lodge since its organization: E. S. Swetland, Augustus Blood, Stewart Dean, J. J. Haight, G. I. Rossiter, George R. Pettit, C. F. Martin, William Ogilvie, Vernon Mathews, G. C. Harmon, E. C. Lewis, L. H. Fay, L. D. Sullivan, G. M. Mathews, W. N. Clark, C. E. Allen, C. W. Whitney, H. J. Russell, H. M. Fleming, G. E. McGonegal, L. A. Bigelow, W. H. Martin, J. E. Crandall, O. A. Ottaway, E. C. Harmon and Fred Fay. All of these are living with the exception of C. F. Martin (June 4, 1920).

Brocton Lodge, although not having a large membership, has always been in a flourishing condition, and a factor in the welfare and betterment of the village. Practically every year since organization, the lodge has conducted a lecture course, a source of village entertainment highly appreciated.

Crescent Lodge, No. 308, of Jamestown, was organized October 31, 1891, and chartered July 28, 1892, with fifteen charter members: F. M. Stearns, George E. Case, Z. C. Reed, H. M. Smith, Fred C. Stone, C. C. Clark, F. G. Kibling, W. J. Loucks, W. H. Craven, F. C. Bush, F. H. Ribling, F. S. Marsh, W. H. Knapp, J. N. Westfall, D. C. Hale. Two of these, F. M. Stearns and H. M. Smith, are deceased, and eight of the original fifteen are yet active members of the lodge.

The organization of a second lodge of the Knights of Pythias in Jamestown was brought about through the efforts of Z. O. Reed (who was chosen the first chancellor commander), F. H. Ribling, F. G. Kibling, of Jamestown Lodge, No. 248, and W. J. Loucks, of June Valley Lodge, Bradford, Pennsylvania. The ceremonies of institution were conducted by June Valley Lodge in the rooms of Jamestown Lodge, No. 248. Quarters for the new lodge were found on an upper floor of the Lowry block, and a lease secured for a term of years. The arrangement of the hall was good, and Crescent Lodge enjoyed the reputation of having one of the largest and best equipped halls in the city. The lease was later transferred to the Macabees, and Crescent Lodge leased and fitted up a hall over the Donaldson store. In 1907 the lodge purchased the building at No. 208 Pine street, where they have since been located, the first fraternal order in Jamestown to own their own home.

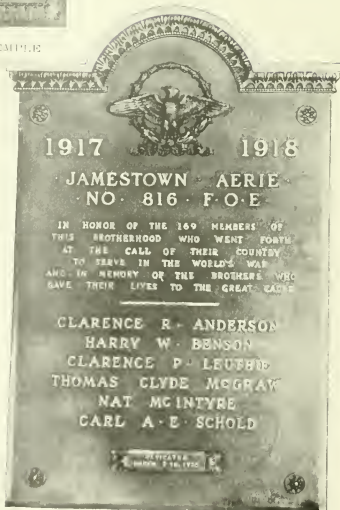
LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE—The Loyal Order of Moose is a fraternal order organized in 1888 for mutual benefit. Until 1906 the organization accomplished little, but in that year James J. Davis became a member at Crawfordsville, Indiana, being the 247th member then in good



DEDICATION TABLET OF EAGLE TEMPLE



EAGLE TEMPLE, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Home of Jamestown Aerie, No. 816,
Fraternal Order of Eagles



DEDICATION TABLET OF FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES
Dedicated by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Sunday, March 7, 1920

standing in the entire order. Since 1907 he has been director-general of the order, and has seen its membership grow until in 1919 its members numbered more than 550,000. Like other fraternal orders, the Moose Lodge has a sick and funeral benefit, but its great benevolence is Mooseheart, a colony, "truly a home and more," which welcomes to its general hospitality all dependent sons and daughters of deceased members of the Loyal Order of Moose.

Briefly, the Mooseheart colony idea for the destitute children and wives of members of the Loyal Order of Moose was conceived by James J. Davis and his associates in 1912. An ideal location was found on Fox river, thirty-five miles west of Chicago and about five miles north of Aurora, Illinois, where 1,000 acres were purchased, and in July, 1913, Mooseheart was dedicated. Since the opening of the school in 1913 and to the fall of 1919, nearly 1,000 boys and girls have been students at Mooseheart. Twenty-two vocational and full academic and commercial courses are features.

Mooseheart maintains today within its hospitable borders, 760 orphans who are housed, clothed, fed and trained by the order, each member wherever located paying a small stated sum annually for the home. The average age of the children is nine and a half years; the average age of graduates eighteen years. The scope of Mooseheart is in direct proportion to the number of members of the Loyal Order of Moose, its benefits increasing with the prosperity of the order.

Jamestown Lodge, No. 105, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized in April, 1909, and has enjoyed a career of unbroken prosperity. The lodge enjoys the distinction of being the first lodge in Jamestown or vicinity to provide its members in their own building all the advantages of both a lodge and a modern country club. The lodge purchased four acres on the outskirts of Jamestown, overlooking Lake Chautauqua, and here built a splendid country club house for members. This marked a distinct departure in fraternity activities, providing as it does all outdoor athletics except golf, advantages never before offered by any fraternal organization or city lodge. This feature of Moose membership has been a substantial success, and is now being imitated. Jamestown Lodge has 600 members, regular meetings being held weekly in the club house and lodge room at Celoron. The Woman's Loyal Moose Circle also meets bi-monthly at the Moose Club house.

Officers of the lodge, 1920: Louis E. Ruden, dictator; C. F. Waters, secretary; Harold King, past dictator; Lawrence Johnson, vice-dictator; B. A. Reed, treasurer; William Wateridge, prelate.

Westfield Lodge, No. 118, Loyal Order of Moose, was organized in Westfield about 1908. J. H. Prendergast the first dictator, the charter members numbering over twenty-five. The present membership is 178. S. C. Carpenter, dictator; W. G. Whitwood, past dictator.

The lodge has three orphans being educated at Mooseheart, Past Dictator Whitwood representing the lodge as delegate to Mooseheart in June, 1920. The lodge room and club house is in the Ferner building on Portage street, the club house being the centre of Moose social activities. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and well managed.

Silver Creek Lodge, No. 1307, was organized at Silver Creek, April 12, 1913, with fifty charter members. This number has since increased to 168, and the lodge is in a healthy, prosperous condition. A large and commodious private residence has been purchased at No. 259 Central avenue, completely remodeled and converted into a modern club house and lodge room that meets the requirements of this rapidly growing order.

Dunkirk Lodge, No. 89, was organized in Dunkirk, March 20, 1909, with about 200 charter members. The present membership numbers 275, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. Dunkirk Lodge has a fluctuating number of members, as the great industries of the city are prosperous or otherwise. The club and lodge rooms at No. 337 Main street are commodious and well adapted to the purposes for which they are intended. Arthur G. Gunther is the present dictator; Paul A. Weimer, secretary.

THE EAGLE TEMPLE OF JAMESTOWN—The Eagle Temple is the home of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the acknowledged civic center of Jamestown. The story of the Temple and its varied activities is a record of the fraternal, civic and social life of the city during the past five years.

Jamestown Aerie, No. 816, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was the youngest and largest fraternal body in the community when it constructed the Eagle Temple during 1912 and 1913. The Brotherhood was without money, but it had faith, courage, enthusiasm, and a manifest display of the cooperative spirit. Every resolution submitted to initiate the Eagle Temple project and to carry it to a successful conclusion was adopted by unanimous vote. This unanimous vote did not mean that there were no differences of opinion, but it did imply that, as a body of free men, full discussion was followed by the acquiescence of every element of the Brotherhood in the decision reached.

The charter of Jamestown Aerie was granted by the National Eagles, and presented in 1904 at the temporary headquarters in the Broadhead block on South Main street. The sixty members of 1904 had increased to one thousand one hundred when the Brotherhood marched into the Eagle Temple in January, 1914. During the interval, the Brotherhood had headquarters in the Opera House block, and for a number of years it occupied the adequate club premises on the top floor of the Arcade building. The removal of Jamestown Aerie to the Arcade building was the beginning of its fraternal prosperity and it marked a widening of its civic activities.

The response of the young men of the city to the attractive club rooms in the Arcade building convinced the leadership that the new generation desired fully equipped club rooms and an auditorium for various social and intellectual activities. During the year 1911 and the earlier part of 1912, the membership was about seven hundred fifty; the president intimated that when the roll was increased to one thousand members a temple project would be initiated. The response of the rank and file was so immediate that it became necessary to keep this promise by starting work on the Temple during the summer of 1912, and at least two years prior to the date which the leaders had in mind when they authorized the president to make the particular announcement. The cornerstone of the project on Washington street was laid on the first Sunday in November in the year 1912, in the presence of a large body of citizens, following a parade of the Brotherhood from the Arcade building to the Temple site. The work of construction continued during the year 1913, and on January 15, 1914, the Aerie marched from the Arcade building club rooms for the last time into its occupancy of the Temple. The Temple was opened and dedicated with appropriate ceremonial on the night of January 15, 1914, and since that time the structure has been the center, not only of the fraternal and social activities of Jamestown Aerie, but of the many local patriotic and intellectual events pivoting upon the World War.

It is not timely to trace the many financial and legal

difficulties which Jamestown Aerie faced in the promotion and completion of this Temple project. The Fraternal Order of Eagles of that day was without financial and legal standing in the eyes of the laws of New York. Unlike the Masons, the Odd Fellows and many other historic bodies, the Brotherhood was not authorized to take title to real property under the laws of the State. To meet this legal difficulty and because the Brotherhood had faith but no funds, the officers were authorized to procure the incorporation of the Eagle Building Company as a business corporation. Provision was made for the issuance of a sufficient amount of common and preferred capital stock to provide for the commencement of work on the construction of the building. All of the common capital stock, except the individual shares necessary to qualify the officers of the Aerie as directors of the building corporation, were issued to the trustees of the Brotherhood in order to give the Aerie control of the corporation. Funds were provided by the issuance of preferred capital stock to the members. One of the first drives in the city, which became so common during and after the war, was conducted by the Eagles in order to effect the sale of the preferred capital stock. Within a year after the completion of the Temple, the benevolent orders law of the State of New York was amended, giving the subordinate bodies of the Fraternal Order of Eagles the right to take title to real property through their trustees. During the interval, a trust mortgage was placed upon the completed building, and the preferred stock held by the individual members was exchanged for bonds issued under this trust mortgage. Once the preferred stock had been retired through being exchanged for bonds, the Aerie practically eliminated the common stock, and the Eagle Temple, then vested in the Eagle Building Company as a business corporation, was conveyed to the trustees of Jamestown Aerie in accordance with the promise made at the time the project was initiated. The deed of conveyance by the building corporation to the Aerie provided, among other things, that no liquor shall be sold upon the premises, and it created a board of directors having supervision of the business and outside activities of the Temple apart from its distinctive fraternal features.

It required many and varied activities to utilize the talents and sustain the interest of the increasing membership of Jamestown Aerie. The Temple became the young men's club of the city. Both the Aerie and the Eagle Degree Team conduct dances in the auditorium from week to week. A Women's Auxiliary of the Eagles was organized, holding bi-monthly meetings with a supper and a dance, and becoming the nucleus of the annual carnival which has been a source of profit and interest to the organization. The Eagle Military Band has won a recognized place in the city. Monthly socials were held; minstrel shows presented, and, in addition, an increasing number of outside organizations rented the spacious auditorium from night to night. These outside activities were not only a source of interest to the particular organization using the auditorium, but the large membership of Jamestown Aerie found itself represented in every church, civic and fraternal body in the city, and thus members came to feel that their Temple and auditorium was a source of increasing usefulness to themselves and their fellow-citizens.

The Eagle Temple was started and completed during the days that Theodore Roosevelt was leading the Progressive movement in American politics and economics. While the Brotherhood can not and has not taken any part in politics, it has not been blind to the intellectual opportunities offered by that movement. During the early days of the Temple, the Progressive National Committee sent Hon. Bainbridge Colby, late Secretary of

State of the United States, to the auditorium platform for a lecture. The Progressive National Committee and its propaganda ceased, but the coming of Mr. Colby impressed upon the leadership the possibility of using the Temple as a forum for impartial instruction and discussion. Thus the Eagle Temple Sunday afternoon lectures were started in 1916 and have continued since that time. During this period, one hundred and thirty representatives of the various civic, patriotic and economic organizations of the United States, together with the spokesmen of foreign embassies, have presented their views on the domestic and world situation from the platform of the Temple. The Fraternal Order of Eagles in Jamestown has become an inclusive, not an exclusive, organization, and all the people of the city have been invited to hear these lectures. The educational program of the Temple has become a fixed policy; three years ago the program was broadened by adding a brief address on some timely topic at each meeting of the Aerie, and during the past two winters, the Eagle Temple Concert Course has pleased the members and their friends.

An examination of the files of the newspapers during the period of the World War will show that the Temple was the center of those home events which sustained the morale of the front lines. The several Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and similar patriotic drives were conducted on the auditorium floor. Dinners were given to the departing draft contingents and receptions tendered to the soldiers returning from France. A liberty loan banquet was held in the auditorium, and the Board of Commerce membership drive of 1918 centered at the Temple.

The increasing place of the Eagle Temple as a civic center brought many well known organizations and distinguished men to the site. The New York State Grange held its annual convention at the Temple, to be followed by the New York State Federation of Labor. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came there with Senator Frederick M. Davenport in October, 1914, to address his fellow-citizens and he was followed in March, 1920, by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who made an address in connection with the dedication of the memorial tablet of the Aerie to those members who died in service during the World War.

The entrance of the United States into the World War brought the conflict home to this Aerie in a definite way. The secretary calculated that the average age of the membership was twenty-seven years. The possible continuance of the conflict meant that the entire membership, except the married men with dependents, would be liable to military service. Careful plans were made for maintaining the Brotherhood and the Temple project in view of that possibility. A special committee formulated and induced the Grand Aerie sitting at Buffalo to establish a system of insurance under which the life of every member entering the military service was insured in favor of his mother, in the sum of \$1,000. A board was organized to assist members in the preparation of their draft questionnaires. The Aerie led in the organization of a local Smoke Fund. Tobacco was provided for every departing soldier and to the boys in the camps and in France.

When the young soldiers returned, the Aerie tendered them a rousing reception and banquet, and for several weeks the temporary headquarters of the American Legion were located in the club rooms.

The Aerie has the honor of printing in this permanent record of its activities the list of one hundred sixty-nine members called into the service of their country:

Henning Anderson
Gilbert L. Anderson
Carl Anderson
Roy W. Anderson

Charles D. Johnson
Gust H. Josephson
Albert Keefe
Donovan Koerner

Daniel B. Anderson
 Carl Martin Anderson
 Melvin Anderson
 Henry Anderson
 Edwin W. Anderson
 Wilber C. Anderholt
 Bennie M. Anderson
 Warren J. Barnes
 Harvey H. Beebe
 Earl R. Berg
 Earle F. Brookens
 J. Ernest Beckstrand
 Henry S. Berggren
 Hugh W. Button
 Rudolph E. Bard
 E. Bertram Briggs
 Harry J. Briggs
 Harry W. Burgeson
 Carl G. Bergman
 Ralph W. Benedict
 Louis G. Bosin
 Henry R. Briggs
 Charles A. Boehler
 Wallace Carlson
 Frank O. Carlson
 Arthur L. Carlson
 Emil A. Carlson
 Oliver T. Carlson
 William J. Carlson
 George L. Clark
 Fred B. Cramer
 Charles Carlson
 Edward J. Crantz
 Sawyer W. Clark
 George Collier
 Nels E. Dickson
 Clinton E. Day
 Arthur P. Dean
 Carl E. Erickson
 Swan Elf
 Carl A. Erickson
 Clarence E. Erickson
 Gunnard Eck
 Albert Erlanson
 Alexander Erickson
 Ben Fieldhouse
 Jay D. Freeman
 Charles G. Fornell
 Paul L. Fosberg
 Odysseus Ford
 William A. Funcheson
 Ross L. Fisher
 John J. Guinnane
 David Grief
 Frank Grimshaw
 Arthur L. Gordon
 George Gustafson
 Edward L. Hazelton
 Ernest O. Holmberg
 Arthur G. Helgran
 C. P. Handron
 Millard W. Hubachek
 Earl R. Haag
 Harry H. Haag
 Anton Hiegle
 Rudolph J. Y. Holmlund
 George E. Herman
 Lewis R. Hendrickson
 Herbert Haglund
 C. Elwell Johnson
 Merton A. Johnson
 Rudolph W. Johnson
 Clayton G. Johnson
 Howard L. Johnson
 Carl A. Johnson
 Harry E. Johnson
 Allen W. Jackson
 Roy T. Johnson

Knute C. Kihlstrom
 Marcus C. Kinney
 Charles A. Lund
 Arthur C. Lofgren
 Paul H. Lundquist
 Edwin Lindell
 Edward R. Langham
 Alfred T. Lindstrom
 Michael J. Lawler
 Carl J. Lunstead
 Clarence A. Lawson
 Ralph E. Larson
 Wilton A. Loun
 Ivan Larson
 Carl Lund
 Flinnie S. Larson
 George W. McIntyre
 Thomas Moore
 Alfred Miller
 Roy E. Miller
 John E. Mason
 Michael E. McAuliffe
 George H. Mitchell
 Frank N. Nenno
 Fred B. Nelson
 Carl W. Nelson
 Clarence E. Nelson
 Archibald E. Newton
 E. L. Norman
 George A. L. Peterson
 Leslie E. Powers
 S. Emil Peterson
 Ernest W. Peterson
 Eric R. Pearson
 Burlingame A. Reed
 Mathew Ranz
 A. Bartholdi Peterson
 William P. Rahm
 James C. Rugg
 Albert Roman
 Carl Stenander
 Fred J. Smith
 Carl E. Stein
 Victor B. Seaburg
 Milton W. Scharf
 Elliot L. Swanson
 Henry J. Stubb
 William G. Swanson
 Frank L. Swanson
 Claud A. Stone
 Joseph E. Stromgren
 Anton G. Stutz
 Robert K. Stone
 Lester W. Scharf
 James H. Stake
 Cecil C. Stewart
 Robert L. Studd
 Carl Thornblad
 Clifford B. Turney
 Andrew J. Trainor
 William M. Wright
 Harry V. Wolfe
 Frank Ware
 Frank Van Steenacker
 Floyd A. Van Dusen
 Edward Wethil
 Frank S. Widmark
 Edward H. Westrom
 Carl A. Norlander
 Henry G. Linberg
 Herbert R. Johnson
 Earl Cook
 Thomas R. Jolly
 Everett D. Gifford
 Leroy D. Norberg
 B. E. Hopson
 Arthur E. Hedberg
 Roy O. Olson

Died or Killed in Service:

Harry W. Benson
 Nat McIntyre
 Clarence R. Andersson
 Clarence P. Leuthe
 Carl A. E. Schold
 T. Clyde McGraw

was required for the position. The rule which has prevailed in the selection of a president as the leader of the organization has been applied to the subordinate officers and to the many committees which conduct the affairs of the order. The following list of worthy presidents is indicative of the wide appeal which the order has made to those active in the labor, business and professional circles of the city: 1904, Frank H. Mott; 1905, Glenn P. Phillips; 1906, Frank E. Wallace; 1907, Arvid N. Lundquist; 1908, Ernest Cawcroft; 1909, Dr. A. L. D. Campbell; 1910, Roy H. Cole; 1911, Ernest Cawcroft; 1912, Ernest Cawcroft; 1913, Ernest Cawcroft; 1914, James S. McCallum; 1915, Robert H. Jackson; 1916, Louis E. Ruden; 1917, Louis E. Ruden; 1918, John Jenkins; 1919, Elmer J. Wade; 1920, A. Fred Helgran.

The writer has refrained from the delicate task of selecting and crediting the relative contributions of various members to the success of this Brotherhood. But the success of any organization of this kind depends, in a large measure, on the secretary, just as the continued growth of a church is the work of its pastor.

Clement B. Jones, for many years city clerk, was the first and agreeable secretary in 1904; John G. Moynihan, now connected with the Internal Revenue Service of the United States, was the efficient secretary from 1905 until 1909. The program of the Brotherhood became so extensive that it was necessary in the latter part of 1909 to create the office of business manager and merge it with that of the secretaryship. Past President Frank E. Wallace, now supervisor at large of the city of Jamestown, became secretary and business manager in 1910 and continues in that position until this day. The writer departs from the rule which he set for himself in the preparation of this paper by paying credit to this modest, kindly, efficient man, without whose service and devotion the Eagle Temple project could not have withstood the strain of the World War period.

The board of directors of the Eagle Building Company during the period of the construction of the project was composed of the following: President, Ernest Cawcroft; secretary, Frank E. Wallace; treasurer, O. Nelson Rushworth; James S. McCallum, Robert B. Blanchard, Charles A. Anderson, Arvid N. Lundquist, Fred R. Hemphill, Samuel Saxe, Roy H. Cole, Frank N. Curtis, John W. Wheelhouse, Asa Ackroyd. Building committee: Ernest Cawcroft, Arvid N. Lundquist, Frank E. Wallace. Architects: Freeburg & Fidler. Contractor: Charles C. Haas.

The board of directors of the Temple elected by the bondholders and members under the deed of conveyance by the building corporation to the trustees of Jamestown Aerie is now composed of the following: Chairman, Ernest Cawcroft; secretary, Frank E. Wallace; O. Nelson Rushworth, Charles A. Anderson, Fred R. Hemphill, Louis E. Ruden, Gust A. Anderson, James S. McCallum, Elmer J. Wade, Arvid N. Lundquist, Asa Ackroyd, Morley J. Beal, A. Fred Helgran, Samuel Saxe, John Jenkins.

The officers of Jamestown Aerie consist of the following at the time of this writing in 1921: Past worthy president, Elmer J. Wade; worthy president, A. Fred Helgran; worthy vice-president, R. G. Owens; worthy chaplain, Walter P. Jackson; treasurer, O. Nelson Rushworth; inside guard, Michael D. Beaver; outside guard, John W. Scofield; worthy conductor, George Schwoeb; assistant conductor, James W. Lydon; trustees, Charles A. Anderson, Elmer J. Wade, Fred R. Hemphill; physicians, Dr. F. C. Purcell, Dr. Edwin L. Hazeltine.

Those who read this story will now realize that this Temple has been made a success, during the first half decade of its existence, by the adoption of an inclusive instead of an exclusive policy in the conduct of the

The upbuilding of this Aerie and the creation and sustaining of this Temple project has required leadership. It has been found that men from all walks of life may contribute their mite in making this type of a civic and fraternal center a distinctive success. Individuals have not been selected for worthy president because of their standing in any particular walk of life, but because of the conviction of the membership that the particular man

affairs of the brotherhood. Many groups of citizens have enjoyed the use of the dining room for dinners and discussions, and the parlors of the Temple as a forum for debate. During the early days of 1915 the Saturday Night Club, composed of Eagles and non-Eagles, was organized, and since that time this group, which meets in the parlors of the Temple during the winter time and which journeys by automobile to the Chautauqua Institution, Point Van Buren, Lily Dale Assembly, and other points in Chautauqua county in the summer time, has provoked many incisive discussions of public problems. The Art Metal Fire Brigade, the printers of the city, and many groups interested in welcoming to their home city distinguished war correspondents like Frederick Palmer and S. Miles Bouton, have enjoyed the hospitality of the club rooms.

The development of the Eagle Temple project is due to the fact that the leadership has convinced the membership that service is the law of collective success. An exclusive policy will be ruinous to the true purposes of the Eagle Temple. It has thriven and will continue to thrive by inviting a hundred young men every year to join its ranks. These young men prevent the creation of that intellectual and social rut so common to many organizations. They give vigor and vision to the plans of the organization. Once the day comes that the Eagle Brotherhood fails to give an urgent invitation to the oncoming young man, however humble, to join its ranks, this civic project will have passed from a thing of spirit and purpose into planless bricks and mortar.

THE DUNKIRK EAGLES—Lake Erie Aerie, No. 1378, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was organized July 19, 1906. Charter members: Frank F. Stapf, Charles Nagle, H. L. Fox, S. E. Levandowski, P. E. Wade, H. H. Droege, A. Walton Damon, L. J. Haman, L. Pfeiffer, A. K. Loeb, H. C. Stegman, George Ellis, E. M. Toomey, O. R. Naetzer, L. J. Schnour, Charles D. Loeb, C. H. Crispman, John J. Kane, William F. Frank, George Duemsen, John C. Burton, F. W. Krohn, F. D. Driscoll, C. L. Schultz, Oscar Comenisch, James Stewart, Valentine Reading, George E. Hudson, Luke Reddy, L. Medler, William Ward, John Ward, Philip Ryan, George Delby, H. M. Brooks, George Shaler, Alfred Nelson, E. W. Walters, George H. Jones, Robert J. Datterweich, C. E. Merrick, R. H. Chisholm, Edward Clarke, J. F. Ahrens, K. J. Stickler, John J. Walters, William F. Barnes, William Couhig, Chester Gwronski and B. F. Barnard.

The presidents from past to present: Charles Nagle, Leslie A. Pease, James P. Morrissey, Louis W. Foley, Fred M. Edmonds, William A. Husband, Burt Hopkins, Victor Rider and Thomas D. Jackle.

The membership is 200. The Aerie moved into their residence club house in 1908, having purchased it from the Madigan estate. It is situated at 418 Eagle street, and is one of the finest lodge and club rooms in Dunkirk. During the World's War, the Aerie had eighteen men in the service, but lost none of that number.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, JAMESTOWN COUNCIL—There are two active chapters of the Knights of Columbus in Chautauqua county—Council No. 926, located at Jamestown, and Council No. 929, located at Dunkirk.

The Jamestown Council was chartered October 30, 1904, with the following charter members: Michael Barrett, James P. Calahane, Joseph A. Chiado, Rev. Richard R. Coyle, William M. Fay, John Crowe, Albert Harris, William H. Harrison, Jr., G. C. Harrison, John H. Hays, E. T. Hopkins, Louis J. Isbell, Richard Lavery, M. L. Badhorn, E. B. Bergholtz, T. F. Bolton, Nicholas Folland, H. W. Boyd, C. M. Harrison, T. L. Lucey, Edward J. McGee, Richard Mahoney, John J. Mahoney,

Joseph F. Thompson, Frank J. McCormick, Peter McKee, Thomas McNamara, A. J. Mahoran, J. J. Ryan, John Mahoney, J. G. Moynihan, J. P. Mulhall, M. J. Murray, Rev. Luke F. Sharkey, F. E. Shearman, Michael Slavin, Bert Whatford, Charles Buckley, L. J. Dunn, J. A. Breen, A. H. Harrison, Martin Kinney, Thomas Mahoney, Edward J. Marsh, John F. Moynihan, Edward F. Murphy, Robert Straughen, Joseph Trainor.

C. M. Harrison, formerly of Jamestown, New York, and now a resident of Dunkirk, was the first grand knight, being succeeded by Frank E. Sheaman and E. B. Bergholtz, who held office several terms each. Other members who have held the distinction of grand knight are: J. P. Thompson, F. J. McCormick, William H. Harrison, P. H. Garrity, A. J. Hurley, H. W. Boyd, G. M. Blackmon, Andrew Green, Dr. J. J. Mahoney.

Dunkirk Council, No. 929, received its charter December 4, 1904. Frank E. Murphy was the first grand knight, and Mark F. Lally is the present grand knight. Dunkirk Council has purchased a large tract of land in a central location and intends to commence building operations immediately.

The Knights of Columbus in Chautauqua county were particularly active during the recent World War on the many drives conducted by the cooperating fraternal and other societies for the benefit of the soldiers at the front.

The following members of the Jamestown Council served in the military forces of the government during the war: William Garrity, John Blood, William Blood, George Burns, Thomas Clarke, Rev. James Carra, James W. Corkery, Leo Corkery, Leo F. Colwell, Arthur Dunderdale, Leo Engle, Dr. John Ferrin, William Foley, Thomas McKee, James Lawrence Mahan, Harry McGinn, Daniel Rogers, John VanKirk, Edward Welshofer, Gordon Woods, Leland Fox, James H. Gerrity, James Gilroy, Dr. Walter Girvin, John J. Guinnane, Jr., Dominic F. Guinnane, Rev. James Howley, Harry Irwin, Robert Illig, Andrew B. Johnson, Herman Marsh, James Moran, John W. Moynihan, Dr. James J. McCulla, Arthur Mullen, George Paul, Earl Stahley, Henry Weiser, Wayne Thayer.

The following made the supreme sacrifice: John Blood, Robert Illig, William Foley.

PATRICK S. GUINNANE.

DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA—Court St. Gertrude, No. 92, National Order of the Daughters of Isabella, of Jamestown, is, as its name implies, a branch of an organization nation-wide in its scope, one of the most prominent among women's societies in the country.

The Daughters of Isabella was founded some sixteen years ago by the Knights of Columbus of Utica, New York, as an auxiliary to that council. However, the Knights who instituted it were men of vision who soon came to a realization of the need for a national organization of Catholic women. So taking the Utica society as a nucleus, an independent national organization was perfected, other courts were established, the name was changed to the National Order of the Daughters of Isabella, and today, from that modest beginning with but a handful of Catholic women enrolled, the order is represented in nearly every State in the Union, with a membership of many thousands. The national headquarters are still maintained at Utica, New York. Mrs. Genevieve H. Walsh, of New York City, is the supreme regent of the order, and Mr. M. F. Kelly, of Utica, one of its founders, the national secretary.

The objects of the organization are the same for Catholic womanhood as those of the Knights of Columbus for Catholic manhood—namely, the advancement of Catholic interests, the betterment of its members, spiritu-



GENERAL JOHN McALLISTER SCHOFIELD

ally and intellectually, and the practice of charity in its broadest sense; in fact every need of Catholic women's organizations throughout the world.

There is no insurance connected with the order, merely a small death benefit, and any practical Catholic woman between the ages of eighteen and sixty is eligible for membership. The advantage of this wide range of ages will be quickly seen, as the experience of the older members is invaluable in the conduct of the business of the organization, while the younger members, with their enthusiasm and necessarily somewhat different viewpoint, act as an excellent balance.

Court St. Gertrude was organized November 11, 1908, through the efforts of Mrs. E. B. Bergholtz, Mrs. R. E. Caskey, Miss Elizabeth D. Calahane, Miss Margaret T. Calahane, Miss Mary B. McCormick and Miss Mary H. Isbell. These women had some years before joined the order at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and were so impressed with its worth that they determined to bring it into their home city. The court was instituted with a membership of thirty, which has since increased to 250. The officers elected on the night of its organization were: Rev. Father Coyle, chaplain; Mrs. M. L. Barrett, grand regent; Mrs. J. A. Hughes, vice-regent; Miss Margaret M. Moynihan, prophetess; Miss Mary M. Woods, historian; Miss Gertrude L. Davis, financial secretary; Miss Mary A. Maharon, treasurer; Miss Anna F. Whalen, monitor; Miss Bertha Marsh, sentinel; Miss Margaret M. Moynihan, pianist; Miss Mary B. McCormick, lecturer. Trustees: Mrs. J. P. Buckley, Mrs. W. H. Tyler, Mrs. J. W. Briggs, Mrs. C. J. Harrison, Mrs. E. M. Schlaudecker, Mrs. M. Kinney.

So faithfully did these women discharge their duties and such harmony has prevailed in the court, that changes in the personnel of the officers have occurred only through resignation, removal from the city, or death. The woman who on that first night was prevailed upon to accept the office of grand regent, Mrs. M. L. Barrett, has never been allowed to resign her office, and under her leadership Court St. Gertrude maintains a standing second to none in the order. Mrs. Barrett represents the Court at State conventions, and from there has frequently been elected delegate to the national convention, where her opinions and suggestions carry great weight.

During the late war (1917-18) the efforts of the court were directed almost entirely to raising money for war purposes and providing articles for the comfort of the soldiers. Three chaplains were outfitted for overseas service; \$200 donated to the drive of the local council of the Knights of Columbus; \$700 to the fund raised by the National Council of the Knights in its "Everybody Welcome, Everything Free" war service, in addition to generous contributions to the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Young Men's Christian Association, and other organizations engaged in war relief work.

The charity committee of this court is very active. Cooperating with the Associated Charities of the city, under the leadership of Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley, splendid results are accomplished. The court is also interested in civic matters, and is always ready to take part in any movement which has for its object the betterment of the city.

One warm June evening in 1919 the famous Paulist Choir, brought to Jamestown through the efforts of this organization, delighted a capacity house at The Samuels. The court has also staged several amateur plays in a very creditable manner. Nor are the members unmindful of their own social needs as a court family. Once a month a social meeting is held, which takes the form of a literary, musical, or dramatic evening, or is spent in the enjoyment of games.

The officers for 1920 are: Rev. David J. Ryan, chaplain; Mrs. M. L. Barrett, grand regent; Mrs. J. A. Fox, vice-regent; Miss Cecilia Garrity, prophetess; Miss Elizabeth A. Gibson, historian; Miss Cecilia J. Harrison, financial secretary; Mrs. E. Margaret Blood, treasurer; Miss A. Marie Briggs, monitor; Miss Elizabeth D. Calahane, sentinel; Miss Elizabeth G. Corkery, pianist; Miss Mary M. Woods, lecturer. Trustees: Mrs. N. J. Foland, Mrs. Roy Hambleton, Mrs. E. M. Schlaudecker, Miss Alice Scallon, Mrs. J. P. Moynihan, Mrs. P. H. Garrity. Charity committee: Mrs. Elizabeth Buckley, Mrs. Mark Berry, Miss Ella Crowe. Program committee: Miss Gertrude L. Davis, chairman; Mrs. J. A. Fox, Miss Mary M. Woods.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, DUNKIRK COUNCIL—Dunkirk Council, No. 929, was instituted December 4, 1904, with the following charter members: H. G. Wagner, P. E. Wade, J. J. Sullivan, M. D., Jeremiah J. Sullivan, T. E. Sheeche, William J. Sheehan, J. D. Murphy, F. E. Murphy, J. J. Mulcahy, G. B. Monroe, C. R. Monroe, P. F. Meister, J. T. McParland, J. J. McParland, J. McNamara, J. J. Madigan, F. S. Stegelske, A. J. Langan, N. L. Kinn, Harry A. Imber, H. G. Hayes, William J. Graff, T. Fitzgerald, Jr., William Egan, D. Schmatz, M. J. O'Donnell, J. W. O'Brien, Rev. Paul Nussbaum, C. P., R. Mulholland, J. Meehan, C. J. McCarthy, J. G. Maidel, Jr., W. J. Madigan, M. J. Lennertz, D. F. Madigan, M. F. Lally, J. T. Kornprobst, E. J. Keehn, G. M. Hoefler, A. M. Gonnolly, D. F. Ganey, E. H. Fernandez, T. B. Donovan, Michael J. Donovan, John Dean, M. A. Callagee and W. H. Brophy.

Past grand knights to the present time have been: F. E. Murphy, T. J. Cummings, J. M. Hoefler, Dr. W. J. Sullivan, S. J. Karin, George J. Till, H. J. Hayes, R. H. Galbraith, C. M. Henderson, P. J. Schwartz, M. F. Lally. The council numbers 531 members; to the present time, there have been thirty deaths. The council was represented by 141 men in service during the World War.

The council rooms are at present at the corner of Main and Third streets. A land site was purchased last year, and a new edifice will soon be erected. It will be one of the most modern in the country, planned to accommodate its large and growing membership for years to come, comprising council chambers, reception rooms, auditorium, library, gymnasium, swimming pool, bath rooms, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, etc.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS—The Fifth District of the Knights of Columbus comprises the councils of Jamestown, Dunkirk, Salamanca and Allegany. District deputies have been: William Fitzgerald, of Olean; Thomas P. Heffernan, of Dunkirk; Michael J. Enwright, of Allegany; and H. J. Hayes, of Dunkirk.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Chautauque county was settled in 1802, and was made a county in 1808. As fast as the settlers came in they were required to report at New Amsterdam, now Buffalo, for military drill, at least twice a year, as this

county was at first a part of Genesee county and then a part of Niagara county for nearly all purposes until 1811. It was an enormous task, and the project of forming a new military company, independent of Niagara

county, was earnestly discussed for one or two years when the settlers were few, but did not culminate until 1808, after the bounds of the county became defined.

Immediately after the bill was passed forming the county, March 11, 1808, in answer to a petition, an order was made for the formation of a military company for the county, the bounds of the county being the same as at present. Each man by law was to be personally "warned out," necessitating more than a hundred miles travel by those designated for that duty, and largely through an unbroken forest. The point designated for the meeting was the ancient Cross-roads, now Westfield, at the log tavern of Mrs. Perry, formerly Mrs. McHenry, on the west side of the creek, near the monumental stone now standing there. This was in May. Cross-roads was then the hub of the county, while Jamestown was several miles down the creek, and Fredonia was well scattered over a wilderness territory. There was a general attendance; hardly a man liable to do military duty was absent. Under the direction of a major of a regiment east of Buffalo, the company was legally formed with ninety men and a full set of officers. The names of some of the officers are not distinctly remembered, though it was the opinion of David Eaton, of Portland, who was present and was elected a sergeant, that the first captain was William Prendergast, of Mayville, who was already a captain of a company in the Niagara militia. He was a medical student with an uncle in Canada, but returned to this country for permanent residence in 1811. He was made a major probably in the fall of 1812 or the spring of 1813. Major Prendergast was specially efficient as an officer at the battle of Black Rock later on, and was a conspicuous target for British soldiers on account of the white horse he rode, but though his clothing was literally riddled by bullets, he was not wounded. He was made lieutenant-colonel, March 22, 1816.

The first lieutenant of this company it seems certain was James Atkins, a merchant recently settled in town and a very popular man. James McMahan was second lieutenant, and rose to the command of a regiment. The ensign has fairly escaped this bit of notoriety. David Eaton was elected a sergeant, and Joseph Thayer a fifer. A letter from the Adjutant-General's office says that no scrap of evidence exists in that office in regard to this early military move in Chautauqua county, and later gives as a reason for this that all military records up to 1812 were sent to Washington and have never been returned, and that they were destroyed by fire when the capitol was burned in 1814.

John McMahan was made a lieutenant-colonel in 1809 or 1810. James McMahan was made a captain in the fall of 1809 or the spring of 1810, and David Eaton a first lieutenant at the same date. John McMahan was made a colonel in the spring of 1814, and was lieutenant-colonel to that date, and was made a brigadier-general March 22, 1816. James McMahan was made a major on April 6, 1815, and a colonel in 1816.

Of this first company, John and James McMahan were competent officers and discharged well every duty. Lieutenant Eaton in speaking of the men of this first company said: "They came to the meeting on horseback or on foot, mostly on foot, over the few almost impassable roads, and many of them through the forest with no roads at all. Most of them appeared in the homespun of the early settler, with hats, boots or shoes that served them in tasks of every-day life, or with such boots or shoes only as nature provided, and with a musket that came down to them from their Revolutionary sires, possibly a rifle, one or more of a very early date, or a huge staff, the nearest to a weapon that they possessed, and a hat of straw of homemaker."

So scattered were the settlers, that for the next two years drills were ordered to be held by squads or battalions after the second meeting which was held at the Cross-roads within a few days after the formation of the company. The squad meetings were held at the Cross-roads, Bemus Point and Canadaway in 1809; one at Mayville in 1810; and one or two at other points, but these drills were not satisfactory, and on consultation, in 1811, Lieutenant-Colonel John McMahan issued an order for a regimental muster to be held within the present town of Portland, on the farm of Captain Dunn, the first settler of the town. The population had very largely increased, the number of settlers liable to do military duty had increased to about four hundred, and instead of a single company, four companies appeared, very nearly or quite full and fully officered. The meeting took place in October, in a field still pointed out, now covered with vines of the Concord and Niagara grapes. The gathering was accompanied by all the insignia and trappings of war capable of being gathered together, with the usual accompaniment. It was an epoch in the military affairs of the county, and Portland especially, as that town had the honor of the first military review of the kind in the county, though Portland as now seen was not a town until 1829.

WAR OF 1812.—On June 18, 1812, war was declared with England, and from the security of the home parade the settlers were introduced to the scenes, dangers and horrors of actual military strife. Four military companies had thus far been formed under the provisionary laws of the State, and but a few months previous to the first general muster had been formed into a regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John McMahan and numbered 162 men. Early in June of 1812, Lieutenant-Colonel McMahan received an order from Governor Tompkins to detach from his regiment a full company to consist of one captain, one lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer, and one hundred privates. Colonel McMahan immediately issued an order calling the officers of the regiment together at Dunn's Tavern, in the town of Portland. After an address from a large stump as a rostrum, he read the order for the call, and expressed the hope that the whole number would be obtained without resort to extreme measures, the idea of a draft being extremely repulsive to freemen. War was not yet declared, but the government was desirous that an army should be ready. In calling for volunteer officers, Jehial Moore, of Forestville, Lieutenant David Eaton, of Portland, and Ensign Burritt, of Canadaway, now Fredonia, offered their services. An order was issued for one battalion to meet at Mayville, and one at Canadaway on a certain day, to "beat up" for volunteers. On the day of the meeting, the whole number assigned to each battalion "turned out" and within a few days the ranks were filled. Very soon news came that war was declared. Captain Moore was ordered to call out his company, march to Lewiston and join the 18th Regiment of detached militia under Colonel Hugh W. Dobbins, of Geneva. A part of this company was assembled at the Cross-roads, now Westfield, and the remainder at Canadaway, now Fredonia. After the two parts of the company were united at Fredonia and roll call was made, it was found that every man was present, 113 in all. They reached Lewiston on the 9th of July, but not until the 13th of October was a descent upon Canada deemed advisable. The battle of Queens-town Heights was fought on that date by the volunteers of the American army under General Van Rensselaer. In this action the Chautauqua men were engaged and largely to their credit, not one refusing to volunteer for the movement. The question had been raised as to the

power of the United States to remove State troops to foreign soil, the men not yet having been mustered into the United States service, and about twelve to fifteen hundred refused to cross the river, falling back upon their supposed constitutional rights. These men remained idle spectators of the bloody strife. The constitutional question had occupied the attention of the militia for several days, especially the regiment of Colonel Dobbin, to which the Chautauqua men belonged, and it was found that no reliance could be placed upon a considerable portion of the regiment, many of them being outspoken in their opposition to the movement. The outlook was decidedly unfavorable for an attack upon the enemy's works on the heights, and the 18th was liable to be placed in the same class. To test the matter, Major Morrison, of Niagara, who was then in command, Colonel Dobbin being away, ordered the regiment to be paraded early on the morning of the battle, in fact before light, when he made a flaming address in which he sought to inspire them with enthusiasm and zeal, and expressed the hope that the whole regiment would volunteer for the enterprise and show their devotion to their country and their willingness to defend its honor. He did not ask them to jeopardize their lives unnecessarily, but hoped they would go as far as he did, and he would ask them to go no farther. All those willing to volunteer in the enterprise were requested to advance eight paces, and with the exception of fifty or sixty the whole regiment advanced and formed a new line. Those who refused were formed into a company under a lieutenant, one of their own number, and called the "Coward Company," and became a part, as to members, of the "Sticklers' Brigade," or those claiming immunity from duty on account of constitutional scruples. The Chautauqua company, as far as known, all volunteered, and were among the first troops to embark, and among the first to land on the west side of the river. That a portion of the Chautauqua men were the first to scale the heights is true, and Captain Moore was the first to set foot on the field. Through the day the Chautauqua men were noted for their bravery and daring, and did all that men could do under like circumstances and in the end only yielded to superior numbers! There several times were the Americans victorious, but as often were the British reinforced, and the Americans forced to retire and finally to surrender.

In this battle 60 Americans were killed and 700 were taken prisoners. Three only of the Chautauqua men were killed—Nathaniel Owen, of Villanova, Daniel Spencer, of Charlotte, and Ira Stevens; one, a Mr. Winsor, died of his wounds. Lieutenant David Eaton, Alpheus McIntyre, Erastus Taylor and Alexander Kelly were wounded; Lieutenant Eaton by a ball through his wrist, but he bound it with his handkerchief and refused to leave the field until ordered to do so by his commanding officer. The wounded, beside Lieutenant Eaton, after remaining in the hospital at Lewiston two months, were taken by friends to their homes in the central part of the State, but did not return to their own homes in this county for three years. Jared Taylor and John Ingersoll were taken prisoners, but paroled the next day. The militia were paroled, but the majority of the prisoners were taken to Montreal. The terms of the Chautauqua men having expired, they returned home. This was not a favorable showing for the first campaign on the Niagara frontier. It was not the work of trained men, it was the hurry and dash of American freemen.

The next call was made very soon after the battle of Queenstown, for the purpose of making another attempt that fall at an invasion of Canada. This effort was to be made under the command of Brigadier-General

Smythe, of the regular army. An army of forty-five hundred men were collected at Buffalo, preparations were hurried to completion, and the army was ready for embarkation by the 30th of November. Chautauqua had sent one hundred men under Captain Jehial Moore, and it was said that the men of the whole army were highly elated at the prospect of active work, and moved with alacrity. On that day, the 30th, the boats were moored along the river and all things seemed to presage a successful forward movement, but when all was ready, an order came for the men to disembark, as the project had been given up for the season. Those that did not leave for home went into winter quarters.

No further calls were made upon Chautauqua county until early in December, 1813, when the call was for the entire regiment of four hundred men, but only two hundred responded. Buffalo was thought to be in danger, in fact the entire eastern shore of the Niagara from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie and the southern shore of Lake Erie westward. The Chautauqua men were to meet at the Cross-roads, now Westfield, and march to Buffalo under Lieutenant-Colonel John McMahan. William Prendergast, captain of the first company formed in the county, and Isaac Barnes, were majors in this expedition. The commanding officer at Buffalo was General Hall.

The season was very inclement and the men suffered severely. They were without blankets, except now and then one brought from their homes; were without tents, rations, camp equipage or transportation—in fact, had little for their comfort, or necessities even. Their families were, many of them, left without a male adult, or any one but the women to cut their firewood and browse the cattle.

In the march to Buffalo they were divided into four companies, besides a company of Silver Grays in which many of the Chautauqua men were placed. On the night of December 30 they were paraded in front of Pomeroy's Tavern, in Buffalo, where they remained the entire night, expecting every moment an order to move. The battle of Black Rock, on the 30th, and the burning of Buffalo on the 31st, left the army in a sad condition. Two hundred of the Chautauqua men were there, and a good degree of enthusiasm existed among them until the march from Buffalo to Black Rock on the day of battle. General Hall had been at the front during early morning directing the movements of the troops, but later on was returning with his staff to Buffalo as the Chautauqua regiment was on its way to the scene of action. The regiment was halted, and the general and Colonel McMahan in an undertone held a consultation, which was not understood by the men, but on leaving, the general said sufficiently loud to be heard by the whole regiment, "Colonel, do your duty, but if you must retreat, the rendezvous is at Miller's." This important speech of General Hall, with his hurried movement away, lost him the confidence of the Chautauqua men. It was evident to them that the contest was hopeless, their enthusiasm went out at once and they moved on mechanically rather than with zeal and ardor. They were posted in the rear of a battery, but as in the case of those preceding them, they were soon routed and fled to the woods in the rear of the battery, where some of them were killed and scalped by the Indians, who occupied the forest for a mile or two on the north and east. Of the battle of Black Rock, participants have said that there was little military knowledge or skill manifest on the part of the commanding officer, and that the Americans were marched to the conflict in squads of a few hundred and were beaten in detail. Large numbers of the Americans were killed, eighty-nine being collected and buried in

one grave, while others lay exposed upon the ground through the winter and were buried in the spring. A good many however were exhumed in the spring and removed by friends. It was said that the Chautauqua troops behaved admirably until overcome by overwhelming numbers, but the British advanced with little opposition and the next day burned the village of Buffalo and destroyed the log quarters of the American troops, leaving most of them without shelter of any kind. A large proportion of the Chautauqua men returned home, some of them on furlough, but most of them without leave. Those of them without leave did not return, but those on furlough, as far as known, honored their engagement and at the specified time were on duty. A few were quartered at Miller's Tavern, two miles east of Buffalo, for several weeks. Those that did not return stand checked on the rolls today as deserters and very few stand thus checked but those of Colonel McMahan's regiment. This is a sorry record, but the government never made an attempt to call them to account, and no opportunity was afforded them to clear themselves of the just, yet unjust, imputation. It all came about from two facts—the very easy defeat of raw and undisciplined troops by veteran soldiers, and the incompetency of the commanding officers. There were reasons, too, for the desertions that took place, if we ought to call them desertions. After the burning of Buffalo, the defeat, disorganization and dispersion of the army, unorganized squads roamed at will. There was hardly an organized squad to be seen for two days. It was extremely cold, and the Chautauqua men had none of the comforts of the common soldier—not a house or tent in town for them; they could not procure food or lodging; when night came they ate a crust, if they had one, wrapped about them a blanket, if they had that, lay down in the snow or on the frozen ground, with the keen blasts from the lake sweeping over them. If they had no blanket, as many had none, they lay down without one, but their sleep was light and their naps short. Action was necessary, or death was as certain as the bullet or the tomahawk of the enemy. There was not an enemy in sight, or on this side of the Niagara, and the Chautauqua men went home because they were obliged to do so. They went openly and boldly, with the knowledge of their officers, without their consent to be sure, and without their opposition. These men knew of the sufferings of their families in the forests of Chautauqua fifty miles away, and in many cases felt that their presence was necessary to save them from starvation.

But the Chautauqua men did not bear the odium of desertion alone. Many of the soldiers from east of Buffalo, Ontario and other counties left as speedily for home as the Chautauqua men, but escaped the recorded odium from the fact that they came to the front late and had not been mustered into the United States service. The Chautauqua men were promptly on the ground and as promptly mustered in.

The Chautauqua men were singularly unfortunate as regards their reputation as soldiers after the battle of Queenstown Heights and the invasion of Canada under General Brown and under Generals Scott and Ripley, not only as to the charge of desertion, but as to their firmness and courage, on the field. In his report of the battle of Black Rock, General Hall complained bitterly of the Chautauqua regiment being so easily routed, and thought if they had manifested greater firmness and maintained their position as he thought they might, the issue of the day would have been different.

In June, 1814, a company from this county volunteered under the command of Captain John Sisby for one month's service in Canada. This company participated

in the taking of Fort Erie, nearly opposite Black Rock, by the Americans under Generals Brown, Scott and Ripley, on the 3rd of July; in the battle of Chippewa, on the morning of July 5; and the battle of Lundy's Lane on the evening of July 25. From this the Americans fell back to Fort Erie, and the Chautauqua men went home as their time had expired.

In July this year, 1814, two full companies were called for from this county. This was promptly answered, and the men marched to Black Rock under Colonel John McMahan. Occasionally, between August 4 and September 17, a company was conveyed across the river to Fort Erie to assist in preparations for the defense of that fort, but none of the Chautauqua troop were present at the attempt of the enemy to storm the fort August 15, or at the sortie from the fort September 17. The 385 prisoners taken at the sortie by the Americans, however, were placed under the care of Colonel McMahan, of the Chautauqua regiment, and by him marched to some point in the vicinity of Albany.

The only regiment in this county at the opening of the War of 1812 was the 162nd, and was composed of from four hundred to four hundred twenty men. The men answering the several calls were 716, very many enlisting twice, and many three times. The companies were officered and sent forward as follows:

1. From July 4 to October 4, 1812, Capt. Jehial Moore, of Forestville; Lieut. David Eaton, of Portland.
 2. From October 4 to December 31, 1812, Capt. Jehial Moore, of Forestville; Lieut. Samuel D. Wells.
 - These two companies were placed under the command of Col. Hugh W. Dobbin, of Geneva, of the 18th Detached Regiment of New York Militia.
 3. From December 30, 1812, to February 3, 1814, Capt. John Sisby; Lieut. Charles Bemus.
 4. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814. This was a part of the company of Capt. John Sisby, and Solomon Jones was appointed captain, but declined to serve and Lieut. Forbes was in command.
 5. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814, Capt. Moses Adams; Lieut. David Eaton.
 6. From December 20, 1813, to February 3, 1814, Capt. Martin B. Tubbs, Forestville; Lieut. Peter Ingersoll, Portland.
 7. From August 1, 1814, to September 26, 1814, Capt. Martin B. Tubbs, Forestville; Lieut. Benjamin Perry, Pomfret.
 8. From ——— to August 1, 1814, Capt. James McMahan, Westfield; Lieut. Charles Bemus.
- Besides the above there was an independent company of Silver Grays under command of Capt. Ozias Hart, of Pomfret, and a portion of the Chautauqua men went forward in this company on the call for December 20, 1813, before the battle of Black Rock and the burning of Buffalo.
- Men furnished on the call of June, 1812, 113; October, 1812, 100; December 20, 1813, 200; June, 1814, service in Canada, 100; July, 1814, 200; for the navy, 3; total, 716.

The settlers, especially on our own northern and eastern borders, lived in constant alarm, and their alarms were not causeless. Previous to the battle of Lake Erie in the fall of 1813, the British had entire command of the lake, but only the poverty of the settlers, it is thought, saved them from frequent invasions and destruction of their property. The British cruisers seemed satisfied with pilfering and preying upon the small craft of Americans that ventured from their hiding places. These pilferings and the destruction of every species of small craft effectually broke up the trade in salt and other goods by way of the Portage road to the Ohio valley. Late in 1812 two or three small boats under the command of Captain Harmon, of Ashtabula, Ohio, laden with salt, were passing up the lake and were driven into the mouth of Cataraugus creek by two British vessels, the "Queen Charlotte" and the "Hunter." The salt boats lay in the creek under guard of a large body of Indians and settlers, the Indians lined up on either side of the creek. After nightfall the boats stealthily moved out, and after a hard

night's rowing reached no farther than the mouth of Canadaway creek, where they took refuge. The creek was then deep and wide enough to float boats of several tons burden. Here they felt comparatively safe, as a few soldiers, about forty, had been stationed here at Widow Cole's house, under the command of a lieutenant of Captain Tubbs' company of Colonel McMahan's regiment. In the morning they were surprised to see a British armed schooner, the "Lucy Provost," anchored in the offing, half a mile from shore. The British had not discovered that the entrance to the creek was guarded but manned a boat with thirteen men and started for the salt boats, thinking their victory would be an easy one. As they were nearing the mouth of the creek they were fired upon by the soldiers and settlers in hiding behind a sand bank. This reception was more earnest than they expected, and they immediately put back to their vessel. The Americans were not injured, and what loss the British sustained is not definitely known, but the next year the "Lucy Provost" was captured by Commodore Perry, and the crew stated that their loss in the matter at Canadaway was three wounded and none killed.

Seth Cole came into the county in 1805, and settled near the mouth of the creek. His widow still lived on the homestead and proved herself a heroine on this occasion. As soon as the vessel was discovered in the offing she at once ran to the barn, led out a horse, mounted and with the speed of the wind rode to Canadaway, now Fredonia, and in an incredibly short space of time a company of settlers had collected to the support of the soldiers, and among them Judge Zattu Cushing, but the enemy by this time had left for their vessel. Not until the vessel had lifted its anchor, well along in the afternoon, did they relax their vigilance. Mrs. Cole was very nearly omnipresent—she was everywhere furnishing food and water to the men. At this moment she had a son in the army at Lewiston, under Colonel John McMahan. For many years, older citizens were pleased to call this incident "the first naval fight after the declaration of war."

The boats of Captain Harmon reached their destination, the mouth of Chautauqua creek, now Barcelona, in safety. Here another squad of men were stationed under the command of Lieutenant James McMahan for the protection of the settlers and the merchandise passing over the Portage road for the valley of the Allegheny and the Ohio.

Another instance, though not so flagrant, occurred and served well to keep up the state of alarm. Lay's Tavern, west of Buffalo, near the lake, had been pillaged by the British and everything of value carried away, but on a remonstrance of the American commander, the goods and valuables were ordered to be restored. They were placed in boxes and on an armed vessel, the "British Queen," carrying a flag of truce, and sent to Chadwick's Bay, now Dunkirk. They were sent on shore in a boat with thirteen men and an officer. After depositing the goods upon the beach twelve of the men raised their caps and politely bade the commander adieu. Judge Cushing was there with a yoke of oxen to remove goods from a small log warehouse he had built for his own and the accommodation of others, and earnestly entered into a parley with the officer of the boat and detained him until the arrival of a company of men, that he felt sure won on the way. The men very soon came, and not noticing the flag of truce, fired upon the captain and his party of one, wounding the man, breaking a leg. The man with the broken leg proved of little use to his captain in getting on board and leaving the bay. The captain politely invited the judge to assist him in removing his man to the vessel, but the judge declined, saying that he had no need of an outing of that sort. The next year

after the battle of Lake Erie, and while the prisoners were being sent east, these men again met, the judge and the captain, and the captain asked the judge if he remembered the circumstances and on being assured that he did, the captain said it was well for him that he did not comply, as it would have been a long time before he would have seen home again. This was not a hostile invasion, but rather to return stolen goods.

The battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, under Commodore O. H. Perry, was of course fought in connection with the War of 1812. Chautauqua county furnished men for Perry's fleet, just how many cannot now be told. Portland furnished one, Samuel Perry, a cousin of the Commodore, and as daring as the commodore himself. He was desperately wounded near the close of the battle. The next day, with four others, hopeless cases like himself, he was landed at the mouth of Chautauqua creek at the now village of Barcelona. He lingered until 1814, cared for by friends and a generous public, and died, and his remains are now resting somewhere near the lake with those of three of his companions, one only recovering, who wandered away to his home in some section of Western Pennsylvania. Pomfret furnished one, Abner Williams, eldest son of Richard Williams, an early settler; he was killed on the Lawrence early in the battle, and his body, with others, thrown into the lake. Charlotte furnished one, a young man by the name of Gooderich, then in the employ of Major Sinclair. It is said that he greatly distinguished himself in the engagement and in due time returned.

The number of men from this county killed in the war was large in proportion to the number sent forward and considering the length of the conflict—two years, six months and five days.

In the battle of Queenstown, the following Chautauqua men were killed: Daniel Spencer, of Charlotte, Nathan Borden, of Villanova, and Ira Stevens. A Mr. Windsor died of his wounds. Those wounded were: Lieutenant Eaton, by a ball through his wrist; Erastus Taylor, by a ball striking him in the knee, shattering the bone. He was in the hospital at Lewistown for two months, when he was removed by friends; but did not return to his own home in Portland for two years. Alpheus McIntyre and Alexander Kelly were also wounded. Jared Taylor, John Ongersol and Hiram Burch, with the wounded and a few of the Chautauqua men not wounded, were taken prisoners. The prisoners of the militia were paroled the next day. The regulars were taken to Montreal.

Those killed in the battle of Black Rock were: James Brackett, of Mayville; Joseph Frank, of Busti; William Smiley, of Ellery; Ephraim Pease and John Lewis, of Pomfret; Aaron Nash, ——— Bovee and ——— Hubbard, of Hanover, and Young says in his "History," "and several others."

WAR WITH MEXICO—The war with Mexico, 1846-1848, while a very important one, that added to the United States 851,500 square miles of territory, including Texas to the Rio Grande, New Mexico, and all of Northern California, costing 20,000 lives and \$130,000,000, awakened little interest in Chautauqua county, very few men responding to the government's call for men. While no doubt each town contributed one or more men, there was no concerted action and no records are found of Chautauqua county troops.

Notwithstanding the unsavory military status as compared with that of earlier years, military drills took place with more or less regularity up to the time of the Civil War or to 1861. At that time there were nine companies of militia in the county, well officered and under the command of Colonel David S. Forbes, of Fredonia. The following is the roster, with dates of commissions:

David S. Forbes, colonel, Dec. 1, 1855; Jared R. Babcock, major, Dec. 1, 1860; Henry Prendergast, lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 1, 1861; Stephen M. Doyle, adjutant, Mar. 22, 1860; James E. Mayhen, engineer, Mar. 20, 1856; Thomas D. Strong, surgeon, Dec. 22, 1855; Charles K. Irwin, surgeon's mate, May 25, 1860; Selden E. Marvin, quartermaster, May 15, 1860; Thomas W. Gillman, paymaster, Dec. 22, 1855; Levi W. Norton, chaplain, May 5, 1857.

Co. A—Henry W. Marsh, captain, May 24, 1861; Philip S. Cottle, first lieutenant, May 24, 1861; James W. Stead, second lieutenant, May 24, 1861.

Co. B—James M. Brown, captain, July 18, 1859; Darwin Willard, first lieutenant, May 24, 1861; Alfred S. Mason, second lieutenant, May 24, 1861.

Co. C—Harmon J. Bliss, captain, May 24, 1861; Thomas W. Barker, first lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1859; William Baker, second lieutenant, Dec. 28, 1859.

Co. D—William O. Stevens, captain, Feb. 8, 1858; —, first lieutenant, Apr. 6, 1858; James Kane, second lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1858.

Co. E—Patrick Barrett, captain, Mar. 18, 1858; William L. O'Neil, first lieutenant, Mar. 18, 1858; David Donagan, second lieutenant, Mar. 18, 1858.

Co. F—Oliver L. Swift, captain, July 27, 1860; Chansey T. Talcott, first lieutenant, July 27, 1860; Asa G. Talcott, second lieutenant, July 27, 1860.

Co. G—Justin G. Thompson, captain, July 16, 1861; Hiram D. Hart, first lieutenant, July 16, 1861; Norman R. Tompson, second lieutenant, July 16, 1861.

Co. H—Martin Crowell, captain, Oct. 10, 1862; Gurne L. Pierce, first lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1862; Lewis M. Law, second lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1862.

Co. K—Horace N. Grover, captain, Dec. 4, 1862; Samuel J. Dutton, first lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1862; Edward Jennings, second lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1862.

THE CIVIL WAR—The day after the surrender of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, April 14, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 men for three months, mainly for the immediate defense of the capital. Twenty days after the first call, a call for 42,000 additional was made for three-year men, and ten regiments for the regular army. Under these calls Chautauqua county furnished as its quota five companies—B, D, E, G, H. These were recruited mainly: Company B at Jamestown; D and E at Dunkirk; G at Westfield. A few men enlisted at Dunkirk for Company H of the 68th Regiment, making the five companies. A few also were enlisted at Sinclairville for Company L later in the season, the balance of the company being recruited in New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delhi and Plattsburg. The regiment, except Companies H and L, which joined October 25, 1861, left the State, July 24, 1861; served at and near Washington, D. C., from July, 1861; in Sickles's brigade, Hooker's division, Army Potomac, from October 15, 1861; in same, Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army Potomac, from March, 1862; in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Corps, Army Potomac, from April, 1864; in Fourth Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army Potomac, from May 13, 1864; the companies remaining attached to the 120th New York Volunteers in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army Potomac, from July, 1864. Companies A, B, D, E, F, I and K, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Leonard, after being ordered to the rear, were honorably discharged and mustered out at Petersburg, Virginia, June 23-24, 1864. Companies C, G and H remaining were mustered out July 21 and 24, and October 31, 1864, respectively. The regiment was mustered into service under the command of Colonel Nelson Taylor, at Camp Scott, Staten Island, in June, July, August and October, 1861. The men not entitled to be mustered out with the regiment were formed into a detachment, which from June, 1864, served with the 120th New York Volunteers, to which the remaining men were finally transferred November, 1864; Company L, however, had been transferred to Companies A, I and K, February 25, 1862.

Captain James M. Brown, an officer of great energy

and ability, who had been through the Mexican War of 1846, had for some time been busy enlisting men for the service at Jamestown and vicinity, and by May 28 had secured one hundred and ten men, old Company B, and at that date left with his company for Camp Scott.

Company B—James M. Brown, captain; Darwin Willard, Alfred S. Mason, lieutenants; 94 men.

Company D—William O. Stevens, captain; Casper K. Abell, Hugh C. Hinman, lieutenants; 76 men.

Company E—Patrick Barrett, captain; William Toomey, G. W. Wallace, lieutenants; 87 men.

Company G—Harmon J. Bliss, captain; G. W. Bliss, J. A. Smith, lieutenants; 72 men.

Company H—S. M. Doyle, captain; L. Marcus, D. Loebe, lieutenants; 76 men.

Captain James M. Brown, of Company B, resigned November 5, 1861, and was appointed colonel of the 100th Regiment, then forming, and First Lieutenant Darwin Willard was made captain.

Captain William O. Stevens, of Company D, was promoted to acting major, June 25, 1861, and Lieutenant Casper K. Abell was made captain; Lieutenant H. C. Hinman was made first lieutenant; and John Howard, second lieutenant.

A very large proportion of the members of these five companies were already members of military companies, which of course ceased to exist in fact, but were not for some time legally disbanded, in fact not until after the war. As stated, the regiment reached Washington, July 26, 1861. It was one of the first three-year regiments to reach the capital after the first battle of Bull Run. Its military attachments have already been stated. It had its share of hard service and ill fortune to the close of its term of enlistment. It was engaged in many a hard fought battle and among them as follows:

1861—Near Budd's Ferry, Md., October 23.
1862—Stafford Court House, Va., April 3; siege of Yorktown, April 10 to May 4; Williamsburg, Va.; Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1; Fair Oaks, June 12; Seven Days, June 25 to July 2; Oak Grove, June 25; Glendale, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Gen. Pope's campaign, Virginia, August 26-September 2; Kettle Run, August 26; Bristoe Station, August 27; Groveton, August 28; Bull Run, August 30; Fredericksburg, December 11-15.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Wapping Heights, Va., July 23; Kelley's Ford, Nov. 7; Mine Run Camp, Nov. 26-Dec. 2; Locust Grove, Nov. 27.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5-7; Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21; Landron Farm, May 10; Saltent, May 12; North Anna, May 22-26; Totopotomoy, May 27-31; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; before Petersburg, June 15-October 31; assault of Petersburg, June 15-19; Weldon Railroad, June 21-23; Deep Bottom, July 2-25; Strawberry Plains, August 14-18; Poplar Springs Church, Oct. 2; Boydton Plank Road, Oct. 27-28; on Pickett, June 21, 1862.

Death of Officers—Col. William O. Stevens, killed May 3, 1863, Chancellorsville, Va. Capt. Darwin Willard, killed May 5, 1862, Williamsburg. Capt. Patrick Barrett, died May 6, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg. Capt. George Grechenek, died May 17, 1862, of wounds received at Williamsburg. Capt. Stephen M. Doyle, killed July 1, 1862, Malvern Hill. Capt. Horatio B. Pennock, died August 4, 1862, of disease at Harrison's Landing. Capt. Harmon J. Bliss, died June 5, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville. Capt. Henry J. McDonough, killed Nov. 27, 1863, at Locust Grove. First Lieut. William C. Brooks, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. First Lieut. Charles H. Hydon, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. First Lieut. Harrison F. Ellis, killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville. First Lieut. John Kiener, killed June 16, 1864, at Petersburg. Second Lieut. Charles A. Foss, died July 7, 1863, of wounds at Gettysburg, Pa.

The regiment lost by death, killed in action, 9 officers, 111 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 3 officers, 51 enlisted men; of diseases and other causes, 1 officer, 95 enlisted men; total, 12 officers, 257 enlisted men, in the aggregate 270, of whom ten enlisted men died at the hands of the enemy.



EDGAR P. PUTNAM
Captain and Brevet Major of 9th N. Y. V. Cavalry
taken May, 1865. Age 21 years, May 4, 1865.



NORMAN R. THOMPSON



JAMES M. BROWN POST, No. 255, G. A. R.

Regimental Roster—Colonel Nelson Taylor; lieutenant-colonel, I. Moses; major, William O. Stevens; surgeon, C. K. Irwin; chaplain, Rev. L. W. Norton; adjutant, S. M. Doyle; quartermaster, Thomas W. G. Frey; quartermaster-sergeant, John McN. Grant; commissary sergeant, Isaac A. Brooks; sergeant-major, Samuel Bailey; hospital steward, Frederick M. Pinckne.

NINTH NEW YORK CAVALRY—Much of the material for this notice of the Ninth New York Cavalry was obtained from a history of the regiment by Hon. Newel Cheney.

In August and September, 1861, a volunteer cavalry regiment was enlisted in this county and Cattaraugus. It began its organization by the "volunteering of men for cavalry service in the Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Wyoming in this State, and in the adjoining towns of Warren County, Pa." It had progressed so far that on September 9, 1861, an order was issued for the regiment to go into camp at Westfield. The camp was the old Fair Grounds south of the village, and was named Camp Seward in honor of William H. Seward, then Secretary of State in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Company officers were at once elected, as provided by law, and Dr. John Spencer, of Westfield, was appointed regimental surgeon. The following companies were found to be in camp, about half of them quartered in barracks and the balance in tents:

Company I, Westfield, Capt. H. J. Cowden; Co. F, Busti, Capt. William B. Martin; Co. C, Jamestown, Capt. J. R. Dinnin; Co. K, Fredonia, Capt. T. W. Glisson; Co. D, Portland, Capt. J. G. Weld; Co. E, Randolph, Capt. B. F. Chamberlain; Co. B, Little Valley, Capt. E. A. Anderson; Co. A, Wyoming county company, Capt. Stimson; Co. G, Wyoming county company, Capt. Tozier; Co. H, Wyoming county company, Capt. Bentley. A Sherman company, Capt. B. J. Coffin, was consolidated with the Randolph company, and Capt. Coffin succeeded to the command in July, 1862.

A portion of Capt. Anderson's company had enlisted from Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, where Capt. Anderson had been pastor of a church before going to Little Valley. The companies were enlisted as follows: Company A, from Warsaw, Wyoming county; Co. B, from Little Valley and Sugar Grove; Co. C, from the towns of Ellcott, Ellery, Ellington, Poland and Carroll, Chautauqua county; Co. D, from Portland, Hanover and Stockton; Co. E, from Randolph, Sherman, Harmony, Clymer and Napoli; Co. F, from Harmony, Busti, Farmington and Sugar Grove; Companies G and H, from Wyoming county; Co. I, from Westfield and Ripley, Chautauqua county, and Harbor Creek and North East, Pa.; Co. K, from Pomfret, Hanover and Cherry Creek; Co. L, from St. Lawrence county; Co. M, from New York City, Rouse's Point, Troy and Geneva. Companies L and M joined the regiment at Albany in November.

October 10, Col. Burr Porter came from Albany and took command at Camp Seward. October 31, uniforms, clothing and canteens were distributed to most of the men. November 1, Col. Porter having returned to Albany, Maj. William B. Hyde took command. A single death occurred at Camp Seward, Amos Kellogg, of the Busti company; he was buried in the Westfield cemetery with military honors.

At Albany the commander-in-chief named as regimental field officers: Col. John Beardsley; Lieut.-Col. William B. Hyde; Majs. William Sackett, Charles McLean Knox, George S. Nichols. The regiment left the State November 26, 1861, for Washington, having left Camp Seward, November 9. At Washington they went into camp, which they named Camp Fenton in honor of Hon. R. E. Fenton, then in Congress from this district. They were not mounted, however, until after their return from the Peninsular campaign under Gen. McClellan, and not until the last of June, 1862.

It is said that the regiment was well served by the several officers who supplied it with clothing, arms and ammunition, horses, horse equipments, forage and rations, in fact this is acknowledged to be true of all the organizations from this county. Lieut. W. H. Knapp did active and efficient service in helping to organize the regiment, and served as its first quartermaster, and in the summer of 1862 in recruiting service enlisted many men for the regiment. Lieut. Knapp was succeeded by Lieut. E. A. Skinner, who entered upon his duties as quartermaster with the active service of the regiment in the field. Lieut. Skinner's business capacity and integrity added greatly to the credit of the department and to the efficiency of the regiment, which participated as a regiment or as parts of regiments in one hundred forty engagements.

1862—Yorktown, Va., April 5-May 4; before Williamsburg, May 5; near Slatersville, May 9; Gen. Pope's campaign, Virginia, July 18; Gettysburg, Pa., near Cedar Mountain, August 12; Freeman's Ford, August 22; Great Run, August 23; Sulphur Springs, August 23-24; Jones's Ford, August 24; Deep Creek, August 25; Salem and White Plains, August 27; Groveton, August 28; Bull Run, August 30; near Centerville, August 31; Chantilly, Sept. 1; near Fairfax Court House, Sept. 2-4; Bristoe Station and Brentsville, Sept. 24; Warrenton, White Plains and Salem, Sept. 29; Aldie, Oct. 1; Snickersville and Middleburg, Oct. 13; Paris, Oct. 17; Salem, Oct. 17; near New Baltimore, Oct. 18; Thoroughfare Gap, Oct. 18; Haymarket, Nov. 18; Warrenton, Oct. 19; Thoroughfare Gap, Nov. 3; New Baltimore, Nov. 9; Upperville, Nov. 28; Aldie and Berryville, Nov. 29; Snickers Gap, Nov. 30; Kellyville, Dec. 22.

1863—Alcock, Virginia, Jan. 31; Morrisville, Jan. 26; Rappahannock Station, Feb. 2; Morrisville, Feb. 5; Somersville, Feb. 9; Freeman's Ford, April 15; near Warrenton, April 28; Kelly's Ford, April 29; Culpeper, April 30; Rapidan Station, May 1; Chancellorsville, May 2; Beverly's Ford, June 9; Warrenton Junction, June 10; Ashby's Gap, June 20; Philomont, June 22; Sulphur Springs, June 24; Haymarket and Thoroughfare Gap, June 24-25; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Williamsburg, Md., July 6; Downsville, July 13; Fort Mifflin, Md., July 8; Beaver Creek, Md., July 8; Frunkstown, Md., July 10-13; Falling Waters, Md., July 14; Emmitsburg, Md., July 18; Manassas Gap, Virginia, July 21-22; Wapping Heights, July 23; Barber's Cross Roads, July 24; Rixey's Ford, July 29; Brandy Station, August 1; Stafford Store, August 23; Mt. Gilead, Sept. 1; Brandy Station, Sept. 13; Rapidan Station, Sept. 14-15; Raccoon Ford, Sept. 19; Barnett's Ford, Sept. 22-23; Germanna Ford, Oct. 10; Stevensburg, and Brandy Station, Oct. 21-26; Muddy Run, Nov. 8; Mine Run campaign, Nov. 26-Dec. 2.

1864—Barnett's Ford, Va., Feb. 6-7; Wilderness, May 5-7; Todd's Tavern, May 7-8; Sheridan's Raid, James River, May 9-24; North Anna, May 9-10; Yellow Tavern, May 11; Meadow Bridge, May 12; Jones Bridge, May 17; Hanoverton and Cramp's Creek, May 27; Old Church, May 30; Cold Harbor, May 31-June 1; Gaines Mills, June 2; Gen. Sheridan's Greivlan raid, June 24; Trevin Station, June 13-17; White House, June 21; Jones Bridge, June 23; Charles City Court House, June 24; before Petersburg, June 26-July 3; Prince George Court House, June 29; Prince George Court House, July 16-20; Deep Bottom, July 27-29; Shenandoah campaign, August 10, 1864, to March 5, 1865; Berryville, August 10; Newtown, August 11; Berryville, August 12; Cedar Creek, August 14; Cedarville, August 16; Old Toltgate, August 17; Front Royal, August 18; Kearneysville, August 19; Summit Point, August 21; Kearneysville, August 25; Smithfield, August 29; Berryville, Sept. 3-4; Winchester, Sept. 9; Bunker Hill, Sept. 13; Opequon, or Winchester, Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; Mount Jackson, Sept. 23-24; Fort Ripley, Sept. 26-27; New Market, Sept. 28; Mt. Crawford, Oct. 1; Columbia Furnace, Oct. 8; Tom's Brook, Oct. 9; Mt. Jackson, Oct. 10; near Strasburg, Oct. 14; Cedar Creek, Oct. 17; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Woodstock, Oct. 20; Middletown, Nov. 11; Todd's Hill, Nov. 22; Sickersville, Nov. 30; Liberty Mills, Dec. 21; Gordonsville, Dec. 22; Warrenton, Dec. 25.

1865—Waynesboro, Va., March 2; Charlottesville, March 3; Goochland Court House, March 11; White House, March 18; Appomattox campaign, March 28-April 8; Middleburg Court House, March 30-31; Five Forks, April 1; fall of Petersburg, April 2; Deep Creek, April 3; near Amelia Court House, April 4.

Sailors Creek, April 6; Appomattox Station, April 8; Appomattox Court House, surrender of Lee's army, April 9.

Col. Beardsley resigned April 8, 1863, and William Sackett was made colonel May 1, 1863, but died June 14, 1864, from wounds received near Trevilian Station, June 11, 1864. George Nichols was made colonel March 1, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment July 17, 1865, at Clouds Mills.

Death of Officers—Col. William Sackett, died June 14, 1864, of wounds received at Trevilian Station, Va., June 11. Maj. A. McQuinn Corrigan, died May 28, 1864, of wounds received at Middleburg, May 12. Capt. Harmon J. Cowden, died May 2, 1862, of disease near White House. Capt. Asa B. Merrill, died June 23, 1862, of disease at Washington, D. C. Capt. John G. Brown, died July 18, 1864, of wounds received May 11, at Yellow Tavern, Va. Capt. C. W. Ayers, killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Opequan, battle of Winchester. First Lieut. Lyman J. Cobb, died Sept. 6, 1862, of disease. First Lieut. Zebedee Truesdale, died Sept. 23, 1862, of disease at Washington, D. C. First Lieut. George B. Stockwell, died Oct. 3, 1863, of disease, near Falmouth, Va. First Lieut. Perry Bly, died May 17, 1864, of wounds received at Todd's Tavern, May 8, 1864. First Lieut. James P. Burrows, killed August 25, 1864, at Kearneysville. Second Lieut. Judson W. Lowe, died Nov. 19, 1863, of wounds received at Brandy Station, August 1, 1863. Surgeon W. H. Eulison, killed August 29, 1864, at Smithfield, Virginia.

The regiment lost during its service, by death, killed in action 3 officers and 60 enlisted men; died of wounds received in action, 5 officers and 29 enlisted men; died of disease and other causes, 5 officers and 122 enlisted men, an aggregate of 224, of whom 16 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. Wounded and recovered, 32 officers and 242 enlisted men. Captured, 4 officers and 139 enlisted men.

The Ninth had an unusually large number of Congressional Medal of Honor men—Edwin Goodrich, captain of Co. D; John T. Rutherford, captain of Co. B; Edgar T. Putnam, captain of Co. H; Lyman, quartermaster-sergeant of Co. E; William G. Hills, private Co. E; Jeremiah Parks, private Co. A; George Reynolds, private Co. M.

100TH REGIMENT, N. Y. INFANTRY—In the fall of 1861 and the winter following, the 100th Regiment was enlisted at Buffalo and vicinity, it is said this county furnishing but one company. The facts are, the portion of the regiment furnished from this county was enlisted at Jamestown, Brocton, Dunkirk, Mayville, Portland, Westfield, Arkwright, Cherry Creek, Smith Mills and Villenova. It was mustered into the United States service at Buffalo, and left the State, March 10, 1862. It served in various brigades and divisions, commencing in Nagli's regiment, Casey's division, Fourth Corps and was mustered out under Col. George F. Danby, August 28, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia. It was very unfortunate as to losses in action and otherwise; 8 officers killed in action and 115 enlisted men; died of wounds received in action, 4 officers and 67 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, one officer and 202 enlisted men; in full, 397, of whom 2 officers and 79 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

Death of Officers—Col. James M. Brown, killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va. Maj. James H. Danby, killed April 2, 1865, Petersburg. Capt. William Richardson, died July 27, 1864, of wounds received at Deep Bottom. First Lieut. Samuel S. Kellogg, killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks. First Lieut. John Wilkeyson, Jr., killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va. First Lieut. Rodney B. Smith, Jr., died June 29, 1862, of disease at Savage Station. First Lieut. and Adjutant Herbert H. Haddock, killed July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, S. C. First Lieut. James Kavanaugh, killed July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, S. C. Second Lieut. Charles F. Deane, died May 12, 1862, of disease at Yorktown, Va. Second Lieut. Charles H. Runkle, killed July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner, S. C. Second Lieut. Cyrus Brown, died August 13, 1863, of disease at Fort Wagner, S. C. Second Lieut. Azor H. Hoyt, killed May 16, 1864, at Drewry's Bluff, Va. Second Lieut. James H. French, died May 22, 1864, at Libby Prison, of wounds received at Drewry's Bluff.

The 100th Regiment is on record as having participated in thirty-eight engagements, as follows:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 15-May 4; Lee's Mills, April 28; Williamsburg, May 5; Savage Station, May 25; Seven Pines, May 29; Fair Oaks, May 30; Fair Oaks, May 31-June 1; Seven Days' Battle, June 25-July 2; Railroad and Battoons Bridge, June 28-29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Carter's Hill, July 2; Wood's Cross Roads, Dec. 14.

1863—Cole's Island, S. C., March 31; Folly Island, April 10-11; Morris Island, July 10; Battery Wagner, July 18; siege of Battery Wagner, July 19-Sept. 7; Vincent's Creek, August 4; bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 19-23; operations in Charleston Harbor, Sept. 3-Dec. 31; bombardment of Fort Sumter, Oct. 26-Nov. 9.

1864—Operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Va., May 5-31; Fort Walthall and Chester Station, May 6-7; Swift Creek, May 9-10; Proctor's Creek, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, May 14-16; Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26; before Petersburg and Richmond, June 15-April 2, 1865; assault of Petersburg, June 15-19; Grover's House, Deep Bottom, June 21; Deep Bottom, July 27-29; Strawberry Plains, August 14-18; Chaffin's Farm, Sept. 29-Oct. 1; Daley's Tower Road, Oct. 27-29.

1865—Appomattox campaign, March 28-April 2; fall of Petersburg, April 7; Appomattox Court House, April 9.

49TH REGIMENT, N. Y. INFANTRY—Four companies of this regiment were enlisted late in 1861 at Dunkirk, Fredonia, Westfield, Forestville and Jamestown. They were incorporated at Buffalo with six other companies, September 18, as the 49th Regiment, and placed under the command of Col. D. B. Bidwell, of Buffalo. Col. Bidwell afterward was made brigadier-general, but was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, October 19, 1864. Lieut. Cluney had recruited a number of men at Jamestown which he took with him to Buffalo, and they were assigned to Company A, Capt. Marsh.

Regimental Officers—Daniel D. Bidwell, colonel; William A. Alberger, lieutenant-colonel; G. W. Johnson, major; H. D. Tillinghast, quartermaster; William A. Bullimore, adjutant; James A. Hall, surgeon; W. W. Potter, assistant surgeon.

Companies enlisted in Chautauqua county—Co. A. H. N. Marsh, capt.; P. S. Cottle, T. T. Cluney, lieutenants.

Co. G—J. C. Drake, captain; P. Stevens, J. G. Thompson, lieutenants.

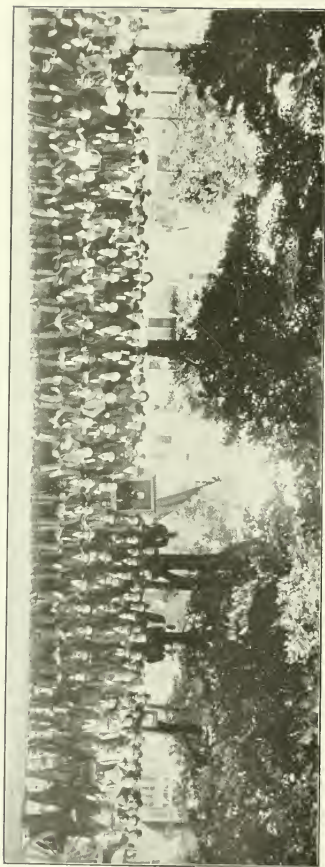
Co. I—Rasselsa Dickenson, captain; E. D. Holt, J. A. Boyd, lieutenants.

Co. K—A. J. Marsh, captain; A. J. Bowen, E. F. Carpenter, lieutenants.

The regiment left Buffalo, September 16, 1861, and the State, September 20, and served at or near Washington for a year, when it was sent to other sections. They were a part of the Army of the Potomac, in the field. In all the severe struggles through which the Army of the Potomac passed, from McClellan's first campaign toward Richmond to the final issue at Appomattox under Grant, the 49th had its share. While engaged in the Shenandoah Valley its time of enlistment expired, and it was honorably discharged and mustered out under Col. George H. Selkirk in September, 1864. The regiment was afterward reorganized and continued in service until June 27, 1865, when it was finally mustered out at Washington, D. C. In the three years of its service the regiment lost, killed in action, 10 officers, 84 enlisted men; dying of wounds received in action, 5 officers, 42 men; from disease and other causes, 5 officers, 175 men; a total of 20 officers, 301 enlisted men, or 321 in the aggregate; 23 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. Their losses were severe.

The 49th proved their mettle on many fields, and no regiment performed greater prodigies of valor. At Spottsylvania, on the morning of May 12, 1864, they, with the 77th New York, charged the famous "Bloody Angle" and took possession of the crest commanding it, which they held until relieved. The relieving troops were unable to hold the position and the 49th and 77th, with a portion of the Vermont brigade, formed and re-

DEFINITION OF THE 14TH REGIMENT



took the crest. During the week of fighting in the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, the 49th lost 231 in killed and wounded out of the 384 officers and men who crossed the Rapidan on May 5.

Deaths—Lieut.-Col. George W. Johnson, died July 27, 1864, of wounds received July 12, 1864, at Washington, D. C. Lieut.-Col. Erastus D. Holt, died April 7, 1865, of wounds received April 2, 1865. Maj. William Ellis, died August 2, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. Capt. Raschaus Dickenson, died Oct. 12, 1861, of paralysis, at Georgetown, D. C. Capt. Charles H. Moss, died March 25, 1862, of typhoid fever, at Lockport, N. Y. Capt. William T. Wiggins, killed May 5, 1864, in Wilderness. Capt. Charles H. Hickmott, died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in Wilderness. Capt. John F. E. Plogsted, died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in Wilderness, Va. Capt. Seward H. Terry, killed May 12, 1864, at Bloody Angle. Capt. Reuben E. Hancock, killed May 18, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House. First Lieut. and Adjutant William Bullimore, died May, 1862, of disease, at Fortress Monroe. First Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster Henry D. Tillinghast, died May 31, 1862, of disease, at Buffalo, N. Y. First Lieut. Frederick Van Gable, died June 12, 1862, of disease, in hospital at White House, Va. First Lieut. Henry C. Valentine, killed May 6, 1864, in Wilderness, Va. First Lieut. Reuben M. Preston, killed May 6, 1864, in Wilderness. First Lieut. and Adjutant Herman Hass, killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court House. First Lieut. David Lambert, Jr., killed July 12, 1864, at Washington, D. C. Second Lieut. M. L. V. Tyler, killed May 12, 1864, at Bloody Angle. Second Lieut. J. P. McVean, killed May 12, 1864, in action at Bloody Angle. Second Lieut. Charles A. Sayers, killed Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.

It will be seen that the 49th was not idle during the term of its enlistment, as it was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes of greater or less importance:

1861—Lewinsville, Va., Oct. 13.
1862—Watts Creek, Va., April 1: Watts and Youngs Mills, April 4; siege of Yorktown, April 5-May 4; Lee's Mills, April 5-16; before Yorktown, April 26; Williamsburg, May 5; Mechanicsville, May 24; Goldens Farm, June 5; New Bridge, June 18; Seven Days' Battle, June 25-July 2; Garnetts Farm, June 27; Savage Station, June 29; White Oak Swamp Bridge, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Harrison's Landing, July 3; Crampton Pass, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17-18; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 11-15.
1863—Marye's Heights and Salem Church, Va., May 3-4; Deep Run Crossing, June 5; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-2-3; Fairfield Gap, July 6; Antietam and Marsh Run, Md., July 7; Funkstown, Md., July 13; Williamsport, Md., July 14; Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 7; Mine Run campaign, Nov. 26-Dec. 2.
1864—Wilderness, Va., May 3-7; Spottsylvania, May 8-21; Plucey Branch Church, May 8; Landron's Farm, May 10; The Salient, May 12; Totopotomoy, May 27-31; North Anna, May 22-26; Cold Harbor, May 31-June 1; before Petersburg, June 18-19; Gurley House, Weldon Railroad, June 21-23; Fort Stevens, D. C., July 12-13; Charleswn, Va., August 21; Opequon Creek, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.
1865—Petersburg, Va., March 25; Appomattox campaign, March 30-April 9; fall of Petersburg, April 2; Sailor's Creek, April 6; Appomattox Court House, April 9.

112TH N. Y. INFANTRY—This regiment was recruited mainly in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties in 1862, organized at Jamestown and mustered into the United States service for three years, September 11, 1862. The companies were recruited with few exceptions: Company A, at Ellicott, Carroll, Poland and Gerry; Co. B, at Pomfret, Stockton, Charlotte, Gerry; Co. C, at Hanover, Villenova, Cherry Creek and Arkwright; Co. D, at Harmony, Mina, French Creek, Clymer, Busti and Kiantone; Co. E, at Westfield, Ripley, Chautauqua, Sherman and Ellery; Co. F, at Ellicott, Harmony and Gerry; Co. G, at Dunkirk, Portland and Sheridan; Co. H, at Chautauqua; Co. I, at Pomfret and Stockton; and Co. K, at Hanover, Villenova and Cherry Creek.

The call of the President for 300,000 volunteers for three years in July, 1862, followed soon by a call for a like number by draft for nine months, electrified the whole land. The answer from every Northern State was cheering. Notwithstanding Chautauqua had thus far honored every call and furnished her full quota, now she was called upon for 1,866 men, or one out of every sixty-four of the entire population, men, women and children. All this called for earnest work. The County Military Committee which had some time since been appointed and composed of Col. A. F. Allen, Hon. G. W. Patterson, J. G. Hinckley, Milton Smith, John F. Phelps and Charles Kennedy, in agreement with a similar committee in Cattaraugus county, resolved to raise ten companies—Chautauqua to raise six, and Cattaraugus four. This was accomplished by August 22, and each company was filled. At a meeting of the Chautauqua Committee on August 14, it was resolved to raise four more companies to answer the call for that month for drafted men, and by August 31 in many towns the required number was obtained. The work of recruiting resulted in raising in both counties thirteen full companies of one hundred men each. Ten of these companies constituted the 112th or Chautauqua Regiment. All these companies were offered by those who had been most active in their enlistment in the localities where they were raised. Col. A. F. Allen, of Jamestown, was appointed provisional colonel, but eventually Capt. Jeremiah C. Drake, of the 49th New York Volunteers, a prominent minister of the Baptist church at Westfield, was chosen colonel. Before the close of August the regiment was in camp at Jamestown—the camp having been named Camp Brown in honor of Col James M. Brown, of the 100th New York Regiment, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. The Chautauqua regiment was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862, and the next day started for the seat of war. The Chautauqua regiment contained many more Chautauqua men than any other regiment, and great interest was felt in its fortunes.

Before leaving for the front a stand of regimental colors was presented by the State. Judge R. P. Marvin made the presentation speech, and was responded to by Col. Drake. Several thousand people were assembled to see them off. Afterward they were donated by the Board of Supervisors, the flag belonging to the county, and it was sent to them while in the field. September 17 they landed at Fortress Monroe, and soon after marched to Suffolk, Virginia.

Officers—Jeremiah Drake, colonel; F. A. Reddington, lieutenant-colonel; E. F. Carpenter, major; S. E. Marshburn, surgeon; E. Boyd, assistant surgeon; J. R. Thomas, assistant surgeon; W. L. Hyde, chaplain.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major A. M. Lowry; Quartermaster, Sergeant W. N. Shaw; Commissary Sergeant G. S. Parmenter; U. S., George Comstock; A. S., Hiram Vorce.

Company A—J. F. Smith, captain; A. Dunham, first lieutenant; H. R. Barrows, second lieutenant.

Co. B—W. H. Chadcock, captain; J. H. Maynard, first lieutenant; J. C. Russ, second lieutenant.

Co. C—N. S. Scott, captain; G. L. Pierce, first lieutenant; G. S. Talcott, second lieutenant.

Co. D—E. A. Curtis, captain; R. A. L. Corbett, A. M. Thayer, lieutenants.

Co. E—Frank Waters, captain; S. N. Myrick, M. Randall, lieutenants.

Co. F—J. H. Mathews, captain; L. Andrews, C. V. Hoyt, lieutenants.

Co. G—P. Stevens, captain; G. W. Barber, G. W. Fox, lieutenants.

Co. H—J. H. Palmeter, captain; L. T. Damon, E. F. Smith, lieutenants.

Co. I—C. H. Only, captain; L. J. Parker, C. A. Crane, lieutenants.

Co. K—E. A. Ludwick, captain; G. F. Mount, George Coiville, lieutenants.

The regiment was sent to Suffolk, Virginia, a malarious district, where sickness greatly thinned its ranks, and it was further largely depleted by batteries of artillery being recruited from its ranks. The record of the 12th is an honorable one; they having a record of participating in thirty-seven engagements:

1862—Franklin, Va., Nov. 18; Zuni, Dec. 11-12.
1863—Deserted House, Va., Jan. 30; siege of Suffolk, April 11-May 4; Somerton Road, April 13; Edenton, April 24; Cawsville, May 15-16; siege of Battery Wagner, S. C., August 11-Sept. 7; bombardment of Fort Sumter, August 17-13; operations before Charleston, Sept. 8; bombardment of Fort Sumter, Oct. 27-Nov. 9.
1864—Johns Island, S. C., Feb. 9-11; operations against Petersburg and Richmond, Va., May 5-31; Fort Walthall and Chester Station, May 6-7; Swift Creek, May 9-10; Proctor's Creek, May 12; Drewry's Bluff, May 14-16; Bermuda Hundred, May 18-26; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; before Petersburg and Richmond, June 15; assault of Petersburg, June 15-19; Mine Explosion, July 30; Chaffin's Farm, Sept. 29-Oct. 1; Darbytown Road, Oct. 27-29; Fort Fisher, N. C., Dec. 25.
1865—Fort Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15; Cape Fear entrenchments, Feb. 11-12; Fort Anderson, Feb. 18-20; near Wilmington, Feb. 22; campaign of the Carolinas, March 1-April 26; Cox's Bridge, April 27, 33-34; near Faison's, April 4; Bennett House, April 26.

The regiment was mustered out June 13, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C., under Col. Ludwick. The total enrollment of the 12th was 1,481; of these there were killed in battle and died of wounds, officers, 9; men, 122; died of disease, 193; total, 324. Returned to their homes 1,156.

Death of Officers—Col. Jeremiah C. Drake, died June 2, 1861, of wounds, at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864. Col. John F. Smith, died June 18, 1865, of wounds, Jan. 15, 1865. Lieut.-Col. Elial F. Carpenter, died May 18, 1864, of wounds, at Drewry's Bluff, May 16, 1864. Capt. John G. Palmer, died August 1, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864. First Lieut. and Regimental Quartermaster Frank Waters, died Oct. 3, 1863, of dysentery, Beaufort, S. C. First Lieut. George C. L. Bridge, killed June 18, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va. First Lieut. Samuel G. Sherwin, killed June 28, 1864, at Petersburg. First Lieut. George F. Mount, killed August 25, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. First Lieut. George W. Edman, killed Oct. 7, 1864, at Fair Oaks. Second Lieut. Andre W. Mattison, died Oct. 22, 1862, of typhoid fever. Second Lieut. Henry Hull, died July 3, 1864, of wounds, June 2, 1864. Surgeon Charles E. Washam, died August 10, 1865, of typhoid fever at Faison's Station, N. C.

CATTARAUGUS REGIMENT, 154TH N. Y. INFANTRY—This was in fact a Cattaraugus regiment, but two companies being enlisted in Chautauqua county: Company E at Portland, Westfield, Ripley and Chautauqua; Company F at Charlotte, Arkwright, Gerry, French Creek and Freedom, of Cattaraugus county and a few of Company G at Jamestown. The regiment was organized at Jamestown and mustered into the United States service for three years, September 24-25-26, 1862.

Officers—P. H. Jones, colonel; H. C. Loomis, lieutenant-colonel; D. H. Allen, major; S. C. Noyce, adjutant; N. Van Aernam, surgeon; T. A. Allen, quartermaster; H. W. Harding, chaplain.

Company E—Joseph B. Fay, captain; Isaac T. Jenkins, Alexander McNamee, lieutenants.

Co. F—Thomas Donnelly, captain; John C. Griswold, Dana P. Horton, lieutenants.

The regiment left camp at Jamestown for Washington, D. C., September 30, 1862. It became a part of the Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, but afterward was attached to the 20th Army Corps, and continued with it to the close of the war. It was in a continual round of duty to the muster out, June 11, 1865, near Bladensburg, Maryland. It participated in many severe conflicts and among them the following:

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-3; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 28-29; Chattanooga and Ross's campaign, Tenn., Nov. 23-27; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.

1864—Atlanta campaign, May 3-Sept. 2; Rocky Face Ridge, May 8-10; Resaca, May 14-15; Dallas, May 25-

June 4; Kennesaw Mountain, June 9-12; Pine Mountain, June 14-15; Golgotha, June 16-17; Culp's Farm, June 22; the assault, June 27; Peach Tree Creek, July 20; Atlanta, July 21-August 26; Gen. Sherman's Savannah campaign, Georgia, Nov. 15-Dec. 21; March to Sea, Nov. 15-Dec. 10; Savannah, Dec. 10-21.

1865—Campaign to Carolinas, Jan. 26-March 20; North and South Edisto River, S. C., Feb. 12-13; Snow Hill, S. C., March 27; Bennett House, N. C., April 26.

The regiment lost, killed in action, one officer and 54 enlisted men; died of wounds received in action, one officer and 30 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 2 officers and 193 enlisted men; in the aggregate 231. One officer and 90 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

At Gettysburg, the captain of Company E, J. B. Fay, was taken prisoner, and two weeks thereafter was confined in Libby Prison, where he remained nearly ten months, then released through the influence of a young lady living in Fredonia, who had a brother high up in the confidence of the Confederate government. The greatest loss it sustained was in the battle of Rocky Face Ridge, May 8-10, 1864—14 killed and 42 wounded.

Death of Officers—Capt. Alanson Crosby, died July 9, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. First Lieut. and Adjutant Samuel C. Noyce, Jr., died May 2, 1863, at Chancellorsville. First Lieut. Isaac T. Jenkins, died July 27, 1863, of disease, at Richmond. Second Lieut. John W. Badger, died June 2, 1863, of disease, at Stafford Court House.

ELLSWORTH AVENGERS—This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Ellsworth Association of the State of New York. The plan was to enlist from every town and ward of the State one man, but the plan was not strictly adhered to, the counties of Erie and Albany furnishing each two companies, and Herkimer county one company. Chautauqua county furnished a number of men, but just how many cannot now be told. It was composed of a superior class of men, not one of them thirty years of age. The regiment was organized at Albany under Col. Stephen W. Stryker, October 15, 1861. It left the State, October 21, 1861, and did efficient service until its muster out under Col. Freeman, October 11, 1864, at Albany. During its term of service the regiment lost in the aggregate 335 men, of whom fifteen enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. The regiment took part in the following engagements:

1862—Siege of Yorktown, Va., April 5-May 4; Hanover Court House, May 27; Seven Days' Battle, June 28-July 3; Gaines Mill, June 27; Malvern Cliff, June 30; Malvern Hill, July 1; Gen. Pope's campaign, Virginia, August 27-Sept. 2; near Manassas Junction, August 29; Bull Run, August 30; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; near Shepherdstown, Va., Sept. 20; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15; Richard's Ford, Dec. 30-31.

1863—Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4; Middleburg, June 21; Gettysburg, Pa., July 1-3; Jones Cross Roads, Va., July 12; Bristol Station, Oct. 14; Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7; Mine Run campaign, Nov. 26-Dec. 2.

1864—Wilderness, Va., May 5-7; Spotsylvania Court House, May 8-21; Piney Branch Church, May 8; Laurel Hill, May 10; North Anna, May 22-25; Totopotomoy, May 31-1; Cold Harbor, June 1-12; Bethesda Church, June 2-3; before Petersburg, June 16-Oct. 11; assault of Petersburg, June 16-19; Weldon Railroad, August 18-21; Poplar Spring Church, Sept. 30-Oct. 2.

Death of Officers—Capt. William W. Miller, died April 18, 1862, of disease, at Yorktown, Va. Capt. Lucius S. Larabee, killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Capt. Seth F. Johnson, killed May 5, 1864, in Wilderness, Va. First Lieut. William W. Jones, died May 5, 1862, of disease, at New York City. First Lieut. Eugene L. Dunham, killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa. Second Lieut. Benjamin N. Thomas, died July 8, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

7TH SHARPSHOOTERS—In the summer of 1862, while recruiting for the army was going on, many expert riflemen in the south part of the county thought that a sufficient number of accurate marksmen could be found to form a company of sharpshooters. Their quest was successful, and an organization was formed. Joseph S. Arnold was made captain, C. J. Hall and Clinton Perry lieutenants. There were originally thirteen non-commis-

sioned officers and thirty-eight privates. In October, 1863, the company received twelve recruits. The company was at first attached to the 112th Regiment. At Suffolk it was assigned to its proper army organization. It did good service at the siege of Suffolk, and afterwards with the Army of the Potomac. Its duty was full of peril, it was always at the front, alert and watchful to resist the first onset of the enemy. Its casualties were nine killed and eleven died of wounds or disease.

HANCOCK GUARDS, 90TH REGULAR INFANTRY—This regiment was recruited, or a part of it, by Col. Louis W. Trunelli. It was consolidated with two or three other parts of regiments, and after some service a part was mustered out, while other companies were consolidated with the remainder in 1862. The companies of the second consolidation were raised: Company B, in Norwich; Co. I, at Medina, Ridgway and Shelby; and Co. H, in Chautauqua county; the town of Harmony furnished twenty-seven, and the town of Dunkirk, with scattering recruits from other towns, furnished the balance. Its service was in the South and Southwest. It was an unfortunate regiment, and lost in the service two hundred fifty men.

Death of Officers—Capt. John Sullivan, died August 16, 1862, of yellow fever at Key West, Fla. Maj. John C. Smart, killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va. Capt. William E. White, died Feb. 4, 1865, of disease, at Madison, Wis. First Lieut. John J. Irvine, died August 29, 1862, of yellow fever, at Key West, Fla. First Lieut. William R. Hill, died August 17, 1862, of yellow fever, at Fort Jefferson, Fla. First Lieut. T. C. Ferris, killed Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek, Va. Second Lieut. Greig H. Mulligan, died August 20, 1862, of yellow fever, at Key West, Fla. Second Lieut. John S. Newton, died Sept. 13, 1862, of yellow fever, at Key West, Fla. Second Lieut. Walter L. Griffith, died Oct. 1, 1862, of yellow fever, at Key West, Fla.

This regiment took part in the following engagements:

1863—Franklin, La., May 25; siege of Port Hudson, May 31-July 8; second assault, June 14; Bayou La Poudre, July 12.

1864—Red River campaign, Louisiana, May 10-22; Mansura, May 16; Opequon, Va., Sept. 19; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Cedar Creek, Nov. 11-12. The regiment was mustered out under Col. Nelson Sherman, Feb. 9, 1866, at Savannah, Ga.

FIRST BUFFALO REGIMENT, 21ST INFANTRY, 1861—The men for this regiment were enlisted principally in the county of Erie, a few coming from the counties of Allegany, Chautauqua, Niagara, Orleans, Oswego and Wyoming. The regiment left the State, June 18, 1861, and served in various brigades and divisions, and was constantly on duty to its discharge and muster out under its original commanding officer, Col. W. F. Rogers, May 18, 1863, at Buffalo. Their term of service was two years. An effort was made to reorganize the regiment under Col. Charles W. Steemburgh in May, 1863, as a three-year regiment, but the authority was withdrawn September 30, 1863. During its term of service the regiment lost, killed in action, 2 officers and 50 enlisted men; of wounds received in action, 23 enlisted men; of disease and other causes, 2 officers and 40 enlisted men; total, 4 officers, 113 enlisted men, in the aggregate 117 men. It, or parts of it, took part in the following engagements:

1862—Po River Crossing, Va., August 6; General Pope's campaign, August 18-Sept. 2; Rappahannock River, August 21; Sulphur Springs, August 26; near Gainesville, August 28; Groveton, August 29; Bull Run, August 30; Fairfax Court House, August 31; Table Church, Md., Sept. 8; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Sept. 17; Snickers Gap, Va., Oct. 27; Fredericksburg, Dec. 11-15.

1863—Hartwood Church, Va., Feb. 25, on detached service and minor affairs.

Officers Lost—Capt. Jeremiah P. Washburn, killed August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va. Capt. Elisha L. Hay-

ward, died Sept. 9, 1862, of disease, at Washington, D. C. Second Lieut. William L. Whitney, killed August 30, 1862, at Bull Run, Va. Surgeon Charles H. Wilcox, died Nov. 7, 1862, of disease, at Buffalo, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CAVALRY, 22ND CAVALRY—A few men from this county, from Dunkirk, Pomfret and Portland, enlisted in the 22nd Cavalry Regiment. This was organized at Rochester, and was mustered into the United States service at several dates as from December 20, 1863, to February 23, 1864. The men were gathered mostly from the central counties of the State. The term of service was for three years. They left the State in March, 1864, and served with the Ninth Corps during most of the time until they were mustered out. They participated during their short term of service in fifty-one engagements of greater or less magnitude. The regiment lost in officers and men 204, of whom 87 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy. It was recruited from sixty-one different towns in the State, and from three towns of this county as stated.

Death of Officers—Maj. Theodore Schlick, killed August 25, 1864, at Kearneysville, Va. First Lieut. Daniel Z. Layton, died June 19, 1864, of wounds received at White Oak Swamp, June 13, 1864. First Lieut. Squire M. Yates, killed April 9, 1865, accidentally, near Winchester, Va. Lieut. Patrick R. Gleman, killed June 22, 1864, at Dinwiddie Court House, Va.

15TH REGULAR NEW YORK CAVALRY—A small portion of this regiment was enlisted from Chautauqua county—Westfield, Dunkirk and Jamestown. It was organized at Syracuse under the command of Col. J. J. Coppinger, and mustered into the service of the United States, August 8, 1863, to January 14, 1864, and June 17, 1865, and was consolidated with the Sixth Cavalry as the Second New York Provisional Cavalry. During its term of service it lost 170 men; 44 enlisted men died in the hands of the enemy.

Officers Lost—Lieut. Col. Augustus F. Root killed April 8, 1865, at Appomattox Court House, Va. Capt. Marshall M. Loyden, died Oct. 5, 1864, of disease. First Lieut. William P. Shearer, killed July 8, 1864, in action with Guerrillas. First Lieut. Ralph D. Short, died Jan. 20, 1865, of disease. Second Lieut. Lorenzo W. Hatch, killed Nov. 1, 1864, at Green Springs, Va. Second Lieut. Samuel Hunter, died Feb. 26, 1865, of disease. Assistant Surgeon John P. Robison, died Feb. 3, 1864, of disease.

The following regiments enlisted a few men each from this county:

THIRTEENTH ARTILLERY—This regiment was recruited in 1863 by Col. William A. Howard from over one hundred thirty towns scattered over the entire State, Dunkirk being the only one honored with a membership.

FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY—This regiment was recruited by Col. Elisha J. Marshall in 1863 for three years. This county furnished recruits from a single town, Dunkirk. Like the 13th, it was enlisted from over a hundred towns in the State; the artillery service seemed to be less a favorite than other branches.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS—Chautauqua county furnished one or more men for the 15th Regiment of Engineers. But three regiments of engineers were enlisted in this State—the 1st, 15th and 50th.

The 156th Regiment, or Mountain Legion Infantry, was recruited by Col. Erastus Cook, mostly from the counties in the eastern part of the State, but the town of Westfield in this county had the honor of furnishing two or more for its ranks. It was an unfortunate regiment, in that it lost 231 in battle and from disease. It was mustered out October 23, 1865, at Augusta, Georgia.

The 179th Regiment, Infantry, was organized at El-

mira, under Col. William M. Gregg, in 1864. Dunkirk and Clymer in this county were represented in this regiment. Its first service was in the 2nd Corps. While in service its losses were 101. It was mustered out June 8, 1865, near Alexandria, Virginia.

For the 183d Regiment, New York Volunteers, men were recruited in Chautauqua county and Cattaraugus by Capt. James Curtis to the number of one hundred, but were transferred to the 188th New York Volunteers as Company A.

The 187th Regiment, Infantry, was recruited by Col. James R. Chamberlain, succeeded by Col. John McMahon, with headquarters at Rochester, in September, 1864. It was organized at Rochester and went into service as one-year men. Its first company came from the 183rd Regiment, as before stated. Chautauqua county furnished one or more men from Villenova, the only town represented.

The 188th Regiment, New York Volunteers, was recruited by Col. William F. Bevens, in September, 1864, and like the later regiments was composed of detachments. It was organized at Buffalo, nine companies only being recruited. Chautauqua county furnished men from Dunkirk, Harmony and Pomfret. They went into the service as one year men. The regiment did good service, and was mustered out July 1, 1865, near Washington, D. C. It lost during its term of one year a total of 47 men.

A number of independent companies being organized in the State were incorporated into the 104th, the 21st Independent Company of Westfield being represented. It was organized at Elmira, and mustered in at different times, as they were recruited. They were mustered out and honorably discharged where they were mustered in, May 3 and 10, 1865. Seven enlisted men died of disease.

The companies and regiments sent into the field of course became largely depleted by death or sickness, and the later enlistments were for filling the ranks. In general terms, Chautauqua county furnished of its own citizens for the war 4,000 men. Most of these served in companies regularly organized within the county, a few here and there, possibly one hundred, enlisting outside our county limits.

DRAFTS, 1863—Under the call for men in August, 1862, an enrollment of those supposed to be liable to draft was made by the supervisor of each town in the county, and a commission appointed by the Governor for the purpose. From this enrollment the draft of August, 1863, was made. The call was for 300,000 nine months' men, and the quota for the county was 903. Under act of Congress of March 3, 1863, the President was authorized after July 1 to make draft at his discretion of persons to serve in the national armies for not more than three years, any one not reporting for service to be considered a deserter. A commutation of \$300 was to be received in lieu of such service, and there were exemptions provided for heads of executive departments; Federal judges; Governors of States; the only son of a widow or of aged or infirm father dependent on that son's labor for support; the father of dependent motherless children under twelve years, or the only adult brother of such children being orphans; or the residue of a family which has already two members in the service.

The draft was in a decided sense a failure, commutation money flowed into the coffers of the government, but men were not thus to be caught—the idea of conscription was odious. In this county the draft was not interfered with—very little attention was paid to it, it was allowed to go through with little concern, nearly every man finding in some provision of the law a way of escape if he should be so unfortunate as to draw a prize

in the lottery of flesh and blood. Further drafts were ordered until the number of men with commutations should reach the number required, but was delayed from time to time on request to allow towns to fill the requirement by voluntary enlistments if they chose or could do so. But a second or third draft was made necessary in but a few of the towns in the county, most of them eventually filling the quota. Of the quota for this county, 903, but 108 were secured and reported. A single man out of the town of Portland out of forty-seven, reported for duty. The report made to the county committee was a sorry looking document. But a better spirit eventually prevailed and by the 5th of January following and mostly in December, the quota was filled.

The families of soldiers were not forgotten. Citizens' meetings were held from time to time, always largely attended, and men, some of them old and gray, stood up and volunteered to care for the family of some son or daughter for the term of enlistment or for the war, if a son or daughter's husband would enlist as one of the county's defenders. Comparatively little, however, was called for in this direction, most families of the soldiers caring for themselves, or were the recipients of private contributions from friends.

The boys in blue from Chautauqua county, with grateful hearts we remember their sacrifices and "deeds of valor done, and will never fail to do them reverence so long as one lingers among us, and though few marble shafts have been raised to commemorate their deeds and keep in remembrance those who fell in the fearful conflict or sickened and died away from kindred or home, yet their memories are faithfully enshrined in the heart of every citizen of the county and the heart is softened and made better by the kindlings that spring up as we stand about the graves of the fallen, or call to remembrance the many virtues of our brave country's defenders."

The following is an item of interest taken from the Jamestown "Journal," dated September 11, 1920:

Forty-eight survivors of the 112th New York Volunteer Infantry and the Seventh Company of Sharpshooters attended the annual reunion held Saturday in the Grace United Brethren Church on North Main street. Although the enrollment was within one of the registration for the 1919 reunion, Secretary L. L. Hanchett announced that the death of 25 members of the regiment had been reported to him since the gathering in Fredonia last year.

The majority of the old soldiers present assembled at the church before noon and spent an hour or more in visiting and exchanging reminiscences. A sumptuous dinner was served by the Philathea Class of the church, and there were present, in addition to the veterans, members of their families and widows of the 112th and sharpshooters.

The annual business meeting was called to order by the president, E. A. Dutcher, of Jamestown. Rev. M. V. Stone, chaplain, offered prayer, after which a cordial welcome was extended to the veterans by Rev. N. J. MacIntyre, pastor of Grace U. B. Church. Rev. Mr. Stone made the response. Secretary Hanchett read the honor roll and also letters of regret from Rev. Lucius Markham, of Pasadena, Cal., formerly of Jamestown, Crosby B. Sweet, of Pioneer, O., and Dexter F. Allen, of Wisconsin.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of A. H. Stafford, of Jamestown, as president; J. A. Powers, of Ashville, vice-president; Rev. M. V. Stone, chaplain. L. L. Hanchett was elected secretary and treasurer for life several years ago. After brief talks by the new president, Mr. Stafford, and E. Kelsey, of Falconer, of the 64th New York, the meeting was adjourned, the place of the next reunion being left with the officers to determine. Those in attendance at the reunion were: E. A. Dutcher, Co. H, Jamestown; L. L. Hanchett, Co. L, Jamestown; L. H. Grannis, Co. A, Jamestown; Jos. Wright, Co. A, Falconer; W. R. Skellic, Co. D, North East, Pa.; John A. Brown, Sharpshooters, Jamestown; Milo J. Tripp, Co. F, Panama; C. C. Thompson, Co. D, Youngstown, O.; E. A. Haskins, Co. A, Frewsburg; Frank Fromyer, Co. K, North East,



CAPTAIN ALBERT GILBERT, JR., LIEUTENANTS FRANK A. JOHNSON AND
FRED H. WILSON, COMPANY E, 65TH REGIMENT, AT CAMP ALGER.



NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF COMPANY E, 65TH REGIMENT
AT CAMP ALGER

Pa.; Samuel C. Morse, Co. D, Corry, Pa.; John A. Swanson, Co. F, Jamestown; W. H. Sears, Co. A, Prewsburg; Wm. Stearns, Co. H, Panama; Daniel Wilcox, Co. S, Kennedy; W. E. Sprague, Co. B, Springville; H. B. Hollister, Co. B, Jamestown; Leon G. Brown, Co. F, Huntington, W. Va.; Wm. H. Proudfit, Co. F, Jamestown; A. H. Stafford, Co. E, Jamestown; Augustus Blood, Co. G, Brocton; Alva Mathews, Co. H, Brocton; Chauncey E. Deland, Co. F, Jamestown; Rev. M. V. Stone, Co. A, Jamestown; F. K. Lyon, Co. E, North East, Pa.; J. A. Powers, Co. D, Ashville. Jason C. Smith, Co. S, Corry, Pa.; Orson R. Pease, Co. S, Long Beach, Cal.; M. A. Arnele, Co. K, North East, Pa.; Geo. W. Cranston, Co. C, Fredonia; F. J. Kazer, Co. I, Lake-wood. Gambol Bradley, Co. F, Russell, Pa. J. A. Kinsman, Co. B, Sugar Grove, Pa.; J. R. Raymond, Co. J, Cassadaga; E. L. Harris, Co. A, Falconer; Walter Strong, Co. F, Sinclairville; Herman Sixby, Co. E, Mayville; Leroy Lord, Co. C, Dayton; Moses Ellis, Co. K, Cherry Creek; Theo. Williams, Co. I, Stockton; J. M. Shaw, Co. B, Falconer; R. W. Beaujean, Co. E, Melbourne Beach, Fla.; Chas. A. Arthur, Co. A, Falconer; Christian Pandt, Co. I, Dunkirk; C. E. Elydenburg, Co. C, Hamlet. Wm. H. Winchester, Co. I, Dunkirk; D. C. Hotchkiss, Co. A, Kennedy; Geo. Smiley, Sharpshooters, Fluvanna.

There have been many reunions of veterans held in this county, but none perhaps such a complete success as the fiftieth anniversary of the departure of the 9th Regiment, New York Cavalry, which was celebrated in Jamestown, August 29-30, 1911. Major Edgar P. Putnam conceived the idea of this fiftieth anniversary, and for six months gave himself personally to the task of making it a fitting celebration. He obtained the necessary funds without great effort, and when all was over, so generous had been the giving, that nearly one-third the amount subscribed was returned to the donors. The attendance of General Daniel E. Sickles was secured, that idol of Civil War veterans, who came at the age of eighty-six, attended by two nurses, to meet again with his old comrades. Brig.-Gen. George S. Nichols, colonel of the 9th, June 12, 1864-July 17, 1865, was also present, as was Col. W. G. Bentley, and about two hundred veterans of the regiment from near and far. One of the largest parades in the history of Jamestown was a principal feature of the reunion, while the campfire at the armory in the evening was an event never to be forgotten. At that campfire, after eloquent addresses of welcome and response, that grim-visaged veteran of many battles, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, former commander of the 3rd Army Corps, was introduced. When the introduction was over and the general hitched his big chair to the front of the platform, it was the occasion for an outburst of cheers and a genuine Chautauqua salute. The general told of some of his own experiences, of the part he and the men in his command played in that struggle at Gettysburg, of a visit and prayer of Abraham Lincoln, while tears flowed down the cheeks of the white-haired men who listened, and when he in turn was followed by another distinguished leader, General George S. Nichols, who led the 9th in battle, the enthusiasm of the veterans was at its height. Col. Bentley in his speech brought out the fact that the New York 9th Cavalry fired the first shot, lost the first man, killed the first Confederate, and captured the first prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg. The Jamestown "Journal" said editorially:

The army records show that the Ninth New York Cavalry is credited with the capture of forty-five wagons and an ambulance, eight caissons, fifteen cannon, five flags, and 1,796 prisoners. Of the prisoners, 1,523 were captured in action, 259 by patrols, and 14 were deserters from the Confederate army. Where is there a regiment that can show a better record? Where is one that was more often in the thick of the fight, and at the danger point in so many battles? These brave men held back the enemy at Old Forge while Sheridan made his famous ride from Winchester, twenty miles away; they followed the fortunes of

their intrepid leader in the Shenandoah Valley campaign, and helped to pick victory from the very jaws of death and defeat on a hundred battlefields. They marched, they skirmished, they picketed the lines, and they grew into the very hearts of one another as they faced danger side by side.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—This war was remarkable for the unanimity of sentiment that existed in the United States among all parties and classes in favor of its prosecution. The year 1898 covers the entire period of actual war. The Cuban insurrection beginning in 1895 had early drawn attention to the cruelties practiced by the Spaniards upon the Cubans, but it was not until General Weyler, the Spanish commander, starved and slaughtered non-combatants, that the United States made vigorous protest. The Spanish cruelties had increased and sentiment against them had become very strong and outspoken when on February 15, 1898, the United States battleship "Maine" was blown up in Havana harbor with the loss of 260 American lives. This fanned the fire into a conflagration, and war between the United States and Spain became certain. In March both houses of Congress without a dissenting vote passed a bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for national defence, and on Thursday, April 23, 1898, war was declared.

In Chautauqua county, sympathy for struggling Cuba and endorsement of the war against Spain was very strong and unanimous. At an early day books had been opened in Jamestown and elsewhere in the county for subscriptions to the Cuban Relief Fund, and the young men of the county volunteered as promptly for military service as did the young men in any former war. President McKinley made his first call for troops April 23, 1898, for 125,000 men, New York State being asked for twelve regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. The President, in his call on the State of New York, expressed a wish that the regiments of National Guard be used as far as their numbers would permit, for the reason that they were well armed, equipped and drilled. Of course it became a matter of necessity first to ascertain whether the companies and regiments of the National Guard would voluntarily enter the United States service; after an expression of willingness to do so in every case to be made individually, they were to be mustered in and would be subject to the orders of the general government. In a surprisingly short space of time thirty-five companies of National Guard in the State expressed their willingness and among them the 13th Separate Company, located at Jamestown. Under orders, this company left for Camp Black at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, May 1, 1898, where it was mustered into the United States service May 17, 1898, as Company E, and the regiment to which it was attached was known as the 65th New York Volunteers. The regiment numbered 50 officers and 980 enlisted men, under Col. Samuel M. Welsh, and in camp was under the command of Maj.-Gen. Charles F. Roe. Under orders from the War Department, the regiment moved from Camp Black, May 19, with camp equipage and ten days' field rations en route for camp near Falls Church, Virginia, afterward designated as Camp Russell A. Alger. May 24 the regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. They remained there until September 4, except a slight change of location of camp, but moved no farther south, the exigencies of the war not demanding a further increase of the army in the field. On the date mentioned, in accordance with orders, the regiment left for Buffalo, arriving there the next day, September 5, and arriving at the armory at 1 o'clock p. m. The armory was made a military post, named Camp Joseph W. Plume, in honor of the commanding general. An order was issued granting all officers leave of absence

and all enlisted men furloughs for thirty days. October 6 the regiment assembled upon the expiration of leaves and furloughs. Preparations for muster out were begun and continued until November 19, 1898, at which date the regiment was mustered out of the United States service. A member of the 13th Separate Company, Dr. William M. Bemus, surgeon, was commissioned surgeon and major of the Third Regiment of New York State Volunteers, as the medical staff of the 65th was already appointed, and served as surgeon until the muster out of the regiment, Nov. 30, 1898. He was also in command of a division hospital at Thoroughfare, Virginia, a part of the time being detailed for that purpose and returned from duty with the 3rd Regiment. A number beside the 13th Company left the county and entered the service, most if not all of them enlisting at Buffalo. A number of men also entered the navy from Chautauqua county.

After the departure of the 13th Separate Company, a military company was organized at Jamestown to take its place, Daniel H. Post, captain. This company, the 113th Separate Company, was never given an opportunity to enlist, but forty-seven men from its ranks enlisted in other organizations and were in the service. Upon the return of Company E (13th Separate Company), the 113th disbanded. On July 22, fifty Chautauqua county men who had enlisted in Jamestown (about thirty of them from the 113th Separate Company) left Jamestown to join the 202nd Regiment, New York Volunteers, under command of Col. Ward, at Buffalo. About twenty of this group were organized by A. F. Allen, recruited by Ira C. Brown. They all became members of Company K, 202nd Regiment, and were absent on service until the spring of 1899 (nine months), returning to Jamestown, April 18, they having been mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, April 16. Three of their number had died—Thomas B. Lockwood, Carl A. Carlson, Arthur W. Hotchkiss. Company K was given a public reception and a warm welcome.

Other Chautauquans who served were: Sergeant E. W. Bucklin, Jr., of Jamestown, joined the Roosevelt "Rough Riders" at Galveston, Texas, in May, 1898, fought with them at Santiago, and was in the service until honorably discharged in September. Col. W. F. Endress, of Jamestown, was a member of Gen. Henry's staff. Maj. George R. Smith was a paymaster in the United States Army. Frederick W. Hyde, commissary of subsistence, ranking as captain, a member of the 13th Separate Company, who served at both Camp Alger, Virginia, and Camp Meade, Pennsylvania.

John T. Wagner, of Dunkirk, was a gunner on the United States cruiser "Brooklyn"; Clare E. Kent, of Jamestown, a corporal of Company A, 18th Regiment, United States Infantry, and saw service in the Philippines; J. E. Berndston, of Mayville, also served in the Philippines.

August 12, 1898, the peace protocol was signed, the war having lasted 113 days. The next day Manila surrendered and on December 10, 1898, the treaty of peace was signed between the United States and Spain.

Jamestown is now credited with the only recognized county military organization, Company E, 74th Regiment, New York National Guard. This company, known as the 13th Separate Company and by the honorary title, The Fenton Guards, has an honorable history. Originally a Swedish company, its organization is fully told in the work in connection with the chapter, "History of the Swedish People." They were called out for active service during the railroad strikes and riots in 1877, and during the switchman's strike in Buffalo in 1892. In response to a call for volunteers for duty in the war with Spain the 13th Separate Company left Jamestown, May 1, 1898, and on May 17, 1898, was mustered into the United States

service as Company E, 65th Regiment, New York Volunteers. The company went into camp at Camp Alger, Virginia, but was not ordered into active service, and returned to Jamestown in September, 1898. When called for duty on the Mexican border in 1916 the organization responded and as Company E, 74th Regiment, compiled an honorable record. The company armory built in 1892 at a cost of \$38,000 is a substantial structure of brown stone and brick, with drill shed, company rooms and all the furnishings of a complete armory. Selden Bemus is the present (1920) captain.

NAVAL MILITIA—The First Division, Third Battalion, Naval Militia, New York, was organized in Dunkirk, June, 1912, with Lieut. H. B. Lyon as commanding officer. Sixty-four men were sworn in by Commodore R. P. Forshow and staff of New York in Chautauqua Hall. The militia was organized to train young men in the same line of duties as are now carried on in the United States Navy, on board battleships, destroyers, cruisers, submarines, etc.

In 1913 the entire third floor of the Heyl block was leased by the State and remodeled as an armory and quarters for the division. The old power house at the foot of Central avenue was also leased and remodeled to be used as a boat house. The quarters are one of the best to be found in the State for a single division of the Naval Militia.

In 1914 Louis Heyl was promoted from seaman to ensign, and later commissioned a lieutenant and assigned to duty with this division.

The division has participated in the following annual tours of duty since its organization: In October, 1912, took part in the fleet review at New York in the North river, being detailed to the United States ship "Delaware." In August, 1913, detailed to the United States ship "Alabama" at New York for a ten-day cruise to the Bermuda Islands; two days' shore liberty was granted to the crew, which gave them ample time to see the different places of interest throughout the islands. In July, 1914, the United States ship "Hawk" was assigned to the division for a ten-day cruise on Lake Erie, making Put-In-Bay the rendezvous. Lieut. Charles H. Fischer, United States Navy, was detailed as instructor in handling small boats under sails and oars, ship routine, target practice and signal work. In August, 1915, the division was detailed to the United States ship "Kearsarge" for a ten-day cruise in Chesapeake Bay, where battery practice was held. In August, 1916, the division was detailed to the United States ship "New Jersey" and cruised along the Atlantic coast and gave shore liberty at Newport, Rhode Island. After returning to the North river at New York, the men were granted two days' liberty in New York City before returning home. Besides the annual cruises, the division has had a great many week-end trips on board the United States ship "Hawk" to different ports along the north and south shores of Lake Erie.

In January, 1917, the Naval Militia was federalized, and was known as the National Naval Volunteers; the Navy Department realized the fact that their training had made them man-o-war men, and they proved it during the late war. The division was mobilized April 8, 1917, and was the first to answer the call, leaving Dunkirk on Easter Sunday, 1917. They were sent to the Federal rendezvous at Philadelphia, where the officers and men were detailed to different ships of the navy and took part in the great World War, some serving as long as twenty-six months. In July, 1918, the National Naval Volunteers were transferred to the United States Naval Reserve Force, putting them all under one department.

The division today has a membership of two officers and fifty-six enlisted men, and known as the Naval



MAJOR CHAS. A. SANDBURG



MAJOR A. PARTHOLDI PETERSON



COMPANY E, 74th INFANTRY, JULY, 1916
BEFORE ENTRAINING FOR THE MEXICAN BORDER

Militia, New York and Naval Reserve Force. The Department of Naval Affairs has ordered all kinds of equipment shipped to Dunkirk for the training of young men, which includes uniforms, rifles, machine guns, one-and-three-pounders, small marine engines, boats, and boat gear. Instruction in wireless, engineering, navigation, and wireless was given. A small steamer and a ship of the destroyer type were loaned to this division.

THE WORLD WAR—Owing to the differing conditions, it is impossible to present Chautauqua county's part in the World War in such a way as in that of the Civil War. In the latter, entire companies and regiments were made up within its borders. Their members came together in squads and companies from their own city wards and country villages; they were schoolmates and fellow-workmen, and when war was on, they were familiar associates embarking together in a new adventure.

In the World War was an entirely different system, under the Selective Draft law. The men called and assembled under its provisions were widely distributed, and there were few instances where the soldier found in his company, perhaps not in his regiment, an old-time friend or even a casual acquaintance. The great majority of them were in various regiments in four of the splendid divisions that went overseas—the 27th, the 77th, the 78th and the 81st, and practically every other unit in the American army abroad included men who had known Chautauqua county as their home, and in addition to these gallant fellows, the Navy and Merchant Marine drew a considerable number of Chautauqua youth. As is remarked in "Lest We Forget," the "Record of Chautauqua County's Own," by Maj. A. Bartholdi Peterson:

It would be impossible to write the history of each unit which contained a member from this region; that work will take years of effort to accomplish in an efficient manner. The military record of this county is one toward which its citizens can point with pride. Included in the various division histories and even war histories are recorded the deeds of personal gallantry and valor performed by Chautauqua county service men and women. Included in that roll of honor, The Heroic Dead, before whom every American citizen bows head in reverence and respect, are the names of many, many stalwart young Americans who went forth into the fight of their country and gave themselves up to death to preserve the liberties of our Nation. Except for those who loved them, their names will soon be forgotten, but the spirit of true Americanism is their monument, and it will endure forever. To them is honor due, and to them the Nation owes its future freedom, justice and democracy.

Under its proper head will be found in this volume a list of American Legion Posts, formed by returning veterans of the World War.

Nor to be forgotten are the many patriotic women who served as Army and Red Cross Nurses abroad as well as at home. Many such activities are recorded on other pages of this work, as are also the labors and sacrifices of the noble citizens, men and women, who aided in the Food Conservation system, both as active workers and cheerful submitters to economies and privations which challenge our admiration.

Company E, 74th Regiment, New York National Guard, was a distinctively Chautauqua county body. It had seen service on the Mexican border in 1917, as mentioned elsewhere in this work, and this experience had well fitted its men for a part in the World War, and in which they acquitted themselves with soldierly pluck and ability. In anticipation of war, on March 28, 1917, the War Department summoned National Guard troops to service, and among them was Company E. On the day following the call, Capt. Charles A. Sandburg, commanding, received orders to report with his company at

Buffalo for muster into the service of the United States. This order was rescinded, and the company was mustered in at Jamestown, and placed on duty for the protection of railroad bridges at important points in the county. In this service, the company experienced its first loss in the opening contest. While engaged in guarding the Nickle Plate railroad bridge at Silver Creek, on the night of May 6, or early in the morning of the next day, Private Frank C. Hallberg was killed by a passing freight train which struck his rifle barrel with such force that it was bent almost double around his neck. He had joined the company in June, 1916, and was highly esteemed by his officers and comrades.

Company E, with its regiment, was in training at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina, during the winter of 1917-18. Mustered as the 108th Infantry, the regiment became a part of the famous 27th Division, which in May of the latter year sailed for France. Arrived there, it was for some time attached to the 66th British Division, from which it was soon separated and assigned to the second defense line, in the Scharpenberg sector in Belgium, just north of Mt. Kemmel. The division was continually under shell fire, and casualties were of daily occurrence. It was now affiliated with the Australian Corps of the British army, on the immediate Hindenburg line, and took part in the heaviest fighting, the details of which cannot be detailed at length. Suffice it to say, it daily encountered all the dangers of its hazardous position. The 2nd Battalion of the 108th Regiment, of which Company E was a part, bore a splendid part at the Quennemont Farm, where with two officers and less than two hundred men it fought off all counter attacks, and captured 114 prisoners, but suffering many casualties in its encounter with machine guns and poison gas. It had the supreme satisfaction of piercing the famous Hindenburg line. An incident of these operations was a raid made for the purpose of taking prisoners in order to gain information. In the middle afternoon of October 14, one officer and fifty-four men, including several Chautauquans, advanced under an artillery barrage to the La Selle river, which they forded under a smoke screen, surprised the enemy in their dugouts, and returned with three officers and twenty-seven men as prisoners, losing only one man. This was but an incident of the arduous service of this command, the effective force of the division having been reduced to less than a thousand rifles; its casualties during its operations, closing with the Armistice, were 237 officers and 7,978 enlisted men.

On February 10, 1919, the division sailed for home. The month of March was spent in camp, and the division was mustered out of service, and in New York had a splendid homecoming greeting. On April 1 the veterans of Company E, with others of the same and other commands, arrived in Jamestown, and were received by the great populace with ardent affection and proud enthusiasm.

The 77th, 78th and 81st Divisions of the American army had practically similar experiences with those of the 27th Division, and acquitted themselves with similar heroism. Each of these contained a considerable number of Chautauqua county men, but no company unit.

One Chautauqua soldier came to the highest distinction—Maj.-Gen. Charles J. Bailey. He was born at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1859, son of the late Milton and Fannie O. Bailey. When he was five years old his parents came with their family to Jamestown, and he here grew to young manhood. When approaching his eighteenth year he passed a competitive examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy, was nominated, and entered. In 1880 he graduated, then

entering the Artillery School, from which he was graduated in 1888. He was commissioned first lieutenant, January 14, 1888; captain, March 2, 1889; major, June 11, 1905; lieutenant-colonel, coast artillery corps, September 1, 1908; colonel, March 11, 1911; brigadier-general, October 10, 1913; with the latter rank he was in command of coast defenses at Manila, Philippine Islands, when the United States entered the World War, and was at once called home, with the rank of major-general, and placed in command of the 81st Division. This he accompanied overseas, commanding it in the final offensive and was on the Hindenburg line when the Armistice was declared. Gen. Bailey's portrait appears in connection with this narrative. Of other portraits on these pages, it is to be said that sketches of their subjects will be found in the biographical volumes of this work.

Private Ira Lou Spring, 45th Company of Marines, was with his command, the first group of the famous Marine Corps to plant the American flag on the firing line in France. He made the supreme sacrifice—the first Chautauqua county soldier killed in action. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Spring, of Jamestown. Gen. Barnett cabled the following of the young hero's death: "He nobly gave his life in the service of his country."

On April 1, 1919, more than one hundred veteran members of Company E and other units of the 108th Regiment, 27th Division, United States Army, returned from overseas, arrived in Jamestown and were warmly received.

On Tuesday, November 11, 1919, a great crowd witnessed an Armistice Day parade of service men of Chautauqua county, who were escorted through the streets with great pomp and pageantry. The first division of the parade, led by Colonel William F. Endress, was entirely military, Major Charles A. Sandburg in command of Company E, 74th Regiment, New York National Guard; Major A. Bartholdi Peterson in command of service men; and staff of Ira Lou Spring Post, American Legion; service men of Jamestown, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Westfield, Silver Creek, Ripley, Brocton, Mayville, Sherman, Bemus Point, Falconer, Kennedy, Ellington, Frewsburg, and other places, and allied service men, under the lead of Captain George W. Cottis. Next came the service flags, overseas workers, Red Cross workers under the direction of Mrs. Harry P. Sheldon; Spanish War veterans and veterans of foreign wars; Jamestown Battalion, State Cadets. The second division was historical; the third, industrial; the fourth, automobile. The entire city caught the spirit of enthusiasm and the national colors were seen everywhere. On Third street was an imposing arch of flags and banners which was illuminated at night by powerful electric lights. Thousands of visitors were in the city, and enthusiasm pervaded the crowds which lined the route over which the parade passed. About two thousand service men of the county marched in the procession, all parts being well represented. The outstanding feature of the parade, aside from its length and the excellence of the floats, was the enthusiasm with which the service men were received all along the line.

The Jamestown Rotary Club erected a massive honor roll memorial tablet upon which is inscribed the following names:

Harry W. Aldren
Carl J. Anderson
Clarence R. Anderson
Paul W. Anderson
William H. Angove
Parker Barracough
Rosario Belutte
Harry W. Benson
Nels L. Benson
John W. Blood
Victor H. Bratt

Carl A. Jones
Charles A. Josephson
Herman Kent
Harold W. Lawson
Clarence P. Leuthle
Henry Lundahl
Albert A. Lundell
Ludwig Lundy
T. Clyde McGraw
Nat McIntyre
David Midgley

Howard K. Brickell
Kenneth H. Burr
Franklin Butterfield
Philip E. Carling
Carl A. G. Carlson
Ernest H. Carlson
Gunnard Carlson
Howard Carpenter
Herbert C. Clark
Homer E. Collins
Lawrence E. Davis
Edward H. Eckberg
Edgar E. Eckstrom
Floyd H. English
Jonas H. Erickson
William J. Foley
James C. Gallyan
Raymond E. Gampf
Oscar L. Green
Saleem G. Hadaba
Claude S. Hall
Frank C. Hallberg
Donald S. Horton
Robert P. Illig
Anton G. Johnson
Carl H. Johnson
Carl M. Johnson
Christ Johnson
Ebba M. E. Johnson
Fred C. Johnson
Frederolph Johnson
George S. Johnson
Oscar E. Johnson

Clayton C. Moore
Earl A. Morley
Leonard Napolitano
Elmer A. Nelson
Arthur L. Norman
Carl M. Olson
Adelbert Peterson
Otto E. Peterson
Eudolph Peterson
Mark M. Potter
Joseph Prendergast
William Sandstrom
Delbert W. Sayres
Carl A. E. Schold
Gavin W. Scott
Alton B. Shearman
Royal A. Smith
Stephen Socinski
Oscar F. Spencer
Clarence P. Spetz
Glen W. Spetz
Ira Lou Spring
Samuel C. Steinburg
Lynn K. Sturdevant
Carl F. Swanson
Carl H. Swanson
C. Lawrence Swanson
Theodore G. Treff
John Viskinia
Fritz Warner
Arthur E. Winthro
E. David Wlquist
Ralph D. Zeh

The Merchant Marine was a most important adjunct of the allied naval forces. To it was committed the larger part of the transportation overseas of all that entered into the support of troops in the field—food, clothing, war munitions, hospital supplies, etc. Chautauqua county contributed liberally of its high-spirited young manhood. The enrollment of volunteers for this service from the region tributary to Jamestown, embracing Chautauqua county and a portion of Pennsylvania adjacent thereto, was in the hands of Frank M. Clark, of Jamestown, one of the patriotic "Dollar Men," as a special enrolling agent; and upon whom devolved the duty of determining the eligibility of those seeking service in the Merchant Marine Service, and of their physical ability, before forwarding them to the training ships.

Dunkirk sent out over 800 men for army service, and many of these served in the 77th, 78th, 87th, 42nd, 27th, and other divisions overseas. Among the officers were: Capt. (afterward Major) W. H. Vosburg; Major H. C. Hequembourg; Capt. G. E. Frye; the three brothers—Capt. William Shelton, Capt. M. Shelton and Lieut. A. Shelton; and Lieuts. J. W. Badgley, Fleck, P. T. Nelson, R. W. Foley, C. W. Lunger, L. N. Vandervoort, T. Hequembourg.

The Dunkirk Naval Militia performed a noble part. It was organized June 1, 1912, for the training of men for future and emergency naval service, with headquarters at No. 220 Central avenue, in the Naval Militia Armory. The training of the men was on Lake Erie, with summer tours on a government training ship on the high seas. When the United States entered the World War, the Dunkirk contingent numbered 64 men, under Lieuts. Harry B. Lyon and Louis Heyl, and these were immediately called into government service, being dispatched for service to different United States naval branches—cruisers, battleships, destroyers, etc. The original members all returned safely.

Every city, town and village in the county gave unstintingly of its patriotic youth to the Great Cause, and scores of noble women took hospital and similar service both in domestic camps and overseas. The quotas for the various Liberty Loans, Red Cross and United War work, with various collateral drives, met with hearty and liberal response. The farmers, overburdened by reason of scarcity of farm helpers, worked unceasingly to supply food needs; and citizens generally submitted with



MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES J. BAILEY
In Command of the 51st Division, A. E. F.



wonderful resignation to the deprivations called for by Food Conservation Boards, in order that our troops abroad and their Allies should be adequately provided.

Fredonia sent into service 350 men and a number of women; seven of her sons and one of her daughters are named on the Honor Roll: Louis Goth, Rosario Liberty, Pleasant T. Christian, Fred Merchant, Kenneth Randolph, John H. Wilder, Jay Zehnder, and Anna Williams, a Red Cross nurse. Among the commissioned officers in service were: Col. T. Moran; Col. J. Atwood, of Gen. Pershing's staff; Major W. Sackett; Capt. L. B. West, E. J. Sandeson, H. S. Edmonds; Lieuts. A. F. Hayward, G. Luke, W. Schwan, N. Aldrich, George Moran.

Westfield contributed a noble roll, among her sons being Lieut. Phil Carling and Ralph Pomeroy, who fell on the field of honor; while others succumbed to disease in camp. Westfield was the home of many of considerable rank, among them Col. George E. Brewer and Roger S. Fitch, Lieut.-Cols. F. J. Mack and Albert E. Pierce, Maj. P. Jay Watson, of the army; and in the navy two lieutenant-commanders—W. H. Faust and John Schoenfeld.

It is impossible to give a connected narrative that will adequately portray the conduct of both soldiers and their supporters at home during the strenuous days of the World War. The conditions become most apparent in the facts as narrated from day to day in the following excerpts from the Jamestown "Evening Journal":*

May 1, 1917—James Underwood left this morning for the Officers' Training Camp at Madison Barracks. He passed exceptionally high in the examinations.

Lewis Merrill has enlisted in the Canadian Royal Flying Corps, and is leaving for Toronto in a few days.

Dr. George W. Cottis, who sailed with the Harvard Unit to do service in France, has arrived safely in England.

May 3—Miss Harriet L. Leete, now of Cleveland, formerly of Jamestown, has left to do service in Northern France. Miss Leete is a sister of Miss Elsie Leete, Mrs. Lizzie LaVier and Fayette and Charles Leete of this city. She is entering the service as a Red Cross nurse. She has been superintendent of Babies' Dispensary and Hospital in Cleveland.

May 4—Maurice Sunderland leaves to enter the Benjamin Harrison Training Camp for Officers.

May 7—Two Jamestown young men have passed examination for Federal Officers' Training Camp. They are John S. Leonard, a young attorney, and Frank A. Peterson, steward at the Jamestown Club, who has had some training at the State camp at Plattsburg.

Color Sergeant E. B. Briggs was one of 22 soldiers recommended by Colonel Kemp to go to Officers' Camp. He was color sergeant with the 74th Infantry, National Guard of New York. He goes to Madison Barracks, Sackett Harbor. Jesse S. Ogden has gone to Madison Barracks for the same course. He is the son of Rev. and Mrs. Horace G. Ogden, of Rochester, formerly of Jamestown.

Dr. C. K. Haynes has received word from his son, Glen H. Haynes, who is attending Carnegie Institute of Technology, that he has made application for enlistment in the Engineers Corps at Pittsburgh.

Arthur E. Schoback, Herve C. Moore, Frank T. Page and Dr. Paul Ogren have returned from Buffalo, where

they enlisted in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Are to be ordered to Madison Barracks.

May 9—Clifford C. Schell and Elton Burrows, of Ripley, N. Y., joined the Marine Corps at Buffalo, leaving for Philadelphia, where they will undertake a four months' course of training. Aside from George A. Newberry, who enlisted from Cornell, these are the first young men of Ripley to volunteer for service since the war was declared.

May 11—Herve Moore, Emmons G. Swift, John S. Leonard, William M. Bemis, Jr., and Sloane Peterson have been ordered to report for service at the Officers' Training Camp.

Bernard M. Burns, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Burns, leaves in a few days for Madison Barracks to enter the Officers' Training Camp. He is the second son of Rev. and Mrs. Burns to enter the service. The other is Harold F. Burns, who enlisted in the Marine Corps at Philadelphia.

William Black, who was to have been advertising manager for the Institution at Chautauqua, writes that he has enlisted as an ambulance driver and is leaving for France.

May 17—Harold Robinson, of Sinclairville, Lee I. Spooner, of Dewittville, Harold M. Perkins, of Jamestown, enlisted in Company E, 74th Regiment.

May 21—Albert T. Underwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Underwood, has enlisted in the Naval Reserves. Has left for Newport, Rhode Island, to enlist in the Naval Reserve, Fourth Class.

May 24—Mr. Clifford, Board of Commerce Secretary, ordered to report at Boston. He has received commission as captain, and is attached to the Quartermaster's Department. He has not been in Jamestown but a few weeks, and came with the understanding that he might be called at any time.

May 28—Capt. Clifford was tendered a farewell dinner at the Hotel Samuels today.

June 6—First Lieut. Fisher, Jamestown young man, receives commission in Ordnance Section of Officers' Reserve Corps.

June 11—Lieut. Hayes is commissioned assistant surgeon, 3rd Field Artillery, National Guard, and to be called into service in a few days at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

June 14—Dr. George W. Cottis, Jamestown surgeon, is at hospital in France. He is a lieutenant in the British army.

June 19—Edwin Green and Frank H. Green, of Fredonia, in the service. Edwin Green is on his way to France, and Frank enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, and is now at Eagle Pass, Texas, awaiting transportation with the 3rd Infantry. Dennis Reiley, of Seventh street, Fredonia, joined the United States Engineers at Philadelphia.

June 25—Fred Palmer, former Jamestown man, is now on Pershing's staff, and given rank of major. He will have charge of the army's relations with the American press, and the staff will be able to utilize his war acquired knowledge in other respects.

June 30—Word has been received from "somewhere in France" that Miss Harriet L. Leete is chief assistant nurse in one of the base hospitals.

July 2—Local draft board named by the President, consisting of Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, City Clerk Clement B. Jones and Dr. John J. Mahoney. Mr. Jones is not sure of his acceptance.

July 9—Malcolm F. Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Jones, has received a commission as lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps with the United States army, and is to be connected with the Ordnance Department.

*Collated by Miss Annie Dunderdale. During the war, she was an active member of the Business Division of the Young Men's Christian Association in France, on duty at Chaumont, Gen. Pershing's headquarters. Later, in the same city, she was attached to the Legal Division of the Young Men's Christian Association in connection with the Peace Conference.

July 14—Dr. William M. Sill and Dr. Edward L. Hazeltine have received from the United States War Department their commissions as first lieutenants in the Medical Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

July 19—Frank H. Mott was appointed by Governor Whitman as member of the Draft Board. The other members of the board are: Mayor Samuel A. Carlson and Health Superintendent J. J. Mahoney. Mr. Mott takes the vacancy caused by the declination of City Clerk Clement B. Jones.

July 24—A meeting of the Home Defense Council met. The members pledged to cooperate in organizing a new National Guard and will be called upon to perform the usual duties devolving upon the National Guard.

July 24—Norton Partridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Partridge, of Lakewood, N. Y., has been accepted for enlistment in the Naval Aviation Corps. He left for Buffalo, Monday evening, for the training camp at Pensacola, Florida.

July 25—A letter has been received from Dr. George W. Cottis, who is in a French camp. His letter contained many things of interest.

July 27—Lieut. Hayes, who is in the Medical Corps Training Division at Camp Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, has been assigned to the Medical Corps of the 3rd New York Field Artillery of Buffalo, formerly the 65th New York Infantry. Lieut. Hayes is a Jamestown boy.

August 1—Alfred G. DeForse, of Jamestown, was on the torpedoed ship, the "Montana," sunk July 31 by German submarine. He is the son of Mrs. Luella Bassett. He enlisted in the army, going to the Philippines, where he remained for three years. He returned to this country and received an honorable discharge, but reenlisted at the time of the Mexican border trouble.

August 7—Marion Cadwell writes from behind the French lines. He is driving an ambulance. He says he is comfortably situated in a village behind the front.

George F. Hurlburt, is one of a committee of three men representing the New York State Hotel Men's Association, which will be charged with the duty of providing 240 army cooks for the northeastern cantonnements to be established at Wrightstown, New Jersey.

August 10—Gale L. Cheney, of Jamestown, is commissioned second lieutenant of cavalry. C. J. Rew, of Bemus Point, second lieutenant; Walter M. Sackett, Fredonia, New York, captain of Field Artillery. These men are in an Indiana training camp.

August 11—Francis W. Crandall, of Westfield, is commissioned as captain in the Field Artillery Section.

August 13—Eighty men left on their way to war with little ceremony. Solemn scene. Members of the 122d United States Infantry. Have been ordered into Buffalo, from whence they will proceed to a training camp in the South.

Captain Crandall, of Westfield, New York, granted commission at Fort Myer, Virginia. He is son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crandall. He is a graduate of Yale.

E. B. Briggs, captain, formerly of the Jamestown "Journal" editorial staff, has been awarded an infantry captain's commission.

August 22—The Jamestown "Journal" will help raise tobacco fund for the boys in France.

August 27—John W. Unsworth, of Jamestown, received from the British Consular service an appointment as the head of a British recruiting committee for Jamestown.

September 1—Journal forwarded \$77, contributed by Jamestowners for tobacco for the boys at the front.

Alfred DeForse, of North Main street, was torpedoed by Germans and was picked up by British destroyer "P-59." The first news he received on reaching home was that his brother was dead and that he was conscripted.

September 4—Watts Flatts honors men who will soon leave for battlefield. Two hundred people gathered in Independent Order of Odd Fellows' Hall and tendered farewell to the boys who had been drafted.

Chester E. Morse, son of Charles E. Morse, 150 Chandler street, Jamestown, is a private in the 67th Regiment, United States Ambulance Corps at Allentown, Pennsylvania. Says all the officers are medical men and he likes the army life very much.

Leonard J. Carlson is now stationed at Camp Devens, at Ayer, Massachusetts.

G. W. Cottis fund for which surgical instruments are to be purchased for Dr. Cottis's work in France receives contributions.

September 7—Included in list of 36 secretaries of Young Men's Christian Association to take charge of the work with the New York National Guard are: S. B. Burchard, of this city (Jamestown), and P. MacG. Allen, formerly secretary of the local association for many years.

Clifford M. Knott, of Cassadaga, was accepted for enlistment in the infantry.

Fredonia Home Defense Unit mustered in by Capt. W. Hyde with 73 officers and men present.

September 8—Ralph Backlund, of Falconer, of the Royal Flying Corps, recalled from furlough by commanding officer of aviation at University of Toronto.

A testimonial dinner was tendered to the 15 men who leave this afternoon for the training camp at Wrightstown. Dinner was at the Samuels Hotel, and the men received an ovation when they entered the dining room. Music and speeches served to make the occasion a memorable and historic one. The men are to be escorted to the station by military and civic organizations. Speeches by Rev. A. E. Randall and Mayor Carlson.

Departure was impressive one. The Jamestown contingent left for Wrightstown, Saturday. Thousands of people gathered along the line of march for a last glimpse of men who will be citizens' first representatives in new national army.

September 10—Maj. William E. Atwood, former Chautauqua man, making good progress in 7th Regiment of Engineers.

September 11—Stand Back of the President. One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment and 7th Company veterans take patriotic action at annual reunion. Nearly 60 veterans registered at the State Armory up to noon today. Just 55 years ago today that men left Jamestown for service in Civil War. Mayor Carlson welcomed visitors.

September 13—Many veterans attend. Survivors of 112th Regiment and 7th Company men here. Lieut. Herman Sixley, of Mayville, chosen president; J. A. Powers, of Ashville, vice-president; and Willis Kilbourn, of Gerry, chaplain.

September 15—Marion Cadwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Cadwell, 212 Lakeview avenue, Jamestown, have received letters from their son, who is serving with the American Ambulance Corps in France. He mentioned that he and his comrades were recently in the Verdun region and Hill 304.

September 27—Another contingent of Jamestown men left for new army. There was a big demonstration given by Jamestown citizens. The streets were packed with people who cheered enthusiastically as the company marched from the armory to the railway station. Brief addresses were made by Mayor Samuel A. Carlson and L. L. Hanchett. Men are going to Wrightstown, New Jersey, under command of Donald S. Hanchett, their provisional captain.

Patriotism reigned supreme at a dinner for the selected men last night. The men left for Camp Dix this



CAPT. SAMUEL A. BROWN, JR., U. S. A.



LIEUT. PAUL SULLIVAN, U. S. N. A. C.



CORPORAL IRA LOU SPRING
First Chautauqua Soldier Killed in Action



RAYMOND SKINNER, U. S. N.

morning. Charles M. Dow presided at the dinner and addresses were given by Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, Principal M. J. Fletcher and Rev. Dr. Horace G. Ogden. Earle S. Palmer responded for the drafted men. Kits were distributed to the drafted men at the State Armory by the Fraternal and Union Fund Committee.

Falconer, September 27—Twenty drafted men of Falconer were honored by a parade and program in the village. They are going to Silver Creek, where they will join others for Camp Dix.

September 28—The third district men leave Silver Creek, 87 strong, for Camp Dix.

Westfield, October 1—Sixty-two men of the second contingent from the second district of Chautauqua county left Westfield for Camp Dix, Wrightstown, New Jersey, last night. They were given a farewell celebration by the citizens of Westfield.

Jamestown, October 10—Eight members of the Enlisted Signal Corps Reserve leave without orders of a definite nature. They are going to Camp Jackson at Columbia, South Carolina.

October 17—Rev. Horace G. Ogden, former pastor of First Methodist Church, Jamestown, accepts call as religious work director at Camp Dix.

October 20—A big parade was held for the Liberty Loan. It was representative of every branch of the city life. Civil War veterans were at the head of the parade.

Falconer, October 26—Falconer went over the top in the big Liberty Loan Drive. Residents subscribed \$124,000. Quota was \$61,500.

Jamestown, October 26—Charles M. Dow has been named as Federal Fuel Administrator. The appointment was made by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Mr. Dow is president of the Chautauqua County National Bank. Mr. Dow has named Secretary Bevvitt, of the Board of Commerce, as his secretary, and is prepared to take up the work at once. N. B.—Mr. Dow has since died.

Jamestown, November 7—Mark M. Potter lost his life at Vimy Ridge, according to word received by relatives in this city. He enlisted in the American Legion in Canada, January, 1915, and later was transferred to the Expeditionary Forces. He is the first Jamestown man to be killed at the front. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War. At the time of his enlistment in the American Legion in Canada, he received a sergeant's rating. After his arrival in France he learned that he would not see actual service as soon as desired, and he asked to be transferred to the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. His wish was granted, but he received only a private's rating. He was in the trenches three weeks before taking part in the battle of Vimy Ridge, where the Canadians saw some of the hardest fighting of the war. He has been missing since that battle, but his name does not appear among the prisoners taken by the enemy.

Jamestown, November 9—One hundred and two Christmas bags have been sent to Dr. George W. Cottis for distribution among his patients.

Jamestown, November 14—Marion Cadwell has returned home from France, where he was an ambulance driver in Section 22, A. R. C. He has been in service since May last at Verdun.

November 20—There was over \$40,000 pledged in campaign for funds for Young Men's Christian Association work.

November 23—The third Jamestown contingent left this morning, forty-seven strong. They are going to Camp Dix. Edward Wicander was named as leader, and his assistants were Arthur W. Clark, Reno Anderson and Carl J. Lundsteadt. Last night the citizens of Jamestown gave a farewell banquet for the drafted men.

Superintendent R. R. Rogers presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Gardner S. Eldredge and Congressman Walter M. Chandler. Carl Lundsteadt responded for members of the third contingent.

December 7—Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln, a member of a party of five appointed by President Wilson to make a survey of war conditions in France, has arrived safely in France. He expects to return early in January.

December 13—Twenty-seven men leave the city today, having enlisted in various branches of the army. Some are going to the Signal Corps, others to the Coast Artillery, and some to the Forestry Service.

December 17—Rev. E. E. Ryden, of this city, has been appointed civilian chaplain for Camp Wadsworth. He will not be assigned to any regiment, and will be enabled to work among all men at the camp.

December 24—Private William J. Foley passed away December 23, at Camp Dix, New Jersey. He has been ill for several weeks. He was a member of Battery C, 307th Field Artillery, and was one of the 124 men to leave Jamestown with the second contingent in September.

January 21, 1918—Maj. Frederick R. Palmer, former war correspondent, now on Pershing's staff in France, was a visitor in the city Sunday. Maj. Palmer arrived in France in December with Col. E. M. House, and has been busy on government business since that time. Maj. Palmer came on specially from New York to visit his mother and sister.

January 23—Rev. Dr. Julius Lincoln arrived home this morning after a visit to the battlefields of France, where he went as an emissary of the American government. Dr. Lincoln was a member of the special commission of the United States Food Administration and left the United States on the 25th of November for the purpose of studying the food situation in the countries at war and to give color to the propaganda to be made in this country, especially in the Middle West. Dr. Lincoln expects to start within a few days on a lecture tour. Dr. Lincoln has a splendid collection of stereoscopic slides made from the pictures taken by the party along the western front.

Westfield, February 25—The residents of Westfield and vicinity gave a rousing send-off this morning to the 67 drafted men of District No. 2, which left for training camp. In the evening of February 24 the men were guests at a dinner served at the Portage Inn. Later in the evening there was a big patriotic mass meeting held in the Grand Theatre. The men go to Silver Creek, where they will join the others bound for Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts.

February 27—The citizens of Jamestown tendered a farewell dinner to the selected men at the Eagle Temple auditorium. A stirring patriotic address was made by Rev. Herbert A. Ellis. One hundred and twenty-five men leave Jamestown tonight for Camp Upton, Long Island. The banquet hall was completely filled with citizens who had come to pay their respects to the boys who have been called to the colors.

February 28—Jamestown's farewell to another contingent of selected men was one of the most imposing demonstrations that has been given. The contingent was the largest that has left the city, one hundred and twenty-five strong. The crowd on the street was as large as the crowd that witnessed the departure of the local company in 1868. Lunches were distributed to the men at the station by members of the local chapter of the Red Cross. William R. Reynolds was chosen as leader of the contingent, and his assistant was Arthur J. Dunderdale.

The first authentic news from Camp Upton of the last

contingent of selected men from Jamestown has been received. The men are in quarantine until March 14. They left Jamestown, February 28.

Paris, France, March 8, 1918—Ralph J. Preston, formerly of Jamestown, who has been identified with the Red Cross since the United States declared war on Germany, has been honored by the French government. The French government shows its appreciation by bestowing a decoration upon Mr. Preston. Ralph J. Preston is a brother of Miss Bertha Preston, of this city, but he has not resided here for many years.

Falconer, March 18—Harry Mosher was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, Regular Army. He is a brother of Capt. Henry Mosher, who is with General Pershing, American Forces, in France.

Jamestown, March 25—William Whelpley, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Whelpley, 131 Falconer street, is a prisoner of war at Gelfingenlager, Brandenburg, Havel, Germany. He has been a prisoner for one year. He was an English soldier on the steamship "Esmeralda," which on March 28, 1917, was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean Sea and the crew and others taken prisoners. The ship was transporting a cargo of horses. Young Whelpley enlisted under his mother's maiden name of Thompson.

April 22—Jamestown went over the top on the Third Liberty Loan. Almost two million dollars raised after great demonstration at the State Armory. The city's quota was \$1,162,300. Roscoe Mitchell, of Buffalo, delivered a stirring address in which he described conditions in France and Great Britain. Judge Jerome B. Fisher and Cyrus E. Jones followed with solicitations for subscriptions.

April 30—Friends of Miss Victoria Nowak, of Arkwright, have received word that she has enlisted as a Red Cross nurse and expects soon to be in France to do service in a Polish hospital.

May 1—Twenty-five members of Company E volunteered to guard canals.

May 8—James G. Funicelle, of Ellington, Marine, is a survivor of the sinking steamer "City of Athens," which collided with a French warship last week. His roommate and half the marines were drowned. He himself was picked up by French sailors.

May 13—Miss Imogene Crane will go across as volunteer for Red Cross abroad. She was given a luncheon by members of the Jamestown Creche.

May 14—Fifteen more men leave Jamestown for Fort Slocum, near New Rochelle. They were given a big send-off by the citizens. Thousands watched party of little contingent and cheered them to the echo. There was great enthusiasm as train pulled out. They were led by Capt. Frank Knapp and Assistant Elias Jenner.

Jamestown, May 17—Edward D. Maltby, son of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Maltby, of 503 East Fifth street, of this city, has recently been commissioned in the Naval Reserve force and ordered to command one of the latest of the big submarine chasers. He has already sailed for a Pacific port on war service.

May 21—Clarence Wheelock, of Kennedy, is victim of spinal meningitis. He died in hospital at Kelly's Field, San Antonio, Texas.

May 21—The Third District of Chautauqua county will send from Silver Creek 72 men to Camp Dix, New Jersey, on Sunday morning. These men have been drawn from the various towns in the district.

May 23—Seventy Jamestown boys in the Naval Reserve have been called for service. They must report to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois.

May 25—Thousands honor new soldiers. Farewell dinner given at the Hotel Samuels at noon, at which

there was a large attendance to do honor to the 130 boys who left Sunday morning to join the national army at Camp Dix. There were speeches by Jerome B. Fisher, and Thomas P. Hefferman, of Dunkirk.

June 21—Walter Billings, of Falconer, and Francis Buskist, of Little Valley, join the Marines and were sent to camp today.

June 29—Officers and men of the 27th arrive in France on Memorial Day, according to advices from Lieut. Peterson, of this city.

July 11—Eleven Jamestown boys leave for Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, to don United States naval uniform.

July 18—Oscar L. Green gives his life. Jamestown boy killed in action in France. Had been overseas ever since last September.

July 19—Lieut. Peterson writes from France, assistant chief of staff. Is now acting in such capacity, and also as intelligence officer of the division.

Jamestown, July 20—Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Underwood have three sons in the service. Lieut. James Underwood, after serving in France for several months studying war conditions, has been assigned to the duty of instructing in a southern training camp. The second son, Edward, is in the national army in Europe. The third son is a member of the contingent leaving next week.

Jamestown, July 20—Dinner given for new soldiers. Contingent leaving on Monday. Much enthusiasm. Patriotic scenes were seen and inspiring address was delivered by Prof. Thomas F. Moran, of Perdue University.

July 22—Jamestown bade farewell to another large contingent of 100 men who left city this morning on their way to army training camp. A big demonstration. Cheers and tears sped the new soldiers on their way. The men were led by the Civil War veterans, the Spanish War veterans, and Company E, New York Guard.

July 23—Third contingent left Silver Creek for Camp Dix this morning. Given a great farewell. One hundred and six men in the contingent.

August 1—Good-bye dinner given to drafted men. Jamestown citizens do honors for another contingent. Only 18 men this time. This is the smallest group to be entertained, but fully 250 persons were assembled to say farewell. Address by Rev. Walter A. Taylor.

August 2—Early morning farewell to 11 young Jamestown men who left for Camp Dix. Despite the early hour there was a good turn out to see the men off.

August 2—Private Carl A. Johnson (another issue refers to him as Fred C. Johnson), of Charlotte Center, who was gassed in France last month, is dead at Newport News. Was a member of Company E, 23rd United States Infantry. He was sent back to this country in July, arriving at Newport News, July 19. He was 28 years old.

August 3—Company E, 108th Infantry, is now in the trenches. Four days spent there with shells whizzing overhead.

August 5—David Midgley dies in France. Gave his life in battle. Enlisted at local recruiting station less than four months ago. Fought with Company L, 59th Infantry. Believed his death occurred in the recent drive between the Rivers Marne and Aisne. He was 27 years of age. He has a brother in the 78th Division.

August 6—Farewell dinner given to another contingent of selected men. It was given at the Samuels Hotel at noon with a large attendance. A tinge of romance. Ralph E. Larson, captain of the contingent, was excused in order to be married this afternoon to Miss Fluvia Lawson. Prof. Fife, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ohio, was speaker of the occasion

and delivered an eloquent and forceful address. The draftees numbered 28. Officers of the contingent are Ralph E. Larson, captain; assistants, Reuben C. Lofgren, F. Richard Wren, J. E. Hunt.

August 7—Selected men leave for camp. Eleventh contingent entrained yesterday evening for Fort Slocum; 28 men. Draftees given a royal send-off by Jamestown citizens. Affair addressed by Mayor Samuel A. Carlson. Large crowd cheered boys as they marched to the station.

Jamestown, August 8—Rev. E. E. Ryden home from Camp Wadsworth, where he represented the Lutheran Church as camp chaplain.

August 12—Private P. W. Soderquist, Company B, 30th Engineers, writes from France that he has been presented with the Croix de Guerre. Twice hit by shrapnel.

August 14—Word has been received that Lieut. Homer M. Wellman has been wounded. He was with the 110th Pennsylvania Regiment, which has been in the thickest of the fighting.

August 17—The contingent of selected men which left Jamestown on February 27 and which are a part of the 77th Division of the United States Army, are reported to have a splendid showing as fighters in France, according to Dr. Charles L. Meade, of New York, who has returned from "over there" at the head of a company of Red Cross workers. He said, "The boys are fighting wonderfully and are a splendid body of men. The reason they are giving and will give a fine account of themselves is that every man among them appears to be a trained athlete, and they are living the cleanest lives over there."

August 21—Adelbert Peterson, killed in action July 24. Has been in France since March.

Jamestown, August 24—Beneca Burchard spoke at dinner for draftees. Told of his experiences as Young Men's Christian Association secretary in France. Justice Woodward, Supreme Court judge, presided. Hotel dining room was crowded with citizens to bid farewell to members of contingent. Twenty-seven draftees going to Camp Gordon.

Jamestown, August 26—Draftees left for Camp Gordon. Contingent of 29 men start on long trip to southern training camp. Selected men were escorted to train by Grand Army of the Republic veterans and Company E.

Falconer, May 27—A large crowd assembled Sunday afternoon to bid farewell to the 15 Falconer men on way to the war.

Jamestown, May 27—One hundred and thirty-one men left for Camp Dix Sunday morning. An immense crowd said farewell.

June 4—John Quincy Adams is officially the first American soldier in France. He formerly lived here and now has summer home at Cheneys Point.

June 6—Capt. Henry Mosher, of Falconer, lies dead somewhere in France. Word was received Friday night by his father, Stiler Burt Mosher. Lieut. Henry Mosher would have been 26 on June 18th. He left just one year ago for France, on June 7, 1917, with the 28th Infantry, at which time he was a lieutenant. He was the first man from Western New York to be named an officer of Pershing's expedition. He had stated that he would rather live one year with the overseas American force than a lifetime here.

Falconer, June 13—Stiler Burt Mosher received word the day following the news of the death of his son, Capt. Henry Mosher, of the promotion of his son, Harry Mosher, from second to first lieutenant. Lieut. Harry Mosher is with the Philippine Scouts, Regular Army.

June 13—Miss Ebba Johnson, who left February 1 to be army nurse at Camp Jackson, was invalidated home and honorably discharged.

June 15—The 307th Field Artillery, composed principally of Jamestown boys, has arrived safely overseas.

June 17—Charles H. Buck badly wounded, as reported on casualty list by Pershing.

Jamestown, September 3—The Hotel Samuels dining room was filled to its capacity by citizens who gave a dinner to 56 honor men who entered the service. The patriotic feeling of 250 people was stirred to its depths from the ringing address of Rev. Gardner S. Eldredge. Fred Clarke was captain of the contingent. He responded for the drafted men.

September 6—Fritz Warner, of R. F. D. 83, Jamestown, is mentioned in the casualty list as having died of wounds. His nearest relative is Mrs. Amelia Hilquist.

Jamestown, September 6—Chester E. Morse has been honored for bravery in France. Private Morse is a member of the Convers Automobile Unit, W. F. A. He writes from a Canadian hospital, where he is recovering from illness, that he is to be decorated with a French Croix de Guerre with palm, which is the highest honor given a soldier for bravery. He states he was working in the front for a period of 51 nights. Out of his division only 40% of the 10,000 men returned after the battle of July 14.

September 7—Private Clarence E. Lawson, of Jamestown, is reported severely wounded, according to advice received from the War Department. Private Lawson was a member of Company E, 108th Infantry, formerly the old 74th Infantry of Buffalo. He saw service with General Pershing on the Mexican border. He enlisted June 24, 1916, in Jamestown. After the Mexican campaign he returned to Jamestown. When the 74th Regiment was called to the colors, Lawson responded and went to Camp Wadsworth with the organization, which later became the 108th.

September 10—The casualty list of Monday stated that Private Edward Harold Eckberg, of Jamestown, was killed in action. He is the first selected man from this city to be killed in action. Private Eckberg was about 27 years of age. He had a brother in the service. Besides his brother in France, the dead soldier is survived by his mother and several brothers in Sweden. Private Eckberg came to Jamestown from Sweden five years ago. He left this city on February 27 with the contingent numbering 125 men. These selected men were the first Jamestown men to be sent into action as a company. This contingent was assigned to the 306th Machine Gun Battalion of the 77th Division. The division went to France in April and was assigned to active duty a few months later.

September 11—Word has been received in Jamestown that Harry M. Lundquist and Lester R. Lindstrom, of the United States Naval Reserve, were on the American steamer, "Frank H. Buck," which sank an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast, September 1.

French Creek, September 21—Private Edward M. Harrington, of this village, captures a Hun for a souvenir. He is a member of Company F, 16th Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces. He enlisted June, 1917, and has been in France since August, 1917.

September 23—Carl M. Johnson, assistant paymaster in the navy, died in the Philippines, September 19. He was 31 years old. He has served in the navy nine years.

Westfield, September 25—Private McFarland Wade is reported wounded. He left with the contingent from Westfield, February 25, going to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, later being transferred to Camp Upton. He is a member of the 308th Infantry.

Jamestown, September 26—Citizens honor local women who are soon to go overseas. Testimonial dinner for Red Cross nurses and Young Men's Christian Association canteen workers. The dinner was under the auspices of the Red Cross. Fully four hundred men and women were in attendance.

September 26—Maj. Preston, former Jamestown man, given control of Red Cross activities overseas. Will probably be actual head.

October 4—Private Lynn K. Sturdevant died at Camp Dix of pneumonia, due to an attack of Spanish influenza. He left Jamestown, July 10, with the contingent of 108 men, becoming a member of the 153rd Depot Brigade, Company 5, 2nd Battalion.

October 5—Cable dispatches state that the 27th Division, of which division Jamestown men are members, is cooperating with Australian troops. Company E, of the old 74th Regiment, but now with the 108th Infantry, are most likely engaged in the fighting north of St. Quentin.

October 8—Privates Carl A. Jones and Gavin Whipple Scott sacrificed their lives. Private Jones left with the May 13 contingent for Fort Slocum, and Private Scott departed with the contingent February 27 for Camp Upton and was in the 36th Machine Gun Battalion.

Fredonia, October 8—Lieut. Jack Wilder, a member of the Aviation Corps, killed at Tours, France.

Jamestown, October 15—Miss Elizabeth Bealer, of 601 Washington street, who enlisted as Young Men's Christian Association canteen worker, received her call by telegram and is reporting in New York Wednesday. Miss Bealer has been supervisor of physical training in the schools for several years, and has been a most successful physical training teacher in the high school. She has also been active in various war work activities.

Jamestown, October 21—Capt. George W. Cottis, who is with the British army in France, has taken the examination for service in the United States army.

October 21—Capt. E. B. Briggs, former city editor of "The Journal," is on his way to the front, according to a letter received by a member of the "Journal" staff. Capt. Briggs is now acting major in command of the 3rd Battalion, 811th Pioneer Infantry, a negro regiment.

October 21—Local French and Belgians are rejoicing because the fall of Lille affords chance of hearing from kin. The local colony numbering several hundred hail from the liberated city of Lille and vicinity. Lille is about eight miles from the Belgian border.

Jamestown, October 22—A contingent of 31 men left this morning for southern training camp. Influenza prevents usual send-off. They go to Camp Wheeler, Georgia. Axel G. Lindross was selected as the leader of the contingent, and his assistants were George M. Bennett, George E. Berquist and Oscar M. Anderson.

October 24—Rev. Father James Carra, rector of St. James' Church in this city, has been appointed chaplain in the United States army with rank of first lieutenant, and is directed to report at Hoboken, New Jersey, not later than November 4.

October 26—Ebba M. A. Johnson was among the first of the nurses to respond to the call. She was sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina. Her heroic service told on her health, and during the summer she was forced to come home. She contracted Spanish influenza and died. She was 29 years old.

October 30—Company E has more casualties. Three killed and two wounded. Falconer boys dead.

October 31—Company E was in the thick of fighting with British in Belgium. As the consequence, more casualties are reported by members to relatives in this city. No official reports as yet. Letters from soldiers tell the story of the battle and of the killed and injured. Death

of Col. Raymond Gampp reported. Twenty-seventh Division, members of the 108th Infantry. On September 27 the division was with the British before LeCatelet, and on October 3 the town and outpost of the famous Hindenburg line was taken.

October 31—Harry Irwin, of Jamestown, is stationed at LeMans, France, with Soldiers' Club as a Knights of Columbus secretary.

November 2—Private Laverne Lindstrom writes graphic description of Company E's part in the drive. His letter says 53 members of the company wounded, killed or missing. Ten killed and 30 wounded from Jamestown. Company E of the 108th Infantry, 27th Division, has many Jamestown boys in it.

November 5—Official reports reach Jamestown of Company E men. Information from Washington tells of sacrifice made by local company. Six reported dead. During the past week letters have been pouring into Jamestown telling of the terrific battle.

November 8—Misses Ammie Hilton and Anne G. Dunderdale left today for New York, from whence they expect to sail within a week for overseas duty. Both young women are especially fitted for this splendid work. Miss Hilton has been a teacher in the public schools for a number of years and Miss Dunderdale has been a public stenographer. Both young women have been active in work in the various women's organizations in the city.

November 8—Capt. Sandburg, commanding officer of Company E, struck by piece of shrapnel. Wounded in the hand. Letter to his wife says he is in Third London General Hospital. He was wounded on October 18 in company's fourth big battle. Arrived at hospital on the 22nd.

November 9—Walter H. Edison has entered the military service with the rank of second lieutenant. He has been Assistant United States District Attorney for the past four years.

November 9—Official word has been received from the War Department confirming the death of three Jamestown boys.

November 11—Dr. Cottis is home again. Jamestown surgeon, captain in the British army, returns from service in British Medical Corps. He arrives in Jamestown during the height of Germany's surrender. He has been in the service twenty months.

November 13—Mrs. Lyle M. Himebaugh has received a cablegram from the American Red Cross announcing the fact that her brother, Lieut. Stanley Clark, is a prisoner at Karlsruhe, Germany.

November 14—Capt. George W. Cottis spoke at a campaign dinner. Enthusiastic reception given to Jamestown doctor on return from war service.

French Creek, November 15—A telegram received Friday evening announces that Private Arthur Jones, son of Frank Jones, had been killed in action October 7. He was 26 years of age. He left Westfield with a contingent of selected men for Camp Devens in February, and was later transferred to Camp Upton.

Frewsburg, November 18—Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Derby that their son, Corp. Samuel L. Derby, was killed in action, October 17. He was a member of Company E, 307th Infantry, 78th Division. He went to Camp Dix, April 1. He left for overseas May 21.

November 23—Albert T. Underwood witnessed naval battle at Durazzo. He was on United States subchaser.

November 26—Company E praised by Gen. O'Ryan, commander of 27th Division. Officially commends 108th Infantry; record is hard to equal. One Hundred and Eighth Infantry includes old Company E, of Jamestown.





WILLIAM S. BAILEY
Chairman, American Red Cross Association



FREDERICK PALMER
War Correspondent



ARMY RECRUITS FOR THE GREAT WAR

November 27—Seth G. Cross, of Stockton, died in France, October 27, of lobar pneumonia.

November 20—Lieut. Rudolph E. Peterson was killed in action, November 4. He entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara for a period of intensive training. He was commissioned second lieutenant. He was with the 316th Infantry. It is thought he was killed in the Meuse, as the 79th Division, of which his company was a part, had been reported as being in that sector.

Kennedy, November 30—Walter D. Perkins died in France, October 10, following wounds received in battle the day previous. Although too young for the draft, Perkins was among the first from this town to enlist. He enlisted June 20, 1917, in Company C, 38th Infantry, and went into training at Syracuse. He went to Camp Greene, North Carolina. He was made a corporal. On March, 1918, he was transported to France. Served in Third Division, under Maj.-Gen. Dickman.

December 2—Frederick Palmer, former Jamestown man, for years one of the world's most famous war correspondents, has been promoted from the rank of major to that of lieutenant-colonel on Gen. Pershing's staff. Col. Palmer, who has covered every war for the past 25 years, was Associated Press representative in the field of the British army from 1914 to the time his country entered the war. He was then commissioned a major and placed at the head of the Intelligence Division of Pershing's headquarters staff in France. He was born in Lakewood, Chautauqua county.

January 6, 1919—Private Waith, of Ellington, has been brought overseas, through England, to the United States. He is suffering from severe wound in the leg. He was wounded in France, then sent to England and latter to New York.

January 8—More about the 27th Division. The "New York Sun," speaking of the personnel, says G-2, which should have been filled by a lieutenant-colonel, was ably handled by a young captain, A. B. Peterson, a well-known attorney of Jamestown.

January 9—Private Carl John Swanson died of wounds in France.

January 10—Corporal Clayton E. Swanson, of this city, is awarded D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism in action near Mount Blanc, France, October 4, 1918. On learning that a member of his squad was in front of the lines in a severely shelled position, Corporal Swanson obtained permission to make a search, to find that the man was dead.

January 15—Capt. Shirley M. Hall returns after fifteen months in France in Red Cross work.

January 20—Four wounded Jamestown men arrived in New York City at Greenhut Hospital: Albin Swanson, Aric Johnson, Turner Nelson, Ralph McCusker.

January 22—Capt. Churchill, a Jamestown man, awarded the Belgium War Cross for gallantry in action with the 37th Division in Belgium.

January 24—Private James F. Moran arrives back on the "Mauretania." He was torpedoed on the way over to France on board "Persic," about one hundred miles from the Irish coast.

January 25—Lieut. Edward M. Ogden is decorated, and is authorized to wear the Italian Service Ribbon.

February 3—Private James Rugg arrived home from France. He was badly wounded on June 28th in the knee, and suffered from shell shock.

February 6—Two Jamestown men honored—Sergt. Anderson and Corp. Sayers, of the 81st Division—cited for gallantry in action.

February 6—Private, first class, David H. Higber, returns to this city. He was gassed September 29th.

February 11—More honors for Capt. Sandberg. He stood at Pershing's left at review of 27th Division. Capt. Sandberg, Lieut. Brown and Sergt. Percy, of Company E, were decorated by General Pershing.

February 18—Private John R. Bennett, former Jamestown, has been awarded the much coveted Croix de Guerre by the French government.

February 26—Sergt. Bintz home on leave. When wounded he was a member of a platoon of 54 men sent out on special raid, and only four members of the party came out alive.

March 3—Jamestown men win war medals. Great Britain awards decorations for valor on battlefield to Privates Henry M. Harvey, Joseph Titone, Isadore Wolfe, Smith D. Sanders; Sergt. William Franklyn Smith. These men displayed great gallantry and courage in the face of danger.

March 7—Capt. Samuel Brown, Company E, arrived in city. Holder of distinguished service cross is granted five days leave to visit mother. Capt. Brown was in all battles in which 27th Division engaged and came through without a scratch.

March 7—Jamestown names appear conspicuously in press despatches—Major Charles A. Sandberg; Capt. S. A. Brown and Sergt. William J. Percy.

March 13—Private Victor Lindquist, 321st Field Artillery, arrived home to-day. He was wounded in the Argonne Forest.

March 13—Sergt. A. R. Thoren, of Company E, 108th Infantry, arrived home this morning. He was cited for bravery by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, December 15, 1918, for gallantry on the field from September 27 to October 20, 1918, during operations against the Hindenburg line.

April 1—Jamestown veterans of the World War enthusiastically welcomed. One hundred and eight men of the 108th Regiment arrived. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome. The soldiers were cheered vociferously as they marched through the down town streets. It was a home-coming which all who witnessed will remember as long as life shall last.

Men of the 108th cited for bravery in action: Capt. Samuel A. Brown, Priv. Smith D. Sanders, Sergt. W. Franklyn Smith, Corp. Harry W. A. Aldren (deceased), Corp. Clarence P. Spetz (deceased), Major Charles A. Sandberg, Priv. Isadore Wolfe, Clayton C. Moore (deceased), Major A. B. Peterson, Corp. William H. Angove (deceased), Sergt. Arthur R. Thoren, Priv., First Class, H. M. Harvey, Priv., First Class, Joseph Titone.

April 7—Thanksgiving and praise service for return of overseas men at Holy Trinity Church.

April 9—Citizens honor service men with dinner at Eagle Temple. About 200 returned fighters present at enjoyable event. Frank H. Mott, speaker. Mayor Carlson welcomed the service men on behalf of the city, and Rev. Hanson acted as chairman.

April 24—Corp. Simpson, aged fifteen, saw one year of service in France. He enlisted when fourteen, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jirles Simpson, of this city. He is believed to be the youngest soldier to serve with the United States army in France.

April 1—The 27th Division was led by Major Charles A. Sandberg, formerly commander of Company E; Lieut. Taggart led Company E over the top in the great smash through the Hindenburg line; Major A. B. Peterson and Capt. Sam A. Brown, Jr., were with the command.

May 6—Oak tree is planted on lawn of First Congregational Church in memory of Ira Lou Spring, the first Jamestown soldier to give his life in the great cause of freedom in France. It was an impressive service, former comrades of Corp. Spring acting as guard of honor.

Dedicatory address was delivered by Rev. Alfred E. Randall, pastor of the church.

May 10—Seventy-eight men of the 77th Division who fought in the great Argonne-Meuse battle last autumn and helped smash the German military machine, returned home to-day, and marched in the final parade before returning to civil life. The weather was unfavorable, but huge crowds assembled on the principal streets and at the approaches to the railroad station to cheer the returning soldiers. It was February 27, 1918, that a contingent of 150 men (the largest that was sent from here at any one time during the war) left here in civilian clothes, and they bore little resemblance to a military company. To-day one could mark the contrast as these veterans of the Argonne passed in review. Major Scott, commander of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, was in charge of the returning contingent. One of the first to jump from the train when it arrived was Sergt. William R. Reynolds, who was in charge of the contingent when it left Jamestown, February 27, 1918. On the platform with the reception committee were Mayor S. A. Carlson, F. H. Mott and Dr. J. J. Mahoney, the members of the draft board that called the men into service.

May 19—Fifteen men of the 346th Infantry of the 87th Division arrived home in Jamestown, May 15, unheralded and with no previous announcement of their return. Any plan for a home-coming reception was interrupted by their sudden appearance in Jamestown. These boys, twelve from Jamestown, two from Celoron and one from Lakewood, left Jamestown, May 26, 1918.

May 23—Forty men of the 78th Division return to their home city. Veterans of many battles are given an enthusiastic welcome by fellow-townsmen. Crowds lined the street and cheered vociferously as soldiers passed. Most of the men were members of the 307th Field Artillery, of the 78th or Lightning Division. A few were attached to the headquarters company of the same division. The men paraded under the command of First Sergt. Roger S. Bucklin. To-day's contingent does not by any means comprise all the local men in the 78th Division. There are a number of Jamestown men still in camp, and several have not yet landed in this country. Battery C guidon fluttered at the head of the column in parade.

May 26—Poland welcomes Corp. H. J. Eccles and Clan Erickson, of the 78th Division, 307th Field Artillery, who arrived home to-day from France.

May 27—The elm trees recently purchased by Ellicott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in memory of the five boys from Falconer, who lost their lives in the World War, have been placed in Pine Hill Cemetery.

May 29—Decoration for Gen. C. J. Bailey; was awarded French War Cross and made officer of Legion of Honor. Gen. Bailey sailed to-day from Brest, with the 81st or Wildcat Division.

Mayville, July 8—Austin J. McConnell, Charles L. Anderson and George Dudley returned from France last week.



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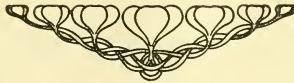
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ADDENDA—Page 111, 2nd col., near bottom of page. For Private Sandberg, killed, read Frank C. Hallberg.

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