



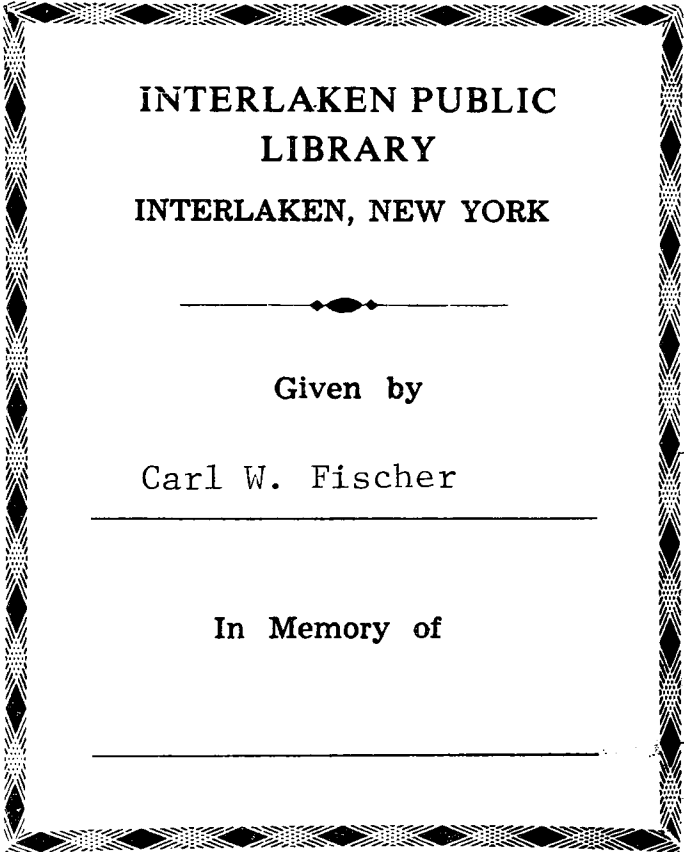
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Author: Child, Hamilton, 1836-
Call number: 974.769
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In Memory of

PRISON FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

88 GENESEE ST., AUBURN, N. Y.

We offer Furniture at our Ware-Rooms in Auburn, for sale at Lower Price, according to quality, than can be purchased elsewhere in the State. Our work is manufactured under the supervision of one of the Firm, whose experience and reputation authorize us to guarantee it well and substantially made, and
IN ALL CASES AS REPRESENTED.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF PARLOR SETS,

Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, covered in Brocatel, Reps, Pekin Cloth and Hair Cloth.

CHAMBER SETS,

Mahogany, Black Walnut, Chestnut and Painted.

ETAGERES,

ESCRITOIRES, BOOK-CASES, SIDE-BOARDS, TETES, SOFAS, COUCHES, LOUNGES

EASY CHAIRS,

Rocking Chairs, Arm Chairs, Camp Chairs, Parlor Chairs, Dining Chairs, Kitchen Chairs, Office Chairs and every variety of Cane Seat Chairs.

CENTER TABLES,

EXTENSION TABLES, ROUND TABLES, SQUARE TABLES.

Bureaus and Bedsteads,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Chestnut and Painted, all in Latest Styles.

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Constantly on hand or made to order, of White Ash, Black Walnut and Chestnut.

A Full Supply of Looking Glasses of Every Variety.

WARDROBES,

Spring Beds, Curled Hair, Sea Grass and Excelsior Mattresses, &c., with every article usually found in Furniture Ware Rooms.

☞ Furniture carefully packed and sent to any part of the Country. ☛

All in want of Furniture are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. They may be assured of gentlemanly treatment, and liberal dealing.

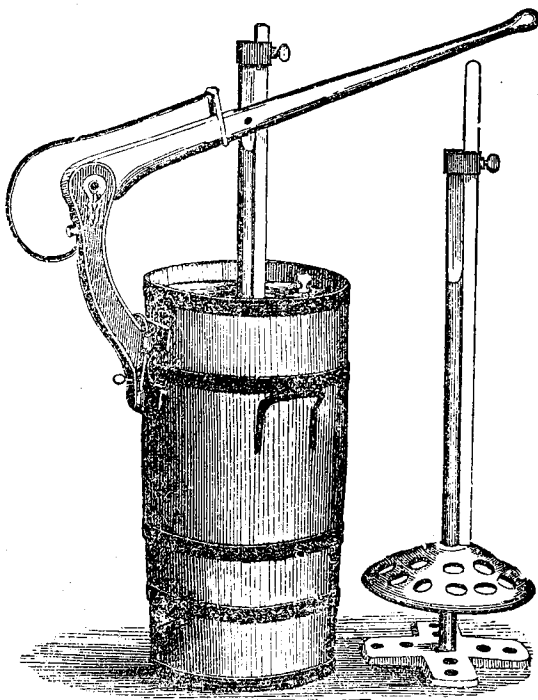
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Always wanted in exchange for Furniture, such as Cherry, Black Walnut, Maple, White-wood, Basswood, Oak and Red Birch, for which the highest market price will be allowed.

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88 Genesee St., Auburn, N. Y.

H. P. WESTCOTT'S ADJUSTABLE DASH CHURN



First Patented Aug., 1863. Improvements Patented
April, 1865, and Nov., 1866.

This Churn is now regarded by all the Agriculturists and Dairymen of
the country, who have had an opportunity to examine it, as the

BEST CHURN YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC,

Embracing, as it does, the principle of the old Dash Churn, adding thereto important
improvements to secure the VERY BEST QUALITY, and the

Largest Quantity of Butter with the Least Labor.

The last improvement is in the shape of the barrel, also the substitution of a **FLAT**
Steel Spring, (which is perfectly reliable,) to raise the Dasher; adjusting the **Upper**
Dasher outside the Churn, above the Lever, by means of a malleable slide, or
clasp, and thumb screw. We make five sizes of these Churns, (holding from five to thirty
gallons,) in the best manner, and of the very best quality of white oak.

RETAIL PRICE—No. 1, (30 gal.) \$16. No. 2, ($\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.) \$14. No. 3, ($\frac{1}{2}$ bbl.) \$12. No.
4, ($\frac{1}{4}$ bbl.) \$10. No. 5, (1-5 bbl.) \$8.

H. P. WESTCOTT, Sup't
R. E. Lusk, Gen. Ag't. Seneca Falls Churn Manuf. Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Co. is organized under the General Manu-
facturing Law of the State of New York, with a Capital of \$100,000, have extensive fa-
cilities for manufacturing Churns and the **PATENTED FIXTURES**. Can supply those
purchasing Town, County and State Rights, with the Dashers, Springs, &c., at a mode-
rate price, where the parties desire to manufacture their own Churns.

T. E. SMITH'S
FURNITURE
WAREHOUSE.
 GENEVA, N. Y.

This Establishment is the largest of its kind in Central New York. A large and complete assortment of all kinds of Furniture is constantly kept on hand. The following are some of its features :

First, Thoroughness. This quality is manifest not only as to the workmanship of the articles offered for sale, but also with regard to the completeness with which every branch of the business is represented. Every portion of every department receives strict attention ; all kinds and all classes of furniture are always to be found ; and the gaps made by the purchasers are immediately filled up by the score of workmen who are kept constantly employed. The work, too, is all done well, which is owing to the system observed in the labor of the different employees. Each department is worked by mechanics whose sole attention is given to their work only, and in pursuing such a course every branch of manufacture is done by those who thoroughly understand their business. In consequence of thus classifying the work, it is all done well, and purchasers can be assured that the articles they buy are reliable as regards good workmanship.

Secondly, one is struck by the taste displayed in the large stock of goods. In going through such a large establishment, and everywhere beholding articles not only *well* made, but *tastefully* made, the results of competent direction are manifest. This is owing to the excellent judgment and taste of the proprietor, Mr. T. E. SMITH. Under his supervision, articles which are carved or ornamented in other ways, show artistic and beautiful designs. Strength is combined with beauty, and neatness with elaborateness. In the different styles of furniture, from the lightest to the most massive, and in the changes which often occur, attention to beauty and grace is never lost.

As to variety, there is scarcely a style of furniture that cannot be found at this establishment. In bed-room sets, parlor furniture, and small articles of various kinds, persons of all tastes can be suited. The most fertile invention is displayed in originating new patterns and unique designs.—Mirrors of all shapes and sizes ; desks, with new and ingenious contrivances ; and picture frames carved in numberless patterns, all claim attention. A visit is required through the rooms to give one an idea of the variety displayed.

This establishment has the name, and justly, of being the largest Furniture Warehouse in this part of the State. It receives frequent encomiums from the Press of other places, and indeed all who thoroughly comprehend its advantages, not only patronize it themselves, but also advise their friends to. And in giving this advice we heartily join them.

PONTIUS & ARMSTRONG,

DEALERS IN
HOUSE FURNISHING & BUILDERS'

HARDWARE!

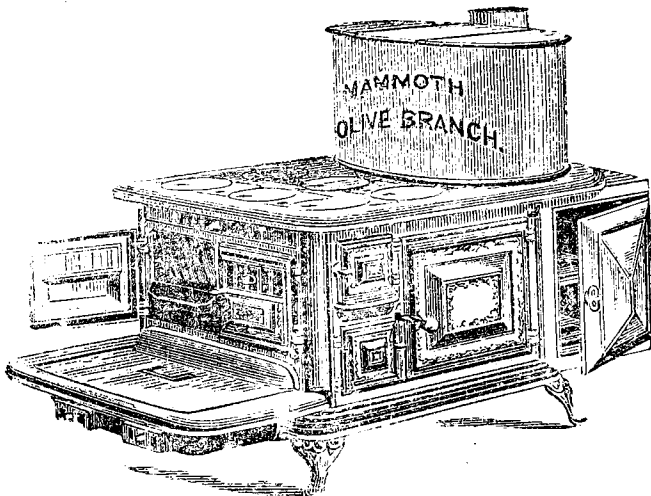
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICS' TOOLS, IRON,

Steel, Nails, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c. Also,

A Large Variety of Cooking and Parlor Stoves,

AMONG WHICH IS THE CELEBRATED

Olive Branch



HOT AIR COOK STOVE.

Which was awarded the First Premium at the N. Y. State Agricultural Fair at Buffalo, Oct. 4, 1867. Also the

VENTILATOR,

The best Base Burning and Base Heating Parlor Stove in America.

Pumps, Water Drawers, Wooden Ware, Leather Belting, Clothes Wringers, &c.

Manufacturers of Every Description of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE.

All Kinds of Job Work Done Promptly by Experienced Workmen.

68 Fall St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

GEORGE PONTIUS.

STEPHEN G. ARMSTRONG.

MAP OF SENECA COUNTY, N.Y.

to accompany
CHILD'S GAZETTEER AND DIRECTORY.

Scale of Miles.



GAZETTEER
AND
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF
SENECA COUNTY, N. Y.,

FOR
1867-8.

COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY
HAMILTON CHILD.

Hang Up this Book for Future Reference.

SYRACUSE,
PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, 23 & 24 E. WASHINGTON STREET.
1867.

EXCELSIOR**BOOT AND SHOE STORE****NO. 92 FALL STREET,****Seneca Falls, - - - - N. Y.**

Where will be found the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,
LEATHER AND FINDINGS,

In Western New York. All work made to order of the

VERY BEST MATERIAL

BY

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.**PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.**

Cash Paid For Hides and Skins.

W. H. HOOD.

INTRODUCTION.

In presenting the initial number of the "Gazetteer and Directory of Seneca County" to the public, the publisher desires to return his sincere thanks to all who have so kindly assisted in obtaining the valuable information which it contains, and without whose aid it would have been impossible to have collected, in the brief space of time in which it is essential that all such works should be completed. Especially are our thanks due to the several editors of the *Seneca Falls Reveille*, *Seneca Co. Courier*, *Seneca Observer*, *Ovid Bee* and *Seneca Evening Journal*, for the uniform kindness which has been evinced in calling public attention to the author's efforts; and to them and the following gentlemen, viz: D. B. Lum and J. M. Simson, of Seneca Falls; Dr. Congdon, Silas Kinne, John D. Bliss, and Isaac Runyan, of Ovid; Dr. Samuel R. Welles, Thos. Fatzinger, Sidney Warner and John B. Murray, of Waterloo; and John D. Coe, of Romulus; for essential aid in furnishing material for the work. We have also drawn largely from "French's Gazetteer of the State of New York." Many other citizens of the County have kindly volunteered their aid, to all of whom we return sincere thanks.

When it is known that time, equal to nearly *two years'* labor, if done by one man, has been devoted to the canvass, and the great difficulty many times experienced by the agents in collecting the necessary information, it is believed our patrons will willingly ex-

cuse any seemingly short-comings in the completeness of the work.

The *advertisers* represent many of the leading business men and firms of the County, and we most cheerfully commend them all to the patronage of those under whose observation these pages may come.

So complete a canvass of this County for a *Business Directory*, and the additions of farmers' names, together with the number of acres owned or leased by each, and their post office addresses, has never been attempted by any other publisher.

That errors may have occurred in so great a number of names and dates as are here given, is probable, and that names have been omitted that should have been inserted is quite certain. We can only say that we have exercised more than ordinary diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of book-making. To such as feel agrieved in consequence of error or omission, we beg pardon, and ask the indulgence of the reader in marking such as had been observed in the subsequent reading of the proofs, and which are noted in the *Errata*, following the Introduction.

The Map of the County, was engraved with great care by Messrs. "Weed, Parsons & Co.," of Albany, and, it is believed, will prove a valuable acquisition to the work.

With thanks to friends generally, we leave our work to secure the favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating business public.

HAMILTON CHILD.

ERRATA.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GAZETTEER.

Fayette.—On page 30, the following should be added:

“Among the early settlers were Capt. Michael Vreeland, who located near the present village of Canoga, in 1795, where he built the first saw mill erected in that place, in 1812; and Banajah Boardman, who settled near by, in 1795, and built the first grist mill, in 1799, at Canoga Springs, and run the first still in town. The first marriage in this section of the town, was that of William B. Hall and Miss Rebecca Boardman, about the year 1796. Rev. Phineas Clark, a Baptist, was one of the first settled ministers in this town. The first church was built of hewn logs, and occupied the present site of the Jerusalem church, near the center of the town. It was erected by the early German settlers in 1803. The first store in Canoga was kept by Samael Wallace, in 1815. He is still living, in Waterloo.”

Lodi.—There seems to be some difference in opinion as to who was the first settler in this town. Mr. G. M. Spence, of Lodi Center, claims (and we believe his claim is generally respected,) that his grandfather, — Spence, came into town in 1788, from Philadelphia, Pa., and settled on the farm now in possession of his grandson. If this be so, it would make him the *first* settler of whom we have any record.

Romulus.—On page 38, “Kendaia is a post office in the north-west corner of the town,” was omitted.

Seneca Falls.—On page 46, in an account of the “Phoenix Mills,” we should have said they run “26 sets of woolen machinery,” instead of “24 sets,” as printed; and since that writing, Mr. J. G. Mackintosh, has retired from the secretaryship; that office is now dispensed with.

On page 50, we say of Cowing & Co’s works, that the annual value of manufactured products amount to \$135,000, and that 60 tons of coal are consumed. We are evidently in error in both statements. The value of manufactured products must be much larger than stated, and they probably use 600 instead of 60 tons of coal.

On same page, we should have said of Rumsey & Co., that “This company was organized in Jan. 1864.”

Tyre.—On page 51, “Magee’s Corners is a post office in the south-west part of the town,” was omitted.

Waterloo.—On page 52, in speaking of the “Seneca Canal,” we should have said “Cayuga and Seneca Canal,” and the population of Waterloo village, (north and south, now under one incorporation,) is about 4,500, instead of 3,500 as stated.

On page 55, and wherever it occurs in speaking of the early name of what is now South Waterloo, “Schoyes,” should have been spelled “Scauyes,” meaning “Small Rapids.”

On page 56, for “Babbit Tubb’s house,” read “Joel B. Tubb’s house.” On same page, near the bottom, for “William” street read “Williams” street.

On page 59, “John Johnson,” should read “John Johnston.”

Seneca County Agricultural Society.—On page 67, the final results of the Fair of 1867 was omitted for want of figures, which we have since obtained from the Treasurer, Mr. John D. Coe, as follows:—

Receipts and cash on hand,	\$1,748,65
Payments,	1,484,36
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	\$264,29*

DIRECTORY.

- ADAIR, ELIJAH H., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carpenter and builder, Mill cor. Bridge.
- Adsit, Eugene F., (Waterloo,) justice of the peace.
- *ALLEN, BETSY M. MRS., (Fayette,) Canoga, milliner and dress maker.
- Allen, Fayette, Farmer Village, notary public.
- Anderson, James, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- Ashley, Silas F., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, circular sawyer, lower mill.
- Baker, Asa D., (Fayette,) Waterloo, (*Baker & Brehm.*)
- Baker & Brehm, (*Asa D. Baker and Frederick C. Brehm.*) (Fayette,) Waterloo, grape growers and wine and brandy manufacturers, 41 acres.
- BARRETT, EDWIN, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*Fuller & Co.*) instead of "Burnett, Edwin," as printed.
- Beardsley, James V., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, upholsterer, south of Virginia st. Bridge.
- Beebe, Joseph L., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, insurance agent.
- Beebe, Theodore C., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, insurance agent.
- Benham, Harvey, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, farmer 156.
- *BENNINGHOOF HOUSE, (late Franklin House,) Conrad Pratz prop., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, Bridge cor. Bayard.
- Benninghoof, John E., (instead of John,) (Fayette,) Fayette, farmer 171.
- *BENNINGHOOF, MILTON, (Fayette,) Canoga, farmer and lime and stone dealer.
- Beers, James, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- Boughton, J. S., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, principal Waterloo Union School.
- Bowers, John, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, mason.
- *BREHM, FREDERICK C., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, (*H. Brehm & Son.*) (*Baker & Brehm.*) prop. Germania Vineyards, and manufacturer of native wines and brandies, 15 acres, Main st., west of corporation line.
- BREHM, HERMAN, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, (*H. Brehm & Son.*)
- BREHM, H. & SON, (*Herman and Frederick C.*) (Waterloo,) Waterloo, soap and candle makers, Main street, west of corporation line.
- Bridenbaker, Solomon, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- Bryant, Daniel H., (Fayette,) Fayette, clerk of Board of Excise.
- Butler, Solomon, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- Cadwell, David H., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, liquor dealer, wholesale ale depot, Water.
- Campbell, Archibald, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, auctioneer and constable.
- Carr, James, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carpenter and builder, Clinton.
- Caughlan, John, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, carman.
- *CHILDS, ALBERT L., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, lawyer, real estate agent and surveyor, Main.
- Christy, John, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- *CLAWSON, CHAS. D., (Fayette,) Canoga, physician and surgeon.
- *CONKEY, ISAAC, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, practical turner and farmer 1, Bridge.
- Cook, —, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- Corle, Jacob H., Seneca Falls, notary public.
- Cory, Joseph, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, fish and oysters, Fall.
- Currier, Chas., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, carpenter.
- Dady, —, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- Dasher, Wm., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, carman.
- *DAVIS, DR. G. W. & SON, (*Dr. Geo. W. and Geo. B.*) (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, druggists and booksellers, 75 Fall.
- Day, Lyman H., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, (*Loring & Co.*)
- Day, Wm. C., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, furniture dealer and chair maker, Fall.
- Dean, Covert, (Covert,) Townsendville, farmer 60.
- Dennison, Wm., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, carman.
- Derby, Wm., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
- *DOWNS & CO'S MANUFACTURING CO., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, T. E. Smith, president; J. H. Gould, secretary; Seabury S. Gould, superintendent and manager; manufacturers of suction force pumps, Burrall's Patent Corn Sheller, &c.

*Our information was received Nov. 28, a few small bills remained to be paid before 23d Dec (not enough to materially alter the figures,) when the Treasurer's annual report will be mad

- Dunlap, Gordis, Ovid, notary public.
 Evans, David H., (Tyre,) justice of the peace.
 Fatzinger, Levi, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, (*Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Co.*)
 Fires, Lawrence, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, carman.
 Fisher, John, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, lime burner.
 Fitch, John, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, millwright.
 Frantz, Norman, (Waterloo,) Watertoo, billiard and dining saloon, Main.
 Freeland, Albert, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
 Freeland, Harlo, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
 FULLER & CO., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*Isaac Fuller and Edwin Barrett,*) gro-
 cers, James Block, Fall.
 Gambee, Wm., 2d, (Fayette,) Fayette, farmer 80.
 Gargan, Patrick, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, carman.
 *GAY, ALBERT S., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, dry goods, timothy and clover seed,
 62 Fall.
 Grove Hotel, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, cor. Swift and William, Whitney Harper, proprie-
 tor.
 Hagar & Schoonover, (*W. Hagar and David Schoonover,*) (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls,
 proprietors Fall st., Mills, (flouring,) Fall.
 Hagar, W., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*Hagar & Schoonover.*)
 Hammond, Joseph B., (Covert,) Farmer Village, school commissioner.
 Harper, Whitney, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, proprietor Grove Hotel, cor. Swift and William.
 Hazleton, Elijah, (Covert,) justice of the peace.
 Howe, Parley P., Waterloo, commissioner for draining swamp lands.
 *ISLAND WORKS, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, Horace C. Silsby, manuf. rotary steam
 fire engines, force and hand pumps.
 Kavanagh, J., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, merchant tailor, Fall.
 KEITH, WILLIAM, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, merchant tailor, Globe Hotel Block,
 Fall.
 Kinch, Wm., (Lodi,) justice of the peace.
 Kuney, Warren P., (Fayette,) supervisor.
 Lautenschlager, John, (Varick,) Fayette, farmer and grape grower.
 Lautenschlager, Jonathan, (Varick,) Fayette, farmer and grape grower.
 Love, Archie, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, carman.
 Morgan, Ledyard, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, hide and leather dealer, insurance agent and
 deputy collector internal revenue, Virginia.
 *POWELL, W. R., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, sash, doors and blinds, Water.
 *PRATZ CONRAD, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, prop. Benninghoof House, Bridge,
 cor. Bayard.
 Pringle, John C., (Waterloo,) Waterloo, notary public and deputy county clerk.
 Reigel, John J., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, tanner.
 Sayre, C. H., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, ticket agent N. Y. C. R. R.
 Smith & Cowing, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*Edwin Smith, John P. Cowing,*) saw
 mill and lumber dealers, lower mill.
 Smith, Edwin, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*Smith & Cowing.*)
 *STEVENS & SHEFFER, (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*Geo. E. Stevens and Chas. E.*
Sheffer,) general merchants, auctioneers and commission merchants, Bridge.
 TALLADAY, JOHN F., (Romulus,) Ovid, farmer 40.
 Taylor, Evert, (Waterloo,) Waterloo, nurseryman.
 UTZMAN, CHAS., (Fayette,) Waterloo, (recently purchased the Isaac Jolly farm,) 88.
 Wessel, B. A., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, M. U. Express agent, (in place of J. Mar-
 shall Guion, resigned,) Fall.
 *WILKINSON, J. & CO., (Seneca Falls,) Seneca Falls, (*John Wilkinson and John J.*
Van Amburgh,) file manufacturers.
 Wuchter, Mrs., (Fayette,) Waterloo, farmer 90.

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Justices of the Peace—Seneca County.

(Copied from the Records in the County Clerk's Office.)

	TOWN.		TOWN.
Miner T. Coburn.....	Covert.	Peter P. Post.....	Romulus.
Elijah Hazelton.....	do	Franklin Whiting.....	do
Firman Holton.....	do	Samuel B. Whitney.....	do
Nathan B. Wheeler.....	do	Wm. Clark.....	Seneca Falls.
Chas. Bachman.....	Fayette.	Alex. M. Dean.....	do
James D. Rogers.....	do	Peter H. Van Auken.....	do
Wm. U. Smith.....	do	David H. Evans.....	Tyre.
John C. Watkins.....	do	E. J. Schoonmaker.....	do
John Phillips.....	Junius.	Jason Smith.....	do
Geo. Story.....	do	Edwin F. Strong.....	do
Wm. Strang.....	do	Daniel Crane.....	Varick.
Hiram R. Covert.....	Lodi	Henry C. Lisk.....	do
Wm. Kinch.....	do	Henry F. Troutman.....	do
Gilbert T. Miller.....	do	Joseph Wyckoff.....	do
Elisha Reeves.....	do	Eugene F. Adsit.....	Waterloo.
Thaddeus Bodine.....	Ovid.	Abram Bachman.....	do
Silas Kinne.....	do	Sanford R. Ten Eyck.....	do
Franklin Neal.....	do	Francis F. Warner.....	do
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PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

W. H. Hood, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, at 92 Fall st., Seneca Falls, keeps one of the largest stores in this section of the State. He employs none but the most experienced of workmen, and his CUTTER does his part of the work in a peculiar and scientific manner, ensuring a perfect and easy fit. His system adapts itself to any shaped foot. We have tried the system and can from personal experience recommend all those who from tender feet are made to dread the *breaking in* of new boots, to try Mr. Hood's system, and our word for it, they will ever after patronize him, if possible. Mr. Hood is also an extensive dealer in leather and findings, and can make it an object to the shoemakers of Seneca County to make their purchases direct of him. He is also agent for the celebrated "Singer Family Sewing Machine." See cards, pages 6 and 196.

The Ovid Bee was started many years since at Ovid. Mr. Fairchild, the publisher is a veteran "Knight of the quill," and we believe conducts his paper to the entire satisfaction of his patrons. We hope he receives the liberal support he deserves. His office is supplied with material for executing neatly all kinds of job printing, from a card to a mammoth poster. See card, page 220.

Stevens & Sheffer, Auctioneers and General Merchants, Bridge st., Seneca Falls, publish a card on page 18. Mr. Stevens has been an auctioneer from the days of his boyhood, and as such has been very successful. He wishes it distinctly understood that when attending sales they *always start the bids* themselves, thus becoming competitors in the purchase of all goods.—They buy anything and everything of value, and their store is a wondrous curiosity shop, where those who call may find new goods and old goods in every variety, style and quality, at *astonishingly low prices*. Call and see them when you visit Seneca Falls.

Hayden & Letchworth, at No. 9 East Genesee st., Auburn, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in Hames, Saddlery and Carriage Hardware, Harness and Carriage Trimmings of all kinds, are one of the largest manufacturing and mercantile firms of that city. Their facilities for supplying dealers with everything in their line at satisfactory rates, are unsurpassed in the State. Seneca County carriage makers and harness makers will most assuredly find it for their permanent interest to make their purchases of this house; their well known integrity and promptness in filling orders, recommends this firm to all honorable buyers. We would advise our readers who are interested, if they have not already done so, to make the acquaintance of the firm the first opportunity convenient. We are sure they will in aftertime thank us for the advice. See their card, page 200.

W. R. Powell, Manufacturer of Sash, Blinds and Doors, at Seneca Falls, is also prepared to manufacture Mouldings, Cor-

nices, &c., to order, in the best possible manner. His long experience will recommend him to all in want of his line of goods; they are all made from kiln dried lumber. He also deals in French and American Fancy and Stained Glass. See card, page 19

The "Seneca Evening Journal," published monthly at Farmer Village, by Jacob Bergen, was started in Feb., last. It is a creditable looking sheet, well arranged and edited, and doubtless supplies a want long felt by the inhabitants of that enterprising village. Mr. Bergen is prepared to attend promptly to all orders in the line of Job printing. See card, page 220.

F. C. Brehm, Proprietor of the "Germania Vineyard" at Waterloo, publishes a card on page 186. Mr. Brehm is becoming quite an extensive grower of grapes and manufacturer of Native Wines and Brandies. He also propagates and deals in Grape Vines, of which he is supplied with all the choice varieties. He has received a large number of premiums at the State Fairs, and the Society's large Silver Medal at Saratoga in 1866, for *best Wines and Brandies*, and the following flattering report from the Judges of that year on Wines and Brandies:

"Diana Wine, Vintage 1865, F. C. Brehm, Waterloo. First class, American Hock Wine, but immature for want of age.

Diana Wine, Vintage 1864, F. C. Brehm, First class, American Hock Wine.

Brandy made from Diana Wine, Vintage 1865. Brandy of excellent quality.

Brandy made from Isabella Grapes, Vintage 1865. Brandy of like excellent quality, distinguished for its very delicate flavor.

For the great merit of first producing a wine of most excellent quality made from the Diana Grape, and also for producing the most excellent specimens of Brandy, made from Isabella and Diana Grapes, the Committee unanimously recommend that F. C. Brehm, of Waterloo, be awarded the Society's large Silver Medal.

Hon. LEWIS F. ALLEN,

" JOHN A. KING,

" MARSHALL P. WILDER,

Dr. ALEX. THOMPSON,

Judges."

We can assure our readers that no purer Wines or Brandies can be procured elsewhere at a much higher cost. They are very valuable for their medicinal qualities. Circulars of prices and qualities will be supplied by Mr. Brehm on application.

C. D. Clawson, Physician and Surgeon, at Canoga, is fortunate in having a large *ride*, the result, no doubt, of his skill in mastering disease. The Doctor does not confine himself to Homeopathic or Allopathic medicines exclusively, but in all cases uses such remedies as in his judgment will cure the disease in the shortest possible time without injuring the system. See card, page 206.

HUSSEY & CO.,

AUBURN, N. Y.,

STILL CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE THE

HUSSEY PATENT

Combined Reaper and Mower,

And with the many improvements added to it from time to time, as careful experience has suggested, they now offer it to farmers as the

Best Grain, Grass and Clover Harvester in Use.

It is Light, Strong, Durable and Handy ; has no Side Draft

And has the least Direct Draft of any Machine in use, cutting the same width of swath. It mows in any kind of Grass and on any kind of ground, fully equal to the best, and as a Reaper,

H A S N O E Q U A L !

Our Machines are Very Simple in Construction, Light, Strong and Durable,

And we warrant them to do good work as Mowers, in any kind of Grass, wet, damp, or dry, and warrant them to do better work on rough and uneven ground, than any other Machine in use, and warrant them

To be the Best Grain and Clover Seed Harvester in the World.

We warrant them, both in Mowing or Reaping, to be perfectly free from Side-Draft, and warrant them to have

Less Direct Draft

Than any other Machine built, cutting the same width of swath.

We warrant them also, when in order, to either Mow or Reap well with the slowest possible motion you can give them with a team, and warrant them to have strength sufficient to be drove to cut twenty acres per day.

The Hussey Combined Reaper and Mower is no experiment, but an old and well-tried stand-by of many years' standing. of many of our best practical Farmers, and wherever known is acknowledged to be the best Combined Mower and Reaper, in every respect, in the world. It Mows, it Reaps, it Rakes, and does it all with less machinery, less liability of getting out of order, and less liability of breaking down than any other Machine built, and for these reasons it is just what every practical farmer needs.

So please call at our Manufactory on Mechanic street, first door south of the old Beardsley, (now Selover's) Mills, and examine the many superior advantages our machines possess over all others, before buying some other kind, and you will be convinced that what we say is no humbug.

T. R. HUSSEY, }
I. W. QUICK. }

, HUSSEY & CO., Auburn, N. Y.

ALBERT S. GAY,

NO. 62 FALL ST., SENECA FALLS, N. Y.,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS.

ALL STANDARD MAKES OF

Prints and Domestics

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Also Deals Largely in Clover and Timothy Seed.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

FILE CUTTERS,

SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

OLD FILES RE-CUT,

AND MADE GOOD AS NEW.

Over Twenty-eight years' Experience, and Nine Years at the Business in Seneca Falls.

Orders from Manufacturers, Machinists and Mill-Owners Solicited,

AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

STEVENS & SHEFFER, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Bridge St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.,

ALSO, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

DRYGOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,

Both New and Second Hand.

They will sell Goods at Auction at their Store, or in the Country,
as desired.

*Good Accommodations for Keeping Stock and other Goods to be
Examined before the Sale.*

CHAS. E. SHEFFER,

Clerk of Sales.

GEORGE E. STEVENS,

Auctioneer.

GARRETT & BEARD,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Writing, Wrapping, Tissue, Roll & Fancy

PAPER,

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS,

SHIPPING CARDS AND TAGS.

Country Dealers Supplied with Envelopes and Stationery at New York Prices.

No. 8 West Fayette St.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Isaac Conkey, practical wood turner at Seneca Falls, manufactures superior axe-helves, hoe-handles, pick handles, fork handles, &c., &c., from the best upland hickory timber to be found in Seneca County. Orders from merchants and manufacturers will meet with prompt attention at his hands. His terms are very liberal. See card, page 19.

Garretts & Beard, Successors to the firm of J. & F. B. Garrett, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Printing, Writing, Wrapping, Tissue, Roll and Fancy Papers, Printers' Supplies, Shipping Cards, Blank Books, &c., at No. 3 West Fayette street, Syracuse, have built up a heavy trade in their line, extending from Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, to the Canadian border. We have dealt considerably with this establishment, and have invariably been gratified in having our orders promptly filled, and always with just the article required. See card, page 18.

Elias Disbrow, Steam and Gas Fitter at Waterloo, also lays the Patent Cement Side Walks, which are in such general favor in every city and town wherever put down. See card, page 204.

The firm of **Albert S. Gay**, at Seneca Falls, is an old established house, having succeeded John S. Gay in business, in 1861, Mr. J. S. Gay, having been engaged in the Dry Goods business at the same stand, for over thirty years. Mr. Gay keeps a very full stock of all lines of goods, and in connection with his Dry Goods business, deals also in Clover and Timothy Seed, and is one of the largest dealers in this section of the State. See card, page 17.

Jacob H. Miller, Book-binder, in the Journal Building, Syracuse, employs experienced workmen, and is well supplied with modern machinery for doing all kinds of work in his line quickly and well. See card, page 218.

W. R. POWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS, &C. ALSO DEALER IN

French and American, Stained and Ornamental Glass.

Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

ISAAC CONKEY,**PRACTICAL TURNER,**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Axe Helves, Pick Handles, Fork Handles, Hoe Handles,
Sledge and Hammer Handles, Neck Yokes, Whiffletree-, Mallets,
&c., &c., from Superior Hickory Timber. Also, all kinds
of WOOD TURNING done to order.

Under Large Brick Shop, Cor. Water & Bridge Sts.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BENNINGHOOF HOUSE,

(Late Franklin House)

Cor. Bayard & Bridge Sts., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

CONRAD PRATZ, Proprietor.

Re-Fitted and Newly Furnished Throughout.

GOOD BARNs AND STABLING ATTACHED.

Francis F. Warner, Attorney and Counselor, is a young lawyer of promise at Waterloo. He will attend faithfully to the interests of his clients. Card on page 124.

A. H. Terwilliger & Co., dealers in Lumber and Coal, at Waterloo, publish a card on page 174. This firm are engaged quite extensively in their various branches. They can supply all orders received for rough or planed lumber, sash, doors, flooring, ceiling, fencings, &c., at the most reasonable prices. They also keep all sizes of coal, at the lowest prices. Purchase of them if you want good bargains.

J. Wilkinson & Co., File cutters at Seneca Falls, have been engaged at the business here about nine years, during which time they have secured a liberal share of custom. As a guarantee that they are first class workmen, we might mention that they re-cut files for the New York Central Railroad shop, and for C. C. Bradley & Sons, Phoenix foundry, Sweet Barnes & Co., and others of Syracuse. Millers and manufacturers generally, will find them prompt and excellent workmen. See card, page 17.

Hussey & Co., manufacturers of "The Hussey's Combined Reaper and Mower," at Auburn, publish a card on page 16.— These machines are too well known all over the United States to need a recommendation from us, as to its excellencies. We may add, however, that several important improvements have been recently added, until its builders now think it the most perfect machine yet invented. Farmers can learn more in regard to these excellent mowers and reapers by calling on the manufacturers at their works, where they will be happy to give all desired information.

Benninghoof House, Conrad Pratz, proprietor, cor. Bridge and Bayard streets, Seneca Falls. This house (formerly the Franklin House,) has undergone important repairs, and will soon be further improved. Mr. Pratz has been long and favorably known as a landlord in Seneca County. His hospitable and genial manners have won for him many friends. We predict for him and the "Benninghoof House" long and continued prosperity.— See card, page 19.

HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS!

H. C. BLODGETT,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Carpets & Oil Cloths,

I have one of the Best Selected Stocks of

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

In Western New York, which we keep constantly supplied with all the Novelties in Dress Goods, &c., &c., as they appear. We offer Special Inducements to Buyers in

DRESS SILKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

IMMENSE SHAWL STOCK!

MAGNIFICENT EMBROIDERY STOCK, DOMESTIC AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Also, Agent for Great American Tea Co.

H. C. BLODGETT, ONE PRICE STORE,

SENECA FALLS, - - - N. Y.

SENECA COUNTY.

THIS COUNTY was formed from Cayuga, March 24, 1804. A portion of Tompkins was taken off in 1817, and a part of Wayne in 1823. Its location is west of the center of the State, 156 miles centrally distant from the Capital at Albany, and it contains an area of 420 square miles. It lies between Lakes Seneca and Cayuga, occupying most of the land between those beautiful bodies of waters, nearly a fourth of the surface being occupied by a high ridge extending into it from Tompkins County. The summit of the south part of this ridge rises 700 to 800 feet above Seneca Lake, and is 1,100 to 1,250 feet above tide. Toward the north the land slopes gradually and beautifully to the lake level, forming one of the most charming sections of Central New York. The ridge above alluded to is bordered in some places by steep declivities, and in others by gradual slopes, and in the south part generally terminates in bold, high bluffs, on the lake shores. At the foot of Seneca Lake these bluffs average about 20 feet, but toward the south they rise to an elevation of 100 to 150 feet. At the foot of Cayuga Lake the shore is low and shelving, but in Romulus a bluff shore begins, which, gradually increasing, on the south border of the County, reaches a height of 150 to 200 feet. From the summits of the bluffs to the central summits of the ridge, the land rises in smooth, gradual slopes, broken occasionally by abrupt declivities of terrace-like formations. From Ovid toward the north, the land has an abrupt descent of about 200 feet, and thence, gradually, to the shores of Seneca River. The section immediately north of Seneca Lake Outlet, and west of Cayuga Lake Outlet, is level, and some of it quite marshy. A number of alluvial ridges, composed mainly of gravel, occupy the north-west corner, extending in a north and south direction, and varying from 30 to 50 feet in height. Their declivities are generally very abrupt toward the north, east and west, but are more gradual toward the south.

The geological formation of Seneca County is very simple. The rocks overlie each other in parallel layers, dipping slightly toward the south. The lowest out-cropping rocks belong to the Onondaga Salt Group, including both red shales and gypsum. They appear along the Seneca River, where the gypsum is quarried to considerable extent. Next above appear the heavy, compact masses of the corniferous limestone, occupying a belt of country two to three miles wide, south of Seneca River. The intermediate waterlime and Onondaga lime-stone strata are developed in this County only in very thin layers, which are scarcely noticeable. The corniferous limestone furnishes superior building stone, and is extensively quarried for that purpose. Next in order come the Marcellus and Hamilton Shales, occupying a broad belt through the County, and extending nearly to the summits of the ridges; the Tully Limestone, a layer only a few feet thick, deriving its value from the quantity and quality of the lime manufactured from it, and the Genesee Slate, a dark, shaly rock, crowning the southern hill summits. These rocks throughout the County are covered with a deep deposit of drift, consisting of clay, sand, gravel, and hard-pan, which crops out only along the shores of the lakes, the narrow ravines of the streams, and the steep declivities of the ridges. In the north-west corner of the County, this drift formation lies in ridges, with narrow intervening valleys, and their position and character indicate that the entire region, at some remote period, has been subject to the powerful action of large streams of running water, moving in a southerly direction. It is surmised that during an immediately preceding geological period, the waters of Lake Ontario, then much above its present level, flowed through the valleys of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and discharged into the Susquehanna.

The principal stream is the Seneca River, which is the outlet of the lake of that name. About 16 miles of its length lie between the two lakes, and in that distance its fall amounts to 60 feet. The falls are principally at Waterloo and Seneca Falls, and afford an excellent water-power at each of those places, where their advantages are improved in mills and manufactories, the most extensive of which are at the latter place. From Cayuga Lake, Seneca River flows north-east, through a marshy region, and forms a portion of the east boundary of the County. Clyde River, a tributary of the Seneca, runs through a portion of the marshy section in the north-east corner. The other streams are small brooks and creeks, which in rainy seasons become rapid torrents, rushing down through deep gulfs worn in the shaly rocks. Many of these are interrupted in their course by romantic waterfalls, which cannot fail to awaken enthusiastic admiration.

Seneca Lake, whose eastern border forms the greater part of the western border of the County, is 35 miles in length, and from one to

four miles broad, 216 feet above Lake Ontario, and 447 feet above tide. It occupies a deep valley between the hills, and varies in depth from 300 to 630 feet. Its waters are never frozen over, but remain open to navigation throughout the entire year. The shores, as a general thing, are bold, and from their summits the land slopes gracefully upward to a height of from 200 to 700 feet above its surface. Cayuga Lake occupies a parallel valley on the east border of the County, is 38 miles long, and one to three and a half miles wide. It is 60 feet below Seneca, and its greatest depth is 346 feet. Near the foot, the lake is very shallow, and a large tract immediately adjoining and lying along the course of the stream which forms its outlet, is swampy, being the southern termination of the noted Montezuma Marshes. Further south, the shores are higher and the country is of the same general character as that lying along Seneca Lake.

The soil is mainly of excellent quality, the sandy and gravelly loam of the drift deposits being admirably adapted either to grazing or the raising of grain. The lower portions of the ridges being enriched by the disintegration of the rocks above, the soil is found to be very fertile and productive. The lowlands bordering on Seneca River, are clayey, and in many places intermixed with disintegrated gypsum and limestone. North of the river, extensive marl deposits of great agricultural value have been found. The sandy region north of the foot of Seneca Lake was once considered almost worthless, but latterly the farmers in that section have found themselves able, by a proper system of cultivation and the judicious use of fertilizers, to make it productive at comparatively trifling expense. The marshy regions west of Cayuga Lake are covered with thick deposits of marl and muck, and measures have been taken to secure drainage, which, if completely successful, will open up some of the richest and most productive lands in the State.

The County is a half-shire, the County-seats being located respectively at Ovid and Waterloo. Ovid was constituted the County-seat upon the erection of the County in 1804, and the Court House was built in 1806. While yet a part of Onondaga County, in 1790, the courts were held in a barn belonging to Andrew Dunlap. In 1817, upon the erection of Tompkins County, the County-seat was removed to Waterloo; but in 1822 the County was divided into two jury districts, and the courts have since been held alternately at Ovid and Waterloo. The Court House at Ovid is a substantial brick structure with a handsome park in front. The County Clerk's office is in an adjoining building, also of brick. The combined Court House and Jail, at Waterloo, is also a brick building, pleasantly situated near the railroad, and fronting the public square in the west part of the village. The first County officers were: Cornelius Humphrey, *Judge*; Silas Halsey, *Clerk*; William Smith, *Sheriff*; and Jared Sandford, *Surrogate*.

The County Poor House is located on a farm of 126½ acres, on the town line between Seneca Falls and Fayette, four miles south-east of Waterloo. The buildings are ample, and the management is creditable to the County. The first cost of the land and buildings erected thereon was \$12,750, and the present estimated value is \$19,000. The total expense for the year 1866, as shown by the annual report of the Superintendents to the Board of Supervisors, was \$14,947.38. The products of the farm for the year ending October 31, 1866, amounted to \$2,058, and the products sold from Poor House and farm, to \$584.75. The value of stock and implements at the same date was \$1,280.50. A school was taught during the entire year, and the whole number of children taught, over five and under sixteen years of age, was forty. The cost of maintaining paupers, over and above their earnings, was \$2.18 per week for each person.

The number of paupers received into the Poor House during the year, was.....	254	
Born in the Poor House,.....	2	
		— 256
Died during the year,.....	3	
Bound out,.....	5	
Discharged,.....	183	
Absconded,.....	2	
The number of persons in the Poor House on the 1st December instant, was.....	63	
		— 256
Of this number there were of females,.....	29	
do do do males,.....	34	
		— 63

Of the whole number of persons in the Poor House on the 1st December instant, there were 14 foreigners; 11 lunatics; 4 idiots; and — mutes.

Of the persons relieved or supported during the year, there were 959 foreigners; 24 lunatics; 19 idiots; and — mutes. Of the females, there were of 16 years of age and under, 250. Of the males of the same age, 263.

Native country of persons relieved or supported in the County of Seneca, State of New York, during the year 1866 :

Country.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States,.....	404	300	704
Ireland,.....	441	278	719
England,.....	53	30	83
	—	—	—
	898	608	1506

Country.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Forward,.....	898	608	1506
Scotland,.....	12	6	18
Germany,.....	60	51	111
France,.....	2	2	4
Canada,.....	16	8	24
	988	675	1,663

Causes of Pauperism of persons relieved or supported in the County of Seneca, State of New York, during the year 1866 :

Causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Intemperance, direct,.....	121	57	178
Children having intemperate parents,.....	134	87	221
Wives having intemperate husbands,.....		60	60
Debauchery,.....	26	15	41
Debauchery of Parents,.....	75	15	90
Idleness,.....	23	10	33
Vagrancy,.....	71	24	95
Idiocy,.....	11	8	19
Lunacy,.....	11	13	24
Blindness,.....	5	3	8
Lameness,.....	25	7	32
Sickness,.....	73	37	110
Decrepitude,.....	35	11	46
Old Age,.....	76	33	109
Deaf and Dumb,.....	1	1	2
Indigent and Destitute,.....	188	162	350
Children having destitute parents,.....	74	100	174
Children having sick parents,.....	30	17	47
Females having sick husbands,.....		11	11
Orphans,.....	3	2	5
Bastards,.....	6	2	8

Four weekly newspapers are now published in the County, and also one monthly. The following is a brief history of the Seneca County Press :

The Seneca Observer, published at Waterloo, by Edward W. Sentell, was started as the *Waterloo Observer* in 1824, by Charles Sentell, father of the present publisher, and was soon after issued as *The Observer and Union*. It subsequently received its present name, and was successively published by Charles Sentell, Smith & Co., M. C. Hugh, and Pew & Marsh. In 1846 it was published by Sentell & Pew, who continued it till 1853, when Charles Sentell again became sole publisher, and this continued till 1866, when it passed into the hands of the present publisher.

The Seneca County Courier, published by Pew & Holton, at Seneca Falls, was commenced in 1837 by Isaac Fuller & Co. It was successively published by Fuller & Bloomer, Mills & Bloomer, Mills & Davis, John J. Davis, N. J. Milliken, Milliken & Fuller, Milliken & Mumford, Foster & Judd, Fuller & Judd, and Isaac Fuller. In 1865 it passed into the hands of the present publishers.

The Seneca Falls Reveille, published by Henry Stowell, was started in January, 1855, by Wilcoxon, Sherman & Baker, as *The American Reveille*. In 1856 it was purchased by G. Wilcoxon, and by him continued till 1859, when it passed into the hands of Holley & Stowell, and in 1860 was purchased by the present publisher, by whom its name was changed.

The Ovid Bee was started in 1838 by David Fairchild & Son. In 1839 it passed into the hands of Corydon Fairchild, who still continues its publisher.

The Seneca Evening Journal was commenced by J. Bergen, at Farmer Village, in February, 1867, and is published monthly.

The Seneca Patriot, the first paper published in the County, was started at Ovid by Geo. Lewis, in 1815. In 1816 it was changed to *The Ovid Gazette*, and upon the removal of the County-seat, in 1817, it was removed to Waterloo and changed to *The Waterloo Gazette*, after which it was continued several years by the original proprietor.

The Seneca Farmer was started in Waterloo, in 1822, by Wm. Child, and in 1832 was removed to Seneca Falls and united with *The Seneca Falls Journal*.

The Waterloo Republican was issued a short time in 1822.

The Wreath and Ladies' Literary Repository was issued from the Observer office in 1831.

The Seneca Republican was established at Ovid in 1827 by Michael Hayes. In 1830 it was changed to *The Ovid Gazette and Seneca County Register*, and was issued a short time by John Duffy.

The Seneca Falls Journal was commenced in 1829 by O. B. Clark. In 1831 it passed into the hands of Wm. N. Brown, and in 1832 was united with the *Seneca Farmer*, and changed to *The Seneca Farmer and Seneca Falls Advertiser*, and was issued by Wm. Child till 1835.

The Western Times was published at Waterloo in 1830 by Ebenezer P. Mason.

The Ovid Emporium was established in 1832 by Bishop Orenshier.

The Seneca Falls Democrat was commenced in 1839 by Josiah T. Miller, and was continued 10 years.

The Seneca Democrat, semi-weekly, was issued a short time from the same office.

The Seneca Falls Register was commenced in 1835 by J. K. Brown, and continued two years.

The Memorial was commenced at Seneca Falls in 1840 by Ansel Bascom, and was continued till 1846.

The Water Bucket was published at Seneca Falls by an association of Washingtonians, in 1841.

The Free-Soil Union was commenced at Seneca Falls in August 1848, by N. J. Milliken, and continued about one year.

The Lily was commenced at Seneca Falls in 1849 by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, and was continued till 1854, when it was removed to Ohio.

The Seneca County Sentinel was started at Ovid about the year 1860 by A. S. Williams, who afterward sold to T. R. Lounsbury, and it was afterward published by — Thompson, — Jewett, Baldwin & Riley, and John Riley. It was then removed to Farmer Village and published by O. M. Wilson & Son. It was afterward removed to Trumansburg, Tompkins County, where it is still published.

The Seneca Sachem, a local monthly journal, devoted to industrial interests, was commenced at Seneca Falls in January, 1863, by F. M. Baker, and was continued for several months.

The public works of the County are the New York Central Rail Road, which runs through Seneca Falls and Waterloo, and the Seneca Canal, which extends along the Seneca River, through the same towns. Above the falls at Waterloo, the Canal is formed by slack-water navigation on the river. A branch line of telegraph extends from Seneca Falls, through the County, to Ithaca, Tompkins County. The lands in Seneca County were first brought to the notice of the whites through the expedition of Sullivan's army, which passed along the banks of Seneca Lake in 1779. Portions of the County had then been cleared and were under cultivation, and the Indians had a tradition that this entire region was once occupied by a race given to the pursuit of agriculture, but which disappeared years ago. However that may be, numbers of the soldiers of Sullivan's command were attracted by the exceeding beauty and fertility of the land, and, after peace was concluded, settled in various parts of the County. The first settler was Job Smith, who located at Seneca Falls, in 1787, the second being Andrew Dunlap, who settled at Ovid, in 1789. Both came by way of the Chemung River. Lawrence Van Cleaf was the third settler in the new County, at Seneca Falls. He was one of the 100 men despatched by Sullivan, under Col. G. Sansevort, directly east from the head of Seneca Lake, to lay waste the lands of the Cayugas, Oneidas and Onondagas, that had previously escaped the ravages of the in-

vading foe. Van Cleef came in by way of Oneida Lake and Seneca River. After 1790, settlement went on rapidly, and the fertile lands were speedily occupied and brought under tillage. In 1791, the State Road, popularly known as the *Geneva Road*, was constructed from Whitestown to Geneva, and soon became the grand highway of immigration. The County was formed from the most westerly portions of the Military Tract, and many of the settlers were soldiers who had there drawn their portion of public land. The land is admirably adapted to agriculture, which constitutes the leading pursuit, wheat and barley being the principal products, though other grains are cultivated to considerable extent. Manufacturing is extensively carried on at Seneca Falls and Waterloo, two enterprising villages. During the recent war, Seneca bore her proportionate share with her sister counties in the great sacrifice which that contest involved. Of means she contributed with liberality, and her sons were found on every battlefield of the Union, firm in their defence of the sovereignty of constitutional law. So does she, like adjacent counties, have a claim on the public gratitude now, in the after-time, when the blessings of peace are so widely felt and so thoroughly appreciated.

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

COVERT was formed from Ovid, April 7, 1817, and Lodi was taken off in 1826. It lies on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, occupying the south-east corner of the County. The surface consists of upland, descending from the western border, and terminating in a steep bluff on the shore of the lake. This bluff rises 100 to 200 feet above the water, and the summit of the slope is about 400 feet higher. Trumansburg Creek, and a number of smaller streams flowing into Cayuga Lake, furnish the water advantages of the town. These streams have worn ravines in slate and shales, varying in depth from 20 to 40 feet, and having nearly precipitous sides. During the summer months they generally are nearly dry, but during the rainy seasons they become fierce torrents, raging along their narrow channels, and bounding over steep precipices, to mingle with the calm waters of the lake. The soil consists of a gravelly and clayey loam, the whole surface being arable, except on the steep declivities of the lake bluffs.

The value of school property in this town in 1866 was \$7,340; the amount expended for common schools, \$3,507.56; the amount of public money apportioned, \$1,118.57; the aggregate of teachers' wages, \$3,034.79, and the average daily attendance 321.

Farmer Village, (*p. v.*) in the north part, contains three churches, two hotels, a foundry, machine shop, and a printing office. A large steam saw mill was burned down in the early part of August, 1867. The village has formerly had a common school, which is now being organized into an union free school, with an academic department, which will be capable of accommodating 200 pupils. *Farmer Village* is three miles southwest of Kidder's Ferry, a landing on Cayuga Lake, and is a beautiful and thriving place. *Covert*, (*p. v.*) in the south-east part, *Hall's Corners*, (*p. o.*) near the center, and *Kelly's Corners*, (*p. o.*) in the north-west, are hamlets. *Port Deposit*, (*Trumansburg Landing p. o.*) is a steamboat landing near the south-east corner.

Philip Tremaine, who located at Goodwin's Point sometime previous to 1793, was the first settler, but was speedily followed by Nathaniel, Reuben and Bassler King, who came from Dutchess County in 1793, and Jonathan Woodworth, with his sons Nehemiah, Charles and Oliver, and daughter Deborah, from Norwich, Conn., Miner and Joseph Thomas, in 1794. Turtellas King came to the town in 1795. The first religious service was held at the house of Mr. King, by Elder Thomas. The first church (Baptist) was organized in 1805, and was the first church formed in the County.

FAYETTE was formed from Romulus, as "Washington," March 14, 1800, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Junius was taken off in 1803. It is located on the south bank of Seneca River, and extends from Cayuga to Seneca Lake. Its surface is rolling, and inclines toward the north. From Seneca lake the land slopes beautifully upward, furnishing some of the most delightful building sites in the County. Along Cayuga Lake the shores are lower, and in some places quite marshy. The highest point in the town is about 200 feet above Seneca Lake. The streams are mostly small brooks, flowing with rapid currents; at a few places they furnish a limited water-power. The corniferous limestone abounds in some parts, and is quarried both for lime and building purposes. The soil is a rich, deep loam, formed of sand, clay and gravel. Near Canoga village is an immense spring, in a basin 14 feet in diameter, from which flows sufficient water to form a valuable power. The spring also emits nitrogen gas.

The value of school property in Fayette in 1866 was \$11,310; the amount expended for common schools, \$4,543.58; the amount apportioned, \$1,411.36; \$3,788.26 was paid to teachers, and the average daily attendance was 382.

Canoga, (*p. v.*) in the north-east part, on Cayuga Lake, contains two churches, (Presbyterian and Methodist,) a grist-mill and two saw-mills. The name is derived from that of the spring before spoken of, which is an Indian word, signifying "sweet water." *South Waterloo*, a suburb of Waterloo, on the south bank of the Seneca River, contains a church, some manufactories, and about 600 inhabitants. *Bearytown*, (*Fayette p. o.*), on the line of Varick, is partly in this town. It contains three churches, (Dutch, Lutheran and Methodist,) two hotels, a steam saw-mill, and a number of shops and stores. *West Fayette*, in the south-west corner, and *Rose Hill* in the west part, are post offices.

The first settlement was made by James Bennett, from Penn., who located on the shore of Cayuga Lake in 1789. Samuel Bear settled at "Schoyes," now South Waterloo, in 1795. Wm. Watkins kept the first inn, at South Waterloo, and Samuel Bear built the first grist-mill and saw-mill, at the same place. Red Jacket,

the celebrated Seneca Chief and orator, was born near Canoga Spring. There are eight churches in the town.

JUNIUS was formed from "Washington," now Fayette, February 12, 1803. Wolcott, (Wayne Co.,) was taken off in 1807; Galen, (Wayne Co.,) in 1812, and Seneca Falls, Tyre, and Waterloo in 1829. It is the north-west corner town of the County, and contains numerous small, isolated gravel and clay ridges, 30 to 75 feet in height, which extend in a general north and south direction. The numerous small streams which drain the town, flow north into Clyde River. A limited amount of swampy land is found among the narrow valleys in the east part, but aside from this, the soil is a good quality of gravelly loam.

Dublin, (Junius p. o.) north-west of the center, contains a church and 25 dwellings. *West Junius* is a post office near the south-west corner, and *Thornton's Corners* is a hamlet.

The first settlements were made by Thomas Bedell and Jesse, Samuel, and David Southwick, about 1795. Among the early settlers were also families named Chapman, Brownwell, Fisk, Moore, French, Maynard, Thorn and Hart, mostly from New England. The first death was that of Mrs. Submit Southwick, in 1802. Joseph Moody kept the first store, at Dublin. He was Irish, and hence the name of the village. The first church, (Congregational,) was formed in 1811, and, three years after, it was changed to a Presbyterian. There are also two Methodist Episcopal churches in town.

The value of school property in this town in 1866 was \$2,830; amount expended for common schools, \$1,708.10; State funds apportioned, \$594.41; amount paid to teachers, \$1,548.58; average daily attendance, 180.

LODI was formed from Covert, January 27, 1826. It lies upon the east shore of Seneca Lake, and is the south-west corner town of the County. The surface is mostly inclined toward the west and north, only a small portion lying east of the summit. The bluff which borders on Seneca Lake is 150 to 250 feet above the surface of the water, while the highest points of the central ridge are 500 feet higher, being about 1,200 feet above tide. The principal streams are Mill Creek, which flows north-west through the center, and Sheldrake Creek, in the north-west corner. The former separates the highlands into two distinct ridges, with abrupt declivities, and along its course are several fine cascades. Lodi Falls presents one of the most romantic scenes to be found anywhere in the State, and deserves to be more widely known and generally visited. Here the creek has a precipitate fall of more than 125 feet over the bluff near the lake shore, and the water has worn a deep and tortuous channel into the shale rock a mile back from the face of the bluff. The scenery is of the wildest and most romantic character. The walls of solid rock below the falls, rise to

a height of over 200 feet, presenting a spectacle at once grand and impressive. The soil in this town is mainly a gravelly loam mixed with disintegrated slate and shale.

The school property in this town in 1866 was valued at \$4,745; amount expended for common schools, \$2,315.14; public money apportioned, \$772.21; amount of teachers' wages, \$1,937.16; average daily attendance, 207.

Lodi, (*p. v.*) in the north part, contains a gristmill, two churches, and about 300 inhabitants. *Townsendville*, (*p. v.*) in the south-east part, has a church and 20 dwellings. *Lodi Center* (*p. o.*) is a hamlet, and *Lodi Landing* is on Seneca Lake, at the mouth of Mill Creek.

The first settlement was made by Geo. Faussett, from Penn., who settled in the south-west part in 1789, but did not bring his family to the then wilderness till the following year. In 1790, Jas. Jackson, also from Penn., settled in the north-west part, and Silas Halsey, from L. I., located at Lodi in 1792. The next year his sons and sons-in-law, and their families, in all comprising 18 persons, came on and joined the pioneers. A daughter of Geo. Faussett was the first child born. Peter Smith kept the first inn, and Silas Halsey built the first gristmill, in 1792. There are five churches in town.

OVID was formed March 5, 1794. Hector, (Schuyler Co.,) was taken off in 1802, and Covert in 1817. It lies south of the center of the County, and extends from Cayuga to Seneca Lake. Its surface consists of an arable ridge, 600 feet above Seneca Lake, and about 1,100 feet above tide, descending from a point a little west of the center, toward either lake. The bluffs on the lake are nearly perpendicular, and are 20 to 50 feet high. A great number of small streams flow into both lakes, the principal ones being Sheldrake, Osborn, Groves and Barnum Creeks on the east, and Sixteen Falls Creek on the west. These creeks have worn deep ravines in the shales, and their course is frequently interrupted by cascades, though in summer they are nearly dry. The soil consists of clay and gravel, mixed with sand and disintegrated rock.

Ovid, (*p. v.*) near the north line, is an incorporated village of about 720 inhabitants. It contains a neat and substantial Court House and County Clerk's office, four churches, an axe factory, and a fine steam mill for grinding flour, grain and feed, sawing lumber, planing, matching, etc., which has recently been completed and put in operation. The Town Fair Grounds are a short distance south-west of the village. It was formerly the seat of Ovid Academy, the name of which was changed in 1855 to the Seneca Collegiate Institute. It subsequently passed into the hands of the East Genesee Conference, and became what is now widely known as the East Genesee Conference Seminary. This is a flourishing institution,

with a faculty comprised of a Principal and five teachers. The Seminary building is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long, and capable of accommodating over 200 pupils. It has one of the finest locations of any institution of learning in the country, being situated on an elevated point of ground, commanding one of the most magnificent and extensive views anywhere to be found. From the cupola of the building the eye may sweep over nine different counties of the State, viz: Schuyler, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tompkins, Steuben and Seneca. Within this vast area lie lakes Seneca and Cayuga, embowered in delightful groves and lined with smiling farms, while the vast breadth and variety of the scene gives rise to "peculiar delight in the beholder. The unfinished building designed for the New York State Agricultural College, with the farm purchased for that purpose, is located a short distance west of the village, on the north line of the town. The institution was incorporated in 1853, and the buildings were soon after commenced. The farm purchased to enable the project to be carried out, comprised about 600 acres, delightfully situated, and embracing some excellent land. It was designed to put up a main building with 90 feet front by 132 deep, having a wing on each side $84\frac{1}{2} \times 60$, with transverse wings 58×128 . The south wing was completed, when the project failed for want of funds. The property has now passed into the hands of the commissioners of the Willard Insane Asylum, which is being built a little farther west, near the shore of Seneca Lake. This is designed to be one of the most complete institutions for treatment and cure of the insane in this country, and under the energetic supervision of Dr. Congdon, President of the Board of Commissioners, the buildings are being rapidly pushed forward to completion. We cannot more fully set forth the object and purpose of the Willard Insane Asylum, than by publishing the following correspondence between Dr. Franklin B. Hough, Secretary for the preparation of the Statistical Manual used by the Constitutional Convention, and Dr. Congdon:—

"OFFICE FOR PREPARATION OF STATISTICAL MANUAL, }
ALBANY, May 1st, 1867. }

"SIR:—We wish to procure a brief statement concerning the Willard Asylum for the Insane—the objects, location, what is done, and what is in progress.

"As our time is *very brief*, I hope to hear from you *soon*, and if possible by *return mail*. We want this information for the Manual.

"Yours truly,

B. F. HOUGH,

"Dr. Congdon.

Sec'y Convention."

"OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE WILLARD ASYLUM }
FOR CHRONIC INSANE, Ovid, May 6, 1867. }

"DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH:—

"*Dear Sir*:—In answer to your questions in regard to the "Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane," I reply—

"*First*, The general statute now makes it the duty of all County Officers, on taking charge of insane poor, to send them to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, or make such other provision as they may deem necessary.

"The overcrowded state of the Asylum at Utica renders it necessary, if these patients do not recover in a few months, that they be sent back to the County Houses from whence they came. Under this system, the County Houses of the State, according to the official report of the late Dr. Willard to the Legislature of 1865, contain 1500 insane persons, many of whom are in the most loathsome condition, without a single provision to mitigate the sufferings consequent upon their unfortunate mental condition.

"*Second*, It is a well settled fact that a much larger per centage of the chronic insane are orderly and inclined to labor, than of recent cases; hence, larger numbers of the former may be congregated together than of the latter; many of them needing little or no treatment, simply something to do—mechanical or farm labor under proper surveillance.

"*Third*, The statute of 1865 organizing the Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane, directs that these rejected cases, or cases of over one year's standing, shall be sent to the Willard Asylum at Ovid, and, so far as practical, that those now in the County Poor Houses shall also be removed to the same place. Thus it will be seen that the object of the 'Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane' is to break up the system above described, of consigning these unfortunates to the loathsome cells of our County Poor Houses, and to send them where they can have the benefit of a curative institution, with ample provisions for employment for those who are inclined to labor, hence rendering the Asylum, as far as possible, self-supporting.

"*Fourth*, The 'Willard Asylum for the Chronic Insane' is located on the east shore of the Seneca Lake, and embraces the farm known as the State Agricultural Farm, which contains about 500 acres of good land, well watered and abounding in beautiful scenery.

"The hospital building now in course of construction is located on a bluff, 60 feet above the level of the lake, and 300 feet from the shore, with beautiful ravines on either side, thickly wooded with oaks and pines. Two first-class steamboats make four landings each week day during the year, at the dock in front of the hospital, on their respective trips from Geneva to Watkins and return, and from Watkins to Geneva and return.

“Of the 340 lineal feet by 40 feet width of the hosr now in course of construction, 170 is nearly ready fo roof, and the balance is rapidly progressing and w ready for the roof in the course of three or four weeks.

“The foundation and basement story of a center building, 70 feet, designed for Superintendent departments and offices &c, are completed. The excavation is made, and a portion of the foundation walls laid for the rear building, designed for chapel, workshop, culinary purposes, engine house, &c.

“Three appropriations have been made by the Legislature :—

1st, 1865.....	\$ 75,000
2d, 1866.....	50,000
3d, 1867.....	100,000

Whole amount,.....\$225,000

“There has been expended in the purchase of the farm, including the agricultural college building,.....\$37,000

For work and material for hospital building, 88,000 125,000

“The balance, \$100,000, it is estimated, will inclose the work begun and furnish the material for its completion.

“The college building will accommodate 200 quiet patients, but cannot be used for violent cases. Patients will be put into it as soon as some portion of the hospital building can be put in condition to receive violent cases, thus enabling a proper classification.

“Very truly yours,

L. CONGDON,

President Com.”

Ovid Landing is just over the town line, in Romulus. *Sheldrake Point*, (*Sheldrake p. o.*) a steamboat landing on Cayuga Lake, contains one church, a steam saw mill, boat-yard and 160 inhabitants. *Ovid Center* contains about 20 houses. *Kidder's Ferry*, (*p. o.*) near the south-east corner, and *Scott's Corners*, near the center, are hamlets. A fine sulphur spring exists in the south-west part of the town.

The town of Ovid contains many splendid farms, conspicuous among which is that of the Coleman Bros., on Cayuga Lake, known as “Lake View Farms.” These farms, which comprise about 400 acres, are three miles north-east of Farmer Village, between Kidder's Ferry and Sheldrake Point, and command a fine view of Cayuga Lake, reaching through about 30 miles of its length. The Coleman Bros. are extensively engaged in breeding blood horses, principally of the Hambletonian, American Star and Bashaw stock. They are breeding some of the most valuable trotting stock in the country, having now two stallions, which are half brothers of the celebrated Dexter, and a number of brood mares, rich in Messenger blood. Their stock is said to be the best west

nty.* They have now a stud of thirty blood horses, increasing and improving their stock.

school property in this town in 1866 was \$7,725; amount expended for common schools, \$3,075.02; amount of public money apportioned, \$1,134.14; amount paid to teachers, \$2,443.48; average daily attendance 267.

The first settlement was made in May, 1789, by Andrew Dunlap, from Penn., who located on lot No. 8, in the north-west part of the town. The early settlers, who were mostly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, followed the line of march of Sullivan's army, and located in the west part of the town. Among them were Wm. Dunlap and Joseph Wilson, from Penn., Peter Smith, from New Jersey, and Henry Wharton, in 1789; Elijah Kinne, from Dutchess County, and John Seeley, from Saratoga County, in 1792; Nicholas and Richard Huff, Peter Hughes, Abraham De Mott and his son James, in 1793; Abraham Covert and his son Abraham A., from New Jersey, in 1790; and William and Robert Dunlap and Teunis Covert, in 1794. In the summer of 1795, Jonas C. Baldwin settled on lot 11, where he remained till 1801, when he sold and removed to Lysander, Onondaga Co., and laid the foundation of Baldwinsville, in that County. David, son of Andrew Dunlap, was the first child born, February 2, 1793, and the first death was that of George, a brother of Andrew Dunlap, Sept. 24, 1791. A triple marriage, in 1793, was the first in town. The parties were Joseph Wilson and Anna Wyckoff, Abraham A. Covert and Catherine Covert, and Enoch Stewart and Jane Covert. They were obliged to cross Seneca Lake in order to find a justice authorized to perform the ceremony. They walked to the lake, crossed in a small boat, and on the opposite side found a justice named Parker, who married them. Of that primitive wedding party, one, Abraham A. Covert, still lingers among the living, while the others have long since passed to the unseen world. Benjamin Munger taught the first school, in 1795, John McGrath kept the first store, in 1797, and the first inn, in 1800. B. Boardman built the first mill, in 1793. The first settled preacher was John Lindley, who settled in town in 1800, but the first religious service was held at the house of Abraham Covert, in 1794. The first town meeting was held at his house April 1, 1794. The town then embraced both Lodi and Covert. The following record of that Town Meeting is taken from a copy in possession of Mr. John B. Bliss of Ovid. The ancient document bears evidence that the schoolmaster had not been abroad through that section.

"At a Town Meeting held in the Town of Ovid in the County of Onondaga on Tuesday the first day of April 1794 For Chusing

* See letter of Mr. Elderkin to "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times."

Town Officers the Freeholders and Inhabitants of said Town being meet proceeded to their choice as Follows Viz :

“Silas Halsey, Supervisor, Joshua Wickhoff Town Clerk, Elijah Kinne, Abraham Covert and George Fassett, Assessors, Abraham Seburn, Collector, Elijah Kinne and Andrew Dunlap Overseers of the Poor, James Jackson, John Livingston & John Selah, Commissioners of Highways, Abraham Seburn, Constable, Elijah Kinne, Abraham Covert & George Fassett Overseers of Highways, Henry Scivinton, Daniel Everts, Elijah Kinne, John Selah, James Jackson, & Samuel Chriswell, Fence Viewers, Thomas Covert Pound Master.

“Also voted that Hogs run free Commoners for the year Insuing.

“Also voted that every fence be 4½ feet high to be accounted sufficient.

“The above Town Meeting held the first day of April in presence of me

SILAS HALSEY, Justice of the Peace.”

Of the town officers then elected, Andrew Dunlap survived till 1851, when he died at the advanced age of 91. His death took place within a few rods of the spot where he built his first log cabin, and on the same farm where he had passed 63 years of his life. Of those who attended that Town Meeting, Abraham A. Covert still survives, being in his 96th year. He was a voter at the first general election, and has never failed to deposit his ballot on every similar occasion but one, when he was confined to his house by sickness. The first military organization in the town was effected by electing Elijah Kinne, Captain; Andrew Dunlap, Lieutenant, and Joseph Wilson, Ensign.

On lot 29, within half a mile of the south line of the town, and exactly on the dividing ridge between the two lakes, once existed a mound, or fortification, of irregular, elliptical form, inclosing about three acres, and surrounded by an embankment of earth, which, in 1801, was about three feet high, with a base of five to eight feet wide. George BoDine, the proprietor, removed here in 1802, and built a house within the inclosed space, where he has since lived till within a few years. The work bore evidence of great antiquity, the timber inside being of the same size and apparent age of that of the surrounding forest. Upon the bank and in the ditch, large oak trees—the growth of centuries—were standing. In the embankment were several openings, a few feet in width, which were probably used as entrances. In making an excavation for a cellar, on the east side, six skeletons were found at a depth of about two feet. This was in 1857, and several had been found previously, and though the softer parts of the bones had disap-

peared, the teeth and a few of the larger bones yet remained. Inside the embankment, pieces of a coarse species of pottery, ornamental pipes, etc., are still found. DeWitt Clinton visited the place in 1810, and his theory was, that this was one of a series of similar defenses found occupying the most commanding positions in Western New York, and in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, erected by a race more civilized than the Indians, preceding the later occupation of the country. Their origin and end, if such a race existed, are alike a mystery; their annals defy human research, and their history, which would contribute much to science, must forever remain a sealed book. The Indians were unable to give any account of this fortification; its age reached far back of their oldest traditions.

ROMULUS was formed March 5, 1794. Fayette was taken off in 1800. It lies south of the center of the County, and extends from Cayuga to Seneca Lake. The surface is rolling or moderately hilly, and has a general inclination toward the north. The high bluff from Ovid extends into the south border of the town, where it drops abruptly down about 200 feet. The land slopes from the center toward the east and west, and the streams are mostly small, flowing in deep channels, as is the case in most parts of the County. The surface is generally smooth and nearly all arable, the soil consisting of a gravelly and clayey loam.

Romulus (p. v.) on the line of Varick, contains a church, steam saw mill, female seminary and about 40 dwellings. *Hyatt's Corners*, in the south-east, contains 20 dwellings; *Romulus Center* is a post-office, *Whitney's Landing* is a station on Cayuga Lake, *Cooley's* and *Freleigh's Points* and *Ovid Landing* are stations on Seneca Lake.

David Wisner made the first settlement, in 1789. On the highway leading from Ovid to Romulus, in the town of Romulus, stands an ancient, weather-stained house, known as "Gidding's Old Stand," which was one of the first frame taverns erected in the County, and was for a long time a popular resort for people from far and near.

The school property in this town in 1866 was valued at \$4,700; \$2,779.90 was expended for common schools, the amount apportioned being \$1,061.91; \$2,246.28 was paid to teachers, and the average daily attendance was 270.

SENECA FALLS was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829, and is located on the west shore of Cayuga Lake, north of the center of the County. The surface is nearly level, and lies 30 to 50 feet above the level of the lake, which here has a low, shelving shore. The north portion is swampy. Seneca River flows through the center of the town, in a north-easterly direction, dividing it into two distinct parts. The river flows over a succession of ledges into a deep chasm which appears to have been worn by the water. Ex-

tensive gypsum quarries have been opened south and west of the village. The soil is a stiff, hard clay in the south and east, a sandy loam in the north-west, and a vegetable muck in the north-east.

The value of school property in this town in 1866 was \$8,550; the amount expended for common schools, \$5,204.95; amount apportioned, \$1,809.24; amount paid to teachers, \$4,044.70 and average daily attendance 506.

Seneca Falls, (*p. v.*) on the Seneca River, near the center of the town, is an important village of 5,307 inhabitants, according to the census of 1865, and is a station on the N. Y. C. R. R. and the Seneca Canal. The materials for the present sketch of its history have been drawn mainly from a history of Seneca Falls, written by Mr. Henry Stowell, about the year 1862. This town was the first made by white settlers in the extensive wilderness reaching from Whitestown, (Utica,) to the Niagara, and was called by the Indians, *Sha-se-onse*, "running or swift water," from the rapidity with which the river current runs. Job Smith, who came from Ulster County in 1787, was the first settler, and located on the Flats, just below the subsequent site of Col. Mynderse's upper Red Mill, being the first one to settle on what was then known as the "Military Tract." Smith appears to have been of a roving, unsettled character, and, withal, not over-scrupulous regarding the principles of honesty and fair dealing. Indeed, it is said that he was a fugitive from the law, and had purposely hid among the Indians to escape the hand of justice. He came *via* the Mohawk and Seneca Rivers, subsisting on corn, pounded in an old-fashioned mortar, together with wild game from the forest and salmon from the river, both of which were then abundant. A traveler, who, with a party, passing up the river in 1788-9, was by him assisted over the Falls, represented him as living alone, owning a yoke of oxen, and carrying on a small traffic with the Indians. In transporting the party around the Falls, he used a cart, the wheels of which were sawed entire from logs. Smith did not remain long at the Falls, but soon moved to the locality of Waterloo, where he married a Miss Gorham, and afterward returned to his old site. Neither did he remain long this time, but soon decamped, and was not seen again in that vicinity till 1813, when compelled to attend court as a witness in several important land suits then pending. In 1779, Gen. Sullivan's army, coming up the Susquehanna, passed down the eastern shore of Seneca Lake, through this County, carrying destruction to the Indian villages, and dismay to the hearts of the unfortunate and unhappy red men. On the return from the Genesee Country, when the army had reached the present site of Geneva, Major Gansevort was detached, with 100 men, to march through the country of the Cayugas, Onondagas and Oneidas, direct to Albany. After parting with Gen. Sullivan, Major Gansevort

encamped the first night at Seneca Falls, near the north bank of the river, and was particularly impressed with the fertility of the soil, the vast water power, and the beautiful scenery. In the detachment commanded by Major Gansevort was Lawrence Van Cleef, a veteran of the Revolution, who, in the spring of 1789, returned to the Falls, located on the Flats, near Job Smith, where he built a double log house, the first built there, and became the first permanent settler. After building his house, he planted corn upon the Flats, but was so annoyed by the Indians as to render his efforts to cultivate the soil at that time difficult and almost abortive. He was finally successful in bringing about amicable relations with his troublesome neighbors, and from that time continued to prosper. In the fall of '89, Van Cleef brought his family from Albany, and, during the following year, in company with Job Smith, procured a team and truck, making the latter themselves. The truck was innocent of iron, but served a good purpose in transporting the rapidly increasing number of emigrants to the west, around the Falls. Subsequently they constructed rude craft on Seneca Lake, and Van Cleef became famous for his skill in piloting boats over the rapids, continuing that business till interfered with by the building of the Locks. Mr. Van Cleef was a plain, hardy man, generous and kindly of disposition, and is spoken of with respect and esteem by those now living who remember him. His death occurred in 1830, and he was buried on the spot where he built his camp fire in 1779. Mrs. Jane Goodwin, his daughter, was born Nov., 29, 1790, being the first white child born in Seneca Falls. She was the mother of Edward and Chas. D. Mynderse. Mrs. Joseph Harpst was also a daughter of Mr. Van Cleef. He kept the first tavern, in the double log house before referred to, and also put up the first frame building in the place, into which he moved his family in 1794. It was located on Fall street, on the present site of the "Mirror Block." A Mr. Parkus, from Connecticut, came with his family about this time, and occupied the log house left by Van Cleef, continuing the tavern. His was the second family in the new town. There were several families in 1795, but they were destitute of religious and educational privileges, and also of medical aid in time of sickness. Previous to that year Dr. Holbrook visited the place, but did not locate, and the first permanent physician was Dr. Long, who settled there in 1806-7. The first death was that of Job Smith's wife, which occurred in 1793.

In 1794, Robert Troop, Nicholas Gouverneur, Stephen N. Bayard, and Elkanah Watson, purchased at the State sale, 100 acres of land on the north side of the river, at the Falls, including the greater part of the water power on that side, for \$2100. In 1795 they sold one-fifth of their purchase to Col. Wilhelmas Mynderse, including the water power in the sale. Mynderse became then an active

partner in the Company, and was constituted their business agent at that place. In 1792, we find that Job Smith had leased of Elkanah Watson, six hundred acres of land on the same side of the river, described as "situate, lying and being in the town of Junius, in the County of Herkimer," Smith obtained a lease of the land for three years, at five shillings per acre. It seems probable that when Van Cleef first arrived, he purchased a tract of Smith, which he (Smith,) merely held under that lease. The fact that in 1795, he gave Col. Mynderse, a "quit-claim" deed, in consideration of five shillings, for the land Troop, Gouverneur & Co. had purchased at the State sale, is conclusive evidence that he had been victimized by the dishonest Smith. In the year 1795, the Company in which Col. Mynderse was partner, commenced to build the "Upper Red Mills," which were completed and put in operation the following year. The same year Col. Mynderse built a double log house on the hill, where the elegant residence of H. C. Silsby now stands. Living in one end of the building, in the other he kept a small store for the accommodation of the early settlers, as well as his employees. This was the first store of any kind opened at the Falls. In 1798, the Company bought lot No. 6, on the Reservation, south side of the river, including 250 acres, and about half the water power on that side of the stream. In 1807 they built the "Lower Red Mills." In 1809 they purchased lot No. 9, containing 650 acres, from Leicester Phelps, for a trifling consideration. This included the remaining water power that side of the river. In 1816 they bought of the heirs of Thomas Grant, 450 acres of lot No. 86, and thus the Bayard Company became possessors of all the water power at the Falls, including 1,450 acres of land. They seem to have held this immense purchase from 1795 to 1825, without making any improvement, save the clearing of a few small farms, and the building of the two mills already mentioned, a cooper shop and blacksmith shop, and kept the population of the town down to about 300. They did not and would not dispose of this valuable water power for a period of nearly thirty years, although repeated efforts were made to purchase even a small portion of the power. In 1816, \$10,000 was offered for ten acres of land on the south side of the river, with water power sufficient to carry ten run of stone. The object was to erect a cotton and woolen mill, but the Company refused to sell, on the ground that it would lead to the establishment of another flouring mill, which would operate to their injury. By this selfish and short-sighted policy, the Company managed to retard the natural growth and improvement of the village. Rival towns sprung up about her, the County buildings were located elsewhere, and this water-power, the most even and desirable in the State, capable of carrying 150 run of mill-stone, was allowed to run to waste till her neighboring towns had gained an advantage almost impos-

sible to overcome. In 1825, this Company, by failure of some of the partners, was forced to divide and sell their property. It was accordingly advertised for sale in 1817, by means of a circular, which, for that day, was a fine specimen of typography. It was headed, "To Men of Enterprise and Capital: An occasion is now offered for the improvement of both." The circular is signed, "W. Mynderse & Co.," and offers for sale the entire business so long monopolized. When thus compelled to sell their property, all the parties met at the Falls, in 1825, and appointed Herman Bogart and Jacob L. Tarzelere commissioners to divide the property into five equal shares, each partner to draw by lot his respective share. On making up the account of money advanced on each share, they found it to be, during the thirty years through which they had been associated, \$43,281, and on the dissolution of the firm each share received but \$8,000, showing that each partner sustained a loss of \$35,281, while the loss of the Company amounted to \$176,405. Had they pursued a more liberal policy, improving the water privileges, and thus inviting capital to the place, there is little doubt that in the year 1825 they might have divided a property of fully \$1,000,000 among themselves, and, instead of the stunted village, there would have been a prosperous town of 10,000 inhabitants. Col. Mynderse was a man of sound judgment and rare sagacity in business affairs, of fine personal appearance and gentlemanly deportment, and, during his agency for the Company, conducted their affairs in the most judicious manner. He died in 1836, leaving a large fortune to his family.

The first frame tavern was built in 1798, and stood on the site of Woodmansee's Hotel, though the same season Jacob Pohlman put up the building occupied as a market by John C. Thayer, which was also used as a tavern. The former was kept by Parkus, the latter by Deacon Peter Miller. Parkus was succeeded by the Widow Matthews, grandmother of Mrs. William Arnett, who came from Amsterdam. All these taverns, except that of Van Cleef, on the Flats, were kept after 1795, previous to which there was neither a store nor flouring mill at the Falls. The inhabitants did all their trading at Herkimer, or Newtown, (now Elmira,) and went to Jemima Wilkinson's Mill, at Hopetown, Yates County, to get their grists ground. But about this time Samuel Bear built a mill at Schoyes (South Waterloo,) to which the people in that vicinity afterward had resort. In a letter written by Mr. D. B. Lum, of Seneca Falls, some years ago, and at that time published, we find some interesting facts narrated. Mr. Lum, says:

"There must have been a saw mill erected here by the proprietors of Seneca as early as 1794; because in that year Mr. Van Cleef built the first frame house. This was then called 'Seneca,' a map of which is in my possession, with lots marked 'sold,' and

described as being in the village of Seneca, 'in the Town of Washington, and County of Cayuga,' and covered the ground of what is now known as the First Ward of the village of Seneca Falls. Quite a number of lots were sold as early as 1796. There is not much doubt that Col. Mynderse was here in 1795; and that he came here and settled permanently in 1796, is rendered certain by his own memorandum, made in his first day book, as follows: 'I left Albany, Monday, 9th, and arrived at Seneca, 16th May, 1796.'

"The first saw mill was erected where the City Mills now stand, as a fitting monument to perpetuate the memory of an incident so interesting in this connection. This saw mill may be regarded as a 'premonitory symptom' of the growth of the place, and was of the utmost importance to other contemplated improvements, the most important of which was the building of the old 'Red Mill,' which was probably begun in 1795, but did not commence grinding till the summer or fall of 1796. This is rendered conclusive by entries in the books of Col. Mynderse, where Jacob Pohlman is credited with bringing the mill-stones across the lake, May 17, 1796, and by the fact that no flour or other mill-stuff was charged on the books till the 17th of September following, when a quantity is charged to Ephriam Brown at £1 18s. 10d. The next charge is made to Jos. Demont, same date, who is charged with 61 lbs. flour at 17s. 5d. Hitherto the traveling had been mostly done by water, but now the attention of settlers was called to the laying out of roads, as may be seen by the following entries in the aforesaid book: 'Chas. Williamson Esq., Dr., June 7, 1797, To cash for hire of three hands a day to assist in laying out road from the Falls to Schoyes, 18s., and my own time, 16s.—£1 14s. June 14, 1797—Chas. Williamson.—To two days work laying road to Geneva, £1 12s. To cash paid I. Livermore and E. Brown, as chainmen two days, £1 4s. To cash for expenses, 8s. 6d.—£3 4s. 5d.'

"Up to May 16, 1796, no business had been done here, and no account books kept. Education begun to be talked of, and a log school house was constructed on the 16th of June, 1801, upon the bank of the mill-race, near where now stands the residence of Mrs. Dey. The first teacher after its completion was Alexander Wilson. On the 2d of October, 1802, the first turnpike bridge was commenced across the river, where the bridge now crosses at the foot of Fall street. By a memorandum I learn that 'August 26, 1803, I. Disbrow was buried.' There were several families of that name about here at that time, some of whose descendants are now residing at Waterloo. 'Aug. 20, 1803, raised store-house.' This was occupied for storage, and as a retail store, up to 1812, and is still standing, being the upper half of the old 'Red Mill.' 'Dec. 10, Lucas finished the tavern, and Mr. Miller took possession.' Mr. Miller, with his family, occupied the log school house for a few

weeks, waiting for the tavern to be built. May 13, 1806, a Ful-ling Mill, the first in this region, was raised on the site of the Fork Factory, near the lower bridge; and on the 19th of December, in the following year, the first run of stone was started in the lower 'Red Mill.' It was completed on the last day of the year."

The first law office in the place was that of G. V. Sackett, established in 1814. Luther F. Stevens subsequently became his partner in the business.

The First Presbyterian Church of Junius, now Seneca Falls, was organized Aug. 16, 1807, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, of Geneva, with the following members: Peter Miller and Sophia, his wife; Stephen Crane, John Pierson, David Lum, and Charity, his wife; John Church and wife; Thomas Neal, James Hunter and wife; Nicholas Squier, and Sarah, his wife; Cyrenus Norris, Thomas Armstrong, and Eunice, his wife; Mrs. Van Aelstynne and Anna Stuart. The first pastor, Rev. John Stuart, was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of Geneva, in Col. Daniel Sayers' barn, on the hill, just west of Cayuga Bridge, Aug. 24, 1808. The congregation worshipped a few years in a log school house, which stood a little south of their present edifice. The first church was built on Cayuga street, in 1817, and was dedicated on the 4th of September the same year. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Stephen Porter, of Ovid, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Moses Young, of Romulus. For a time the pastor had charge of the congregations both at Seneca Falls and Waterloo. Mechanics' Hall was commenced in 1816, but was not finished till the following year, and at that time there were only twenty-seven frame buildings in the place. The Seneca Lock Navigation Company completed their works, facilitating the navigation of the river, in 1816. There had been but trifling progress in the growth of the place up to that time, and the village was offered for sale, being described as a "growing settlement, the neighborhood populous and respectable, and provided with a handsome church and district school." The State took possession of the Canal Locks, previously owned by the Lock Company, soon after the river improvements were completed, and reconstructed them with wood, in place of the stone of which they were first built. Andrew P. Tillman was awarded the contract and completed the work in 1828. The contract included the building of all the Locks at Seneca Falls and Waterloo, seven in number, which required a great amount of timber, to procure which he bought and cleared several hundred acres on the bank of Seneca Lake. The great number of men employed in carrying out this enterprise contributed in no slight degree to the increase of business at the Falls. In 1824, Mr. Tillman purchased a water-power and built a tannery, which, we believe, yet remains, a memorial of his remarkable energy and perseverance.

In 1825 a flouring mill was put up by Messrs. Abram and Samuel Payne, which gave an added impetus to business, and directed the attention of others to the improvement of the idle and immense water-power. J. M. Coleman commenced the first brick building, on the north side of the river, in 1826, and occupied it as a dwelling and harness shop till 1860, when it was purchased by Messrs. Henry Seymour and John Cuddeback, torn down and supplanted by the present substantial block. In 1827 Joseph Failing built the Clinton House, which was purchased by Thomas Carr in 1856, and having been much enlarged and improved, is now known as the Hoag House. The Franklin House, south side of the river, was built in 1828, and opened in 1829. In the same year, Sackett's Block was built, on Bridge street, which, at that time, was the finest block in the village, and was the principal center of its mercantile business. The first newspaper published at Seneca Falls was called *The Seneca Falls Journal*, and was established in August, 1829, by O. B. Clark, who continued to publish it till 1831, when he removed to Cold Water, Michigan. In a letter afterward written, he says: "The village of Seneca Falls, in 1828, I think contained but one brick building, and if I recollect right, did not exceed three hundred inhabitants. The south side of the river was occupied for farming purposes, and the buildings were an old log house and a frame barn."

An Act to incorporate the village, passed the Legislature, April 22, 1831, and on the first Monday of the following May, Ansel Bascom was chosen President of the Corporation. A new charter was granted by the Legislature, April 24, 1837, under the provisions of which the officers to be elected were a President, six Trustees, (three from each ward,) two Assessors, one Police Constable, and two Street Commissioners. At the first election held under the new charter, on the fourth Monday in May, John L. Bigelow was elected President; D. B. Lum, Police Constable; Ebenezer Ingalls, Whiting Race and Asa Starkweather, Trustees for the First Ward; F. B. Latham, Carlton W. Seely and Jeremy Bement, Trustees for the Second Ward; Isaac Smith, Assessor; and Geo. B. Daniels and Theodore Chapin, Street Commissioners.

In May, 1832, a subscription was started in order to raise funds for the building of an academy, Col. Mynderse having donated a lot for that purpose. The first meeting of the stockholders found recorded, was held in the tavern of D. Watkins, July 12, 1833. Jonathan Metcalf was selected for Chairman, and Charles L. Hoskins, Secretary. The Trustees reported that they had received the deed of the lot from Col. Mynderse, and had contracted for the construction of the building, at a cost of \$1,665.32; that the building had been finished to the extent of the contract, to their satisfaction,

except the cupola; that the Trustees had expended \$1,666.32, and there were unpaid subscriptions remaining to the amount of \$508.80. Application was afterward made to the Regents of the University, for incorporation, under the title of the "Seneca Falls Academy," but the petition was refused on the ground that the institution was not sufficiently endowed. Canton M. Crittenden, the first Principal, commenced teaching in 1833, and in 1837 the Academy was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, entitling it to participation in the Literary Fund as soon as the Regents were satisfied that it had complied with the requirements under which they had authority to incorporate the same.

Previous to the year 1839, the manufacturing interests of Seneca Falls, aside from the trade in leather, flour and paper, had been of comparatively trifling importance, but in that year Thomas I. Paine and Noah Caldwell commenced the manufacture of pumps, and it was then predicted that business would receive a new and lasting impetus. And such proved to be the fact, and though Messrs. Paine & Caldwell met with many discouragements, and were finally compelled to abandon the business, they sowed the seed from which their more fortunate successors are reaping a bountiful harvest.

The Seneca Woolen Mills were built in 1844, and the Company opened business in the same year. They manufactured extensively till 1854, when, by special act of the Legislature, the Company went into liquidation, and the "Phoenix Company" was organized. A portion of the time during the war, the mill run on army and navy goods, doing a heavy business. In March last the Company was re-organized under the name of the "Phoenix Mills," and they are now manufacturing first class fancy cassimeres and beavers. This Company has three mills, styled No. 1, 2 and 3, and run 24 sets of woolen machinery of the most approved kind. The main building is of stone 50x130, and five stories high, while the storehouses, office, machine shop etc., are all of brick, built in the most substantial manner, and covered with slate roofs, in order to be as near fire-proof as possible. The present officers are Albert Jewett, President; LeRoy C. Partridge, Treasurer; J. G. Mackintosh, Secretary. The Company is endowed with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and employs 600 operatives. Stock to the value of \$750,000 is annually consumed, while the value of manufactured products is \$1,250,000. \$15,000 per month is expended for labor.

In the year 1848, Horace C. Silsby, in connection with Birdsall Holley and Washburn Race, commenced to build the "Island Works," on Dey's Island, at the foot of Fall street. Mr. Silsby became a resident of the place in 1836, and in company with William Wheeler and William C. Silsby, began the manufacture of axes and edge tools, in a building which they erected on the corner of Fall street, nearly opposite the Fork Factory. In the fall of 1837,

Mr. Silsby purchased the dry goods store of S. M. Giddings, and pursued the business till 1840, when he bought the hardware store of C. D. Mynderse, and, in connection with various parties, continued in the hardware trade up to 1857. In 1847, Mr. Silsby formed a co-partnership with Abel Downs, John W. Wheeler and Washburn Race, for the manufacture of pumps, stove plates and regulators. A year following, Edward Mynderse became a partner in the concern, and, Mr. Wheeler having retired, two companies were formed, that of Downs, Mynderse & Co., for the manufacture of pumps of all kinds, both wood and iron, and W. Race & Co., for the manufacture of stove plates and regulators. Mr. Silsby was a member of both firms, by whom their respective branches of business were conducted till 1851, when S. S. Gould succeeded Messrs. Silsby & Mynderse in the pump business. The "Island Works" at this time were firmly established and doing a flourishing business. In 1856 the establishment was enlarged, Washburn Race and Birdsall Holley retiring, and Edward Mynderse and John Shoemaker becoming partners. Since that time several changes in the firm have taken place, and the business is now conducted by Mr. Silsby, who, in energy and business talent, has few equals. He is sole manufacturer of the celebrated Rotary Steam Fire Engine, a machine whose extraordinary power and durability have never failed to establish their superiority when brought into fair competition with other engines.

"The governing features of the machine manufactured by Mr. Silsby, are Holley's Patent Elliptical Rotary Pump and Engine, and M. R. Clapp's Patent Circulating Tube Boiler. For the former, Letters Patent were granted to Birdsall Holley, Feb. 6th, 1855. This engine and pump consists of two elliptical cams, or pistons, working into each other within an air-tight case. These cams contain four chambers, upon which the steam or water acts alternately in such a manner as to secure great power, with a low steam pressure, and a constant and steady supply of water. While one chamber (for example) has just discharged, another is discharging, a third is ready to discharge, and a fourth is filling; thus, by a perfect system of supply and discharge, entirely obviating the dead points existing in piston engines and pumps, while passing the centre, or while the plunger is going down.

"The boiler was patented June 12th, 1860, by M. R. Clapp, and consists of a novel arrangement of water tubes, one within the other, arranged so as to secure rapid generation of steam, and prevent, by constant circulation, the formation of scale or sediment on the boiler, and do away with all tendency to foam or prime in working dirty or salt water. These boilers are believed to be the only ones applied to Steam Fire Engines in the United States, capable of using salt water, in which respect, we learn, they have been thoroughly

tested by actual service, in several instances, at Providence, R. I., and Galveston, Texas. Both of the above patents are now exclusively owned by Mr. Silsby.

“The main points of advantage claimed for the rotary over the piston Steam Fire Engines, are as follows :

“1st. Low pressure of steam. The manufacturer claims that the rotary will do the same work with 40 to 60 lbs. pressure, against 125 to 160 of the piston engine.

“2d. Steadiness of operation. A glass of water has been placed on the wheel while the machine was running to its fullest capacity, without spilling a drop.

“3d. Simplicity of construction, absence of all valves and connecting rods, no centres to pass, nor rubber valves to rot out.

“4th. Uniform pressure on the leading hose, avoiding the jerking motion usual in piston machines. It is claimed that with these engines a pressure of 150 lbs. to the square inch can be put upon hose that cannot stand the blows of a piston at 100 lbs. pressure.

“The builders claim that a Steam Fire Engine using less than *one-half* the amount of steam required to operate the piston, will do the same work, last longer, and cost less for repairs. It is a fact, proved by experience, but perhaps not generally understood, that in all large cities the cost of hose is more than double the cost of engines and repairs, and hence the machine which does the same or a greater amount of service, with less wear and tear of hose, is the one to use. Thos. B. Lyons, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in Mobile, writes to Mr. Silsby, that his Department has in use two Rotary Engines manufactured by H. C. Silsby, and five Piston Engines of different make, and that while the Rotaries do more service without bursting, the Piston Engine damages hose to the amount of \$25 or \$30 at each fire where they go into service.”

Aside from the manufacture of steam fire engines, Mr. Silsby also deals in patent nozzles, fire hats and belts, badges, hose and couplings, signal lamps, and all fire apparatus. Eleven buildings are occupied, viz: one machine shop 50x60, two stories; one machine shop 126x36, two stories; one machine shop, 40x56, three stories; one blacksmith shop 20x60, one blacksmith shop 80x50, an iron foundry 50x80, a brass foundry 16x20, a boiler shop 36x40, paint and finishing shop 80x22, a copersmith shop 20x30, storehouse 25x35, coal-house 30x32, and office 20x40. 140 mechanics are employed, whose pay-rolls amount to \$110,000 per annum. \$120,000 worth of stock is annually consumed, and steam fire engines to the value of \$225,000 are manufactured, beside which the item of rotary pumps, hose-carriages and hose-couplings amount to \$85,000 a year. These steam fire engines are in use in the principal cities of the United States, and are deservedly popular.

In 1840 Abel Downs commenced the manufacture of pumps in the wing of the "Old Cotton Factory," which was destroyed by fire in 1853. He erected a small furnace over the river, and at that time employed but five men. After continuing in the business about two years, he returned to the mercantile business, at the same time purchasing an interest in the hardware trade. In 1844 he returned to the pump business, and in company with John W. Wheeler and Smith Briggs, under the firm name of Wheeler, Briggs & Co., purchased the "Old Stone Shop," into which their machinery was moved, and a steam engine introduced to drive the machinery. This was the first instance in which steam was applied to manufacturing purposes in the place, and in that establishment was made the first iron pump manufactured in Seneca Falls. In 1846, Washburn Race, having received a patent for his improved stove regulator, entered the firm, as subsequently did Messrs. Silsby and Thompson, obtaining an interest in the Regulator. Previously the pump firm was styled Wheeler & Downs, and the regulator firm Wheeler, Downs & Race. After the purchase the regulator firm became W. Race & Co., and the pump firm Wheeler & Downs. H. C. Silsby and E. Mynderse afterward became interested in the pump business, when the firm was Downs, Mynderse & Co., Mr. Wheeler retiring. The business was continued by this firm till 1851, when Seabury S. Gould purchased Mynderse's interest, and the firm became Downs, Silsby & Gould. Mr. Silsby retired in the fall of the same year, when the firm of Downs and Co. was formed, which has since undergone various changes, and is now the Downs & Co. Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of suction and force pumps, garden engines, Burrall's Patent Corn Sheller, thimble skeins, pipe boxes, jackscrews, sad irons, amalgam bells, and other articles of hardware. Six large buildings are occupied, and employment given to 175 men, whose pay-rolls amount to \$1,500 per week. The value of raw material annually consumed is \$200,000, the manufactured products amounting to \$250,000. In 1840 John P. Cowing became a resident of the place, and, in company with Henry Seymour, commenced the manufacture of pumps in the "Old Clock Factory." In 1843 they removed into the "Red Shop," and in 1847 dissolved partnership, Mr. Seymour carrying on the business till 1854. In 1847 Mr. Cowing and Henry W. Seymour commenced the pump business in the old Cultivator Shop. In April 1849 their furnace burned down, was immediately rebuilt, and again burned in December of the same year. John A. Rumsey became a partner in 1849, and they bought the old Clock Factory. In January 1851 their furnace, together with the old Cultivator Shop, was again destroyed by fire, and, in the great fire of 1853, most of their buildings were again destroyed, with a great amount of valuable ma-

chinery. They then commenced the erection of the splendid buildings which they now occupy. In 1859 Mr. Seymour retired from the firm, as Mr. Rumsey has also done since. Cowing & Co. manufacture hand fire engines, pumps, hydraulic rams, and other machines and apparatus pertaining to hydraulics. No other firm in the village has had to contend with so many misfortunes as have fallen to the lot of Cowing & Co., but they have triumphed over all reverses, and are now enjoying a large and profitable business. Nine buildings are occupied in carrying on the various branches of their business. From 60 to 110 men are employed as the variations of circumstances may require; \$45,000 a year is paid out for labor, and \$85,000 for materials. The annual value of manufactures amounts to \$135,000. 1000 tons of pig iron, 60 tons of coal, and 150 tons of sand are annually used.

Among the later firms is that of Rumsey & Co., manufacturers of iron and brass lift and force pumps, garden and fire engines, steel amalgam bells, hydraulic rams, etc., etc. This company was organized in ---,* with a capital of \$100,000, and are now doing an immense business. 100 to 125 men are employed, whose weekly wages amount to \$1,200. 1,200 tons of pig iron, 600 tons of coal, and 300 tons of sand are yearly consumed, while 50,000 pumps, at a value of \$300,000, are turned out.

The Seneca Falls Churn Manufacturing Company was organized in April, 1866, with a capital of \$100,000, and are engaged in manufacturing Westcott's Patent Adjustable Dash Churn, which was first patented in August, 1863, the improvements being patented in April, 1865, and November, 1866. The manufactory is 45 by 100 feet, three stories, with a drying house underneath. The lumber, etc., used in constructing these churns amounts to \$45,000 per year, while 20,000 churns of all sizes, valued at \$200,000, are annually made. \$14,000 is paid out yearly for labor, while the fees of agents amount to a much greater sum.

Besides the establishments already mentioned, there is an extensive malt house, a steam bending factory, and several flouring mills, which do a large business. There are two newspaper offices, six churches, two banks, and four or five hotels. The schools are being remodeled on the graded plan, and will hereafter be conducted under that excellent system. Of recent historical events Seneca Falls makes no boast, although the "dress reform" movement was commenced here in 1849 by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who afterward removed to Ohio. Mrs. Bloomer seems to have exemplified the old scriptural adage, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," and her, no doubt, well-meant efforts to revolutionize the prevailing customs of ladies' dress, seem to have been received with quite as little favor among her sex in that place as

*See Errata, Seneca Falls.

elsewhere. The Seneca Falls Union Agricultural Society was organized in August, 1859, held its first Fair in 1860, and was incorporated in 1861. The Town Fair Grounds are finely situated about one mile south of the village.

TYRE was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829, and is the north-east corner town of the County. The east half is swampy, being the southern termination of the Montezuma Marshes. The west half is occupied by peculiar drift ridges, similar to those found in Junius, and already described. These ridges are 30 to 50 feet high, and generally have very steep declivities on all sides except the south. One of the longest of these, in the west part of the town, extends nearly two-thirds of the distance from the south line to the north. Its summit is nearly level, and the road located on it has the appearance of being built on an artificial embankment. The soil is clay and muck in the east, and gravelly loam in the west.

Tyre City, (*Tyre p. o.*) near the center, contains two churches and 20 dwellings. *Cruso* is a post office on the north line.

The first settlement was made by Ezekial Crane, from New Jersey, who came in 1794. Asher Halsey, from New Jersey, came in 1798. Among other early settlers were Stephen Crane, Peter and Ezra Degarun, Robt. Gould, Thos. Susson, Lewis Winans, and Thos. Rosevelt. Daniel Crane was the first child born. The first marriage was that of James Cook and Betsy Woodworth, and the first death that of Ezekial Crane, the first settler. Nancy Osman taught the first school, in 1804; Stephen Crane kept the first inn, in 1809; Nicholas Traver built the first sawmill, in 1807, and Noah Davis the first gristmill in 1817. The first church, (Baptist,) was formed in 1805, Elder Don Ralph being the first preacher. There are now four churches in the town.

The value of school property in this town in 1866 was \$4,600; the amount expended for common schools \$2,574.45; public money apportioned, \$513; amount paid for wages of teachers, \$1,454.54; average daily attendance, 176.

VARICK was formed from Romulus, February, 6, 1830. It also extends across the belt of country between the two lakes, near the center of the County. Its surface inclines slightly toward the north, and the slopes of the ridges are so gradual that nearly all parts are capable of cultivation. The streams are small and unimportant, and near the center is a cranberry swamp of about 800 acres, from which great quantities of that fruit are annually gathered.

In 1866 the school property was valued at \$574; the amount expended was \$2,821.98; the amount apportioned \$972.50; sum paid to teachers \$2,368.89; average daily attendance 223.

Bearytown (Fayette *p. o.*) is on the line of Fayette, and is spoken of in connection with that town. *Romulus* (*p. v.*) lies on the south border. *East Varick* (*p. o.*) is a landing on Cayuga Lake. *McDuffee Town* is a hamlet in the south-east corner, and *Varick* is a post office.

James McKnight made the first settlement, in 1789. The first child born was a son of James McKnight, in 1791. There are three churches in town.

WATERLOO was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies on the north bank of Seneca River, north-west of the center of the County, and its surface consists of almost an unbroken flat. An extensive marsh occupies the north-east corner, and another stretches east and west through the town, south of the center. Through this central swamp flow the waters of Black Brook, which are impregnated with earthy and vegetable matter, and possess the peculiar quality to clear the inside of steam boilers of the incrustations of sulphate and carbonate of lime caused by using hard water. The bed of Seneca River, along the south boundary, is nearly level with the general surface. The soil consists of muck and clay in the north and east, gravel along the north border, and sandy loam in the central and western parts.

Waterloo, (*p. v.*) on the Seneca River, near the south border of the town, was incorporated April 9, 1824, and is a station on the New York Central (Auburn) Road, and on the Seneca Canal. It has a population of about 3,500, and is one of the most important villages in the County. The Seneca River, which has here a fall of 24½ feet, furnishes an excellent water power which is well improved. It is a half-shire of the County, and contains a Court House and Jail, built of brick, and a County Clerk's office, a neat brick structure.

The principal manufactory is that of the "Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Co.," which was organized in 1836 with a capital stock of \$50,000. It was owing chiefly to the persevering energies of John Sinclair, Richard P. Hunt and Jesse Clark, that the farmers and citizens were originally induced to invest their capital in the enterprise, thereby providing a home market for the wool clipped in this and adjoining counties. During this and the early part of the following year, their first building was substantially erected of stone. It is 45 feet front by 100 deep, and has five floors. On the east side of this building is an addition of fifty feet, two stories high. During the fall of 1837, the factory commenced running on broadcloths and cassimeres. At this time John Sinclair was President of the Company, Richard P. Hunt was Secretary, and Geo. Hutton was Superintendent. In 1846 Mr. Hutton died and was succeeded by Calvin W. Cooke, who has held the position of Superintendent since. He has been constantly engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods for more than fifty years, and