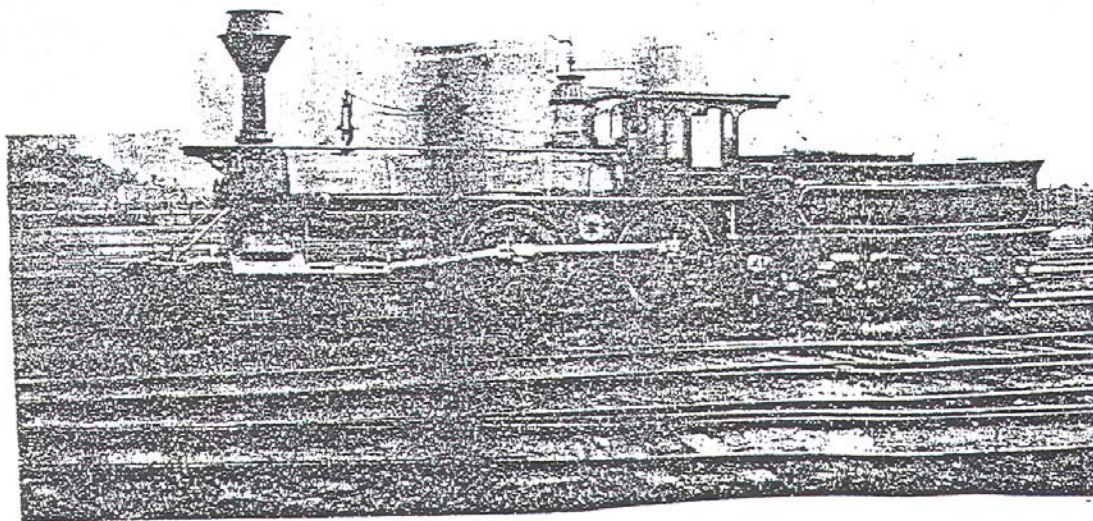


# SENECA COUNTY HISTORY

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## THE RAILROAD THAT NEVER RAN

Beginning in the late 1830's railroad fever hit the area of the Finger Lakes. The first to be built was the Rochester & Auburn road for which contracts were let out as early as 1837. The railroad bridge across Cayuga Lake, within sight of the old Cayuga Bridge was completed in September 1841. The route was then extended to Auburn and the railroad was opened between Rochester and Albany.

As early as Sept. 10, 1851, the Seneca Falls Reveille noted that committees had been appointed to promote a railroad which would be built from Sodus Bay, through Wayne, Seneca and Tompkins Counties and would extend to the Pennsylvania coal mines.

For the next twenty years, although nothing substantial was done, there were apparently many meetings. An act of the Legislature had passed May 18, 1869, authorizing towns and corporations to bond themselves in aid of railroad enterprises. On Feb. 4, 1870, action replaced inactivity. Warren Halsey of Trumansburg, one of the big movers of the project attended a meeting at Seneca Falls. He had been invited by Judge Josiah T. Miller.

A resolution was prepared and passed at that meeting. Resolved: That the project of the railroad from Waverly to Sodus Bay through this county is feasible. Its construction would add greatly to the business and wealth of this town

and we believe its stock would be remunerative.

Resolved: That we authorize a subscription on behalf of the citizens of the town and pledge ourselves individually to take a rateable proportion of such stock and to bear a rateable proportion of the assessments or expenses thereon, if the project fails. Resolved: That the town of Seneca Falls will bond itself under the provisions of the general law to the amount of \$100,000, to aid in the construction of such a railroad.

This was later changed to \$200,000 for the town of Seneca Falls. Within a few days, meetings were scheduled for the other towns on the proposed route. On Feb. 18, the people of Farmer Village raised \$5,000 and expected to raise another five thousand. One farmer put up \$1,000 of his own money. Covert was bonded for \$50,000 and Ovid followed by bonding for \$60,000.

On May 6, the first officers of the railroad were announced. They were: William Pierson, Trumansburg, president; Albert Jewett, Seneca Falls, vice president; Myndert D. Mercer, Waterloo, treasurer and Charles A. Hawley, Seneca Falls, secretary.

The charter for the railroad was recorded on May 26, 1870. Just two weeks later, a charter was recorded for the building of the Geneva & Ithaca Railroad.

Controversial issues have always been the heart and soul for the news media and the two railroad projects certainly created a great deal of discussion. Henry Stowell, editor of the Seneca Falls Reveille was



very much in favor of the Sodus Bay & Pennsylvania Railroad and used every opportunity to knock the other line and its backers.

In one issue he wrote, "The people of this area have railroad fever. They talk of building railroads in all directions, except up"

There was little opposition to the bonding in Seneca Falls. Petitions stating that the town would bond itself for \$200,000 were circulated. Nearly 400 residents agreed and signed. They represented over \$800,000 of the taxable property.

In Geneva the steamboat company and coal interests were trying to defeat the building of railroads throughout the counties. They knew it would mean a loss of revenue. Another railroad was being projected from Sodus Bay which was to go through Phelps and other areas of Ontario County. It was to be called the Sodus Point & Southern Railroad.

By May 20, 1870, many of the towns in Seneca and Tompkins had been bonded: Ulysses for \$100,000 and Enfield for \$60,000.

The route of the Sodus Bay & Pennsylvania Railroad included Enfield and Newfield, although it meant laying a somewhat zig-zag line. (See map) This was a big selling point for the backers as the Ithaca and Geneva Line took a direct route between the two cities .

The projected route, north would bring the line, south from Sodus through Galen to Waterloo, then east to Seneca Falls. Then it would go through Seneca County to

Farmer Village (Interlaken) into Tompkins County.

The contract for building the line from Waterloo through to the south line of the county, by way of Seneca Falls, was awarded to William Johnson of Seneca Falls for \$700,000. Payment was to be \$500,000 in bonds and \$200,000 in stock of the railroad. In Tompkins County and south, the contract went to Warren Halsy of Trumansburg, for \$325,000. Payment to be \$150,000 in town bonds, \$150,000 in road stock and \$25,000 in cash.

Although the rights of way were being obtained without any problem, the railroad backers were still having a tough time "selling" the idea to some of the towns. In June there was a special meeting in Romulus, complete with a brass band but town officials were not impressed. Fayette and Varick never showed any interest.

At the onset of the project, Waterloo town officials agreed to bond the town for \$160,000 to aid the railroad. It was to come into the village along Virginia Street then turn east to Seneca Falls.

On June 16, 1870, a special meeting was scheduled by the town board. Tax payers attended the meeting by the dozen. They informed the town board they did not want to be bonded. They prepared and passed a resolution instructing the commissioner of the railroad not to issue the bonds for the town.



# COVERT

3

Editor Stowell commented, "It doesn't matter. The other towns want it and the deficiency will soon be made up by the other towns. Let's move FORWARD."

As the discussions and haggling continued, the railroad backers realized winter was near and so everything was put off until spring. It was June 1871 before the actual work was to begin. In Seneca Falls the railroad officials scheduled a ground breaking ceremony for June 3. Hundreds gathered on Bayard Street near St. Patrick's Church. Albert Jewett, representing the railroad was to turn over the first shovel of dirt.

Arrangements were made to fire a large cannon to announce the opening. George Spears, a 30 year old Civil War veteran was to take charge of firing the cannon. There was a premature explosion of the cannon while he was loading it, and Spears was killed instantly. He left a widow and three month old baby daughter.

The program was postponed momentarily and then everyone went over to the Hoag House where there were many enthusiastic speeches. Among those who spoke were: Josiah T. Miller, Gen. John B. Murray, Charles A. Hawley and Gilbert Wilcoxon. It was said that "Seneca Falls would become a great railroad center."

Men were brought in and work was started south of Seneca Falls and near Trumansburgh. By August 12 miles of grading had been completed. The men were paid \$1.75 a day for their work. Shortly after the job started, one of the men struck. The amount of work involved was worth \$2 a day. The

directors said No. and the others kept working.

The work of grading and clearing continued through the summer and fall. Cole & Yates of Varick received the contract for building the fences for the railroad. The directors announced they would pay from 38 to 50 cents each for ties delivered to the line of the railroad between the Seneca River and the north line of Tompkins County. The ties were to be of cedar and the order was for 150,000 to start.

George and William Jones of Ovid received the contract to furnish all timber for tressel work and cattle guards. The railroad planned to put an extension on the line to their saw mill.

There had been opposition in Galen on bonding but in 1872, those against the cost withdrew their opposition and Galen was Bonded. There were some in Waterloo who were still interested in having the line through their town and a meeting was scheduled for July 26, 1872 at the Towsley House, regarding the matter.

Again many attended to protest on issuing Waterloo Town bonds for that purpose. A resolution was passed to resist and a plan was devised to raise funds to defray all expenses of fighting the case in court, if necessary. So Waterloo was left out of the designated route.

At the start of the project, James Aitken had been appointed chief engineer. In 1872 he decided that he would prefer to be principal assistant and W.F. Shunk of the Connecticut Western

# INTERLAKEN 4

Railroad was brought in as chief engineer.

In 1873 there was an election of officials for the railroad. William H. Burton of Waterloo who had been president was replaced by William Johnson of Seneca Falls. Norman H. Becker of Seneca Falls was treasurer, C.P. Gregg of Trumansburg, vice president; Charles A. Hawley, secretary; Josiah T. Hiller and D.W. Parshall of Lyons, auditors. Directors were: Thomas Rose, George H. Hoyt, Clyde; Sterling G. Hadley, Waterloo Albert Jewett, Horace C. Silsby, Seneca Falls; George W. Jones, Ovid; E.S. Leggett, Covert; William Peirson, Trumansburg and Howard Elmer, Waverly.

By 1873 the road had been graded, fenced and road signs put up from Waverly, Pa. to Sodus Bay. Ties were scattered all along the road, but nothing else was ever done.

Covert and Ovid and probably the towns in Tompkins and Wayne Counties collected taxes to pay the interest and part of the capital debt each year. The interest had been set at seven percent and payments were made semi-annually in March and September.

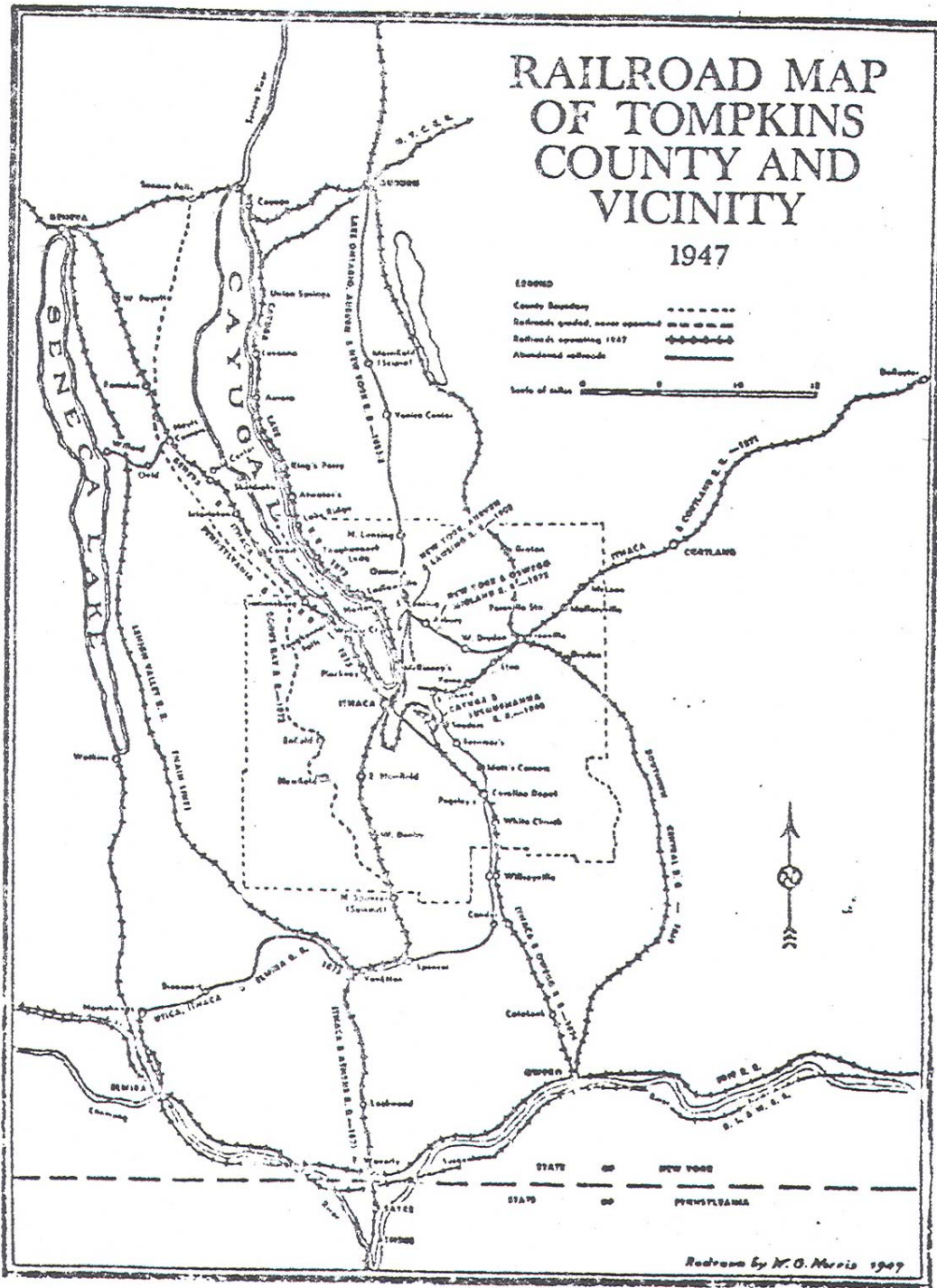
The proceedings of the Seneca County Board of Supervisors printed the bonded indebtedness of the towns in its annual report. For Seneca Falls, in 1882, it was noted, "The commissioners appointed by the county judge to issued the bonds of said town to the amount of \$200,000. in aid of the Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay Railroad, claim to have issued these bonds. There is now claimed to be due for interest and the required sinking fund on said bonds

\$110,000. J. M. De Lancey Bellows, supervisor of the Town of Seneca Falls, having been served with an order made April 10, 1882, by Hon. George Franklin, county judge of Seneca County, in an action pending in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, wherein Harvey Benham and others are plaintiffs, and the railroad commissioners, myself and others are defendants, restraining me from raising any monies for the payment of either bonds or the interest coupons until further order of the court."

In 1883, the indebtedness for the bonds had increased to \$309,500. Seneca Falls continued paying just the interest until 1903. From 1904 on, the amount collected by taxes was increased up to \$10,000 a year.

In the 1918 report to the board of supervisor, the Town of Covert still owed \$3,000 on the principal and Ovid, \$6,000. In Seneca Falls, the complete debt was paid in July 1925. Sixty years later, in 1985 there is still litigation in the county courts regarding land on which the railroad would be built.

395



A PRESTIGIOUS LIST

This year marks the 65th anniversary of the time when women in New York State could vote in a National Election. Everyone, especially in this area knows about the first Women's Right Convention but New York is also the first state to present a petition to the legislature to submit an amendment to the voters. This was in 1854 and it was turned down.

Petitions were resubmitted but were always rejected until 1915. By this time women were so strongly organized, the legislature could not reject the issue but the amendment was defeated by the voters.

The women did not hesitate. They renewed their effort and with greater force. In 1917 they circulated a petition for the vote which was signed by 1,015,000 women in the state.

On Election Day, Nov.7, 1917, the amendment was approved. The

men of New York State finally gave their OK. There were 675,389, yes votes and 600,776, no. Not a very large margin but the absentee votes of the soldiers really saved the day. They voted two to one in favor of the amendment and it received a total of 703,129 affirmative votes.

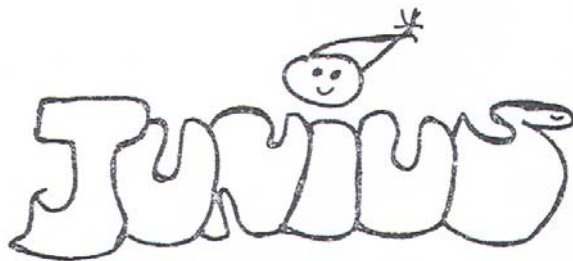
It would be another two years before women could vote in a National election, but they did have the opportunity for the next two years to use their "right" at local and state elections.

Many books and papers have been written regarding Women Suffrage and many more will be published in years to come. There is no need to add to these, except there is one area that can only be covered on a local basis.

Here, from Seneca Falls where it all started, are the women who voted in 1918. There are 913 names. There were also 263 more who voted in 1919.

First District:

- |                  |                   |                  |                    |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Nellie Ahrens    | Florence Anderson | Alice K. Allen   | Carrie Anderson    |
| Hetty Avery      | Isabel Allen      | Mina Burroughs   | Anna Beck          |
| Addie Beck       | Bertha Buckley    | Sarah Beck       | Elizabeth Brace    |
| C. Anna J. Brown | Anna Becker       | Alice Bocker     | Florence Becker    |
| Fannie Brown     | Anna Bailey       | Jennie Bell      | Emma Bellows       |
| Sarah Bush       | Ruth Bull         | Ellen Byrne      | Carrie Cory        |
| Sarah Crowell    | Ella Carrier      | Clara Cross      | Katherine Corcoran |
| Harriet Chatham  | Cora Covert       | Angie Clark      | Adelaide Cannon    |
| Dora Clark       | Mary Casey        | Alice Casey      | Matilda Curtis     |
| Anna Coffey      | Hallie Cross      | Jessie Clark     | Ruth Coleman       |
| Ruby Deming      | Bessie Deal       | May Delano       | Nora Daniels       |
| Nellie Doyle     | Mertie Davis      | Alice Dunning    | Blanche Daniels    |
| Roberta Dawson   | Winifred Drake    | Maria Freeman    | Jennie Freeland    |
| Elizabeth Finn   | Emma Fitzsimmons  | Mary Fitzsimmons | Donna Freeland     |



Ida Forshee	Laura Fisher	Cora Gould	Elizabeth Garnsey
Louise Gay	Edna Gale	Helen Gale	Anna Gregg
Lillian Gould	Bessie Gould	Mary Hedden	Lillian Hyatt
Anna Kenion	Alice Hood	Alice Hickhour	Emma Honey
Mary Hockins	Ethel Horton	Helen Hammond	Alice Hosley
Mabel Harris	Lillian Johnson	Dona Jones	Anna Jensen
Annetta Jewell	Carrie Jones	Marie Jacoby	Alice Knapp
Margaret King	Mary Knight	Emma Kibby	Louise Kibby
Cora Knowles	Nan Leland	Elizabeth Lester	Josephine Leinhard
Caroline Lester	Catherine Lynch	Ida Long	Jessie Lowe
Mina Leland	Caroline Lester, II	Bertha Lotstiski	Edna Lautenslager
Grace Maier	Agnes Masten	Rose Markel	Elizabeth Markel
Margaret Metcalf	Alice Martin	Sarah Medden	Mary Metcalf
Rhena Medden	Ruth Merrill	Florence Miller	Gladys MacDonald
Margaret Mangan	Mary McGraw	Nellie McEorish	Alice McGrain
Katherine McHugh	Theora Nearpass	Fannie Norcott	Anna Nickel
Jennie Odell	Fannie Pomeroy	Alice Pollard	Emily Pollard
Sophia Paine	Eva Pawlik	Charlotte Pollard	Eva Paine
Fannie Place	Viola Person	Beula Person	Frances Pontius
Marie Reagan	Mary Rogers	Helen Reagan	Cecelia Reagan
Ella Rumsey	Grace Rolfe	Arbell Reed	Sarah Ryan
Flora Ramber	Anna Russell	Isabel Roach	Evelyn Smith
Amelia Swaby	Jennie Shuster	Margaret Saloman	Julia Shinberger
Della Soper	Mildred Sullivan	Lucy Snyder	Mary Spaulding
Esther Switzer	Helen Story	Lina Savage	Mary Spaid
Ella Stafford	Minnie Sahler	Mary Slater	Anna Story
Ethel Somers	Irene Sullivan	Clara Soba	Maude Stowell
May Tompson	Mary Tierney	Ellen VanCleaf	Mary VanCleaf, Sr.
Susan Viele	Myra Viele	Jennie Woodworth	Mary VanCleaf, Jr.
Grace Woodworth	Minnie Ward	Rosina Ward	Corothy Westcott
Celia Wright	Stelia Wallace	Grace Wilkes	Minor Wayne
Bertha Wright	Mabel Whyte	Minnie Wicks	Lizzie Wood
Phoebe Young	Harriet Yawger	Eveline Zeluff	

## District Two:

Abida Albaugh	Anna Almon	Sarah Avery	Sarah Alleman
Elizabeth Addison	Elida Andrews	Laura Alford	Louise Arnold
Sophia Arnold	Inez Adamy	Dorlick Bailey	Martha Bentley
Jennie Bachman	Alice Bishop	Lena Barrett	Ella Browne
Grace Baker	Alice Bracht	Daisy Beach	Louise Burroughs
Lena Brown	Susie Bachman	Eola Bachman	May Barrett
Edna Burgess	Margaret Beebe	Grace Bowell	Harriet Brice
Florence Brun	Beulah Brignal	Josephine Cory	Mattie Cross
Louisa Chappell	Bertha Clark	Harriet Clark	Elizabeth Carter
Lydia Campbell	Mary Clark	Lottie Cole	Emily Carr
Ethel Crosby	Florence Dunham	Clara Dillon	Ella Drew
Gertrude Dutcher	Eliza Doyle	Kathryn Dickey	Hazel Emrick
Frances Easton	Hattie Eggleton	Catherine Euper	Emma Freeland
Frankie Feeck	Mary Flanagan	Cornelia Fegley	Margaret Fay
Anna Farron	Mary Grandy	Anna Gould	Ida Golder
Susan Gould	Susan A. Gould	Mary Gillette	Agnes Hill
Helen Hull	Jessie Hadley	Mary Hartsuff	Norma Hall
Jane Holland	Angenora Hall	Anna Huff	Mary E Hill
Elizabeth Hilimire	Helen Hockborn	Anna Hughes	Agnes Harris



Isabel Hopkins  
 Lizzie Johnson  
 Clara Knight  
 Effie Kline  
 Alice Mackey  
 Celia Mackin  
 Bertha McKeon  
 Mabel Nearpass  
 Ellen Norton  
 Lulu Pratt  
 Eliza Perkins  
 Elizabeth Ryan  
 Arabelle Ryan  
 Mary Riley  
 Matilda Reynolds  
 Mabel Smith  
 Elizabeth Scott  
 Delia Soper  
 Julia Schumann  
 Harriet Simson  
 Edith Troutman  
 Edith Twist  
 Eda Short  
 Fannie Wicks  
 Sarah Warren  
 Mabel Wilson  
 Bernice Wessell  
 Anna Young

Nina Huff  
 Ida Jones  
 Ella Kinyon  
 Cora Batthews  
 Lorina Murray  
 Tessie Miller  
 Harriet McKeon  
 Lizzie Nearpass  
 Clara Oliver  
 Annie Pugh  
 Jane Philo  
 Katherine Ryan  
 Mary Ryan  
 Anna Rumsey  
 Addie Strong  
 Harriet Sherman  
 Jennie Smith  
 Marion Stevens  
 Ella Stearnes  
 Helen Simson  
 Lillie Toombs  
 Libbie Simmons  
 Maud VanAuken  
 Mildred Wessell  
 Barbara Wilson  
 Florence Wheat  
 Clara Wilson  
 Lillian Zeliars

Nellie Hyde  
 Louise Jardine  
 Anna Kellogg  
 Mary Markey  
 Ruth Moody  
 Ella McVeigh  
 Matilda McKeon  
 Katherine Nugent  
 Minnie Powers  
 Carrie Palmer  
 Mabel Price  
 Florence Rickon  
 Mary Rockwell  
 Lillian Ruthrauff  
 Elda Sylvester  
 Emma Sherman  
 Olive Smith  
 Jane Strong  
 Della Seigfred  
 Emma C. Smith  
 Mary Tallman  
 Ulah Seigfred  
 Fannie Vanderhoof  
 Ellen Wicks  
 Bessie Wicks  
 Alberta Weaver  
 Ellen Wilcox

Adell Hyde  
 Ida Kellogg  
 Lina Kellogg  
 Mary Kriegelstein  
 Flora Miller  
 MaryMcKeon  
 Carrie Nearpass  
 Florence Nearpass  
 Alice Penoyer  
 Emma Pettibone  
 Ruth Parker  
 Anna Royston  
 Mary Royston  
 Grace Russell  
 Blance Smith  
 Edith Smith  
 Carrie Squire  
 Sarah Sanderson  
 Avangeline Stevens  
 Carrie Stackus  
 Catherine Troutman  
 Leora Speed  
 Sally VanBuskirk  
 Ellen F. Wicks  
 Ida Wilson  
 Persis Woodcock  
 Ida Weaver

Third District:

Anna Avery  
 Belle P. Allen  
 Adela Bauer  
 Jane Bishop  
 Elizabeth Birch  
 Jennie Boyce  
 Maria Colella  
 Ethel Cappy  
 Belle Crosley  
 Martha Croft  
 Mina Duntz  
 Martha Dobson  
 Margaret Durnin  
 Louisa Easton  
 Giunnie Firsk  
 Grace Fish  
 Barbara George  
 Anna R. Gould  
 Agnes Hopkins  
 Eda Hurley  
 Irene Horton  
 Louise Henderson  
 Rena Johnson

Laura Ayres  
 Minnie Allen  
 Elizabeth Bearof  
 Pearl Burtless  
 Mary Bruce  
 Clara Balsley  
 Jennie Carter  
 Alice Carroll  
 Cora Curtis  
 Mary Conkey  
 Polly Duntz  
 Katherine Dickey  
 Thera Diltz  
 Jennie Frutig  
 Frances Fegley  
 Grace French  
 Katharine Goodman  
 Grace Hall  
 Agnes Halpin  
 Katherine Hurley  
 Nellie Hurley  
 Madge Herschberg  
 Blanch Jacoby

Helen Ayers  
 Anna Boss  
 Anna Brown  
 Eliza Brunskill  
 Ella Corrett  
 Lena Ballard  
 Margaret Carroll  
 Alice Crowell  
 Florence Combs  
 Emma Casey  
 Mary Deal  
 Anna Decker  
 Eliza Deary  
 Marie Fuess  
 Leila Frantz  
 Mary Freeland  
 Bertha George  
 Agnes Hill  
 Frances Hardy  
 Mary Hurley  
 Bertha Hurley  
 Hattie Johnson  
 Susie King

Jessie W. Adamson  
 Henrietta Bishop  
 Lillie Balsey  
 Anna Bailey  
 Bertha Bordner  
 Beulah Canfield  
 May Coons  
 Barbara Crouch  
 Mary J. Clark  
 Mary Cunningham  
 Vina Deming  
 Anna Dolan  
 Centemia Edds  
 Louisa Frantz  
 Mary Flanagan  
 Alice Flanagan  
 Katherine George  
 Jessie Hopkins  
 Gertrude Huff  
 Teresa Hurley (2)  
 Emma Huff  
 Elizabeth Johnson  
 Mable Kuney



Helen Kirby	Julia Kittle	Emma Kreutter	Mary Kane
Gertrude King	Julia Kelley	Nora Knight	Mary Lay
Maria Lawrence	Elma Lyke	Gladys Little	Sarah Lay
Minnie Lorenz	Irene Merritt	Margaret Morehouse	Elizabeth Letellier
Grace Morehouse	Annett Monroe	Agnes MacDonald	Katherine Maier
Anna Maier	Marie Maier	Emma Maier	Amelia Maur
Anna Meacham	Mary Mackin	Theodosia Moran	Mary Martin
Debby Mills	Mary McBride	Carrie Nearpass	Lillian Norcott
Cynthia Norton	Maria O'Brien	Frances Peck	Florence Pearsall
Jane Parkman	Jessie Parsons	Elizabeth Penoyer	Iga Reigel
Mary Reamer	Gertrude Reed	Laura Rogers	Harriet Ruthrauff
Elizabeth Rolfe	Nancy Reamer	Sarah Reamer	Anna Relfe
Ella Reigel	Helen Relfe	Fannie Reigel	Virginia Slingerland
Ella Smith	Edith Smith	Effie Saunders	Maud Savage
Jessie Savage	Elizabeth Savage	Carrie Stacy	Emma Sackett
Ida Schaffer	Sarah Sackett	Olive Smith	Lilla Salisbury
Beulah Staudmyer	Bertha Sanford	Mable Sutton	Mary Stahl
Julia Safley	Mary Serviss	Bertha Simmes	Bessie Shrimpton
Cora Siler	Nettie Bear	Lillian Thomas	Katherine Todtman
Hattie Van Gorder	Ida VanHorn	May Vreeland	Bertha Vreeland
Addie Wells	Anna Ward	Saidee Wessell	Marianne Williams
Dora Welcher	Emma Warrick	Alma Whitney	Mary Wormstead
Roxie Woolever	Ida Ward	Veda Ward	

## Fourth District:

Delia Beal	Zita Burke	Margaret Burke	Minna Brandhead
Bessie Bechman	Minna Chadwick	Martha Croford	Mary Callahan
Catherine Conroy	Ida Cullom	Jane Frofferd	Margaret Carroll
Elizabeth Casey	Anna Crelley	Catherine Casey	Helen Casey
May Coleman	Bertha Curtis	Blanche Casey	Maria Doran
Netta Deal	Lottie Doran	Ida Doran	Catherine Doran(2)
Mae Doran	Catherine F. Doran	Bridget Donahue	Ida Donley
Agusta Dohrer	Amelia Fegley	Elizabeth Farron	Nellie Farley
Katherine Farren	Catherine Farron	Mary French	Bridget Farron
Florence French	Beatrice Farrell	Agnes Farrell	Alice Ferguson
Mary Ferguson	Anna Ferguson	Mary Calvin	Margaret Fitzgerald
Margaret Gavin	Florence Garigan	Mary Gates	Adelaide Flannigan
Cecelia Haley	Anna Hays	Anna Hamill	Catherine Harmon
Mary Haley	Amelia Harmon	Martha Hamill	Carrie Hamill
Rose Harmon	Bertha Howes	Assunto Izzo	Sarah Johnson
Grace Jones	Amelia Johnson	Anna Kirk	Mary Kirk
Cecelia Kirk	Libbie Lyman	Anna Leo	Lonzette Luigi
Margaret Lambert	Nellie Lochren	Anna Laughlin	Antonia Lillia
Mary Lacey	Mary E. Lacey	Julia Lyman	Emma Lobuschesky
Margaret Martin	Alice Murphy	Margaret Mills	Estella Lobuschesky
Catherine Muldoon	Alice Magill	Catherine Murphy	Margaret McGraw
Leonora McGraw	Anna McKey	Mary McParland	Margaret McGuire
Alice McArdle	Esther McDonald	Margaret McGraw	Mary McGraw
Martha McGraw	Mary McCue	Nora McDermott	Anna McArdle
Alice Noble	Irma Noble	Lena Nugent	Alice Oakes
Margaret O'Connor	Mary O'Brien	Ellen O'Brien	Catherine O'Grady
Elma Pierson	Mary Pow	Anna Powlick	Mildred Perkins
Bertha Relfe	Celeste Russell	Mary Roat	Anna Reardon
Mary Reynolds	Mary Reardon	Catherine Reardon	Bridget Reynolds

# WATERLOO

Katherine Reynolds	Emma Seigrest	Helen Smith	Josephine Swanson
Mary Sisson	Bertha Sant	Hazel Sant	Mary Smith
Hattie Snyder	Helen Scannell	Nellie Thomas	Margaret Trowbridge
Alice Urquhart	Rosina Ullrich	Catherine Urquhart	Clara Ullrich
Mary Harron	Ella Woods	Una Young	Frances VanCleaf

## Fifth District

Josephine Ashmore	Catherine Abar	Alice Amidon	Maud Boardman
Mertle Brace	Mary Bishop	Florence Bellows	Lena Bradley
Lillian Bickle	Blanch Cole	Janet Cowing	Elizabeth Cowing
Lillian Cruise	Maud Covert	Anna Cole	Catherine Connolly
Mary Campbell	Alice Campbell	Alice Carroll	Gertrude Cousins
Anna Duntz	Margaret Down	Anna Dunham	Rosemary Dowdell
Ellen Flannigan	Agnes Flanagan	Katherine Graham	Margaret Flanagan
Mary Gargan	Anna Henry	Carrie Johnson	Margaret Goetchious
Pera Jacoby	Anna Jones	Minerva Kline	Nellie Lotz
Treesa Lynch	Cora Matthews	Bessie Miller	Margaret LeVeque
Catherine Malone	Pearl Mattice	Ellen Milford	Mary Mulholland
Hazel Malone	Mary Mathews	Emma Maxson	Margaret McGrain
Mary McGrain	Mame McCann	Mary McCarthy	Elizabeth McKenna
Margaret McCue	Rose McCann	Mary Owens	Bertha O'Connell
Catherine Peterman	Jennie Rhodes	Elsa Reed	Helen Rorison
Alice Rogers	Janet Ramsey	Genevieve Rogers	Dora Rice
Ruth Stahl	Cora Somers	Ellen Somers	Minnie Salisbury
Mary Spencer	Gertrude Schwab	Alice Smith	Mary Seigfred
Mary Sampson	Margaret Safley	Hester Tibbs	Arabell Thorp
Harriet VanCleaf	Grace Wolf	Mary Wolf	Emma Waller
Ada Westcott	Alice Westcott	Martha Warner	Florence Woodward
Hattie Williams	Elizabeth Yells	Anna Yawger	Nina Yoder

## Sixth District

Alma Burroughs	Edna Brown	Mary Beach	Kitty Blanchard
Anna Bull	Augusta Benham	Susan Burroughs	Josephine Burroughs
Lillian Buckman	Pearl Blaisdell	Stella Burt	Anna Brobst
Margaret Byrne	Mabel Brady	Bridget Clay	Mary Clary
Nellie Covert	Alice Carroll	Anna Coleman	Laura Coleman
Mary Clare	Lucy Cook	Frances Coffin	Winifred Compson
Lena Dillon	Anna Duff	Elizabeth Duff	Jessie Dillon
Mary Durr/Dunn	Bridget Driscoll	Bessie Day	Elida Dutcher
Mary Durnin	Mary W. Durnin	Hattie Eggleston	Jennie Frye
Bessie Fisher	Mary Gilmore	Teresa Gargan	Margaret Gannon
Elizabeth Gargan	Sarah Gilmore	Lillian Hilt	Rachel Henion
Florence Halpin	Elizabeth Hanlin	Eva Hilbert	Maude Harrison
Mary Hughes	Cora Hadley	Mary Hanmore	Mary Hubert
Fannie Houk	Frances Haas	Florence Handy	Helena Hanlin
Arline Inshaw	Grace Irland	Catherine Kennedy	Anna King
Edna Knapp	Eliza Lefler	Mary Lynch	Susan Moses
Lottie Milford	Wanda Marsh	Ellen Magill	Anna McKeitt
Teresa McKeon	Sarah McGrain	Ella McKeon	Ella Norton
Monica Nugent	Mary O'Brien	Catherine O'Brien	Julia O'Brine
Margaret O'Hare	Mary Palmatier	Ida Pontius	Grace Redcleft

Mary Rice  
Nettie Ryan  
Carrie Smith  
Frances Vreeland  
Laura Withers  
Catherine Woods

Catharine Reagan(2)  
Jennie Scott  
Ida Stevenson  
Louise Wells  
Julia White  
Franc Woodcock

Helen Robbins  
Mary Scott  
Amelia Scusa  
Adeline Walker  
Mary Woods

Bertha Robenolt  
Maud Shepherd  
Effie Stahlnecker  
Alice Withers  
Mary A. Woods

#### DEDICATION OF RED JACKET MONUMENT

With the approach of the 20th Century this region between the lakes had no physical evidence that this area was once the homeland of the Iroquois, and specifically the Cayuga Indians. Most of the signs had been wiped out, during or shortly after the Revolutionary War.

There were those who lived in the area that believed some visible record should be maintained. Local histories continued to recall the former locations of Indian villages but several citizens felt this was not sufficient. Two of the most vocal were George S. Conover, a native of Varick and later a resident of Geneva, and Frederick H. Furniss of Waterloo.

Furniss was especially interested in putting up a monument in memory of Red Jacket. According to the newspaper editors of the time, Furniss thought of little else the last few years of his life. He advocated building a monument in the shape of a large granite boulder with a steel arrowhead protruding from the top of the boulder.

A lady in New York City heard about the effort of Conover and Furniss to erect a monument in Red Jacket's honor. She offered to donate \$10,000 towards the cost of putting it up. The only stipulation was that she remain anonymous.

The two men were interested but they felt it was too big a project for them to handle. Frederick Furniss died on Nov. 11, 1890. George Conover then approached the Waterloo Historical Society to ask if they might be willing to work out the details in erecting such a monument. The trustees agreed to supervise the project.

Their first step was to contact Ignatz Wellhauser, a local stone cutter to work out a design. He completed the original draft of the design by March 17, 1891. The alleged location of the birthplace of Red Jacket, in Fayette near the hamlet of Canoga, was selected as the site to place the monument.

The trustees of the historical society at that time were: Samuel R. Wells, William B. Clark, Francis Bacon and Charles K. Henion.

Wellhauser's design was a high boulder of granite for the base, five feet above the ground level. The body of the monument was to be a massive shaft of granite resembling the trunk of a tree and would stretch twelve feet above the base. A bronze arrow would project two feet higher. The inscription on the monument would bear his Indian name (Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha), his English name and a translation of the Indian name into English (He Keeps Them Awake).

The May 9 issue of the Seneca County News noted the progress

# FAYETTE

12

being made on the monument but listed Littlejohn's of Seneca Falls with having the contract to erect it.

The description differed from the original notice. It said, "The cap stone of the foundation will be twelve-sided in shape and eight feet in diameter. Above this will be a large boulder of Concord granite, weighing ten tons. Upon this boulder will be fastened four bronze plates. The main or front plate will have a wolf's head in high relief on the top, beneath will be the inscription, Red Jacket, Sa-Go-Ye-Wat-Ha - He Keeps Them Awake. The Orator of the Six Nations of Iroquois. A chief of the Wolf Clan of the Seneca. Born near this spot in 1750. Died at Buffalo, N.Y. 1830."

Under the inscription will be cast in relief a facsimile of the tomahawk presented to Red Jacket by General George Washington, also an Indian pipe. Upon the south and north sides of the boulder will be an enlarged facsimile of the famous medal also presented to Red Jacket by Gen. Washington. On the top of the granite boulder will be an oak tree trunk, also carved in granite. The trunk will be fourteen feet high and three feet in diameter. Around the base will be six boulders taken from near his birth place, representing the Six Nations.

The Iroquois Indians had a council house on their reservation at Brantford, Canada. They had met there and made plans to visit Geneva, to perform the ancient rites of their ancestors at the burial mound of the Seneca Indians. When they heard about



RED JACKET

the monument that was being built to honor one of their chiefs, they postponed that meeting so they could also attend the ceremonies at Canoga.

In the original grant of the Cayugas to the State, the treaty stipulated that a mile square at Canoga be reserved for the Cayuga Chief, Fish Carrier. He was at that time the leading chief of the Cayugas and his name was continued through the head chief up to that time. The Red Jacket monument would be located on the original Fish Carrier's reservation and the head chief at that time, who held the official name of

"Fish Carrier" would be among those who would attend.

Finally all the preparations were completed and the event was scheduled for Oct. 14, 1891. Among the Indian Chiefs who attended were: John Buck, Jacob Silversmith, William Henry, Isaac Hill, John Hutt and William Sandy. The chief interpreter was James Styres. John Jacket, grandson of the honoree attended and many commented on his likeness to his grandfather.

John Buck, the Onondaga was a very prominent chief. The Onondagas from the formation of the League of the Iroquois were in charge of the council fires of the confederacy and also of the wampum belts or records. These were entrusted to the care of someone selected and educated for that purpose. In 1891, John Buck held that position. His office was the highest that the Indians had.

He was the one with the authority to "light the fire" and convene the council. He was also the only one who could close all meetings and "put out the fire."

The Indians began arriving in Waterloo on Oct. 13, and stayed at the Towsley House. That evening there was a reception at the Waterloo Library and the Indians appeared in full regalia.

At Canoga, a platform was set up near the monument for the special guests. A time limit of five minutes was set for the various secondary speakers to allow time for the principal speakers, William C. Bryant, historian of Buffalo, and some of the Indian Chiefs. Mr Bryant who was very familiar with the historical background of Red Jacket, had been selected as speaker because of his knowledge of the "Great Orator".

According to the local newspaper the weather was ideal: clear, cool and pleasant. All Available carriages were put to use to transport passengers from Seneca Falls and Waterloo. The program was to start at 2 p.m. and those attending from Waterloo were asked to be at the Towsley House no later than 12:30 in order to arrive on time for the festivities.

It was estimated that between 3,000 and 5,000 people attended the event and although most of them made their way to the site on their own, it was about 3 p.m. before all the invited guest had arrived from Waterloo. Some time after everyone had left the Towsley House, two Indians were found wandering through the streets of Waterloo. A benevolent citizen quickly rounded up another carriage and the two men were taken to Canoga to join their friends.

In addition to about ten Indians from Canada, there was a delegation of Senecas, with Nicholas H. Parker from the Cattaraugus reservation, who took part in the ceremonies. All were dressed in the style of their ancestors.

Among the non-Indians who were special guests were: Dr. Joseph Green, president of the Buffalo Historical Society; George A. Harris, historian of Rochester; George S. Conover, historian of Geneva, and several others. Only one man, Judge Howell of Canandaigua had known Red Jacket while he was still living.

At the end of the celebration, baskets of apples were presented to the Indians. These apples came from an orchard set out by the Indians long before and were now on a farm owned by Daniel Disinger of Fayette.

In 1925 there was another special unveiling of an Indian monument. This was the dedication of the one in the hamlet of Canoga.

About 4,000 attended at that time. Entertainment was furnished by the Tyre City Band and Cyrus Garnsey, Jr. was the master of ceremonies.

Among the Indian Chiefs who attended were: Jesse Lyons of the Onondagas, Chief Shenandoah of the Oneidas, President W.C. Hoag of the Seneca Nation. Hoag's granddaughter Henrietta and Elizabeth Pettis of Baltimore were asked to unveil the monument. No Cayuga chief was mentioned.

The principal speaker was Dr. Bates of Cornell. He noted that there were 6,500 Indians living on six reservations of 8,500 acres in New York State.

He said, "The Indian does not want his land back, but he does want as much consideration and assistance as America gives China and other foreign nations. They deeded their land to the pale face and now ask only for the consideration that is rightfully theirs."



### MEET THE PEOPLE

**JOSEPH BACHMAN:** He was born in Cumberland Co. Pa. Aug. 18, 1774, the son of George Bachman, a Revolutionary soldier. The family moved to Fayette about 1806. He purchased 75 acres of Romulus 36, from John Kunej in 1815.

He was appointed town clerk of Fayette in 1814; he was town supervisor of Fayette, 1817, 1819 and 1827 and town justice in 1818.

In the 1830 census he was listed with three sons. In 1850 he was with wife Elizabeth, his second wife and son Abram. He died at 55 and is probably buried in Burgh Cemetery

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**GEORGE CHAPMAN:** He was probably not the type of person one would brag about as an ancestor. During the time he was here, he was listed as a resident of Geneva, but what little that is known about him is related to Seneca County, specifically the Town of Waterloo.

On May 28, 1829 he was hanged for the murder of Daniel Wright, a mulatto who lived in the Border City area near Seneca Lake.

The murder was committed in a barn belonging to Jeremiah Nares, along Seneca Lake. A 13-year old girl named Catherine witnessed the attack so there was no doubt that he was guilty. He struck Wright with a spade while he was sleeping on straw in the barn. It was presumed that the men had been drinking.



# VARICK

Chapman was born in Durham Co. England in 1789 and had come to this country in 1815. Wright had lived in the area for some time.

The case was tried in Circuit Court starting April 16, 1829, with D. Moseley, judge; Luther F. Stevens, first justice and Jacob L. Larzelere, side judge. Jesse Clark was district attorney. The jurors were: John Harris, Aury Marsh, Abiel Cook, John White, Tyler Smith, Israel B. Haines, Benjamin Cuddeback, Robert Livingston, Gawin Stevenson, Peter Whitmer George Bachman and Jacob Sell.

After about three-fourths of an hour of deliberation, the jury returned with a verdict of guilty. Chapman was sentenced to be executed.

The sheriff at that time was James Rorison. During his last moments, Chapman's only visitor was the Rev. Aaron D. Lane, pastor of the Waterloo Presbyterian Church. He told the minister that he had no recollection of having killed Wright.

The scaffold was set up on a hill on West Water St. in the village. Thousands attended the hanging. Two Waterloo newspapers The Seneca Patriot and the Waterloo Observer, printed a special pamphlet on the murder and hanging.

The prisoner was led from the jail to the site by the sheriff and seven constables. He walked up the scaffold and as the noose was placed around his neck, it was Chapman who covered his eyes with a cap.

He was compelled to drop a white handkerchief. He moaned, "Oh God, have mercy on my poor soul and forgive me all my sins", and dropped the handkerchief. Before it reached the ground, the drop was released.

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AMOS DENTON: He was a private in the 5th Regiment of the New York Line during the Revolutionary War. He served under Capt. John Johnson and Col. Lewis Dubois. His name is listed among those who served in the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign but apparently he did not serve for the duration of the war for he did not receive a military lot.

In 1790 and 1800 he was in Queens County and was listed as owning two slaves. He first appeared in the Seneca County census in Romulus in 1810.

He applied for a pension in Romulus in October 1820, said he had no family except his wife Ann. He died Aug. 24, 1829 at 73 and was buried in Mt. Green Cemetery.

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GEORGE B. ELLIOTT: Little is known about him. He was appointed a school inspector of Fayette in 1816 and was an educated man.

He was possibly a physician, for on Feb. 4, 1817, when he filed as an insolvent debtor, his personal property included medicines and medical furniture, but no property. He noted in his report that he had sold a clock to Titus R. Cook for \$14, for support of himself and family since his



imprisonment. He left Seneca County when he was released from prison.

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CALEB FAIRCHILD: A long time resident and jeweler in Waterloo, he was born in New Jersey. He was in Waterloo by 1820 and possibly came here with his father and other members of the family.

He married Aurelia Maltby, daughter of Isaac Maltby, one of the early settlers of Waterloo. She was born in Hatfield, Mass and came to Waterloo with her parents in 1818.

He was master of Junius Lodge, Masons, in 1825 when Marquis de LaFayette visited this area. He was also the first master of Seneca Lodge in 1845.

He was village clerk in 1824, president of the village in 1832; trustee a number of years, treasurer in 1837 and supervisor of the Town of Waterloo in 1844. He was trustee, librarian and secretary of the Waterloo Library Association, the forerunner of the present historical society and in 1875, when the present organization was formed, he was chairman of the meeting.

He was a member of the local militia and was referred to as general. His son Isaac served in the Civil War. One of Isaac's daughters, Alice, married Robert M. Brereton, in San Francisco in 1873. He was an Englishman who had been knighted by Queen Victoria.

Caleb died in 1877 at the age of 92. His wife Aurelia died in 1898 at 97. They are buried in Maple Grove Cemetery with several of their children.

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HENRY GARDNER: He was in Romulus by 1803. On Aug. 10, that year he bought 250 acres of land on lot 74 in the West Cayuga Reservation. It was an original purchase, bought directly from Simeon DeWitt, the surveyor general of New York State. It cost Gardner \$750 and according to the deed, because of an act of the Legislature enacted, April 9, 1795, the money was to go for the better support of the Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Indians.

He was born March 20, 1765 in Morristown, N.J. . He married Hannah Allen, daughter Gilbert Allen. He was supposed to have been a descendant of Lord Gardner.

On Sept. 6, 1807, six of his children were baptised at the First Presbyterian Church of Romulus. They were Joseph, Kezia, Gilbert, Jesse, Henry, Louisa and Amanda, Catharine, Elizabeth and Hannah. He died Oct. 2, 1812 at 47 and was buried in Mt. Green Cemetery.

His widow Hannah married Jonathan Thayer on Dec. 28, 1815. She died in Albion, Mich. Oct. 22, 1849.

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WILLIAM B. HALL: In local history he is known as the man who married Mary Bear, the widow of Samuel Bear, pioneer of the village of Waterloo. Early county records give a more detailed picture of the man.

He first appeared in the records as early as 1799. On Sept. 2, 1799, he purchased 150 acres of Romulus 29 for \$200. Burgh Cemetery in on lot 29. At one time he also owned Canoga Springs.

In 1806 he was commissioner of highways for the Town of Washington and in 1807 he was an assessor

His first wife Rebecca died in 1805 at 22; his second wife Lucinda died in 1808, also 22. Both are buried in Burgh Cemetery. A wife is listed in the 1810 census and possibly he married Mary Bear that year.

From early documents found among the county records it does not appear that this was a happy marriage. Martin Kendig and John Yost had been named as executors of Samuel Bear's estate, along with Mary Bear. In some of the documents she was identified as Mary Hall, former wife of Samuel Bear.

At the time of Bear's death, Wilhelmus Mynderse was named guardian of his children. In 1815, Hall filed a suit against Mynderse. He claimed that Mynderse owed him for the care of Samuel Bear's children. In 1818 he also filed a suit against Martin Kendig and John Yost.

The year 1824 seemed to be especially bad for the family. In February, he was served with an indictment for assault upon Mary Hall, his wife. Shortly after he sued, Lancelot Bear, her oldest son for assault, and in July, he filed the same charge against Samuel S. , the youngest son.

In 1821 he was arrested for debt, the charge brought by Thomas Mumford of Cayuga County.

William B. Hall later moved to Cayuga County. It is not known whether his wife Mary was with him at that time. According to the Trinity Church of Seneca Falls records, he died Dec. 21, 1848 at the home of Judge Hutchinson at Cayuga. He was 68.

THOMAS JAMES: Sometime before 1840, Thomas James, his wife Sarah Elizabeth and daughter Martha, moved to Seneca Falls. Thomas was a barber and he was black. He said he did not know his parents and did not know where he was born.

According to the 1850 census, Sarah was born in Pennsylvania and Martha in Canada. Both had been born in slavery, had escaped to Canada and later returned to the United States and settled in Seneca Falls.

Thomas did well in his business and by 1860 his property was worth \$6,000. His shop was at 86 Fall St. and the family lived at 30 State St. in 1862. He died on Dec. 16, 1867. In 1871 the census listed Sarah with Mary 4, probably a grandchild. At that time her property was valued at \$17,400.

Through the years the money dwindled away to nothing. In 1894 she was living at 10 Miller St. But shortly thereafter she was forced to move to the county poor house where she remained for the rest of her life.

She did not object to having to living at the poor house, but she was a proud lady and dreaded the time when she would die and be buried in a pauper's grave at the poor farm. She often expressed this fear to the Rev. William Bours Clarke, rector of Trinity Church when he visited her and the other inmates at the farm.

Sarah Elizabeth James, died at the county house on Oct. 6, 1904. Her funeral was at Trinity Church. Her pall bearers were the clergymen of the various churches in Seneca



Fall at that time. She was buried in Restvale Cemetery.

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ISAAC MALTBY: He was born in Massachusetts in 1767. Before moving to Waterloo he had been an important man in Massachusetts state politics. He had served in the State Legislature. He was a general in the War of 1812 and had fought in the defense of Boston.

He moved to Waterloo in 1816 and built a family home and two stores on West Main St. across from the village park.

He married Lucinda Murray of Hatfield, Mass. in 1790. Their children were: Seth Murray, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Maria, Aurelia, Julia Ann, Isaac Fowler, Lucinda and Martha.

When the family emigrated to Waterloo 1817-18, his son Seth opened a dry goods and grocery in one store and son, Benjamin had a drug store in the other. The house was later moved down Oak St. from the corner. The stores and house still stand and are in use.

With the exception of two of the daughters, the family later moved away. Isaac died Sept. 9, 1819 and is buried in Stark St. Cemetery.

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JAMES MC CALL: The first record regarding James McCall in the county records is a tavern permit, issued March 28, 1806. He purchased his first piece of property in 1807 and later bought a number of other sections, all in the area of Covert.

He possibly came to Seneca County from the area of Painted Post. In 1808 he dissolved

partnership with Ancel McCall of Painted Post and there were several justice papers showing money was owed to him and Ancel McCall.

In 1808 he was named as a candidate for assemblyman. He was elected and was supervisor of Covert, 1807-08.

McCall's Tavern was a well known stopping place in the early days of Seneca County history. It was often mentioned in recollections of the county. The tavern building still stands at the north edge of the Village of Interlaken, on the corner of Route 96 and County Road 150. It is probably one of the oldest buildings in the county.

McCall was quite interested in improving road conditions in front of his tavern. In 1809, he applied for the incorporation of a turnpike company. In 1810 he put in a bid to get the turnpike construction contracts, and in 1810, on March 19, when the Geneva & Ithaca Turnpike Co. was incorporated, he was one of the directors of the company.

He served in the War of 1812 but nothing is known about his service. In fact, little is known about him after that period. He sold his property in 1815 and moved to Rushford, Allegany Co.

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DEGORY PROUT: He enlisted in the Revolutionary War as a drummer when he was 16 or 17 years of age. He was in the 3rd Regiment of the New York Continental Line, commanded by Col. Peter Gansvoort. He served under Captains James Gregg, Thomas DeWitt and George Sytez.

The regiment was first stationed

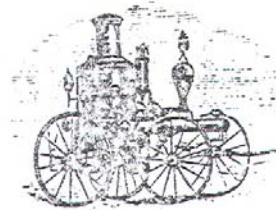
at Fort Stanwix after its organization and defended that post against the attack of St. Leger in the summer of 1777. During 1778 and 1779, detachments were on duty at several points in the Mohawk Valley and Albany. Then in June 1779, the regiment formed at Canajoharie and became part of James Clinton's Brigade which joined General John Sullivan in their trek through the Iroquois Indian country. Prout was part of the expedition through this area. The regiment spent the winter at Morristown, N.J. and then were posted in the Highlands of the Hudson River for much of the remainder of the war.

Degory Prout served for the entire war and received a lot in the Military Tract. He received lot 43 in Solon, now Cortland County. In 1784, shortly after he was discharged he lived in Ulster County. He sold his lot to Stephen Hogeboom of Claverack for 15 pounds.

He married twice. His first wife was Jemima Sherwood. His second was Hannah Bell. He applied for a pension while a resident of Romulus and had apparently been here for just a short time for his name does not appear in the 1810 census. He does not appear to have owned any property in Seneca County. The census listings are the only county records of him that are available, except his will and the New York State Historical marker located in Romulus.

In 1830, the census listed his wife and one girl age under 15. His children, listed in his will did not appear in the census.

His will was made Sept. 15, 1835 and he died Sept. 20, 1835. He left his wife Hannah, \$100 to be raised from the sale of the estate: also one cow, the household furniture she brought and half of which he brought when they moved to Seneca County. He left his daughter Mary Ann Wilson a cow, the remainder of the furniture and the family Bible. He offered his other daughter Memima Vandeventer, \$31.36, which John T. Vandeventer owed him. Also mentioned were two sons, William and Daniel, grandson Thomas and granddaughters Marinda and emima. Daniel was also listed in the 1820 census.



THE VALIENT

EDWARD L. DUDASH, Steel Rd. Town of Waterloo, died May 12, 1985 at the Veterans Hospital in Canandaigua, 66. He was born in Milton, Pa. 12/18/1918. He was a veteran of World War, II, with the US Army. Buried Sandhill Cemetery town of Seneca.

ARLEIGH J. RADCLIFFE, formerly Penn Yan, died May 15, 1985, in Canandaigua Veterans Hospital, 76 Born Ovid, Sept. 16, 1908, son of Horace and Helen Toner Radcliffe. A veteran of World War II in US Army. He was buried Holy Cross Cemetery, Ovid.

**TYRE**

STUART E. HILL of Phelps, died May 19, 1985, 54. Born Waterloo, Dec. 27, 1930, he was the son of Eugene and Leah Hill. He was a veteran of the US Air Force, served during World War II. Buried Newton Cemetery, Junius.

RAYMOND D. POFFENBERGER, of 108 Norris Dr. Waterloo died May 31, 1985, 61. Born Varick son of Harold Poffenberger. Was a veteran of World War II.

ROBERT THRUSH, of East Kane, Pa. formerly Seneca Falls was killed May 31, 1985 in a tornado. He was born Kane, Pa. Dec. 25, 1924, son of Neil C. and Ruth Hutchins Thrush. He was a retired master sergeant with 32 years of service. Was stationed at the Seneca Army Depot, lived Romulus and Seneca Falls. Past commander of Seneca Falls VFW and commander of VFW in Kane.

LOREN GRACE, of Maple St. Lodi, died June 10, 1985, 62. He was born in Chemung, son of Loren and Ida Velely Grace. Was a veteran of World War II, serving with the 4142 Quartermaster Corps. He was a former postmaster of Lodi and past chief of Lodi Fire Dept. Buried in W. Lodi.

WINFIELD S. FOX, of Port Orange, formerly Seneca Falls, died June 10, 1985, 74. He was born in Rome, N.Y. and was a veteran of World War II in the US Army. Buried St. Columbkille Cemetery.

CLIFFORD M. THORPE, of Geneva died June 29, 1985 at the Syracuse Veterans Hospital. Born Varick, April 11, 1911, son of Frederick and Bertha Morehouse Thorpe. He was a veteran of the US Army Armored Division in World War II.

JACOB RUSSELL of E. Bayard St. Seneca Falls died July 6, 1985. He was born in Palmyra, Feb. 10, 1917, son of Jacob and Ida Deys Russell. He was a World War II veteran, serving as medical administrative specialist in the US Army Air Corps. He was buried in Bridgeport Cemetery.

ROBERT F. FREEDLINE, of Texas, formerly Seneca Falls, died July 7, 1985 in a boat accident. Born Sept. 11, 1950 in St. Mary's Pa. employed at Philips ECG. He was a veteran of the US Navy. Buried in Texas.

ALBERT M. MARBLE, of Clyde, died July 16, 1985 63. Born Waterloo Jan. 26, 1922, son Lyal and Hattie Wooden Marble. He was a veteran of World War II and served in the European Theater. Buried S. Lyons Cemetery.

DONALD L. BRACHT, of Port Orange Fla. July 23, 1985, 68. He was born in Seneca Falls, Jan. 22, 1917, son of Hermann J. and Julia Bordner Bracht. He was a World War II veteran with the US Army Air Corps.

LELAND F. BASSETTE, Interlaken, died July 29, 1985, 62. A World War II veteran, he was buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

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PETER J. BEATINI of 6 Seneca Lane, Seneca Falls died July 23, 1985, 76. He was a former village trustee. Buried St. Columbkille.

