

# Cradle of GOP; as Firm as Hills

ing and wealth and had the additional advantage of a colony of French refugees who settled there to escape political enemies at home. When the Erie Railroad was built it by passed Angelica by six miles and the town stopped growing. A Rip Van Winkle sleep settled over the village that remains unbroken. The narrow gauge railroad built in oil boom days later converted to broad gauge, did little in the way of creating a permanent business revival even when it became standard gauge. Since 1947 Angelica has been without railroad service.

On east Main Street, near the park stands an old-fashioned house erected in 1802 by Evert Van Wickle, land agent and surveyor for the Church estate. In it was held the first county court, the first Masonic Lodge meeting, the first village prayer meeting, and other pioneer gatherings. In Abolition days Angelica was on the line of an "underground railway" which escaping slaves followed to Canada and freedom. In a modest white house surrounded by trees planted by his own hands Rev. Calvin Fairbank, a famous Abolitionist and friend of Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, lived for many years. The body of the friend of the slave, who spent many years in Kentucky prisons for aiding 47 slaves to escape to the north, rests in the Angelica cemetery but his soul, like that of John Brown, goes marching on.

The village, incorporated in 1835 is located in the center of Angelica township and in the exact center of the county. All surveys start from a stone marker buried in the center of the village park. A portion of the beautiful village cemetery was a gift of the Church family in 1801, the first burial in 1803. Among the notables buried there are Major Moses Van Campen, Cap. Philip Church, Judge Martin Grover, and Rev. Calvin Fairbank. More than half a hundred Union Soldiers sleep the long sleep in graves marked each Memorial Day by flags from the American Legion. At the base of the sloping hillside is a monument, surmounted by a life size statue of a soldier, erected in memory of those who followed the Stars and Stripes in the Civil War.

In 1900, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith of New York presented the village with a red brick, Colonial library in memory of her mother, Mrs. Orrin T. Higgins, mother of former Governor Frank Wayland Higgins, but like many other libraries in the state it is in need of a larger endowment income to meet increasing costs of maintenance. Angelica has a conservatively managed State Bank, a well edited weekly newspaper, four churches, and a Conservation Club with a present membership of 300.

unpublished letter written by Mr. Cole the year before his death to his friend, La Monte G. Raymond of the Angelica Republican, are interesting. The letter was written from his "Home on the Hillside" under date of April 7, 1888:

"The first meeting was called at Friendship, May 16, 1854 for the organization of the Republican party. A committee was appointed to call a nominating convention. This committee called the first nominating convention at Angelica, October 17, 1854. If our party had its birth in Grand Old Allegany, as it did in the way things are counted, I know for an absolute certainty that these dates are correct. Now this is history and there is no getting over or around it. The man who gave our party its name was none other than Horace Greeley. I wrote to him in the spring of 1854 asking him what name to give the party. He answered: "Call it Republican, no prefix, no suffix, but plain Republican." And so I have called it Republican, and pronounced Greeley its father and I have always declared that, if we must fix upon the identical father himself, I shall insist upon it that Horace Greeley is the one to be agreed upon. The party was born in Allegany County and I now give this command: Whosoever shall hence or hereafter deny that historic fact, 'shoot him on the spot.'"

Mr. Cole's last days were not bright, if one may judge by the following extract from a letter received from him by Mr. Raymond. It was written shortly after trouble had showered on him:

"I am really little else than a broken-hearted old man—loving the party which I saw born as I did; reverencing its mission, worshipping at its shrine, devotedly attached to my friends, clinging to Grand Old Allegany with an allegiance second only to loyalty to my God. I covet a peaceful grave upon her soil far more than brain can conceive and heart hope for in any other part of God's green earth. Strife and contention I can no longer bear. Po-

litical differences are a trial to me and personal quarrels are death to my very soul."

Michigan also claims the honor of the first formal adoption of the name of the Republican Party by a state convention. The Michigan convention, it is claimed, met at Jackson, July 6, 1854 in accordance with a call signed by Zachary Chandler and others afterwards known to the country. The Jackson convention was so well attended that the hall selected was too small to hold it and it gathered "under the oaks" in a grove near the village. An ex-slave named Lewis Clarke, said to be the original in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was among the speakers. The convention started a regular party organization and nominated a state ticket, the first ever selected in the United States under the Republican name, except those of the Jefferson Democratic-Republican party of the early days of the country, so the Michigan claimants say. Be that as it may, the fact remains that during the life of Asahel N. Cole it was not proved to his satisfaction that Allegany County was not the birthplace of the party he loved so well. Even if Father Cole was mistaken and the Michigan group were first, the Angelica convention was the first held in the great Empire State; no one has ever questioned that.

Allegany County has always remained true to the Republican Party and it is to be relied on for large Republican majorities. And that goes for the 45th Congressional District, ably represented for many years by Hon. Daniel A. Reed. In 1890 the congressional district rolled up a Republican majority of 24,426 divided as follows: Allegany County 8,248, Chautauque County, 8,848 and Cattaraugus County 7,390. On a basis of population Allegany County led the district by a large percentage. The present board of supervisors of Allegany County is composed of 24 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

For a quarter of a century Angelica controlled the politics of the

county and the Charles Hote Exchange Hotel in that v were the political centers o county. Both were destroyed fire and not rebuilt. In 1886 trol of the party machinery ed to the southern part o county with William J. Glenn itor of the Cuba Patriot, as ical boss. The change in le ship from time to time see make little difference to the and file who are true to the of the Grand Old Party. The talked about leader of the today is William H. MacK popular member of the asse

Implicitly believing that M ley would be elected, the ci of Angelica prepared a jol tion meeting which was he the old courthouse a few after election. It was a love and barbecue. The few sca veterans of the Old Guard p at the Angelica convention i were the guests of honor. was a torchlight procession, by the country bands and spe by oldtimers—a memorable in the historic old building. I second only to the great de stration made when Jame Blaine visited Angelica and in front of the old courthou October 15, 1834 introduced Father Cole. On that day people greeted "The Pl Knight" from Maine and n ed in the rain. The loyalty e agents are

Republicans as the hills

in person, in October, 1854, by Mr. Cole. It was called the Free Press—a neat seven-column folio. It is doubtful if a more earnest newspaper advocate of abolition ever came from a printing press. The paper appeared first as a weekly and later was issued as a daily at Wellsville.

For two or three years the Republican Party was only a coalition. It was composed of about three-fourths of the northern end of the defunct Whig party, a fragment of the Democracy, all the Free Soilers, nearly or quite all the anti-Garrison Abolitionists, and a faction of the Know-Nothings. The time had arrived for a new party, and the spirit of Republicanism was stirring the people of Maine as well as those of Wisconsin. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill crystallized public sentiment and it quickly found expression.

Men in many states have disputed Mr. Cole's claim to the paternity of the Republican Party, before and since his death. The truth is that there were many men who were equally responsible for the agitation and the argument that served in the founding of the party, but the men who took practical steps toward organization were few. One of the first if not the first, was Asahel N. Cole. He is at least entitled to be called one of the fathers of the Republican party and that is glory enough.

The following extracts from an

gauge, did little in the way of creating a permanent business revival even when it became standard gauge. Since 1947 Angelica has been without railroad service.

On east Main Street, near the park stands an old-fashioned house erected in 1802 by Evert Van Wickle, land agent and surveyor for the Church estate. In it was held the first county court, the first Masonic Lodge meeting, the first village prayer meeting, and other pioneer gatherings. In Abolition days Angelica was on the line of an "underground railway" which escaping slaves followed to Canada and freedom. In a modest white house surrounded by trees planted by his own hands Rev. Calvin Fairbank, a famous Abolitionist and friend of Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, lived for many years. The body of the friend of the slave, who spent many years in Kentucky prisons for aiding 47 slaves to escape to the north, rests in the Angelica cemetery but his soul, like that of John Brown, goes marching on.

The village, incorporated in 1835 is located in the center of Angelica township and in the exact center of the county. All surveys start from a stone marker buried in the center of the village park. A portion of the beautiful village cemetery was a gift of the Church family in 1801, the first burial in 1803. Among the notables buried there are Major Moses Van Campen, Cap. Philip Church, Judge Martin Grover, and Rev. Calvin Fairbank. More than half a hundred Union Soldiers sleep the long sleep in graves marked each Memorial Day by flags from the American Legion. At the base of the sloping hillside is a monument, surmounted by a life size statue of a soldier, erected in memory of those who followed the Stars and Stripes in the Civil War.

In 1900, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith of New York presented the village with a red brick, Colonial library in memory of her mother, Mrs. Orrin T. Higgins, mother of former Governor Frank Wayland Higgins, but like many other libraries in the state it is in need of a larger endowment income to meet increasing costs of maintenance. Angelica has a conservatively managed State Bank, a well edited weekly newspaper, four churches, and a Conservation Club with a present membership of 300. The domestic water system and electric lighting plant are owned and operated by the village and excellent protection is provided by the fire department.

It was on the afternoon of October 17, 1854 that the famous convention was held at the old courthouse in Angelica, the first delegated Republican convention held in the United States. The convention was the outcome of a meeting held at Friendship, Allegany County, May 16 of the same year. At that meeting, a committee composed of Asahel N. Cole, Charles M. Allen, Robert Snow, E. P. Benjamin, and Joseph Shuart, was appointed and empowered to call a nominating convention at Angelica at a date to be selected by them. Earnest and enthusiastic men from all parts of the county attended the convention, which named a full Republican state and county ticket.

...organization and nominated a state ticket, the first ever elected in the United States under the Republican name except those of the Jefferson Democratic-Republican party of the early days of the country, so the Michigan claimants say. Be that as it may, the fact remains that during the life of Asahel N. Cole it was not proved to his satisfaction that Allegany County was not the birthplace of the party he loved so well. Even if Father Cole was mistaken and the Michigan group were first, the Angelica convention was the first held in the great Empire State; no one has ever questioned that.

Allegany County has always remained true to the Republican Party and it is to be relied on for large Republican majorities. And that goes for the 45th Congressional District, ably represented for many years by Hon. Daniel A. Reed. In 1890 the congressional district rolled up a Republican majority of 24,426 divided as follows: Allegany County 8,248, Chautauque County 8,848 and Cattaraugus County 7,390. On a basis of population Allegany County led the district by a large percentage. The present board of supervisors of Allegany County is composed of 24 Republicans and 5 Democrats.

For a quarter of a century Angelica controlled the politics of the

...meeting which was the old courthouse a few years after election. It was a low and baroque. The low sea veterans of the Old Guard at the Angelica convention were the guests of honor. It was a torchlight procession, by the country bands and spe by oldtimers—a memorable in the historic old building. I second only to the great demonstration made when James Blaine visited Angelica and in front of the old courthouse October 15, 1884 introduced Father Cole. On that day people greeted "The Pl Knight" from Maine and m ad in the min. The loyalty of the Republicans as the hills

The following extracts from an

... Mr. Cole. It was called the Free Press—a neat seven-column folio. It is doubtful if a more earnest newspaper advocate of abolition ever came from a printing press. The paper appeared first as a weekly and later was issued as a daily at Wellsville.

For two or three years the Republican Party was only a coalition. It was composed of about three-fourths of the northern end of the defunct Whig party, a fragment of the Democracy, all the Free Soilers, nearly or quite all the anti-Garrison Abolitionists, and a faction of the Know-Nothings. The time had arrived for a new party, and the spirit of Republicanism was stirring the people of Maine as well as those of Wisconsin. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill crystallized public sentiment and it quickly found expression.

Men in many states have disputed Mr. Cole's claim to the paternity of the Republican Party, before and since his death. The truth is that there were many men who were equally responsible for the agitation and the argument that served in the founding of the party, but the men who took practical steps toward organization were few. One of the first, if not the first, was Asahel N. Cole. He is at least entitled to be called one of the fathers of the Republican party and that is glory enough.

... Mr. Cole. It was called the Free Press—a neat seven-column folio. It is doubtful if a more earnest newspaper advocate of abolition ever came from a printing press. The paper appeared first as a weekly and later was issued as a daily at Wellsville.

For two or three years the Republican Party was only a coalition. It was composed of about three-fourths of the northern end of the defunct Whig party, a fragment of the Democracy, all the Free Soilers, nearly or quite all the anti-Garrison Abolitionists, and a faction of the Know-Nothings. The time had arrived for a new party, and the spirit of Republicanism was stirring the people of Maine as well as those of Wisconsin. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill crystallized public sentiment and it quickly found expression.

Men in many states have disputed Mr. Cole's claim to the paternity of the Republican Party, before and since his death. The truth is that there were many men who were equally responsible for the agitation and the argument that served in the founding of the party, but the men who took practical steps toward organization were few. One of the first, if not the first, was Asahel N. Cole. He is at least entitled to be called one of the fathers of the Republican party and that is glory enough.





### Jurors.

Supreme Court, Belmont, Jan. 7:

Grand Jurors—Alfred, W. F. Burdick; Alma, F. E. Elliott; Amity, C. Sortore, W. P. Clark, B. P. Mapes, J. Bradt; Angelica, J. W. Scholes, D. Walker; Belfast, E. Kinney, M. Cosgrove; Birdsall, F. Brownell; Bolivar, L. Seibert; Burns, Jas. Craig; Caneadea, J. Wilson; Friendship, M. W. Carnahan; Genesee, S. D. Wells, W. R. Hill jr.; Hume, M. W. Weaver, U. Stone; Independence, O. G. Clark; Rushford, G. Woods; Wells-ville, J. A. Rider, J. D. Rathbone; Willing, P. Wilson.

Trial Jurors—Alfred, E. T. Smith; Alma, I. Easton; Almond, C. C. Wilcox, T. Newell; Amity, F. VanCampen; Andover, W. Kaple, W. E. Green, F. S. Crandall; Angelica, I. S. Benson, H. Rice; Bolivar, W. Sawyer, J. Thompson, J. J. Conners, P. C. Cartwright; Burns, E. Taylor; Centerville, C. W. Davis, D. Lewis, F. Fuller, S. Green, A. Powell; Cuba, E. N. Pierce, I. E. Amsden; Friendship, M. L. Middaugh; Granger, J. Hussong; Independence, R. Casey, B. Vanderbeck; New Hudson, J. McHoney, F. Case, W. S. Lyon; Scio, C. L. Slaughter, H. Holton; Wells-ville, D. C. Ackerman, J. Frederic; West Almond, C. Schuyler; Willing, A. A. Babcock, C. D. Mills.

### The American House.

Mr. R. G. Jacobs, the new proprietor of the American House, is now well settled. This hotel, located at the head of Olean st., is one of the oldest hotel sites in this region. In the early days of the settlement here it was thought the village would be built up in that vicinity. The hotel has always done considerable business, and Mr. Jacobs intends to furnish good accommodations to all patrons.

### Hon. Fred A. Robbins scorched.

At the Delavan House fire, Albany, Assemblyman Robbins got a close call. He was in attendance at the Speakership caucus then in session at the hotel. When the fire alarm was given he was up stairs in a room with another Member. In running down stairs he stumbled and fell, and was nearly suffocated with the smoke. He escaped by breaking in a door and out a window. Flames scorched his whiskers. About 20 persons were burned to death, mostly employees.

### Departure of ex-Sheriff Sherman and Wife.

Having finished his three-year term as sheriff of Allegany county, Mr. N. B. Sherman and wife now leave Angelica and return to their former home in Caneadea. Everybody in this place regrets their departure.

As Sheriff, Nat. Sherman has won universal respect throughout Allegany county. His official record and conduct has been above reproach. It is admitted by all citizens that he has been an efficient, square, popular public official—none superior. And he retires with the praise and good will of everybody. His estimable wife has also come to be quite generally known, and has won all as admirers and friends, for sterling worth of character. Sorry they couldn't remain permanently in Angelica.

### Snow, and Cold.

Thursday last by noon two feet of snow had fallen since the night before—which has made a good run of sleighing. And the mercury fell to 26 degrees below zero Friday! It made timbers snap in buildings and the trees popped like pistols. Folks kept fires roaring all night, and piled extra blankets on the beds.

By the way, how disastrous a night it was on the roosters' fancy head-gear! If a man gets a frosted ear or toe he thinks he has trouble worth telling of; but that night of 26 degrees below zero, nearly all of the many thousands of roosters with-

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the holders of the Annual election of officers, will be held at the Bank under its patronage. It is a well-weathered the ease, and rests on a basis. It is a con to all in this region business at a

### ANNUAL

Notice is hereby given of the annual meeting of the Bank of Angelica, N. Y., January, 1895, at ten o'clock, a. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The Directors for the year shall be brought before the meeting.

Dec. 26, 1894.

Irving Davis  
John Renwick  
Nebraska, Dec.  
larynx. He was  
Equitable Aid.

### Death of M.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. A. Lockhart at her home in V. Mr. Lockhart here with the m., and burial in the Presbyterian church. His name was Sara an excellent w of the Presbyte

Write it "18

Mrs. Eaton r

Next Week

Stick to your

The Angelica

Mr. A. J. W  
to Arlington,

As expected has been app as one of his c

A "Sacred ed in the park church a we day.

This is the N. S. Wilson in 20 years or fairly good.

Regret to a Lloyd recent of paralysis; soon fully rec

### Irvine.

There is a street rumor that the Episcopal Court which has been trying Rev. Irvine at Philadelphia, has whitewashed him and turned him loose again, as a "persecuted" man. We have not personally received any information as to the result. But a

a by Widow Smith. districts were formed state began to take an interest in education and give aid. In each town trustees were elected to investigate and examine the schools. The trustees' salaries were paid by public money. It was in the period of educational advancement that the weekly salary of the teacher equalled the \$2 dollars in addition to room and board.

Allegany County awakened the interest of education. The Angelica Academy was founded by Professor and later Alfred Uni-

versity. The Academy was maintained, and established for the seminary of the youth of both sexes. It was a private school with tuition of \$6.25 was charged for each pupil.

The building in which this school of academic learning was held was the Presbyterian Church which served as school and church until the recent Presbyterian school was built. This school was conducted until 1859 when it was burned and was rebuilt.

The period characteristic of the one-room school in which very little progress was made in the advancement of education in comparative periods.

—Donna Perry.

## OF THE MY

As the story goes on, there are many more changes. During the Academy period from approximately 1890 to 1920, there were other important events which are memorable in the history of Angelica. In the history of education, we shall consider the general history of Angelica of this

On Monday, January 17, 1869, a portion of the business was laid in ashes. The store located in the dry goods John Trotter, located on the south side of Main Street. The adjoining buildings were wooden structures; only the fire spread to the residence of Mr. J. Weston, on the west to the George Hotel which stood

on grass, but instead the horses were hitched up next to the sidewalk. In this way, the Main Street was much wider than it is now. Each year in the spring, this street would become a muddy, ruddy mess. About forty years ago, this was changed when the brick pavement was laid the entire length of Main Street.

In 1890 Eli Branson sunk a well opposite the old post office on the west side of the park for public use. A forty-foot wooden trough was kept at the fountain filled for use for fire purposes. When this brick pavement was put in, a cement trough was made at the edge of the curb. This water contained a trace of sulphur and some mineral salts. It was even said that some horses had such a preference for it they would refuse other water until they could plunge their noses into the ice cold trough. With the passing of the use of horses, this watering trough has also become a thing of the past.

The Allegany Central Railroad Company built the original shops in 1881. This merged to form the Central New York and Western Railroad Company between Olean, Hornell, and Wayland Junction. By merger in 1899 the railroad became the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company.

As early as 1859, there was a Literary Association in this village. During the 1880's and 1890's, the ladies of this group worked to obtain money for a library. Also the Progress Club, which was formed in 1893, had this as a project. To add to the Library Fund, Lawn Fetes were held in the park. The first catalog of books was published in 1895 in connection with the school. The Public Library was finally built in 1900 by Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith in memory of her mother, Mrs. Clara Hapgood Higgins.

The Allegany County Fair was still held at Angelica. In 1882, the Fairgrounds were visited by a cyclone. An excerpt from the Allegany County Republican, June 16, 1882, describes it very vividly. I shall now quote from this article. "Cyclone visited Angelica, June

of Angelica an academical institution of learning to be and remain in all respects nonsectarian." April 1, 1879, the village accepted this and voted it should be named Wilson Academy in honor of the donor.

In the fall of 1885, the trustees engaged John P. Slocum, a graduate of Yale College, as principal, and the first term began September 21, 1885. No building had been provided, so for the first year, sessions were held in the court house.

In the summer of 1886, part of the estate of Rev. Lewis Thibou, 13 acres of land and a large brick dwelling house, was purchased on East Main Street. This is the house now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Prowant. During the first ten years of its existence, the number of students increased from 19 to 100 and many entered college. An important feature was its Teacher's Training Class, in which a large number of teachers were prepared for their work.

John P. Slocum continued to be principal until 1897, when Wilson Academy and the public school became one institution.

In 1909, one building was built large enough to take care of the Academy as well as the grades. The name of the Public Union School was changed from Wilson Academy to Wilsonian High School in 1912. The new building was made possible by the fact that the trustees of the Wilson fund turned over practically all its assets in 1908 to the Board of Education. The building was one of the best equipped, pleasantly located, and substantially built school buildings in this part of the state.

In closing, I would like to mention some of the earlier principals and graduates:

Early Principals:

Edward Maguire, B. S. — 1897-1902

Charles W. Vandergrift, A.M. — 1902-1907

Charles D. Hill, A.M. — 1907-1912

Teachers at this time received very low salaries. \$500 a year was considered very good.

Early Graduates:

1887—Frank S. Blair, first graduate of Wilson Acad.

Northern Railroad followed its course from Hyde, Pa., its southern terminal, to Wayland, its northern terminal—the days when children rode to school on the train at special rates established by Frank Sullivan Smith, the railroad receiver in the early 1900's and the first president of the P.S.&N. Remember the fire in 1903 which damaged the shops and the fire in 1918 which practically destroyed them? They rebuilt them in October of that year. Also, if you will please recall the vital part our railroad played in the lives of the people of Angelica just after World War I when it employed from 130 to 140 men. The railroad period endured for over forty years. It might be interesting to note that the P. & S., which goes from Rockwayville, Pa. to Kittanning, is still operating under different management for the purpose of carrying coal from the mines. But on March 31, 1947, the P.S.&N. was abandoned and the students of Angelica Central School no longer heard its friendly whistle as they studied in school.

In the early 1920's, the Wilsonian High School was beginning to get a bit crowded. The lower floor consisted of three rooms which served the grade children, and the upper floor consisted of five rooms which constituted the high school. Since there was no gymnasium basketball games were conducted in the courthouse. The enrollment was constantly increasing. Consequently,

and answered in the affirmative. The bully wanted to see me. "You can," said Covill, and immediately dealt him a blow which laid him sprawling on the walk. In a few moments he regained his feet and when Covill said, "I have another, perhaps you would like to see that?" the bully did not care to know anything more about "Allegany Leek Hooks."

What a change has been wrought. In those old days many, and among them some very good people were really worried when passing through the older settled portion of the State for fear that it might become known that they were from Allegany.

Once riding out with an interesting and beautiful young lady, the daughter of one of our Allegany judges, who had been attending the famous Miss Willard's Female Seminary at Troy, she remarked that when telling her school mates where she resided, she was careful not to mention Allegany, but would say that she "lived just a few miles south of Rochester." Just a word of explanation as to this incident, in justice to myself. I did not ask the young lady to ride. She asked me. Yes she did, and is still living and an old maid at that.

Now here is a colony of Alleganians in this metropolitan city of Buffalo, that dares in the full light of these opening days of the 20th Century and in the immediate presence of the great Pan-American Exposition about to open, to hold a function like this. Not only that, but I venture the assertion that on the list of members of the Allegany Society of Buffalo, there is not the name of one who is not proud to own that he is an Allegonian.

### JUDGE PHILIP CHURCH.

#### A Side Light Upon His Career. Never Before Published.

(Written by the late Judge Richard E. Martin.)

(Note:—The following came to the hands of the writer too late for use in the Centennial History of Allegany, and is now offered more than anything else, for the purpose of impressing upon the present generation some idea of the efforts put forth by those leaders in the march of improvement through the Southern tier more than 70 years ago, and reminding people of to-day of how much they owe to the labors of Judges Church, Martin and Marvin, as well as many others, for the measure of material prosperity which they now enjoy. M. J. S.)

I became acquainted with the Hon. Philip Church at this convention. I think we had some correspondence.

He was a gentleman of the old school, and belonged to the aristocracy, so far as any aristocracy existed in this country at that day. His father was an officer in the English Army in the war resulting in Independence. He married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Albany. Gen. Alexander Hamilton, married another daughter of Schuyler, so that

through which the Genesee River flowed. He moved onto the land sometime before the war of 1812, and commenced at once the making of a farm and disposing of portions of his land. A large portion of the tract was covered with pine forests of the finest quality of little value for the want of a market. The proposed railroad was of greatest importance to Judge Church. It was to pass over his splendid estate, and to make his magnificent pines very valuable.

We can readily appreciate his great disappointment and vexation upon the conviction that it was intended to cut the route into two sections, which, as to us in the western counties, would leave us out in the cold, and deprive us for an indefinite period of any road, even should such time ever arrive.

Early in the evening of the convention, Judge Church and I had a long conversation. He informed me that he left home with the intention of going to New York, where he had many strong friends, and then to Albany for the purpose of aiding in procuring a charter; that he had decided to abandon these journeys and any further effort to procure a charter, and go home. I endeavored to dissuade him from adopting such a course. I agreed with him that the action of the convention was hostile to our views. But in my opinion our case was not hopeless. I reminded him that we possessed certain advantages, which, if properly improved, might result in our success.—that we had caused to be published, as the law required, notice of application to the legislature—that the notice, his and ours had been published more than six weeks. (The Jamestown notice had been published more than three months) that some time must elapse before our adversar-

ies could cause their notice to be published, and to this six weeks was to be added—in short, they could not make their application to the legislature in a time less than two months.

The legislature was to convene the next week, and we were ready to make our application at once. With these facts in our

anticipate all other schemes. I expressed a belief that we might succeed.

Judge Church still adhered to his decision to go home. I retired to bed, and about three or four o'clock in the morning I was awakened by a rap on my door. Judge Church came in and to my bed with a light, in his slippers and dressing gown, and said to me "that he had not been asleep; that he had been thinking over our conversation of the evening, and the facts as I had stated them, and he had decided to go to New York and act upon the program suggested." I confess this and was a great relief to me. We parted in the morning, he for New York and I for home.

What Judge Church did in New York and Albany, I do not know, except, perhaps, inferentially from the contents of the statute enacting the corporation, to which I now invite careful attention. It was passed April 24, 1832. See Session's laws, 1832, page 402. By the first section Samuel Swartwood, collector of the Port of New York and 69 others, in all 70 persons, including Eleazer Lord, who, with such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose, are constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of 'The New York & Erie Railroad company' with power to construct a single, double or treble railroad or way, from the city of New York or at such point in its vicinity as should be most eligible and convenient therefor, and continue such railroad through the Southern tier of counties by the way of Owego in the County of Tioga, to the shore of Lake Erie at some eligible point between the Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line."

\* The railroad convention held at Owego in 1831.

3 91

2 50

3 10

1 99

7 65

1 85

Ken ad

30

...but would say that she had just a few miles south of Rochester. Just a word of explanation as to this incident in justice to myself. I did not ask the young lady to ride. She asked me. Yes she did, and is still living and an old maid at that.

Now here is a colony of Alleghenians in this metropolitan city of Buffalo, that dates in the full light of these opening days of the 20th Century and in the immediate presence of the great Pan-American Exposition about to open, to hold a function like this. Not only that, but I venture the assertion that on the list of members of the Allegheny Society of Buffalo, there is not the name of one who is not proud to own that he is an Alleghenian.

**JUDGE PHILIP CHURCH.**

**A Side Light Upon His Career, Never Before Published.**

(Written by the late Judge Richard F. Martin.)

(Note:—The following came to the hands of the writer too late for use in the Centennial History of Allegheny, and is now offered more than anything else, for the purpose of impressing upon the present generation some idea of the efforts put forth by those leaders in the march of improvement through the Southern tier more than 70 years ago, and reminding people of to-day of how much they owe to the labors of Judges Church, Martin and Marvin, as well as many others, for the measure of material prosperity which they now enjoy. M. J. S.)

I became acquainted with the Hon. Philip Church at this convention. \* I think we had some correspondence.

He was a gentleman of the old school, and belonged to the aristocracy, so far as any aristocracy existed in this country at that day. His father was an officer in the English Army in the war resulting in Independence. He married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler of Albany. Gen. Alexander Hamilton, married another daughter of Schuyler, so that Church was a grand-son of Philip Schuyler, and Alexander Hamilton was his uncle. He as a boy was educated in the celebrated school at Eton, England. He read law in the office of Hamilton. He became the owner, early in his century, of a part of 100,000 acres of land in Allegheny county,

great disappointment and was then upon the conviction that it was intended to cut the route into two sections, which, as to us in the western counties, would leave us out in the cold, and deprive us for an indefinite period of any road, even should such time ever arrive.

Early in the evening of the convention, Judge Church and I had a long conversation. He informed me that he left home with the intention of going to New York, where he had many strong friends, and then to Albany for the purpose of aiding in procuring a charter; that he had decided to abandon these journeys and any further effort to procure a charter, and go home. I endeavored to dissuade him from adopting such a course. I agreed with him that the action of the convention was hostile to our views. But in my opinion our case was not hopeless. I reminded him that we possessed certain advantages, which, if properly improved, might result in our success.—that we had caused to be published, as the law required, notice of application to the legislature—that the notice, his and ours had been published more than six weeks. (The Jamestown notice had been published more than three months) that some time must elapse before our adversar-

ies could cause their notice to be published, and to this six weeks was to be added—in short, they could not make their application to the legislature in a time less than two months.

The legislature was to convene the next week, and we were ready to make our application at once. With these facts in our favor I thought we must not despair.

I endeavored to persuade him to go on to New York, call upon and consult Eleazer Lord and other friends, procure a charter to be drawn such as we intended in accordance with our notices, and then take it to Albany and get it before the legislature at an early day as possible, and in this way,

to New York and act upon the program suggested. I confess this and was a great relief to me. We parted in the morning, he for New York and I for home.

What Judge Church did in New York and Albany, I do not know, except, perhaps, inferentially from the contents of the statute enacting the corporation, to which I now invite careful attention. It was passed April 24, 1832. See Session's laws, 1832, page 402. By the first section Samuel Swartwood, collector of the Port of New York and 60 others, in all 70 persons, including Eleazer Lord, who, with such other persons as shall associate with them for that purpose, are constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of 'The New York & Erie Railroad company' with power to construct a single, double or treble railroad or way, from the city of New York or at such point in its vicinity as should be most eligible and convenient therefor, and continue such railroad through the Southern tier of counties by the way of Owego in the County of Tioga, to the shore of Lake Erie at some eligible point between the Cattaraugus Creek and the Pennsylvania line. \* The railroad convention held at Owego in 1831.

3 10

99

51

65

185

Ken ad

30

ing

43

73

Self ad

50

222954



W. Wadsworth heliage to a VanRensselaer, while Michigan.<sup>24</sup>

were the social and pd saw one of his sisters married entry of the Genese Smith and another to James were of the aristocrforefront of the anti-slavery The Wadsworths trac conformed to type, wedding a the colony of Con'biladelphia family, at whose Wadsworth, had been a accepted guests.<sup>31</sup>

blution.<sup>26</sup> The Carigentry had also been blessed nt southern families,es above those open to the Philip Church, wlvorth, the patriarch among e Revolution, was o'while Charles H. Carroll had a daughter of Phil at St. Mary's in Baltimore married Alexander Fitzhugh received a medical r.<sup>27</sup> Nor were the etice was apparently upon aration to the Genes during the War of 1812.<sup>32</sup> , cultured and travudent at Eton, studied law y returned to his on before returning to the a cousin of Olivé.<sup>33</sup> The pioneering aristoc- who followed Alexaa the proper education of sury.<sup>28</sup> The childrentier. James Wadsworth, eratic ties, the dathem to recommend an able -time mayor of ily for his own children. titled scion of Ersimilar solicitude for the eco brides from Bos' willing in the winter of main Line."<sup>29</sup> Chawelwe dollars per month, of his line, linked

entry acquired by more or for land in the office at *Deed-Book, James S. an'knowledge. James Wads- W. Wadsworth.* n with the Carrolls, Fitz 24, 1881. Allen Johnson, eds., *The ogographical Review of Livingston and Cowan, "Charles William on, Rochester Public Library. ew York History, XXIII Docy, Livingston County, and edi- and Virginia.*

*J. op. cit., 308; Fox, op'y 13, 1818, Letterbook 61, p. 420- op. cit., 13. Record' contained in t' 1811, Collection of Regional His- James W. Wadsworth; J*

suspicion of the actions of democratic assemblies.<sup>39</sup> James Wadsworth referred to the routes to the west as "the great purifiers" of the state, adding much to the strength of conservatism. He hoped that western New York, previously "a millstone round the neck of Federalism," would ultimately become "a stronghold of correct principles."<sup>40</sup> That the aristocracy generally shared these views may be deduced from the fact that only two of them ever flirted briefly with the party of Jefferson and Jackson. James Wadsworth remained throughout his life a firm adherent of the party of Hamilton. His elder son, reversing for a time the trend, became a "Barn Burner" under the leadership of Martin Van Buren, and later affiliated himself with the emerging Republican party.<sup>41</sup> Charles H. Carroll spent the major part of his political career as a Whig, balked however at Republicanism, and lived out his last years as a Douglas Democrat.<sup>42</sup>

Within the realm of the economic the gentry helped to shape the financial destinies of the valley, through service as directors and officials of local and district banks.<sup>43</sup> They also concerned themselves with bettering the means of transportation, which would increase the desirability of lands which were still unsold, and the margin of profit on their own agricultural produce. Philip Church, whose lands were least accessible, was successively a [an] incor-

<sup>39</sup> Of the New York legislature the elder Charles Carroll wrote to Nathaniel Rochester, "... no reliance can be placed either on its political course or its purity of action." His opinion was doubtless colored by the refusal of that body to create a new county with its seat at the Falls of the Genesee. Charles Carroll to Nathaniel Rochester, March 30, 1817, *Nathaniel Rochester Collection*.

<sup>40</sup> Letters from James Wadsworth to George Tibbitts, March 18, 1816, to Daniel Wadsworth, May 15, 1816, and to Jonas Platt, March 6, 1817. *Letterbook 61, 79-80, 100, and 196.*

<sup>41</sup> Pearson, *op. cit.*, 35.

<sup>42</sup> *Rochester Union and Advertiser*, July 24, 1865. The obituary sketch of Charles H. Carroll.

<sup>43</sup> *Ontario Repository*, June 5, 1821, and August 3, 1825; *Danavia Spirit of the Times*, September 18, 1829; *Danville Village Chronicle*, July 6, 1830; *Livingston Register*, October 14, 1829, and June 30, 1830; *Livingston Republican*, April 24, 1853; *Rochester Daily Democrat*, November 4, 1853, and June 9, 1854; *Rochester Union and Advertiser*, September 21, 1861, and January 24, 1866. Charles H. Carroll was an original director of the Bank of Rochester, of which Nathaniel Rochester was president. Copy of notice in *Nathaniel Rochester Collection*.

(Taken from Allegany County Republican of Nov. 18, 1881)

### JUDSON W. SHERMAN

Died, in Angelica, November 12, Judson W. Sherman, aged years.

As the life of J. W. Sherman has been so closely identified with the former political history of the county and State, his death is deserving of something more than a casual mention of fact. I have not the time nor the data to write a full and proper obituary notice. Such a notice would necessarily be the history of the Whig and Republican parties in this county from their organization up to about 1862.

As early as 1831, when he had barely reached his majority, he exhibited that activity, ability and rare skill which characterized his subsequent career, and marked him a leader. He was elected County Clerk over one of the most popular men in the county, and held the office for two terms. From that time forward for more than 30 years, he was emphatically the leader of the party in the county and exercised great influence in the politics of the State.

No man ever possessed the confidence of the party more than did J. W. Sherman. His leadership was so universally recognized during that time, all who failed in their aspirations for office charging their defeat to him. He had great intuitive knowledge of men and wisely exercised his influence in the selection of worthy men to fill the important positions and in framing for the party a wise and liberal policy.

He early became the confident and trusted advisor of Thurlow Weed, Gov. Seward, and later, of Gov. Morgan, and all the prominent men of the party in the State. Probably no man was held in higher esteem by those men, at that time, or more of their confidence than he. As indicating the high appreciation of him, the writer hereof would state, that on a recent visit to Mr. Weed, at his home in New York, that gentleman inquired about Mr. Sherman, and in the conversation expressed great surprise that a man of his genius and capacities should have hermitized himself in a country town, saying "if he had come out and asserted himself he would then be one of the first men of the State. Mr. Weed took the writer into his room where he had his valuable correspondence preserved, and taking a bundle of letters from a pigeon-hole said: "These are all from Mr. Sherman, and are highly treasured for their practical suggestions."

About 1850 Mr. Sherman held the office of Deputy Treasurer of the State, under Alvah Hunt, and was in fact the acting treasurer.

In 1856 he was elected to Congress and served with marked ability.

In 1862 he was appointed Commissary in the army, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Sherman, and assumed its duties, but soon voluntarily retired.

About this time he began to feel the infirmities of age, and a disease which finally resulted in his death (some trouble of the stomach), was developed, and he began to be weary of the constant and vigilance attending the leadership of a great party, and it fell mainly to other hands. He had held that position for and with more conspicuous success than had any other man in this county in any political party. His success was due to his knowledge of men, and to the fact that he attached around himself in that period the best men of the county in point of integrity and character and of influence.

He continued to act and counsel with the party until 1866, when he differed with the majority on the policy of Reconstruction. He was opposed to the enfranchisement of so large a class of wholly ignorant people, and predicted that their votes would be controlled by the intelligent whites of the South, thus giving the South greater representation in Congress than was desirable. He then joined what was termed the Johnson party, and has not acted with his old party, although he has continued to associate with many of his old Republican friends and maintained friendly relations with them.

Mr. Sherman was a man of culture and sought and was gladly received by kindred minds when abroad. He was an interesting conversationalist and pleasing in his manners, and never failed to entertain his listeners. He detested pretentious persons, and had the faculty of making such dislike him. He was positive in his convictions and fearless in the expression of them. He was a warm sympathizing friend and always ready to serve them with fidelity. He was very repellant to those whom he disliked. He seldom expressed himself by making speeches, but he was a forcible writer and wrote much. His articles were eagerly sought and frequently re-published in metropolitan journals. His writings were characteristic in their conciseness and pungency. He was generous and hospitable in his nature; he was kind and benevolent to the poor, as many know, and no person in need ever left his door empty-handed.

In a high degree he possessed the virtues of integrity, fidelity, unostentatious benevolence, and had a high sense of honor.

For a few years past he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism and other ailments, which he has uncomplainingly borne. But he has been compelled to lead a quiet and retired life, and has hardly been his former self. He is at last at rest.

(Taken from The Angelica Advocate of November 25, 1920)

### FRANK SULLIVAN SMITH

The Hon. Frank Sullivan Smith, LL.D., died at his apartment in the Plaza Hotel, New York, Monday, November 15, 1920. He was born in the town of Granger, Allegany County, in 1851, and was a descendant of Reuben Smith, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Colony, and of Hans Van Blarcom, one of the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan. His father, William M. Smith, M.D., was Surgeon General on the staff of Gov. John A. Dix and Health Officer of the Port of New York. It was during the Civil War that Frank—too young for service—went with his father to see and minister to the wounded at the front; and it was there amid those scenes of carnage and suffering that he received his baptism of patriotism—patriotism that continued solidly throughout the late World War.

After passing through the old Angelica Academy he entered Yale College in the class of 1872, and while there wrote and published in the Angelica Reporter a series of papers on Yale. In college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and Wolf's Head Society.

Soon after graduation he was elected School Commissioner of the Northern District of Allegany County. Entering on the work with enthusiasm an inspiration for better work and better schools seemed given to teachers and trustees throughout the district.

October 17, 1877, he married Clara A. H. Higgins, daughter of O. T. Higgins, and sister of the late Gov. Frank W. Higgins. Largely by her planning the much loved home was built and the beautiful grounds laid out. The large upper room of the residence was the occasional concert and entertainment hall for citizens; and there he met those who desired to sing and gladly gave them vocal training.

In the Presbyterian Church of which he was a member, he was for several years a most efficient superintendent of the Sunday School and a member of the choir where his fine voice and superior musical training greatly enriched the service of praise.

He was one of the original trustees of the Wilson Academy, which institution he continued to aid until the Regents turned the Academies into High Schools.

From school days he had been looking forward to law as his future calling and at the close of his term as School Commissioner he entered the office of Hon. D. P. Richardson and soon became a partner under the firm name of Richardson, Flenagin & Smith, a firm of acknowledged legal strength. But local business, even though large and increasing, was out-ranked by the demands of Rail Road Corporations. He was identified with the Seligman organizations of the Buffalo, New

his subsequent career, and raised him a leader. He was elected County Clerk over one of the most popular men in the county, and held the office for two terms. From that time forward for more than 20 years, he was emphatically the leader of the party in the county and exercised great influence in the politics of the State.

No man ever possessed the confidence of the party more fully than did J. W. Sherman. His leadership was so universally recognized during that time, all who failed in their aspirations office charging their defeat to him. He had great intuitive knowledge of men and wisely exercised his influence in the choice of worthy men to fill the important positions and in framing for the party a wise and liberal policy.

He early became the confident and trusted advisor of Thurston Weed, Gov. Seward, and later, of Gov. Morgan, and all the prominent men of the party in the State. Probably no man was held in higher esteem by those men, at that time, or more of their confidence than he. As indicating the high appreciation of him, the writer hereof would state, that on a recent visit to Mr. Weed, at his home in New York, that gentleman inquired about Mr. Sherman, and in the conversation ensued expressed great surprise that a man of his genius and capacities should have hermitized himself in a country town, saying "if he had come out and asserted himself he would then be one of the first men of the State. Mr. Weed took the writer into his study where he had his valuable correspondence preserved, and taking a bundle of letters from a pigeon-hole said: "These are all from Mr. Sherman, and are highly treasured for their valuable suggestions."

About 1850 Mr. Sherman held the office of Deputy Treasurer of the State, under Alvah Hunt, and was in fact the acting Treasurer.

In 1856 he was elected to Congress and served with marked ability.

In 1862 he was appointed Commissary in the army, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Sherman, and assumed its duties, but soon voluntarily retired.

About this time he began to feel the infirmities of age, and a disease which finally resulted in his death (some trouble of the stomach), was developed, and he began to be weary of the labor and vigilance attending the leadership of a great party, and it fell mainly to other hands. He had held that position longer and with more conspicuous success than had any other man in this county in any political party. His success was largely due to his knowledge of men, and to the fact that he attached around himself in that period the best men of the county men of integrity and character and of influence.

He continued to act and counsel with the party until 1866, when he differed with the majority on the policy of Reconstruction.

He was opposed to the enfranchisement of so large a class of wholly ignorant people, and predicted that their votes would be controlled by the intelligent whites of the South, thus giving the South greater representation in Congress than was desirable. When joined what was termed the Johnson party, and has not been acted with his old party, although he has continued to associate with many of his old Republican friends and maintained friendly relations with them.

and benevolent to the poor, as many know, and no person is said ever left his door empty-handed.

In a high degree he possessed the virtues of integrity, fidelity, conscientiousness, benevolence, and had a high sense of honor.

For a few years past he has been a great sufferer from rheumatism and other ailments, which he has uncomplainingly borne. But he has been compelled to lead a quiet and retired life, and has hardly been his former self. He is at last at rest.

(Taken from The Angelica Advocate of November 25, 1920)

### FRANK SULLIVAN SMITH

The Hon. Frank Sullivan Smith, LL.D., died at his apartment in the Plaza Hotel, New York, Monday, November 15, 1920. He was born in the town of Granger, Allegany County, in 1851, and was a descendant of Reuben Smith, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Colony, and of Hans Van Blarcom, one of the early Dutch settlers of Manhattan. His father, William M. Smith, M.D., was Surgeon General on the staff of Gov. John A. Dix and Health Officer of the Port of New York. It was during the Civil War that Frank—too young for service—went with his father to see and minister to the wounded at the front; and it was there amid those scenes of carnage and suffering that he received his baptism of patriotism—patriotism that continued solidly throughout the late World War.

After passing through the old Angelica Academy he entered Yale College in the class of 1872, and while there wrote and published in the Angelica Reporter a series of papers on Yale. In college he was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and Wolf's Head Society.

Soon after graduation he was elected School Commissioner of the Northern District of Allegany County. Entering on the work with enthusiasm an inspiration for better work and better schools seemed given to teachers and trustees throughout the district.

October 17, 1877, he married Clara A. H. Higgins, daughter of O. T. Higgins, and sister of the late Gov. Frank W. Higgins. Largely by her planning the much loved home was built and the beautiful grounds laid out. The large upper room of the residence was the occasional concert and entertainment hall for citizens; and there he met those who desired to sing and gladly gave them vocal training.

In the Presbyterian Church of which he was a member, he was for several years a most efficient superintendent of the Sunday School and a member of the choir where his fine voice and superior musical training greatly enriched the service of praise.

He was one of the original trustees of the Wilson Academy, which institution he continued to aid until the Regents turned Academies into High Schools.

From school days he had been looking forward to law as his future calling and at the close of his term as School Commissioner he entered the office of Hon. D. P. Richardson and soon became a partner under the firm name of Richardson, Flenagin & Smith, a firm of acknowledged legal strength. But local business, even though large and increasing, was out-ranked by the demands of Rail Road Corporations. He was identified with the Seligman organizations of the Buffalo, New



10, 1885—John Crawford; uncounting labor of trade, will sell building material. Ozo Thoutas, church and house builder, teacher architectural & perspective drawing

## CHEESE FACTORY

1916—Hogue's Cheese Factory on Center Street.  
 1919—Dairyman's League buys James A. Hogue Cheese Factory on Center Street for \$1,200 and expects to open as milk factory today.  
 1928—Cheese factory opened last July with James A. Hogue and Harold Hogue in charge.  
 1930—Cheese Factory—1 mile east of village, Charles F. Potter.  
 1930—Cheese Factory—North part of village, John Lamont.  
 1930—Cheese Factory—North part of village, John Lamont.  
 1930—Cheese Factory—North part of village, John Lamont.

## CHIROPODIST

1916—Chiropractor at Mrs. Ellsworth's, Thursday, Friday & Saturday.  
 1918—X. S. Dawson  
 1918—F. C. Cool

## CHINA CROCKERY, GLASSWARE

1916—Thomas & Engle succeeds Burns & Leonard; 1st door west of Eggleston's

## CLOTHING

1846—Hamer & Branson; tailoring; 1 door west of Bullock's store  
 1848—W. F. Hamer; directly opposite J. C. Arnold's Grocery; fashionable

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star

November 22, 1865—A. T. Wilson; Clothier & Tailor. Started in the Arnold Block, then a wooden bldg., 2 years later when brick bldg. was built he moved across the street into the bldg. where Stewart restaurant now stands, then 7 years later moved across street to present bldg. where he was in business 45 years.

September 4, 1913—L. L. Burdick; purchased business; A. T. Wilson retired.

April 22, 1915—R. C. Warner; purchased I. L. Burdick business.

October 9, 1868—Joseph Platt & Son Empire Store; Dry Goods.

November 22, 1865—Hancock's Cash Store—Geo. Hancock and Arnold Blush.

1875 Directory—Hancock's Cash Store; Boots & Shoes; Clothiers & Tailors.

October 5, 1882—Lewis R. Clark; Store in Seiver Block

August 6, 1884—Clark & Brackett. Auction to close out business; Clark retiring; Brackett to continue.

1885—Yale's; corner Main & Olean; Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries.

November 9, 1885—R. J. Brackett; Clothing.

January 28, 1888—M. H. Yale; sold out to Mr. J. C. Averill; Yale sold home to Mr. W. M. Franklin.

February 24, 1888—J. C. Averill; Dry Goods & Groceries.

1893—Averill Store burned.

March 6, 1896—Averill & Branson.

Nov. 9, 1888—Geo. Karr; next to Arnold Store.

November 26, 1908—Rumpff Clothing; H. A. Renwick, in charge past few months, has sold stock to Royal Novitt of New York.

Rumpff Clothing sold in foreclosure.

1908—Royal Novitt Clothing; rented; rented former space occupied by Rumpff of M. P. Ansoorge.

1909—Novitt burned out.

Sept., 1912—Stock and fixtures sold to Mr. Frankenstein of New York City.

October 24, 1912—Owen F. Moses sells above stock at auction.

January 30, 1913—Building purchased by W. S. Thomas estate from J. M. Ansoorge of New York City.

November 18, 1909—N. K. Olney; new clothing store in Horner Bldg., formerly vacated by J. C. Averill.

April 7, 1910—N. K. Olney; fire.

November 18, 1915—Louis Silver rented Brown store on West Main; will carry Ladies & Girls' Clothing.

August 2, 1917—Louis Silver leased Horner Bldg. recently occupied by Epworth Restaurant; will live upstairs.

September 21, 1916—Steinberg Bros.; open clothing store in Thomas Bldg.

1916—C. D. Buchanan building occupied by M. Goodman.

## COAL

1886—C. P. Bosard  
 October 5, 1916—Charles Dean

## COOPERS

1875—Directory—Charles Platt  
 James Stedwell Brooklyn

## DENTISTS

1875 Directory—C. P. Carver  
 November 4, 1881—C. P. Carver departed for Washington after 20 yrs. in business here.  
 December 12, 1884—Dr. Eadie; rooms vacated by Hibbard & Rutherford in Seiver block being fitted for Dr. Geo. Eadie, dentist and Dr. Hall, physician and surgeon.  
 October 22, 1886—Dr. Eadie bought Dental business in the city of Lockhaven, Pa., leaving Frank Slaton sole dentist here.  
 1886—Dr. F. H. Ellsworth  
 1886—Dr. Frank Slaton  
 August 24, 1888—Dr. Frank Slaton moved to Springfield, O.  
 1891—Dr. F. W. Warner; graduated from Philadelphia Dental College, Feb., 1891. (Died in 1951.)

## DOCTORS

1829—Dr. O. W. Davis—Dr. D. I. Barrows, dissolve partnership.  
 1842—Dr. W. Wallace; located in building formerly occupied by Dr. C. D. Robinson.  
 1845—J. H. Charles, M. D.—Office located 1 door west of park, in C. d'Autremont block.

1849—W. S. Todd, Physician & Surgeon; office at his residence, 2 doors east of the P. O.  
 August 16, 1849—W. M. Smith, Physician & Surgeon, Dentist; office first door east of the County Clerk's Office.

March 4, 1851—W. M. Smith; 1 door west of Lloyd's office.

March 12, 1880—Wm. M. Smith; appointed Health Officer for the Port of New York.

April 18, 1849—W. S. Todd, Physician & Surgeon, west wing of Union Hotel.

February 15, 1859—Dr. Wm. B. Alley, Physician—Surgeon; office over Bank.

February 1, 1859—Dr. E. M. Alba.  
 1869—Dr. Sweet, M. D.

February 27, 1880—Dr. Richard H. Charles

April 15, 1880—Dr. Wm. H. Thompson; Office with Dr. Todd.

June 7, 1880—Dr. Van Dusen; in office recently occupied by Wm. M. Smith.

1887—Dr. F. C. Davie bought out Dr. Van Dusen; Dr. Van Dusen retiring on account of ill health and rigors of climate.

March 18, 1888—Dr. C. R. Spencer; successor to Dr. F. C. Davie, opposite Richardson & Robbins office.

1880—Dr. W. K. Paul; belongs to Homeopathic School and graduated from Cleveland Col.

October 1, 1886—Dr. W. K. Paul moved to Belmont.

1880—Dr. William Langley

July 22, 1916—Dr. Wm. Langley died at Buffalo; physician here for several years.

1880—Dr. B. C. Wakely; rented the Dr. Langley office.

1884—Dr. B. C. Wakely; residence E. Main.

February 20, 1891—Dr. B. C. Wakely sold practice and rented office to Dr. C. R. Spencer of Branchport; Dr. Wakely to relocate in Hornellsville. He returned in 1917.

Feb. 6, 1885—Dr. Hall—Office in Seiver block.

June 3, 1887—Dr. A. L. Mitchell, Hartshorn residence, homeopath.

February 21, 1890—E. B. Guile, M. D., office at Hartshorn residence, west side of park.

March 18, 1898—C. H. Hammond, M. D., west corner Center and Main; allopathy phys.

H. E. Cooley, M. D.  
 G. B. Jackson, M. D.

September 23, 1920—James M. O'Neil, M. D.

Nov. 25, 1920—James O'Neill, appointed physician in charge of hospital at Harrison.

1922—Dr. George W. Batt.

## DRUG STORES

April 18, 1826—A. Lockhart  
 December 29, 1828—E. V. Mullender will pay 18 shillings per hundred in cash for Black Salts delivered at his Store. Note: Black salts were made by boiling down the lye from wood ashes.

1829—Richard Charles  
 May 6, 1846—T. Raines & Co.

April 18, 1849—C. K. & G. W. Thomas; bought out T. Raines.

1869—G. W. Thomas Drug Store burned.

1875 Directory—G. W. Thomas

Sept. 19, 1879—Dr. B. C. Wakely; purchased 1/2 interest in G. W. Thomas Drug Store.

November 5, 1881—Angelica Drug Store, brick, East Main Street.

February 2, 1883—A. W. Scofield Drugs

August 21, 1885—Lynde, King & Co.; Messrs. Lynde and King of the old Thomas Drug Store and A. W. Mapes consolidated; bought Wilcox Drug Store of Wellsville; Lynde and Mapes to be in Wellsville and Frank King to remain in Angelica.

1896—W. R. Coon; purchased the King Drug

May 6, 1846—Sherman & Renwick; partnership dissolved; Bradley Sherman will continue.

1849—Thomas A. Royce. (Today store owned by Mrs. Deming.)

1856—J. T. Brown & Dr. Todd

1857—Dr. Todd withdrew from partnership.

1857—L. S. & J. T. Brown, Drug and Jewelry Store on W. Main, next to American Hotel.

A. W. Mapes & Mapes & Co., bought out L. S. & J. T. Brown.

1875 Directory—A. W. Mapes & Co.; Books & Stationery.

February 6, 1885—James T. Brown and A. Mapes dissolve partnership; Mr. Brown to continue business; died May 16, 1909.

April 24, 1913—A. Mapes & Co., partnership dissolved—F. H. Bates retires; A. W. Mapes continues.

1846—Hamer & Brown; tailoring; 1 door west of Bollock's store.  
1848—W. F. Hamer; directly opposite J. C. Arnold's Grocery; fashionable floor.  
January 26, 1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star block.  
Davis & Wright store; formerly occupied by J. N. Howe & Co.  
October 23, 1848—Davis & Charles; opposite stand; dry goods.  
Renwick & Lucy; known as "Cheap End"; corner of Main and Olean; opposite F. H. Liver's American Hotel.  
A. Lockhart  
September 9, 1860—A. Lockhart, sole proprietor; consolidated with R. C. Terry & Co. Hardware; dry goods; store located where Lee's Furniture Store was; now Roberts' furniture.  
November 22, 1865—Lockhart & Blair Clothing, boots and shoes.  
Directory—James Lockhart  
October 4, 1855—James Lockhart announces closing of store.  
June 6, 1895—C. D. Buchanan, proprietor; former James Lockhart Stand.  
January 24, 1888—C. H. Smith & Henry Lockhart; reconstructed Lockhart Store, to be opened about Monday, March 5th; Chas. Buchanan returns from Hornellsville to accept position with new firm.  
July 7, 1890—Smith & Lockhart partnership dissolved; Smith going to Boston, Lockhart undecided.  
1892—Henry Lockhart & Charles D. Buchanan dissolve partnership; been in business 2 years; Lockhart to continue.  
C. D. Buchanan  
1896—Averill & Branson; moved into Platt Building.  
1849—E. H. Stanton & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1849—C. d'Autremont, dissolved partnership of C. d'Autremont & C. Davenport; d'Autremont to continue.  
1849—Bradley Sherman; Dry Goods.  
1850—S. G. Hatch & Co.  
1850—M. Rothschild Clothing Store in front room of David K. Charles Shoe Store.  
1851—Rothschild's Clothing Depot early opposite American Hotel.  
1853—Niles Rathbun Stock includes knicker notions. (1856—Groceries).  
1856—Lewis Burr & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1858—Lewis & Burr; Dry Goods, Boots Shoes, Crockery.  
1858—Alex. W. and John Trotter's Cheap Cash Store.  
1860—M. O. Allen taken over by A. W. and J. Trotter.  
1858—A. B. & A. Wilson; one door west of J. C. Arnold's Groceries.

**CLOTHING**

1846—Hamer & Brown; tailoring; 1 door west of Bollock's store.  
1848—W. F. Hamer; directly opposite J. C. Arnold's Grocery; fashionable floor.  
January 26, 1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star block.  
Davis & Wright store; formerly occupied by J. N. Howe & Co.  
October 23, 1848—Davis & Charles; opposite stand; dry goods.  
Renwick & Lucy; known as "Cheap End"; corner of Main and Olean; opposite F. H. Liver's American Hotel.  
A. Lockhart  
September 9, 1860—A. Lockhart, sole proprietor; consolidated with R. C. Terry & Co. Hardware; dry goods; store located where Lee's Furniture Store was; now Roberts' furniture.  
November 22, 1865—Lockhart & Blair Clothing, boots and shoes.  
Directory—James Lockhart  
October 4, 1855—James Lockhart announces closing of store.  
June 6, 1895—C. D. Buchanan, proprietor; former James Lockhart Stand.  
January 24, 1888—C. H. Smith & Henry Lockhart; reconstructed Lockhart Store, to be opened about Monday, March 5th; Chas. Buchanan returns from Hornellsville to accept position with new firm.  
July 7, 1890—Smith & Lockhart partnership dissolved; Smith going to Boston, Lockhart undecided.  
1892—Henry Lockhart & Charles D. Buchanan dissolve partnership; been in business 2 years; Lockhart to continue.  
C. D. Buchanan  
1896—Averill & Branson; moved into Platt Building.  
1849—E. H. Stanton & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1849—C. d'Autremont, dissolved partnership of C. d'Autremont & C. Davenport; d'Autremont to continue.  
1849—Bradley Sherman; Dry Goods.  
1850—S. G. Hatch & Co.  
1850—M. Rothschild Clothing Store in front room of David K. Charles Shoe Store.  
1851—Rothschild's Clothing Depot early opposite American Hotel.  
1853—Niles Rathbun Stock includes knicker notions. (1856—Groceries).  
1856—Lewis Burr & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1858—Lewis & Burr; Dry Goods, Boots Shoes, Crockery.  
1858—Alex. W. and John Trotter's Cheap Cash Store.  
1860—M. O. Allen taken over by A. W. and J. Trotter.  
1858—A. B. & A. Wilson; one door west of J. C. Arnold's Groceries.

1846—Hamer & Brown; tailoring; 1 door west of Bollock's store.  
1848—W. F. Hamer; directly opposite J. C. Arnold's Grocery; fashionable floor.  
January 26, 1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star block.  
Davis & Wright store; formerly occupied by J. N. Howe & Co.  
October 23, 1848—Davis & Charles; opposite stand; dry goods.  
Renwick & Lucy; known as "Cheap End"; corner of Main and Olean; opposite F. H. Liver's American Hotel.  
A. Lockhart  
September 9, 1860—A. Lockhart, sole proprietor; consolidated with R. C. Terry & Co. Hardware; dry goods; store located where Lee's Furniture Store was; now Roberts' furniture.  
November 22, 1865—Lockhart & Blair Clothing, boots and shoes.  
Directory—James Lockhart  
October 4, 1855—James Lockhart announces closing of store.  
June 6, 1895—C. D. Buchanan, proprietor; former James Lockhart Stand.  
January 24, 1888—C. H. Smith & Henry Lockhart; reconstructed Lockhart Store, to be opened about Monday, March 5th; Chas. Buchanan returns from Hornellsville to accept position with new firm.  
July 7, 1890—Smith & Lockhart partnership dissolved; Smith going to Boston, Lockhart undecided.  
1892—Henry Lockhart & Charles D. Buchanan dissolve partnership; been in business 2 years; Lockhart to continue.  
C. D. Buchanan  
1896—Averill & Branson; moved into Platt Building.  
1849—E. H. Stanton & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1849—C. d'Autremont, dissolved partnership of C. d'Autremont & C. Davenport; d'Autremont to continue.  
1849—Bradley Sherman; Dry Goods.  
1850—S. G. Hatch & Co.  
1850—M. Rothschild Clothing Store in front room of David K. Charles Shoe Store.  
1851—Rothschild's Clothing Depot early opposite American Hotel.  
1853—Niles Rathbun Stock includes knicker notions. (1856—Groceries).  
1856—Lewis Burr & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1858—Lewis & Burr; Dry Goods, Boots Shoes, Crockery.  
1858—Alex. W. and John Trotter's Cheap Cash Store.  
1860—M. O. Allen taken over by A. W. and J. Trotter.  
1858—A. B. & A. Wilson; one door west of J. C. Arnold's Groceries.

**COAL**

1886—C. P. Bosard  
October 5, 1916—Charles Dean

**COOPERS**

1875—Directory— Charles Platt  
James Stedwell Brooklyn

**DENTISTS**

1875 Directory—C. P. Carver  
November 4, 1881—C. P. Carver departed for Washington after 20 yrs. in business here.  
December 12, 1884—Dr. Eadie; rooms vacated by Hibbard & Rutherford in Seiver block being fitted for Dr. Geo. Eadie, dentist and Dr. Hall, physician and surgeon.  
October 22, 1886—Dr. Eadie bought Dental business in the city of Lockhaven, Pa., leaving Frank Slaton sole dentist here.  
1886—Dr. F. H. Ellsworth  
1886—Dr. Frank Slaton  
August 24, 1888—Dr. Frank Slaton moved to Springfield, O.  
1891—Dr. F. W. Warner; graduated from Philadelphia Dental College, Feb., 1891. (Died in 1951.)

**DOCTORS**

1829—Dr. O. W. Davis—Dr. D. L. Barrows, dissolved partnership.  
1842—Dr. W. Wallace; located in building formerly occupied by Dr. C. D. Robinson.  
1848—J. H. Charles, M. D.—Office located 1 door west of park, in C. d'Autremont block.

1846—Hamer & Brown; tailoring; 1 door west of Bollock's store.  
1848—W. F. Hamer; directly opposite J. C. Arnold's Grocery; fashionable floor.  
January 26, 1850—W. F. Hamer; over Star block.  
Davis & Wright store; formerly occupied by J. N. Howe & Co.  
October 23, 1848—Davis & Charles; opposite stand; dry goods.  
Renwick & Lucy; known as "Cheap End"; corner of Main and Olean; opposite F. H. Liver's American Hotel.  
A. Lockhart  
September 9, 1860—A. Lockhart, sole proprietor; consolidated with R. C. Terry & Co. Hardware; dry goods; store located where Lee's Furniture Store was; now Roberts' furniture.  
November 22, 1865—Lockhart & Blair Clothing, boots and shoes.  
Directory—James Lockhart  
October 4, 1855—James Lockhart announces closing of store.  
June 6, 1895—C. D. Buchanan, proprietor; former James Lockhart Stand.  
January 24, 1888—C. H. Smith & Henry Lockhart; reconstructed Lockhart Store, to be opened about Monday, March 5th; Chas. Buchanan returns from Hornellsville to accept position with new firm.  
July 7, 1890—Smith & Lockhart partnership dissolved; Smith going to Boston, Lockhart undecided.  
1892—Henry Lockhart & Charles D. Buchanan dissolve partnership; been in business 2 years; Lockhart to continue.  
C. D. Buchanan  
1896—Averill & Branson; moved into Platt Building.  
1849—E. H. Stanton & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1849—C. d'Autremont, dissolved partnership of C. d'Autremont & C. Davenport; d'Autremont to continue.  
1849—Bradley Sherman; Dry Goods.  
1850—S. G. Hatch & Co.  
1850—M. Rothschild Clothing Store in front room of David K. Charles Shoe Store.  
1851—Rothschild's Clothing Depot early opposite American Hotel.  
1853—Niles Rathbun Stock includes knicker notions. (1856—Groceries).  
1856—Lewis Burr & Co.; Dry Goods.  
1858—Lewis & Burr; Dry Goods, Boots Shoes, Crockery.  
1858—Alex. W. and John Trotter's Cheap Cash Store.  
1860—M. O. Allen taken over by A. W. and J. Trotter.  
1858—A. B. & A. Wilson; one door west of J. C. Arnold's Groceries.

**DRUG STORES**

April 18, 1826—A. Lockhart  
December 29, 1828—E. V. Mullender will pay 18 shillings per hundred in cash for Black Salts delivered at his Store. Note: Black salts were made by boiling down the lye from wood ashes.  
1829—Richard Charles  
May 6, 1846—T. Raines & Co.  
April 18, 1849—C. K. & G. W. Thomas; bought out T. Raines.  
1869—G. W. Thomas Drug Store burned.  
1875 Directory—G. W. Thomas  
Sept. 19, 1879—Dr. B. C. Wakely; purchased 1/2 interest in G. W. Thomas Drug Store.  
November 5, 1881—Angelica Drug Store, brick, East Main Street.  
February 2, 1883—A. W. Scofield Drugs  
August 21, 1885—Lynde, King & Co.; Messrs. Lynde and King of the old Thomas Drug Store and A. W. Mapes consolidated; bought Wilcox Drug Store of Wellsville; Lynde and Mapes to be in Wellsville and Frank King to remain in Angelica.  
1896—W. R. Coon; purchased the King Drug  
May 6, 1846—Sherman & Renwick; partnership dissolved; Bradley Sherman will continue.  
1849—Thomas A. Royce. (Today store owned by Mrs. Deming.)  
1856—J. T. Brown & Dr. Todd  
1857—Dr. Todd withdrew from partnership.  
1857—L. S. & J. T. Brown, Drug and Jewelry Store on W. Main, next to American Hotel.  
A. W. Mapes & Mapes & Co., bought out L. S. & J. T. Brown.  
1875 Directory—A. W. Mapes & Co.; Books & Stationery.  
February 6, 1885—James T. Brown and A. Mapes dissolve partnership; Mr. Brown to continue business; died May 16, 1909.  
April 24, 1913—A. Mapes & Co., partnership dissolved — F. H. Bates retires; A. W. Mapes continues.

190876543210

...by prominent and respectable citizens...  
 ...his duty and abominable...  
 but notwithstanding all this, he...  
 again released to roam amongst the  
 virgins and capitalists of the Episco-  
 pal church. Well, if they can stand  
 the odium and danger of this man,  
 other people care nothing.

**A Distinguished Honor.**

On Saturday last the Rev. D. Gal-  
 loupe received a letter from Bishop  
 Neely, of Maine, notifying him that  
 he had been elected by the Chapter  
 of St. Luke's Cathedral to the office  
 of Canon of the Cathedral in said  
 city, at salary of \$1,500. The word  
 "Canon" is derived from a Latin  
 word meaning "rule," and in the  
 Episcopal church signifies one who  
 has charge of the cathedral of a dio-  
 cese. St. Luke's cathedral is located  
 at Portland, Maine, a city of 40,000,  
 and has but lately been completed,  
 at a cost of about a quarter of a mil-  
 lion dollars. It seats 1,500 people,  
 and is regarded as a very fine speci-  
 men of ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. Galloupe, by invitation of Bish-  
 op Neely, will visit Portland next  
 week to confer with the Bishop and  
 Chapter as to the call.

What is especially singular and re-  
 markable is, that Mr. Galloupe should  
 have received so distinguished a call  
 from entire strangers. He had no  
 thought of such honor and conspic-  
 uous advancement, and has never met  
 Bishop Neeley nor been in the State  
 of Maine. But it is apparent that  
 the Bishop had been quietly search-  
 ing for a young divine of promise, as  
 his assistant in diocese work. Mr.  
 Galloupe will probably not return for  
 two weeks. He is congratulated on  
 so honorable and almost unprecedent-  
 ed promotion, unsought and not even  
 known of.

P. S.—Mr. Galloupe on Thursday  
 noon received a letter from Bishop  
 Coxé requesting him to come imme-  
 diately to Buffalo, and therefore Mr.  
 Galloupe will probably be absent the  
 next two Sundays, 6th and 13th.

**Entertainments of the Week.**

Monday night—New Year's Eve—  
 Mrs. E. Galusha gave a party to her  
 sister, Miss Martin, of Scottsville.  
 About 25 young people there "saw  
 the old year out and new year in."  
 The same evening a sleigh-load of  
 young people had a jolly hour-and-a-

...bookkeeper engaged with...  
 ...next week, to be here a couple  
 of weeks or so, to finish up all the  
 book accounts. After this is done,  
 the condition of affairs ascer-  
 tained, Mr. Hooker will pay to the  
 widow all that is her due. After this  
 he will continue the business alone,  
 for awhile at least, till a favorable  
 opportunity comes to sell out. For-  
 tunately, he has two excellent assist-  
 ants. Mr. Sam'l Thornton is a mas-  
 ter mechanic, and he is a popular  
 salesman also; in fact, he is a rising  
 young man: of superior merit, excel-  
 lent character, and well-liked by the  
 public. The young clerk, Will Da-  
 vidson, seems to be a youth of bright  
 promise; and he is also much liked  
 by patrons of the store. Mr. Hooker  
 can easily conduct the business.

John Crofoot returned to Cornell  
 Thursday, and Ransom Richardson  
 returns next Monday.

Mr. Harry Gardiner has been here  
 three or four days, on business and  
 pleasure. All were glad to see him.  
 He is prospering in Buffalo. His son,  
 Daniel Dennison Gardiner, is in vig-  
 orous health.

Miss Libbie Brown accompanied  
 Miss Alice Minor to her home in Far-  
 mers' Village, Seneca county, for a  
 Holiday visit. Miss Minor is a niece  
 of Mrs. Jas. T. Brown and is attend-  
 ing Wilson Academy.

Jas. Jordan will soon enter a Col-  
 lege for colored men at Washington,  
 there to complete his education. He  
 is an excellent young man in all re-  
 spects, and his ambition and purpose  
 to secure a College education is spe-  
 cially creditable.

Thanks: Mr. Jos. Gillies sent us a  
 very fine Thanksgiving turkey, and  
 comrade Jonathan D. Arnold sent us  
 a nice turkey for Christmas. So  
 many grasshoppers last summer that  
 all turkeys got uncommonly fat and  
 rich-meated.

Secretary-of-State Hon. John Pal-  
 mer included in the official invita-  
 tions sent out, to attend the inaugu-  
 ral ceremonies of Governor Levi P.  
 Morton, at the State Capitol, New  
 Year's day, invitation to certain edit-  
 ors of the State, one of which was  
 courteously sent to this office.

...men again  
 ...deal...  
 ...before him...  
 ...last week Wed

The cold wa-  
 reached as far  
 mercury fallin-  
 which was col-  
 inous havoc v-  
 and all tender

**Resolati-  
 ANGELICA**

WHEREAS, A  
 Father, has se-  
 our midst our  
 Sir Knight. T  
 therefore, be i  
 RESOLVED, T  
 to the ruling o  
 mander, we re  
 and faithful l  
 charter be dra-  
 period of 30 da  
 RESOLVED, T  
 of Angelica Te  
 do extend our  
 the surviving  
 our deceased b  
 in their sad ho

**Ordered pu-  
 and in THE RA**

(Continu

11. Disaster: East  
 stantinople; 2
- Obituary: Gen.  
 at Newport, R
12. Fires: Edon. C  
 Railway (N. J.  
 006.
- Christian Ende  
 Cleveland.
13. Obituary: Geo  
 Graham's Ma  
 51.
14. Obituary: Jul  
 er, in Paris; 4
- The new Uniter  
 broke the rec  
 over 25 knots
15. Disaster: 4 U  
 and several w  
 plosion of an
16. Obituary: Geo  
 in Paris; age
17. Fire: Business  
 destroyed; lo
18. Obituary: M  
 in Paris; age
19. Fire: Business  
 destroyed; lo
20. Fire: Minnie  
 loss, \$50,000.
- Obituary: E. J.  
 tialist, in Oak
21. Fire: Simula  
 and other pro  
 Obituary: Mra.  
 inent Philade  
 erick Ferdina  
 fornia and C  
 Francisco; m  
 fray, last su  
 tribe of Indis
22. Obituary: T  
 sealing wax  
 New Rochell
23. Fire: The E  
 Adams Expre  
 Washington;  
 killed and

the editor and manager of this man, other people care nothing.

**A Distinguished Honor.**

On Saturday last the Rev. D. Galloupe received a letter from Bishop Neely, of Maine, notifying him that he had been elected by the Chapter of St. Luke's Cathedral to the office of Canon of the Cathedral in said city, at salary of \$1,500. The word "Canon" is derived from a Latin word meaning "rule," and in the Episcopal church signifies one who has charge of the cathedral of a diocese. St. Luke's cathedral is located at Portland, Maine, a city of 40,000, and has but lately been completed, at a cost of about a quarter of a million dollars. It seats 1,500 people, and is regarded as a very fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture.

Mr. Galloupe, by invitation of Bishop Neely, will visit Portland next week to confer with the Bishop and Chapter as to the call.

What is especially singular and remarkable is, that Mr. Galloupe should have received so distinguished a call from entire strangers. He had no thought of such honor and conspicuous advancement, and has never met Bishop Neely nor been in the State of Maine. But it is apparent that the Bishop had been quietly searching for a young divine of promise, as his assistant in diocese work. Mr. Galloupe will probably not return for two weeks. He is congratulated on so honorable and almost unprecedented promotion, unsought and not even known of.

P. S.—Mr. Galloupe on Thursday noon received a letter from Bishop Coxe requesting him to come immediately to Buffalo, and therefore Mr. Galloupe will probably be absent the next two Sundays, 6th and 13th.

**Entertainments of the Week.**

Monday night—New Year's Eve—Mrs. E. Galusha gave a party to her sister, Miss Martin, of Scottsville. About 25 young people there "saw the old year out and new year in."

The same evening a sleigh-load of young people had a jolly hour-and-a-half's ride around town, then passed the remainder of the time till midnight, in partaking of a very fine supper at the Charles House, followed by music and games in the family parlors.

Tuesday evening, Miss Cornelia Raymond entertained a few of her young friends.

Wednesday eve'g Mrs. Wm. Scott gave a party.

Thursday night, dancing school.

Mrs. Geo. S. Arnold gave a tea party Thursday evening.

On Wednesday evening of last week Miss Sophia Atwater gave a party to a number of young friends, and all had a fine time.

for awhile at least, but favorable opportunity comes to select. Fortunately, he has two excellent assistants. Mr. Sam'l Thornton is a master mechanic, and he is a popular salesman also; in fact, he is a rising young man; of superior merit, excellent character, and well-liked by the public. The young clerk, Will Davidson, seems to be a youth of bright promise; and he is also much liked by patrons of the store. Mr. Hooker can easily conduct the business.

John Crofoot returned to Cornell Thursday, and Ransom Richardson returns next Monday.

Mr. Harry Gardiner has been here three or four days, on business and pleasure. All were glad to see him. He is prospering in Buffalo. His son, Daniel Dennison Gardiner, is in vigorous health.

Miss Libbie Brown accompanied Miss Alice Minor to her home in Farmers' Village, Seneca county, for a Holiday visit. Miss Minor is a niece of Mrs. Jas. T. Brown and is attending Wilson Academy.

Jas. Jordan will soon enter a College for colored men at Washington, there to complete his education. He is an excellent young man in all respects, and his ambition and purpose to secure a College education is especially creditable.

Thanks: Mr. Jos. Gillies sent us a very fine Thanksgiving turkey, and comrade Jonathan B. Arnold sent us a nice turkey for Christmas. So many grasshoppers last summer that all turkeys got uncommonly fat and rich-meat.

Secretary-of-State Hon. John Palmer included in the official invitations sent out, to attend the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Levi P. Morton, at the State Capitol, New Year's day, invitation to certain editors of the State, one of which was courteously sent to this office.

Under-Sheriff Jas. R. Hodnett and wife were given a surprise party by their friends in Fillmore and vicinity at their home there, on Wednesday evening of last week, as a leave-taking before departure for Belmont, where Mr. Hodnett and family have gone to take charge of the new jail.

Herbert Wright of Centerville. a young man aged 21, sick with eyre-sipelas, remains the last occupant of the jail, being not well enough yet to be moved. Sol. Palmer is caring for him. The young man was jailed to await action of the grand jury, but it is now said he will not be indicted, and that he will be taken to county house as soon as he can be moved.

Resolved, to the ruling...  
Resolved, of Angelica...  
do extend ou...  
the survivin...  
our deceased...  
in their sad l...

Ordered p...  
and in THE R...

(Contin...

- 11. Disaster: Fa...
- stantinople;
- Obituary: Ger...
- at Newport,
- 12. Fires: Edon,
- Rahway (N.
- 000.
- Christian Eng...
- Cleveland.
- 23. Obituary: G...
- Graham's M...
- 51.
- 14. Obituary: J...
- er, in Paris;
- The new Unit...
- broke the re...
- over 28 knots
- 16. Disaster: 4...
- and several...
- 15. Obituary: L...
- in Paris; see...
- 13. Fire: Busine...
- destroyed; l...
- 17. Fire: Minn...
- in Boston; l...
- 24. Fire: Minn...
- loss, \$50,000.
- Obituary: E...
- tallist, in Cal...
- 21. Fire: Bismar...
- and other pr...
- Obituary: M...
- inent Philad...
- erick Ferdin...
- ornia and
- Francisco; a...
- fray, last e...
- tribe of Indi...
- 22. Obituary: T...
- sealing wax...
- New Rochest...
- 25. Fire: The E...
- Adams Expr...
- Washington;
- killed and ov...
- Obituary: Rev...
- known Meth...
- Chester Heli...
- 26. Fire: Box f...
- \$100,000.
- Disaster: Sup...
- of the Lehigh...
- William Wils...
- in a cage acc...
- Obituary: Ger...
- glished Uni...
- phia; aged 8...
- 27. Fires: 20 bus...
- stroyed; loss...
- lips, Wis., w...
- ing 8,000 per...
- about 20 per...
- 28. Fires: 60 bus...
- destroyed at...
- Oil tank wor...
- \$100,000. Osl...
- several buil...
- ings at Broo...
- Obituary: Jam...
- gan letter"...
- Ledochowski...



*St. John*



*Called Angelica*

100

**K** NOW all Men by these Presents that we the Chief Warriors and Chief Sachems of the Seneca Nation for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid by Mary Jemason the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and are fully satisfied and contented and paid, have given, granted, bargained, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed unto her the said Mary Jemason her heirs and assigns forever one certain parcel or tract of land being and lying on the Genesee River beginning at the mouth of the steep hill creek and running a due east line till it strikes the old path; thence south till a due west line will intersect with certain steep rocks on the west side Genesee River, then extending due west, due north, and due east, till it strikes the first mentioned bounds inclosing as much land upon the west side of the river as it does on the east side of said river. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging to her the said Mary Jemason her heirs and assigns forever and furthermore, we the said Chief Sachems and Warriors for ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators do by these presents covenant, engage and promise to defend the above granted premises with all the appurtenances unto her the said Mary Jemason her heirs and assigns forever will Warrant and Defend the above granted premises against all the claims and demands of all persons whatsoever in confirmation whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

his  
Farmers x Brother  
mark  
his  
Little x Billy  
mark  
his  
Pollard x  
mark  
his  
Hanow x Shawen  
mark  
his  
Kayyea x Neghque  
mark  
his  
Tommy x Jimmisson  
mark  
his  
Corn x Planter  
mark  
his  
Howana x Zee  
mark

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Horatio Jones, William Johnston, C. Winny, Chas. Williamson, Thomas Morris.

Be it remembered that on the thirtieth day of October in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight personally came before me, Moses Atwater, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Ontario, Thomas Morris, who being duly sworn declared he saw the grantors of the within instrument affix their signatures to the same as an execution thereof. And that he the deponent with Charles Williamson in the presence of each other subscribed their names as witnesses to the same, I being personally acquainted with Thomas Morris and upon inspection of the said instrument finding no material erasures or interlineations do allow the same to be recorded.

Moses Atwater.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original instrument examined compared and recorded this thirtieth day of October A. D., 1798.

G. B. Porter, Clk.

History of the Settlement of Steuben County, New York  
By Guy H. McMaster

Judge Dow settled near the present village of Reading-Centre in 1798. David Culver followed him in 1800. Other early settlers of the towns of Reading and Starkey who came from 1800 to 1804, were Wm. Eddy, Abner Hurd, Timothy Hurd, Simeon Royce Reuben Henderson, Andrew Booth, Samuel Gustin, John Bruce, and Sam'l Shoemaker. Among others who settled about the year 1806 were John and James Roberts, Daniel Shannon, Caleb Fulkerson, Richard Lanning, George Plumer, and Andrew McDowell.

Judge Dow having been consulted by the writer of this sketch with regard to a supposed inaccuracy in the outline of Seneca Lake on an old map, gave him a few notes of the settlement of the country, which are as follows:

"I left Conn. and came to the head of Seneca Lake in April 1789, and stayed there, and at the Friend's Settlement until late in the fall, then after being away a few months, returned to the head of Seneca Lake in March 1790, and continued to reside there and at the place where I now reside until the present time. The Friends (Jemima Wilkinson's followers) made their settlement in 1788 and 1789, but between them and the head of the lake, a distance of 20 miles, it was not settled until the time above mentioned (1798).

"The map represents the Seneca Lake as extending south to Catharine's Town. This is not correct. There were Indian clearings at the Head and at Catharine's (as the two places were familiarly called) when white people came there in 1789. There was a marsh but a little higher than the level of the lake extending from the beach of the lake, up south, nearly to Catharine's, and quite across the valley, excepting a tract of tillable land lying between the northern part of said marsh and the west hill, and extending south from the beach about one-half or three-fourths of a mile to a part of said marsh. This land was called the Flat at the Head on which David Culver and myself resided. This flat was the true locality of the Culverstown of the map and the village of Culver's of the Culverstown thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The rains and the melting of the snow raised the lake some every spring about that time, (1790), and the greatest part of the marsh was covered with water. A stranger might possibly mark down the marsh for part of the lake.

"I saw Caleb Gardner in 1789, who said he lived at Big Flatts, and understood from him that others had settled there. In the spring of 1790 I saw Col. Erwin at Chemung, who with one or two

was driving some cattle to his son's at Painted Post, the  
lands along each side of Catharine Valley were not settled, I thi  
till 1798 or 1799. People then came and settled, three, four,  
five miles southeast of Catharine's. This place was called  
Mason's Settlement. On the lands west of the valley settle-  
ments were probably made about the same time or soon there-  
after.

When I first came to Newborn Point as it was then called (now  
Horseheads) there were but few houses in that place. There were  
or seven on the road and at Horseheads. Further on were  
houses, but at that time I think they were not occupied.  
There was one house within about a mile of Catharine; there  
were two or three in Catharine, and two or three on the flat  
at the head of Seneca Lake. I am pretty sure these were all  
the houses that had been built at that time (April 1789) at  
Newborn, at the head of the lake and between the two places."

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY CHARLES HORTON.

TERMS.—\$1.50, cash, per annum, payable  
in advance, \$2.00 within the year, and  
\$2.50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages  
are paid, unless at the option of the pub-  
lisher.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.  
All Letters addressed to the editor must  
come postage paid, to insure attention.

#### JOB PRINTING

Executed on short notice, and on reason-  
able terms.

#### BUSINESS CARDS.

**C. & A. J. Hatch,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,  
IN MOST KINDS OF LEATHER,  
AT THE WELLSVILLE TANNERY.  
(See advertisement.)  
CHAS. HATCH. A. J. HATCH.

# ANGELICA



VOL. XI.—NO. 15.]

ANGELICA, ALLEGANY CO. N. Y.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED"

## From the Columbian Magazine. MARRYING A TAILOR.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND.

'Kate, Kate,' said Aunt Prudence, shak-  
ing her head and finger at the giddy girl.

'It's true, Aunt. What! marry a tailor?  
The ninth part of a man, that doubles itself  
down upon a board with thimble, scissors  
and goose! Gracious!

'I've heard girls talk before now, Kate,  
and I've seen them act, too; and if I am to  
judge from what I have seen, I should say  
that you were as likely to marry a tailor  
as any body else.'

'I'd hang myself first!

'Would you?'

'Yes, or jump into the river. Do any  
thing, in fact, before I'd marry a tailor.'

'Perhaps you would not object to a mer-  
chant tailor?'

'Perhaps I would, though! A tailor's a  
tailor, and that is all you can make of him.  
'Merchant Tailor!' Why not say 'Mer-  
chant!' Why not say Merchant Shoe-  
Maker,' or 'Merchant Boot-Black'? Isn't  
it ridiculous?'

'Ah, well, Kate,' said Aunt Prudence,  
'you may be thankful if you get an honest,  
industrious, kind-hearted man for a  
husband, be he a tailor or a shoe maker.—  
I've seen many a heart-broken wife in my  
day, whose husband was not a tailor. It  
isn't in the calling, child, that you must  
look for honor or excellence, but in the  
man. As Burns says—

'The man's the gold for a' that!'

'But a man wouldn't stoop to be a tail-  
lor.'

'This was enough. Joseph's feelings  
were like the leaves of a sensitive plant.  
He did not venture near the thoughtless  
girl during the evening, and whenever  
they met again, he was distant and formal.  
Still the thoughts of her made the blood  
flow quicker through his veins, and the  
sight of her made his heart throb with a  
sudden bound.

'From that time, Joseph, who had looked  
forward with pleasure to the period when,  
as a man, he could commence his business,  
and prosecute it with energy and success,  
became dissatisfied with the trade he was  
learning. The contemptuous words of  
Mary Dielman made him feel that there  
was something low in the calling of a tail-  
lor—something beneath the dignity of a  
man. He did not reason on the subject,  
he only felt. Gradually he withdrew him-  
self from society, and shut himself up at  
home, devoting all his leisure to reading  
and study. This was continued until he  
attained the age of manhood, soon, after  
which he procured the situation of clerk  
in a dry-goods store. At his trade he  
could easily earn twelve dollars a week;  
but he left it, because he was silly enough  
to be ashamed of it, and went into a dry-  
goods store at a salary of four hundred  
dollars year. As clerk, he felt more like a  
man. Why he should, is more than I  
can comprehend. But so it was.

'As for Mary Dielman, she was not  
aware at the time when she felt so pleased  
with the attentions of Jos. Fletcher, that he  
was a tailor, a calling for which she always  
expressed the most supreme contempt.—  
Her thoughtless words were not, therefore,  
meant for his ears. The fact that she had

his eastern creditors of  
fortunate termination  
Fletcher could not thi  
He therefore sought t  
as a clerk in Madison  
visited Louisville and  
no better success. H  
the two last named cit  
failure to obtain emp  
matter of surprise.

'Things now wore  
A few weeks found  
man reduced to the e  
up and selling his fur  
order to get money to  
scarcely a store in  
had not sought for  
his efforts proved val  
trade; why, you will  
deavor to get work a  
it was the trade of a t  
despised by his wife.  
to her that he was b  
could he break to her  
that she had married.

'The money obtain  
niture, did not last a w

'I will make another  
ployment in Cincinnati  
man, after they wen  
their last dollar. 'It  
longer in this place.  
hoped some favorable  
my heart is sick.'

His wife made no  
none to make.

On the next day F  
nati. He arrived th  
the following morn  
at which he had st

STEWART & WALKER,  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,  
Bufford, Allegany Co., N. Y.  
December 1, 1865.

REVISED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
BY CHARLES HORTON.

TERMS.—\$1.50, *annum*, per annum, payable in advance, \$1.00 within the year, and \$2.50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

All letters addressed to the editor must come postage paid, to insure attention.

**JOB PRINTING**

Executed on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**C. & A. J. Hatch,**  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS,  
IN MOST KINDS OF LEATHER,  
AT THE WELLSVILLE TANNERY.  
(See advertisement.)  
CRA'S HATCH. A. J. HATCH.

**STEWART & WALKER,**  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.  
Rushford, Allegany Co., N. Y.  
December 1, 1845.

**ALBERT P. LANNING,**  
Attorney and Counsellor  
At Law.

Rushford Allegany Co. N. Y.  
Dated June 26, 1844.

**ZENASH. JONES,**  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.  
Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y.  
Dated Feb. 17, 1847.

**CHAMPLIN & CROZIER,**  
Attorneys Solicitors & Counsellors  
At Law.

Osht, Allegany Co., N. Y.  
M. B. CHAMPLIN.  
W. M. CROZIER.

March 21, 1847.  
WARREN B. BUTLER,

# ANGELICA



“THE WORLD IS GOVERNED BY THE SMALL NUMBER OF GREAT MEN.”

VOL. XI.—NO. 15.]

ANGELICA, ALLEGANY CO. N. Y.

## MARRYING A TAILOR.

BY KATE SUTHERLAND.

From the Columbian Magazine.  
‘Kate, Kate,’ said Aunt Prudence, shaking her head and finger at the giddy girl.  
‘It’s true, Aunt. What! marry a tailor? The ninth part of a man, that doubles itself down upon a board with thimble, scissors and goose! Gracious!’

‘I’ve heard girls talk before now, Kate; and I’ve seen them act, too; and if I am to judge from what I have seen, I should say that you were as likely to marry a tailor as any body else.’

‘I’d hang myself first!’

‘Would you?’

‘Yes, or jump into the river. Do any thing, in fact, before I’d marry a tailor.’

‘Perhaps you would not object to a merchant tailor?’

‘Perhaps I would, though! A tailor’s a tailor, and that is all you can make of him. ‘Merchant Tailor!’ Why not say ‘Merchant?’ Why not say ‘Merchant Shoe-Maker,’ or ‘Merchant Boot-Black?’ Isn’t it ridiculous?’

‘Ah, well, Kate,’ said Aunt Prudence, ‘you may be thankful if you get an honest, industrious, kind-hearted man for a husband, be he a tailor or a shoe maker.—I’ve seen many a heart-broken wife in my day, whose husband was not a tailor. It isn’t in the calling, child, that you must look for honor or excellence, but in the man. As Burns says—

‘The man’s the gold for a’ that,’

‘But a man wouldn’t stoop to be a tailor.’

‘You talk like a thoughtless, silly girl, as you are, Kate. But time will take all this nonsense out of you, or I am very much mistaken. I could tell you a story about marrying a tailor that would surprise you a little.’

‘I should like, above all things in the world, to hear a story of any interest, in which a tailor was introduced.’

‘I think I could tell you one.’

‘Please do, Aunt. It would be such a novelty. A very *rara avis*, as brother Tom says. I shall laugh until my sides ache.’

‘If you don’t cry, Kate, I shall wonder,’ said Aunt Prudence, looking grave.

‘Cry! on dear! And all about a tailor! But tell the story, Aunt.’

‘Some other time, dear.’

‘This was enough. Joseph’s feelings were, like the leaves of a sensitive plant. He did not venture near the thoughtless girl during the evening, and whenever they met again, he was distant and formal. Still the thoughts of her made the blood flow quicker through his veins, and the sight of her made his heart throb with a sudden bound.

‘From that time, Joseph, who had looked forward with pleasure to the period when, as a man, he could commence his business, and prosecute it with energy and success, became dissatisfied with the trade he was learning. The contemptuous words of Mary Dielman made him feel that there was something low in the calling of a tailor—something beneath the dignity of a man. He did not reason on the subject, he only felt. Gradually he withdrew himself from society, and shut himself up at home, devoting all his leisure to reading and study. This was continued until he attained the age of manhood, soon, after which he procured the situation of clerk in a dry-goods store. At his trade he could easily earn twelve dollars a week; but he left it, because he was silly enough to be ashamed of it, and went into a dry-goods store at a salary of four hundred dollars year. As clerk, he felt more like a man. Why he should, is more than I can comprehend. But so it was.

‘As for Mary Dielman, she was not aware at the time when she felt so pleased with the attentions of Jos. Fletcher, that he was a tailor, a calling for which she always expressed the most supreme contempt.—Her thoughtless words were not, therefore, meant for his ears. The fact that she had uttered them was not remembered ten minutes after they were spoken. Why she no longer met the fine-looking, attentive, and intelligent young man, she did not know. Often she thought of him, and often searched the room for him, with her eyes, when in company.

‘Nearly four years passed before they again met. Then Joseph was greatly improved, and so was the beautiful maiden. The half-extinguished fire of love that had been smouldering in their bosoms rekindled and now burned with a steady flame. They saw each other frequently, and it was not long before the young man told her all that was in his heart, and she heard the story with tremulous delight.

‘The father of Mary although a merchant, was not near so well off as many

his eastern creditors on fortunate termination Fletcher could not think He therefore sought to as a clerk in Madison. visited Louisville and C no better success. He the two last named cities failure to obtain employ matter of surprise.

‘Things now wore a A few weeks found t man reduced to the ex up and selling his furni order to get money to h scarcely a store in M had not sought for enu his efforts proved vain trade; why, you will deavor to get work at it was the trade of a ta despised by his wife. to her that he was bu could he break to her t that she had married a

‘The money obtaine niture, did not last a ve ‘I will make anothe ployment in Cincinnati man, after they were their last dollar. ‘It longer in this place. hoped some favorable my heart is sick.’

His wife made no o none to make.

On the next day F natu. He arrived th the following mornin at which he had stop Main-st, entered the shop that came in his

‘Have you any wo ‘We have room fo are in want of one, work?’

‘I can.’ ‘Did you serve you ‘No. I am from th ‘Very well, here is can go to work at on

The young man took the bundle of him, and was shown He wrote home im obtained employe would be permaner be in Madison on Sa and leave again Sun

Our readers will recollect, that during the last political campaign, these same anti-slavery people left no means untried, to induce the Judge, and even the ex-president, Madison and Monroe, to enter the field in favor of Adams. In the former, as in the present race, they were unsuccessful. What ever may be Judge Marshall's political proclivities, he has too high a sense of the dignity and responsibility of his high judicial station, to disgrace it by mingling in the strife of party. He has been spoken of as an anti-masonic candidate for President—but he has evidently too much virtue for their purposes. He will not be the man—his honesty disqualifies him.

The libel suit of Gen. Gould against the notorious Thurlow Weed, which lately terminated in a verdict of \$400 in favor of the former, embraced a case precisely parallel to Mr. Cherry's recent libel against the members of the Angelica Lodge, and which, we feel confident, will result in a similar manner. Weed charged Gen. Gould with appropriating masonic funds to the relief of the villainous conspirators against Morgan. Cherry has charged the same upon the members of the Angelica Lodge. The case will probably be carried beyond the reach of *judicial prejudice*, and will result in a verdict of exemplary damages against the libeller.

Gen. Peter B. Porter and Wm. B. Rochester have lately made a "demonstration" in favor of Henry Clay, by a sort of equivocal renunciation of Masonry, and an avowal that their sentiments entirely correspond with his on the subject. Is it not a little singular, that almost every politician who has been defeated of an office by the election of Gen. Jackson, has immediately throed anti-masonry? Adams, Rush, Porter, Rochester, and hundreds of others, whose political prosperity depended on the prostration of Jackson, are all suddenly laboring under compunctions visitings in regard to masonry. Mr. Clay's former writings on this subject have placed him in a very awkward situation for renouncing—so he gets two broken down politicians to vouch for him. We have known all these men to be at one time republicans—their late political aberrations have rendered them unworthy the title.

W. W. McCoy, Esq. has been elected one of the directors of the Yates County Bank.

We understand that our neighbor is offering the *Alleg* in Cuba and elsewhere, for \$1,50 per year. Is it so? It may not be worth more—but we sell the *Republican* to private subscribers, for \$1,00—and the best man in christianity won't get it for less.

"Who have the antimasons put up for Sheriff?" inquired a traveller. "They have nominated a *Bullock*," was the reply. "A *Bullock*? What! do they run *"rathe"* for office in this country?" "Sometimes they do—when they have nothing better."

The late anti-masonic county convention, held in and for the county of Allegany, "*resolved*," that "the rays of the Sun *dispels* darkness from the face of the earth!" What a tremendous resolution! who but *antimasons* would have ever thought of such a thing?

For the Angelica Republican.  
**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**

What more gratifying theme to dwell upon, could be chosen by a lover of his country, than that which heads this article? It unites all political parties, even those the most opposed to each other, into one brotherhood, where the interest of one is the interest of all.—No bitter party feeling mixes with the delightful consideration, that the prosperity of our country is of rapid growth—that luxurious crops are now waving over extensive plains not long since covered with forest trees, and that large districts, only a few years ago quite neglected, are now eagerly sought after for new settlements. The county of Allegany offers a striking illustration of this happy state of things. For some time, several circumstances combined to keep this county in a much more backward state, than might have been expected from her soil, climate, and location. The construction of the Grand Canal drew a great number of enterprising farmers, possessing means, towards that rich section of the country. The poor settlers left here, felt, in consequence, greatly discouraged; and some of these, neither being able to pay for their farms, nor willing to improve them, were turned off by the proprietors of the soil, and leaving the country, spread abroad the most unfa-

water, abounding in every section, this county appears to be pointed out by nature as intended to be one of the richest grazing countries on the face of the globe. As regards our general crops, we may well compare with most of the other counties. Though wheat upon old land is not always a sure crop, a good farmer may reckon upon plentiful crops of excellent potatoes, of oats, rye, and also of corn, if put in early. The prices which all kinds of farming productions now bear, are very remunerating. Wheat generally fetches here one dollar per bushel; beef and mutton 3 to 4 cents a pound, and wool is always ready sale at prices in proportion to those of New-York. Fruit trees grow very well, but our climate appears to be more favorable for apples than for peaches. No search has as yet been made for minerals, though strong indications of coal and iron have already been found accidentally. We possess plenty of water-power; the Genesee River, and the numerous creeks that empty into it, furnishing excellent locations for all kinds of manufactories. The mulberry tree is a native of our forests, and we shall thus be enabled to share in the advantages, which the raising of silk worms may produce to the United States.—The pine timber growing on our hills is of the very best quality, and must, in no very long time, become a source of riches to our county, being the only place from whence our northern neighbors can supply themselves. All that our county, thus situated, still wants, is a communication with the great market of New-York, and this would be furnished by the construction of either the proposed Canal from Rochester to Olean, or the grand Rail Road from the Hudson River to the summit level of the Ohio Canal; the proposed route of either of these works passing through the middle of our county. L. S.

ALBANY, September 19.  
*Death of a Revolutionary Pensioner from Assault.*—On Saturday afternoon, towards night, a man named William Luckey, an essence pedlar, entered the grocery of Mr. O'Kane, next south of the Fifth Ward House in the Colonie, to sell his essences; after a little conversation he attempted to put his arms round the neck of Mrs. O'Kane. She resisted, when an old man, a revolutionary pensioner, named PETER TURNER, who was present, remarked

Remain  
Aver  
Bresle  
Richard  
William  
den, M  
Susan C  
Harry I  
dredge  
my, J  
the Par  
Eber G  
bert, Ad  
Miss M  
onia H  
House),  
Leonard  
Mary La  
gee, 2, J  
McCoy,  
Putnam,  
Page, Ab  
Hosa Sp  
Smith, S  
Samuel C  
worth, S  
Watkins  
Remaining  
A SAI  
Van  
cis Scotch  
Intosh, S  
Town Cl  
Hulbert, E  
ell, Jonath  
ELL  
A FIRE  
stock  
is situated  
on the Alle  
very handy  
particulars  
the subscrib  
Dated 30th  
NEW  
Cheap  
CA  
Patrio  
ARE JUST  
A and no  
Store of A.

The *Whisker* of Gen. Gould against the notorious Thelwell Wood, which lately terminated in a verdict of \$500 in favor of the former, embraced a case grossly parallel to Mr. Cherry's recent libel against the members of the Angelica Lodge, and which, we feel confident, will result in a similar manner. Wood charged Gen. Gould with appropriating masonic funds to the relief of the villainous conspirators against Morgan. Cherry has charged the same upon the members of the Angelica Lodge. The case will probably be carried beyond the reach of *judicial prejudice*, and will result in a verdict of exemplary damages against the libeller.

Gen. Peter B. Porter and Wm. B. Rochester have lately made a "demonstration" in favor of Henry Clay, by a sort of equivocal renunciation of Masonry, and an avowal that their sentiments entirely correspond with his on the subject. Is it not a little singular, that almost every politician who has been defeated of an office by the election of Gen. Jackson, has immediately turned antimason? Adams, Rush, Porter, Rochester, and hundreds of others, whose political prosperity depended on the prostration of Jackson, are all suddenly laboring under compunctions visitings in regard to masonry. Mr. Clay's former writings on this subject have placed him in a very awkward situation for renouncing—so he gets two broken down politicians to vouch for him. We have known all these men to be at one time republicans—but their late political aberrations have rendered them unworthy the title. Any candid antimason who will read the letters of Porter and Rochester, cannot repel the conviction that they were written solely with a view to wheedle the antimasonic party into the support of Henry Clay—but from the strange evidences of credulity exhibited, we have little doubt they will swallow this new humbug, also.

"THE TRUTH AT LAST!" The *last* *Egis*, in a sentence recommending Doct. Collins to the antimasonic "sufferings," for Assembly, has the following remarkable *truth*, "he has through good and through evil report, remained a firm and steadfast friend of

The *Antimasonic* county convention, held in and for the county of Allegany, "resolved," that "the rays of the Sun dispel darkness from the face of the earth." What a tremendous resolution! who but *antimasons* would have ever thought of such a thing?

For the *Angelica Republican*.  
**INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.**

What more gratifying theme to dwell upon, could be chosen by a lover of his country, than that which heads this article? It unites all political parties, even those the most opposed to each other, into one brotherhood, where the interest of one is the interest of all.—No bitter party feeling mixes with the delightful consideration, that the prosperity of our country is of rapid growth—that luxurious crops are now waving over extensive plains not long since covered with forest trees, and that large districts, only a few years ago quite neglected, are now eagerly sought after for new settlements. The county of Allegany offers a striking illustration of this happy state of things. For some time, several circumstances combined to keep this county in a much more backward state, than might have been expected from her soil, climate, and location. The construction of the Grand Canal drew a great number of enterprising farmers, possessing means, towards that rich section of the country. The poor settlers left here, felt, in consequence, greatly discouraged; and some of these, neither being able to pay for their farms, nor willing to improve them, were turned off by the proprietors of the soil, and leaving the country, spread abroad the most unfavorable reports regarding this county; reports which were the more readily believed, owing to the unfortunate name of Allegany, which impressed many uninformed farmers with the idea of a rough country, inaccessible to cultivation, adjoining the Allegany Mountains. The prejudice thus created, seems, however, now entirely done away, as is sufficiently shown by the great influx of respectable settlers arrived here during the last two years, who, being mostly men of property, have paid for their farms, and are improving them in a rapid manner. The preference given to our county by these emigrants, is certainly well founded.

The soil of this county is generally fertile, and produces a great variety of crops. The climate is generally soft and pleasant in proportion to those of New-York. Fruit trees grow very well, but our climate appears to be more favorable for apples than for peaches. No search has as yet been made for minerals, though strong indications of coal and iron have already been found accidentally. We possess plenty of water-power; the Genesee River, and the numerous creeks that empty into it, furnishing excellent locations for all kinds of manufactories. The mulberry tree is a native of our forests, and we shall thus be enabled to share in the advantages, which the raising of silk worms may produce to the United States.—The pine timber growing on our hills is of the very best quality, and must, in no very long time, become a source of riches to our county, being the only place from whence our northern neighbors can supply themselves. All that our county, thus situated, still wants, is a communication with the great market of New-York, and this would be furnished by the construction of either the proposed Canal from Rochester to Olean, or the grand Rail Road from the Hudson River to the summit level of the Ohio Canal; the proposed route of either of these works passing through the middle of our county. L. S.

ALBANY, September 19.  
*Death of a Revolutionary Pensioner from Assault.*—On Saturday afternoon, towards night, a man named William Luckey, an essence pedlar, entered the grocery of Mr. O'Kane, next south of the Fifth Ward House in the Colonie, to sell his essences; after a little conversation he attempted to put his arms round the neck of Mrs. O'Kane. She resisted, when an old man, a revolutionary pensioner, named PETER TURNER, who was present, remarked that such conduct was improper and unbecoming. Luckey looked at him for a few seconds, then went and put down his basket of essences, with an apparent intention of attacking Turner. In the mean time, Turner had got out on the stoop. Luckey followed him, and Mrs. O'Kane took the baskets and put them outside, at the same time closing the door. Luckey, in a rage, (being intoxicated,) threw some of the vials of essences through the window, one of which hit Mrs. O'Kane. Luckey then seized hold of Turner and jerked him off the stoop, by which means his head struck violently on the side-walk, which broke his skull. Luckey then started off down street.—On being followed, he resisted being taken, but finally surrendered himself, and was committed to prison. He admitted he had killed Turner, and the

Miss Melville  
Hon. Leonard H.  
Mary Lamb  
McCoy, O.  
Putnam, I.  
Page, Abel  
Hosi Spen  
Smith, Sid  
Samuel C.  
worth, Sat  
Watkins.  
RA

Remainin  
SAHEL  
Vander  
cis Scofield,  
Intosh, Seaf  
Town Clark  
Hubert, M  
ell, Jonathan  
ELIJAH

A FIRST  
stock an  
is situated th  
on the Allega  
very handy t  
particulars en  
the subscriber  
Dated 30th S

NEW  
Cheap  
CA

Patri  
ARE Jus  
A and m  
Store of A.  
posite the C  
and most ex  
ever before  
country. T  
GENER  
The thre  
go into the  
articles. A  
Dr.  
are to be de  
Stape to th  
some very  
OF COUR  
They sho  
lectical Stock



The Committee, or a part of them, met the Company at Belvidere at 8 o'clock in the morning, and with Prof. Boss's Band from Belvidere escorted them to town, where they arrived about 10 o'clock, and were marched to the Park, where the agricultural pavilion was spread for the occasion.

In passing through Main at the Company, with torn and soiled banner, presented new by Mrs. Richard Church when the Company started for the front two years ago, was greeted by the loud buzzes of the citizens at every turn and step.

Capt. Freeman, in command of the Company, put his comrades through many evolutions in the Park, and then received the congratulations of friends and citizens.

At half past 12 o'clock the returned volunteers sat down to a most sumptuous repast under the spacious pavilion, together with a large number of citizens, and when order was restored Hon. Wilkes Angel gave the following reception speech:

Something over two years ago I had the honor, with others, in behalf of this community, to bid you farewell and God-speed in the holy cause, in the defense of which you were about to peril health and life. I then endeavored to speak to you words of encouragement and cheer as you were about to go forth from amongst us, wholly unpracticed in the arts of war, with the full belief on your part, that you were soon to engage in its terrible strife—that you were to endure hardships, privations, hunger, wounds, and perchance imprisonment or sudden and violent death. Notwithstanding this you voluntarily shouldered your muskets, placed yourselves unhesitatingly under the military control of the Government, and with alacrity entered your two years' service. Circumstanced as you then were, no company of men ever made a nobler or purer sacrifice upon their country's altar than was made by you. Many fearful eyes witnessed your final departure, and many were the hearts writhing with hidden anguish while contemplating the doubtful chances of your return. From that hour until your final discharge your varying fortunes were watched with intense solicitude by relatives, neighbors and friends. And although some of them have been called on to mourn the death in battle, or in hospital, of some of your numbers, yet the feeling of sad bereavement has been softened by a knowledge that to die as a true soldier of Freedom dies, be it how or where it may, is a death to be desired rather than shunned. The martyr heroes, Martin, Babbit, and Harris, come not back with you. Upon the red battle-field of Virginia they surrendered up their young lives in the morning of their existence, in the vindication of a cause dearer to them than life itself. They died as brave men would wish to die—at their posts, with their faces to the foe, sternly defending the righteous cause of human freedom and man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let their names and their deeds remain enshrined in our hearts forever. Virginia bears not upon her sacred bosom the remains of braver or truer warriors. But we do not forget that those of you who have returned in health and safety, have fearlessly encountered the same dangers, have braved the same perils, and have entitled yourselves to the sincere gratitude of every American citizen.

The 51st New York has made for itself a glorious and enduring record. Its whole career has been one of unbroken faithfulness to duty—of high and honorable endeavor; no stain rests upon its fair fame. And the communities from whence its members went forth feel a proper pride in its noble reputation. It leaves the service with high commendation from the commanders of the Brigade, Division, and Corps to which it was attached. Its name is inseparably and most honorably connected with the historic and bloody fields of Bull Run, Gaines Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg. It is under circumstances like these that you return to your homes; and I not only feel it a pleasure but an honor, in behalf of your friends and neighbors, to greet you upon this occasion, and in their name and behalf to bid you welcome, thrice welcome to the homes that are ready to receive you with joy and pride.

Rev. L. Talbot followed with prayer.

After the repast was over, Capt. Freeman proposed three cheers to the ladies of Antietam.

was happily remedied by Col. Brown and C. d'Autremont stepping in and taking charge of the matter.

Of the full Company who left two years ago only about one-half returned home.

the Company, put his comrades thro' many evolutions in the Park, and then received the congratulations of friends and citizens.

At half past 12 o'clock the returned volunteers sat down to a most sumptuous repast under the spacious pavilion, together with a large number of citizens, and when order was restored Hon. Wilkes Angel gave the following reception speech:

Something over two years ago I had the honor, with others, in behalf of this community, to bid you farewell and God-speed in the holy cause, in the defense of which you were about to peril health and life. I then endeavored to speak to you words of encouragement and cheer as you were about to go forth from amongst us, wholly unpracticed in the arts of war, with the full belief on your part, that you were soon to engage in its terrible strife—that you were to endure hardships, privations, hunger, wounds, and perchance imprisonment or sudden and violent death. Notwithstanding this you voluntarily shouldered your muskets, placed yourselves unreservedly under the military control of the Government, and with alacrity entered your two years' service. Unhappily as you then were, no company of men ever made a nobler or purer sacrifice upon their country's altar than was made by you. Many tearful eyes witnessed your final departure, and many were the hearts wrung with hidden anguish while contemplating the doubtful chances of your return. From that hour until your final discharge your varying fortunes were watched with intense solicitude by relatives, neighbors and friends. And although some of them have been called on to mourn the death in battle, or in hospital, of some of your numbers, yet the feeling of sad bereavement has been softened by a knowledge that to die as a true soldier of Freedom dies, be it how or where it may, is a death to be desired rather than shunned. The martyr heroes, Ferrin, Babbit, and Havra, come not back with you. Upon the red battle-field of Virginia they surrendered up their young lives in the morning of their existence, in the vindication of a cause dearer to them than life itself. They died as brave men would wish to die—at their posts, with their faces to the foe, sternly defending the righteous cause of human freedom and man's inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Let their names and their deeds remain enshrined in our hearts forever. Virginia bears not upon her sacred bosom the remains of braver or truer warriors. But we do not forget that those of you who have returned in health and safety, have fearlessly encountered the same dangers, have braved the same perils, and have entitled yourselves to the sincere gratitude of every American citizen.

The 27th New York has made for itself a glorious and enduring record. Its whole career has been one of unbroken faithfulness to duty—of high and honorable endeavor; no stain rests upon its fair fame. And the communities from whence its members went forth feel a proper pride in its noble reputation. It leaves the service with high commendation from the commanders of the Brigade, Division, and Corps to which it was attached. Its name is inseparably and most honorably connected with the historic and bloody fields of Bull Run, Gaines Hill, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

It is under circumstances like these that you return to your homes; and I not only feel it a pleasure but an honor, in behalf of your friends and neighbors, to greet you upon this occasion, and in their name and behalf to bid you welcome—thrice welcome to the homes that are ready to receive you with joy and pride.

Rev. L. Tibbels followed with prayer.

After the repast was over, Capt. Freeman proposed three cheers to the ladies of Angelica; three cheers for their first Captain, Curtiss C. Gardiner, and three more for Capt. Harmon, and three cheers for the old flag, and three for the Band, when the Band responded with Hail Columbia.

The reception and attending circumstances all passed off harmoniously and to entire satisfaction of all concerned. The dinner was all that could be asked, and just such as the ladies of Angelica can get up even on short notice.

The only deficiency, if any there was, was in not having some programme and order of exercise on the part of the Committee, who seemed to act without any concert; but this

land prices. He frequently accepted only 5 to 10 per cent of the purchase price in cash, the remainder payable within six to ten years. On the whole, the terms were reasonable, and Ellicott and other agents were responsive to the settlers' needs.

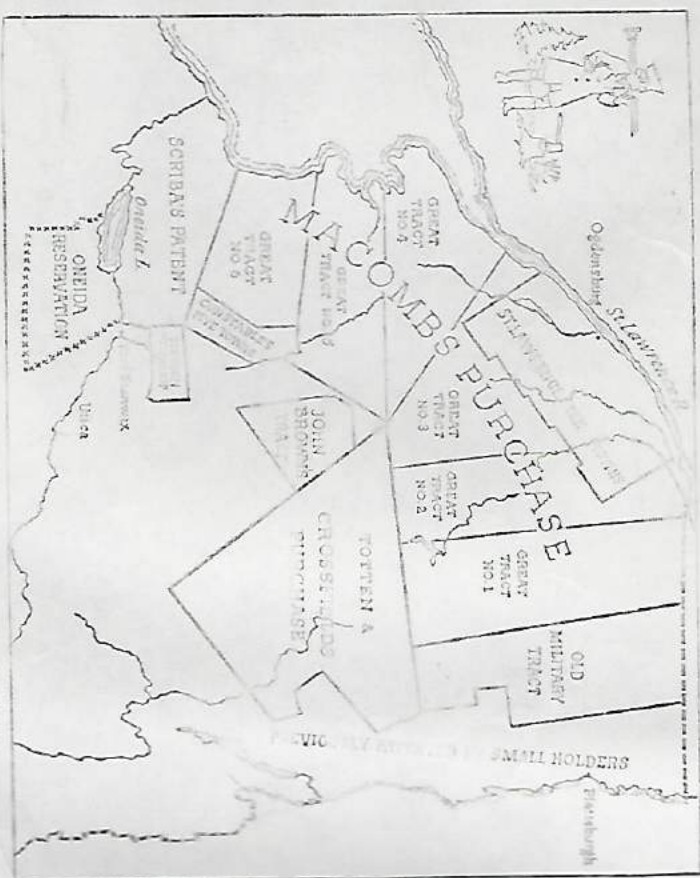
Forest did flare up during the 1820's when the Holland Land Company demanded payments which had been allowed to lapse after the panic of 1819. Farmers complained that their accumulated debts often exceeded the resale value of their farms. The Holland Land Company made numerous concessions, settling down the debt of some delinquents and accepting payment in cattle and wheat. Discontent continued, since many debtors were unable or unwilling to meet the new terms. In 1833, when the legislators passed a law taxing the company for debts still owing to it upon land sales, the agents redoubled their efforts to collect arrears. In protest, the farmers called a convention in Buffalo, but their attempts to challenge the title of the company proved fruitless. In 1835 a mob of enraged farmers attacked the office of the company agent in Mayville, and debtors throughout the Holland Purchase refused to pay any more money. The result induced the Dutch Landers to sell out their holdings, which had brought them approximately 5 per cent per year for the period of ownership. The action was actually bad news for the debtors, since the purchase was handled by a company assisted upon prompt payment of debts. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York bought out the Holland Land Company's interests in Erie, Orleans, Niagara, and Genesee counties for a sum of over \$2,282,832.68.

Northern New York was virtually unbroken wilderness in 1783 except for a few settlements fringing Lake Champlain. In fact, most of the region lying between the Champlain on the east, Lake Ontario on the west, the St. Lawrence River on the north, and the southern slopes of the Adirondacks remained wilderness until late in the nineteenth century. The lack of roads discouraged settlers, who preferred central and western New York. Several thousand settlers, largely from Vermont, drifted into the St. Lawrence and Black River valleys between 1783 and 1835.

Land speculators were the first to take an interest in this region, which the state auctioned out at rock-bottom prices. Their leader was the adventurous Irish fur trader, Alexander Macomb. In 1787 Macomb, acting for himself and several associates, bought most of the Ten Towns along the St. Lawrence. Four years later he got control of practically all of the important portions of northern New York. For eight cents an acre—\$40,000 more in all, Paul Mascarene, the Morris, found it easier to acquire lands than to sell them. The first move was to divide his holdings into

six great tracts. Those numbered Tracts Four, Five, and Six fell under the supervision of William Constable, who took over complete control after Macomb became insolvent.

Constable was as important in the development of the Black River and St. Lawrence River country as James Wadsworth to the Genesee and Williamson in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. He sold about 90,000 acres in Tract Four to the Antwerp Company and another 210,000 acres to Peter Champlain of Paris. The latter collected several royalties from the tumbrels of the Jacobins to establish farms in the New York frontier.



Map 8. Northern New York land patterns, 1780-1815

Constable sold smaller tracts to William Iremson and John Brown of the famous Providence family. Devoe divided his tract into townships labeled Fugate, Industry, and Ten Towns, but such town divisions, however conforming to Yankee custom, were of little use to the speculators. He sold and then took of these territories as a means of raising money.

The northern part of the Macomb's Purchase was sold to James Constable and Thos. had a similar history. A part of the figure lands along the region were Samuel Ogden, who laid out the town named for him. Especially famous was David Parish, son of an English and German family that controlled an important business house with branches in





*Home & Monday June 5 1882*

The approaching centennial anniversary of Allegany county is of interest to us in Steuben also, and especially as the pioneer family of Allegany has been so nobly represented in the history of Hornellville.

Of Allegany's pioneer settlers, Capt. Nathaniel Dyke, we are told, that he is a native of Connecticut and educated in Yale college; that he joined the patriot army of the Revolution and became an officer therein, serving upon the staff of Gen. Warren at Boston and afterward upon that of Gen. Washington. After the close of the war he left his native State and emigrated, first to the Mohawk valley and thence to Tioga Point, now Athens, Pa., on the Susquehanna river. Residing there a few years he followed the tide of emigration that was setting towards the Genesee country and came to the Canistota settlements. Thence he pushed up Purdy Creek and over the hills into what is now Allegany county and in the spring of 1795 made settlement on Dyke's creek some few miles below the village of Andover.

With Capt. Dyke were his two sons James and Isaac and a relative named Stephen Cole. They built a saw and grist mill on the creek that bears their name.

The annals of the town inform us that the first marriage was that of Isaac Dyke to Pamela Gibson. The first white child born in Allegany county was Daniel Cole, born Feb. 18, 1797. The first death was that of Beriah, daughter of James and Phebe Pritchard Dike (aged 2 years and ten months) in the year 1798. James Dike's wife was connected with the well-known Pritchard family, some of whom now reside in Corning. Lydia Dike died Aug. 2, 1801 aged 2 years 5 months and 2 days. Bentley Dike died March 6, 1803, aged 8 months. These two were also children of James Dike.

Of this James Dike, later known as Capt. Dyke, it is our purpose to speak more particularly, as he became a citizen of Hornellville and was for many years identified with its history. Soon after the deaths of the children mentioned above he returned to Canistota and from thence, in 1805, he removed onto the farm now owned by Nelson Ayers on the road between Hornellville and Almond. Here he soon began keeping an inn, to accommodate the tide of travel that entered in those days at Olean Point. The writer of this lived all his school days in the "Dike District," passing Capt. Dike's tavern on his way to school. Well do I remember the sign, "J. Dike Inn," set upon a post that was thickly filled with shot and bullets by the amateur marksmen of the time. When his nephew, Nathaniel Dike, chopped down this signpost to give place to a new one how we little boys used to dig out those bullets.

captain, with John Harbut as lieutenant and Rufus Cary as ensign. This company proceeded to the Canadian frontier and were present at Queenstown at the time of the death of Gen. Brock.

It has been many years since the writer has seen the records in the Dike family bible. This volume is now in Selco, Allegany county, together with the day book of Nathaniel Dyke the pioneer. This latter was made, of stamped paper, in the time of the odious stamp act.

James Dike and wife were among the most respected citizens of Hornellville, good neighbors and beloved in their home circle. They met with their full measure of domestic bereavement. In addition to the three children who died while they lived on Dyke's creek they lost as many more after their settlement here.

In the old burying ground at Almond in front of the upper grist mill between the highway and the creek, are buried three children of James and Phebe Dike: Samuel who died Aug. 29 1806 in the fifth year of his age and two sons, April 13, 1816.

Nearby stands a stone in memory of Esther, wife of Nathaniel Dike, died Oct. 11, 181—aged 74. (The stone has crumbled so that part of the inscription is defaced but the year was probably somewhere between 1810 and 1816. This was the mother of Capt. Dike and the wife of the original settler, Nathaniel. Her maiden name I think was Esther Burrell. Her husband must have died at Dyke's creek, leaving her to make her home with her son James, where she died.

The old burying ground at Almond is overgrown with brush and weeds and is in a neglected and dilapidated condition. Many of the early settlers are buried here.

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,  
No children run, to lisp their sire's return  
Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share."

The James Dike family consisted of five daughters and one son:

1. Jemima, the eldest, married Levi Stevens. They had ten children, the oldest of whom, Harriet, married a Mr. Ely some forty years ago and went west. James B. is a worthy citizen of Rochester; his second marriage was to Mrs. Ophelia Goff Palmer of Hornellville. Robert B. is an architect; he married in Rochester and went to Michigan. William M. married in Rochester and removed to Vineland, N. J. His second marriage was to Miss Phebe E. Smith of Hornellville. He died three years ago. Lydia Ann married Wm. Wilcox, late conductor on the Erie. Their home was in Dunkirk. Jackson and George are in Iowa. In the winter evening of Feb. 10, 1849, the house of Levi Stevens, near the site of the present Almond depot, was burned and with it two of his children, Martin VanBuren and Asher, aged, re-

was a great loss to the community. Mrs. Palmer was a lady of pleasing disposition and highly respected. They had one son, Wm. D. who was at one time a business man in Hornellville and subsequently died in the West.

3. Matilda Dike married Asher C. Smith a leading merchant of Almond, in his day, and supervisor of the town. They had three children, Phebe, Corkins and Alice. Father, mother and Alice are buried in Woodlawn cemetery, Almond. Corkins died within the past year, in Hornellville.

4. Phebe Dike married Jonathan H. Forbes who served as justice of the peace and assessor in the town of Hornellville. They had two sons, James Burrell and Roy. They moved to Montcalm county Mich. in 1863. All the family are dead except Roy.

5. Pamela Dike never married. She died in Michigan.

6. James Burrell Dike was the only son of Capt. Dike who did not die in infancy. He was drowned in the Canistota river, June 27, 1834 at the age of 18. This distressing accident happened near the residence of his cousin Daniel Upson in Canistota whither the young folks had gone for a visit. It was a crushing blow to his family, who mourned his loss all their days.

Capt. James Dike died Feb. 8, 1844 aged 68 years. His sickness was long and painful but was borne without a murmur. He had held many local offices. It was to him, as supervisor of the town of Hornellville, "and to his successors in office forever," that the village park in Hornellville was deeded, for the purpose of a public square and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Phebe Pritchard Dike, his wife, died Jan. 26, 1852 aged 73. The father and mother lie in Woodlawn cemetery beside the son they loved and mourned so deeply. Peace to their ashes.

275

the close of the war in 1865, they State and emigrated, first to the Allegheny valley and thence to Tioga county, now Athens, Pa., on the Susquehanna river. Residing there a few years he followed the tide of emigration that was setting towards the Genesee country and came to the Canistota settlements. Hence he pushed up Purdy Creek and over the hills into what is now Allegany county and in the spring of 1795 made settlement on Dyke's creek some few miles below the village of Andover.

With Capt. Dyke were his two sons James and Isaac and a relative named Stephen Cole. They built a saw and grist mill on the creek that bears their name.

The annals of the town inform us that the first marriage was that of Isaac Dyke to Pamela Gibson. The first white child born in Allegany county was Daniel Cole, born Feb. 18, 1797. The first death was that of Beriah, daughter of James and Phebe Pritchard Dike (aged 2 years and ten months) in the year 1798. James Dike's wife was connected with the well-known Pritchard family, some of whom now reside in Corning. Lydia Dike died Aug. 2 1801 aged 2 years 5 months and 2 days. Lectley Dike died March 6, 1803, aged 8 months. These two were also children of James Dike.

Of this James Dike, later known as Capt. Dyke, it is our purpose to speak more particularly, as he became a citizen of Hornellsville and was for many years identified with its history. Soon after the deaths of the children mentioned above he returned to Canistota and from thence, in 1805, he removed onto the farm now owned by Nelson Ayers on the road between Hornellsville and Almond. Here he soon began keeping an inn to accommodate the tide of travel that entered in those days at Olean Point. The writer of this lived all his school days in the "Dike District," passing Capt. Dyke's tavern on his way to school. Well do I remember the sign, "J. Dike Inn," set upon a post that was literally filled with shot and bullets by the amateur marksmen of the time. When his nephew, Nathaniel Dike chopped down this signpost to give place to a new one how we little boys jumped for a chance to dig out those bullets. Lead was a cash article in those days.

This Nathaniel Dike, the nephew of James, was a son, I think of Isaac and Pamela Gibson Dike. He was a young man when I was a boy and was looked upon as a dashing gallant. He removed to Chambersport, Pa., where he married a most amiable lady, Mary Ives, daughter of the late Judge Ives of Potter county. Both are now dead.

Capt. Dike won his military title by genuine and patriotic service in the field. On the call for troops in the War 1812 he was active in recruiting a company of infantry from the settlements of the upper Canistota valley and became its

chore. They met with the same fate of domestic bereavement. In addition to the three children who died while they lived on Dyke's creek they lost as many more after their settlement here.

In the old burying ground at Almond in front of the upper grist mill between the highway and the creek, are buried three children of James and Phebe Dike: Samuel who died Aug. 29 1805 in the fifth year of his age and two sons, April 13, 1816.

Nearby stands a stone in memory of Esther, wife of Nathaniel Dike, died Oct. 11, 181—aged 74. (The stone has crumbled so that part of the inscription is defaced but the year was probably somewhere between 1810 and 1816. This was the mother of Capt. Dike and the wife of the original settler, Nathaniel. Her maiden name I think was Esther Burrell. Her husband must have died at Dyke's creek, leaving her to make her home with her son James, where she died.

The old burying ground at Almond is overgrown with brush and weeds and is in a neglected and dilapidated condition. Many of the early settlers are buried here.

"For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
Or busy housewife ply her evening care,  
No children run, to lisp their sire's return  
Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share."

The James Dike family consisted of five daughters and one son:

1. Jemima, the eldest, married Levi Stevens. They had ten children, the oldest of whom, Harriet, married a Mr. Ely some forty years ago and went west. James B. is a worthy citizen of Rochester; his second marriage was to Mrs. Ophelia Goff Palmer of Hornellsville. Robert R. is an architect; he married in Rochester and went to Michigan. William M. married in Rochester and removed to Vineland, N. J. His second marriage was to Miss Phebe E. Smith of Hornellsville. He died three years ago. Lydia Ann married Wm. Wilcox, late conductor on the Erie. Their home was in Dunkirk. Jackson and George are in Iowa. In the winter evening of Feb. 10, 1840, the house of Levi Stevens, near the site of the present Almond depot, was burned and with it two of his children, Martin VanBuren and Asher, aged, respectively 9 and 5 years. The other children escaped by jumping from a chamber window. The late Dist. Atty. Milo Hoyt Wygant, who was a school teacher, boarding there did heroic work in saving the children. Their mother died in Almond in 1847.

3. Lydia Dike married Hiram Palmer. For a number of years they lived in north Almond and in 1837 moved to the Dike tavern on the Almond road, taking charge of the hotel when Capt. Dike's health failed. Mr. Palmer died there Sept. 22, 1856, aged 54; Mr. Palmer died July 12, 1860, aged 55. He was a man of fine appearance, good education and engaging social qualities. His death

Forbes who served as justice of the peace and assessor in the town of Hornellsville. They had two sons, James Burrell and Roy. They moved to Montcalm county Mich. in 1863. All the family are dead except Roy.

5. Pamela Dike never married. She died in Michigan.

6. James Burrell Dike was the only son of Capt. Dike who did not die in infancy. He was drowned in the Canistota river, June 27, 1834 at the age of 18. This distressing accident happened near the residence of his cousin Daniel Upson in Canistota whither the young folks had gone for a visit. It was a crushing blow to his family, who mourned his loss all their days.

Capt. James Dike died Feb. 8, 1844 aged 68 years. His sickness was long and painful but was borne without a murmur. He had held many local offices. It was to him, as supervisor of the town of Hornellsville, "and to his successors in office forever," that the village park in Hornellsville was deeded, for the purpose of a public square and for no other use or purpose whatever."

Phebe Pritchard Dike, his wife, died Jan. 26, 1853 aged 73. The father and mother lie in Woodlawn cemetery beside the son they loved and mourned so deeply. Peace to their ashes.

275

James A. Munday June 1872

"Angelica Reporter," Purdy & Horton, editors; a copy of issue dated Apr. 26, 1843; Nov. 20, 1844.

"Angelica Reporter," Chas. Horton, editor; May 12, 1846; June 10 and Dec. 4, 1853.

"Angelica Reporter," C. F. & G. Dickson, editors; Oct. 11, 1855; Jan. 31, Feb. 14, Feb. 21, Apr. 4, May 20, 1870.

"The Angelica Republican," Philbrick & Clark, editors; Sept. 23, 1876.

Mr. L. Horner courteously sends eleven copies of the "Angelica Reporter," ranging in dates from Apr. 23, 1841 to Dec. 2, '58.

We would like to get possession of every copy now in existence of any of the years previous to 1860—especially from 1840 to 1850, and will pay the current subscription credit or in cash, for every such copy not a duplicate of any issues now possessed.

We shall probably present all to the Academy Library, when complete, arranged by dates, and bound—to be labeled but rarely, and then under supervision—to be perpetually preserved with particular care. If you have any old copies of the Angelica paper, in your garret or chest, between 40 and 75 years of age, get it out, please—and thus ensure careful and long preservation, and for the benefit of the general public.

I learned with regret that a lot of our valuable old papers, which many years had been preserved with particular care by the late Jud. Sherman, were burned up by a servant at last house-keeping time, as supposed worthless rubbish! Too late. We would have paid well for these antiques. We wonder if Mr. Barr, or Major Church, or any other persons have now stored away any old copies of the Angelica paper, between 1820-50? If so, please inform and give dates. We have complete files of our own issues from 1840-50—about 15 1-2 years—about 1840-50—covering local history in the period.

And papers printed elsewhere: "Republican Era," Oramel, H. E. editor; a copy of date Sept. 1850.

"Gaines Valley Free Press," Wm. A. N. Cole, editor; one copy of date Nov. 18, 1857.

And copies of same paper, Fisk & Co., editors; Jan. 31, Feb. 14, 21, 28, 1865.

And outside this county—"Abney Evening Journal," Thurston Wood, editor; two copies: Dec. 1857; Mar. 24, 1859.

"Gaines Valley Recorder," Nunnally G. Warner, editor; Sept. 24, 1865. (Say, do you want it?)

"Democratic Era," Bellaire, Ohio, 1865.

A GRIM REMINDER OF THE REMOTE PAST.

The following is an extract (italics included) from the Angelica Republican of June 19, 1821, reprinted therein from the Charleston (S. C.) City Gazette:

"TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst., a Negro Girl named Molly; though she had changed her name while in Charleston, to that of Peggy Philburn. The said girl was sold by Messrs. Wm. Payne & Sons, and as the property of the estate of a Mr. Gearrell, and purchased by a Mr. Simon Moses, and sold by him to a Thomas Pressly, of Edgefield Dist., of whom I bought her on the 17th of April, 1818. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, quite black, full-eyed;—*lately branded on the left cheek thus R, and a piece taken off of her ear on the same side; the same letters on the inside of both her legs.* I do expect that she will try to go to Charleston again, as she had the good luck before, to pass and—" [balance of extract missing.—Ed.]

We must here utter a few words in comment. This advertisement, shocking and horrible as it seems to our readers, here in the North, 70 years later, is a sample of what was a common thing throughout all the Southern slave States of our Nation through all the period of slavery and down to 1861. The rising generation at the North and West cannot realize what a horrible thing American slavery was. A contemplation of all that is implied in the above brazen advertisement, even after the lapse of seventy years, makes a man's blood leap in hot indignation. Just think of a young girl, not only doomed to a life of bondage, to be subject to sale as any animal—her body used for toil or for gratification of lust—but, to more surely identify in case of escape, and thus help to recapture, strong men seize this maiden and hold her fast while another cuts off a part of one of her ears, then with a red-hot iron burned a brand into one cheek and "upon the inside of both her legs." Such was one of the common atrocities of American Slavery. And it is no wonder Abolitionists were raised up by the fiat of God, to arouse humanity against this diabolism. We hope if there be any front seats in heaven or bay windows on the boulevard, that righteous Negros will be thick there.

The Abolition Party had to be born! The Republican Party had to be born! The diabolism of American Slavery had to be ceased!

The following queer advertisement is from an issue of June 14, 1837—it

take a glance through a copy only about 32 years old—of June 10, 1861. Lets glance down its columns and see what is found:

Here in the first column is a professional card of "Angel & Green," attorneys; office, front room over Thomas' Store.

Next, "Dr. C. P. Carver, dentist; rooms over the store of S. N. Bennett & Co., in Smith Davis's Block. N. B.—I have no Partner."

Charles Hotel; Andrew Charles proprietor.

Dr. E. M. Alba, professional card of date Feb. 1, 1859.

J. H. Eggleston, watch-repairer, etc.; card of date Nov. 3, 1853—and "Egg" still here, 41 years later; and here's hoping he may be found at the old stand 40 years more.

P. M. Fish, blacksmith; card dated November, 1852; and still here.

Albert Brown & Wm. D. Whitted, Jency Paper Mill, Geneva.

A. Lockhart, Slaver.

So much on 1st page. Now on 4th page, Geo. March, Meat Market ad. "He intends to make his market a reliable place of business and to keep his customers supplied all the year around—and not to forsake them when they need a market most—in the winter."

Feed Cutters, A. Lockhart.

Mortgage sale, Z. A. Kendall, att'y.

Ads. on 3d page: Dan. Rice's Circus at Belvidere, Friday, June 12—and no doubt many will now remember that circus day.

"Clothing for the Million! Wilson Emporium," etc.; A. B. & A. Wilson.

"Grocery and Provision Store," J. C. Arnold & Son's, Mar. 11, 1862.

"Eagle Store," S. N. Bennett & Co.

"Apr. 1, 1863; Lockhart & Blair now opening largest stock of Spring and Summer goods ever offered in this market"

"Bread for the Million! Angelica Bakery," etc.; Augustus Balthazar.

"Geo. Hancock's New York Cash Store, in Arnold's Block."

"A. D. Burt, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist; I challenge competition on price with workmanship compared, on the Vulcanite Base for teeth, or on Gold, Silver, Cheoplastic or Platina Plate. Filling Decayed Teeth no man can or ever shall beat me!"

A notice of Drawing of Jurors, by Geo. W. Green, Clerk.

J. T. Brown, also C. K. & G. W. Thomas, druggists.

Internal Revenue Collector's Notice; F. M. Hartshorn, Dep. Collector, 1st Assembly Dist.

Some other time we will print extracts from editions 1830-40, which will be an entirely different lot of names.



...the property of the estate of a Mr. Gearrell, and purchased by a Mr. Simon Moses, and sold by him to a Thomas Presley, of Edgefield Dist. of whom I bought her on the 17th of April, 1849. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, eyes black, full-eyed;—*lately branded on the left cheek thus R, and a piece taken off of her ear on the same side; the same letters on the inside of both her legs* I do expect that she will try to go to Charleston again, as she had the good luck before, to pass and—” [balance of extract missing.—Ed.]

We must here utter a few words in comment. This advertisement, shocking and horrible as it seems to our readers, here in the North, 70 years later, is a sample of what was a common thing throughout all the Southern slave States of our Nation through all the period of slavery and down to 1861. The rising generation at the North and West cannot realize what a horrible thing American slavery was. A contemplation of all that is implied in the above brazen advertisement, even after the lapse of seventy years, makes a man's blood leap in hot indignation. Just think of a young girl, not only doomed to a life of bondage, to be subject to sale as any animal—her body used for toil or for gratification of lust—but, to more surely identify in case of escape, and thus help to recapture, strong men seize this maiden and hold her fast while another cuts off a part of one of her ears, then with a red-hot iron burned a brand into one cheek and “upon the inside of both her legs.” Such was one of the common atrocities of American Slavery. And it is no wonder Abolitionists were raised up by the fiat of God, to arouse humanity against this diabolism. We hope if there be any front seats in heaven or bay windows on the boulevard, that righteous Negros will be thick there.

The Abolition Party had to be born! The Republican Party had to be born! The diabolism of American Slavery had to be ceased!

The following queer advertisement is from an issue of June 14, 1837—it is apparently a political rake on the Banking system of that time:

The President, Directors and Co. of the TINKERS BANK at Washington, *pledge their private fortunes* to pay the Bearer TEN CENTS in BRASS on application within the GAOL LIMITS of the said city.

AMOS KENDALL, President.  
R. M. WHITNEY, Cashier.

ANGELICA 30 YEARS AGO.  
If we should glean from one of the old papers in our possession, way back in 1835, but very few present old residents could recall the time. So we will not go back so far, but

And papers printed elsewhere:

“Republican Era,” Oramel, H. E. only copy, a copy of date Sept. 1837.

“Genesee Valley Free Press,” Canfield, A. N. Cole, editor; one copy of date Nov. 18, 1857.

And copies of same paper, Fisk & Co., editors; Jan. 31, Feb. 14, 21, 28, 14, 1865.

And outside this county—

“Albany Evening Journal,” Thurston, Wood, editor; two copies: Dec. 1837, May 24, 1839.

“Genesee Valley Recorder,” Nunan, G. W. Warner, editor; Sept. 24, 1837, in preservation. (Say, Mr. Sanders, do you want it?)

“Democratic Era,” Bellaire, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1837. (And does the editor of the “Democrat,” at Bellaire, want this egg, to keep?)

Also, we have specimens of job printing done in Angelica—one a regularly fine specimen, printed on paper by Daniel Crist, printer, in 1831, and dates July 8, 1833, July 9, 1835.

While the late Vial Thomas was celebrating his 100th birthday, and the pleasure of meeting him was great, and in conversation he told that he had personally known one of the old residents that had ever been in Angelica from 1837 to that present time—when all their papers

Messrs. Wm. Payne & Sons, and at the property of the estate of a Mr. Gearrell, and purchased by a Mr. Simon Moses, and sold by him to a Thomas Presley, of Edgefield Dist. of whom I bought her on the 17th of April, 1849. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, eyes black, full-eyed;—*lately branded on the left cheek thus R, and a piece taken off of her ear on the same side; the same letters on the inside of both her legs*

I do expect that she will try to go to Charleston again, as she had the good luck before, to pass and—” [balance of extract missing.—Ed.]

We must here utter a few words in comment. This advertisement, shocking and horrible as it seems to our readers, here in the North, 70 years later, is a sample of what was a common thing throughout all the Southern slave States of our Nation through all the period of slavery and down to 1861. The rising generation at the North and West cannot realize what a horrible thing American slavery was. A contemplation of all that is implied in the above brazen advertisement, even after the lapse of seventy years, makes a man's blood leap in hot indignation. Just think of a young girl, not only doomed to a life of bondage, to be subject to sale as any animal—her body used for toil or for gratification of lust—but, to more surely identify in case of escape, and thus help to recapture, strong men seize this maiden and hold her fast while another cuts off a part of one of her ears, then with a red-hot iron burned a brand into one cheek and “upon the inside of both her legs.” Such was one of the common atrocities of American Slavery. And it is no wonder Abolitionists were raised up by the fiat of God, to arouse humanity against this diabolism. We hope if there be any front seats in heaven or bay windows on the boulevard, that righteous Negros will be thick there.

The Abolition Party had to be born! The Republican Party had to be born! The diabolism of American Slavery had to be ceased!

The following queer advertisement is from an issue of June 14, 1837—it is apparently a political rake on the Banking system of that time:

The President, Directors and Co. of the TINKERS BANK at Washington, *pledge their private fortunes* to pay the Bearer TEN CENTS in BRASS on application within the GAOL LIMITS of the said city.

AMOS KENDALL, President.  
R. M. WHITNEY, Cashier.

ANGELICA 30 YEARS AGO.  
If we should glean from one of the old papers in our possession, way back in 1835, but very few present old residents could recall the time. So we will not go back so far, but

...the property of the estate of a Mr. Gearrell, and purchased by a Mr. Simon Moses, and sold by him to a Thomas Presley, of Edgefield Dist. of whom I bought her on the 17th of April, 1849. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, eyes black, full-eyed;—*lately branded on the left cheek thus R, and a piece taken off of her ear on the same side; the same letters on the inside of both her legs*

I do expect that she will try to go to Charleston again, as she had the good luck before, to pass and—” [balance of extract missing.—Ed.]

We must here utter a few words in comment. This advertisement, shocking and horrible as it seems to our readers, here in the North, 70 years later, is a sample of what was a common thing throughout all the Southern slave States of our Nation through all the period of slavery and down to 1861. The rising generation at the North and West cannot realize what a horrible thing American slavery was. A contemplation of all that is implied in the above brazen advertisement, even after the lapse of seventy years, makes a man's blood leap in hot indignation. Just think of a young girl, not only doomed to a life of bondage, to be subject to sale as any animal—her body used for toil or for gratification of lust—but, to more surely identify in case of escape, and thus help to recapture, strong men seize this maiden and hold her fast while another cuts off a part of one of her ears, then with a red-hot iron burned a brand into one cheek and “upon the inside of both her legs.” Such was one of the common atrocities of American Slavery. And it is no wonder Abolitionists were raised up by the fiat of God, to arouse humanity against this diabolism. We hope if there be any front seats in heaven or bay windows on the boulevard, that righteous Negros will be thick there.

The Abolition Party had to be born! The Republican Party had to be born! The diabolism of American Slavery had to be ceased!

The following queer advertisement is from an issue of June 14, 1837—it is apparently a political rake on the Banking system of that time:

The President, Directors and Co. of the TINKERS BANK at Washington, *pledge their private fortunes* to pay the Bearer TEN CENTS in BRASS on application within the GAOL LIMITS of the said city.

AMOS KENDALL, President.  
R. M. WHITNEY, Cashier.

ANGELICA 30 YEARS AGO.  
If we should glean from one of the old papers in our possession, way back in 1835, but very few present old residents could recall the time. So we will not go back so far, but

THE WELCOME HOME OF VETS OF COMPANY I, 27TH N. Y.

In this same issue of June 10th, 1863, we find the following:

On Saturday last quite a concourse of people came to our village to participate in the ceremonies of receiving the returned soldiers of Co. I of the 27th N. Y. The ladies of our village had only 24 hours notice of the time of their arrival, and are deserving of the highest commendation for the taste and alacrity with which they prepared the entertainment for their guests.

Hume June 18 1873

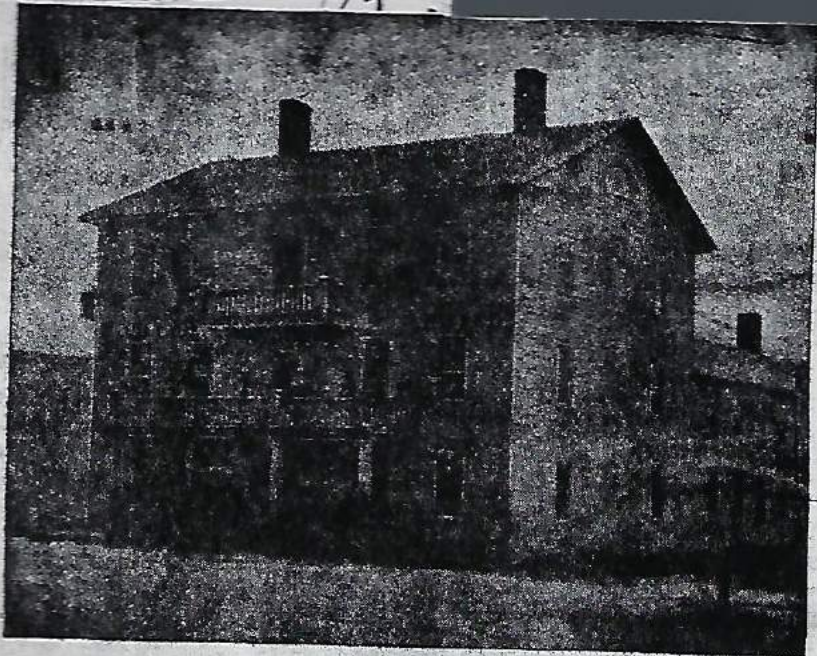
A. N. Cole's last days were not bright if one may judge by the following extract from a

letter received from him by Mr. Raymond. It was written shortly after trouble had been almost showered on him:

I am really little else than a broken-hearted old man—loving the party which I saw born as I did; reverencing its ambition; worshipping at its shrine, devotedly attached to my friends, clinging to home, and clinging to Grand Old Allegany with an allegiance second only to loyalty to my God. I covet a peaceful grave upon her soil far more than brain can conceive and heart hope for in any other part of God's green earth. Strife and contention can no longer bear. Political differences be a trial to some, and personal quarrels are dead to my very soul.

Michigan also claims the honor of the first formal adoption of the name of the Republican party by a State convention. The Michigan convention, it is claimed, met at Jackson, Jan 6, 1854, in accordance with a call signed by Zachary Chandler and others afterward well known to the country. The Jackson convention was so well attended that the hall selected was too small to hold it, and it gathered "under the oaks" in a grove near the village.

and a new organization was formed in the southern part of the county. The present boss is W. J. Glenn of Cuba, doorkeeper of the House at Washington and State Committeeman from the 34th District. He is editor of the Cuba Patriot and a born politician. The change in leaders seems to make little difference to the rank and file; they are true to the tenets of the grand old party. The 34th Congress District, of which Allegany forms a part, is one of the banner Republican districts of the Union.



THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, ANGELICA.

Famous as a resort for Abolitionists and the founders of the Republican party. Hotel burned in 1876. Our picture from the only photograph in existence.

ex-slave named Lewis Clarke, said to be the original in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was among the speakers. The convention started a regular party organization and nominated a State ticket, the first ever selected in the United States under the Republican name, except those of the Jefferson Democratic-Republican party of the early days of the country, so the Michigan claimants say. Be that as it may, the fact remains that during the life of Asabel N. Cole it was not proved to his satisfaction that Allegany County was not the birthplace of the party he loved so well. Even if Father Cole was mistaken, and the Michigan fellows were ahead, the Angelica convention was the first held in the great Empire State; no one has ever questioned that.

Allegany County has always remained true to the Republican party. The normal Republican plurality is 3,000 and it can always be relied upon. The best the Democrats can do is muster 2,000 votes, the Prohibitionists about 700 and the Populists a little under 600. The Prohibitionists polled 1,100 votes in the

Self

3 44  
15  
18  
15  
65

387

775

775

775

25

28

70

42

1

50

2

154

341

Self

0

315

Cr

315

above

19th

C J Rendall Self Cr  
to bat apr

183

Winnam wife

23

146

80

144

30

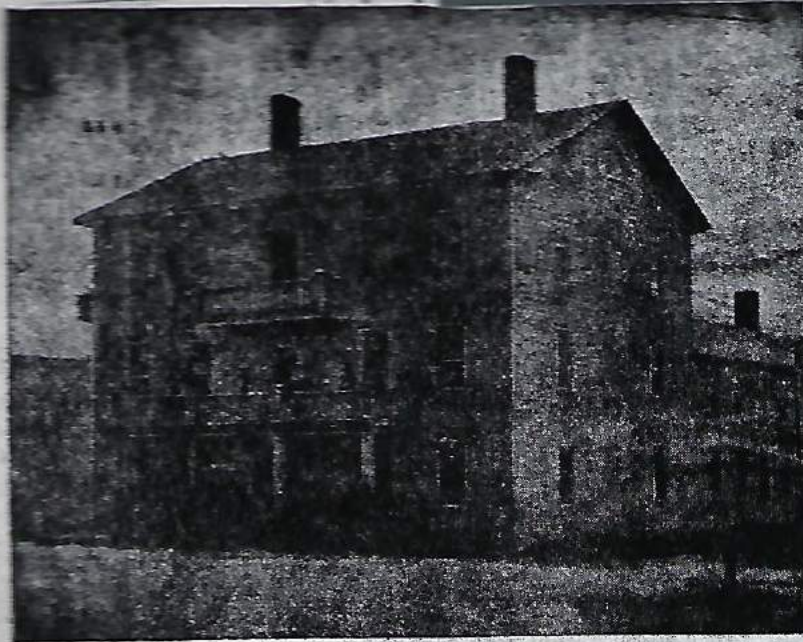
85

50

45

57

90



THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, ANGELICA.

Famous as a resort for Abolitionists and the founders of the Republican party. Hotel burned in 1876. Our picture from the only photograph in existence.

... have named Lewis Clarke, said to be the original of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was among the speakers. The convention started a regular party organization and nominated a State ticket, the first ever selected in the United States under the Republican name, except those of the Jefferson Democratic-Republican party of the early days of the country, so the Michigan claimants say. Be that as it may, the fact remains that during the life of Asabel N. Cole it was not proved to his satisfaction that Allegany County was not the birthplace of the party he loved so well. Even if Father Cole was mistaken, and the Michigan fellows were ahead, the Angelica convention was the first held in the great Empire State; no one has ever questioned that.

Allegany County has always remained true to the Republican party. The normal Republican plurality is 3,000 and it can always be called upon. The best the Democrats can do is to muster 2,000 votes, the Prohibitionists about 750 and the Populists a little under 600. The Prohibitionists polled 1,100 votes in the Maine campaign, but have steadily lost strength since. The Populist party is the remains of the soft-money craze that swept the country a few years ago, and it is not growing. The present Board of Supervisors is composed of 25 Republicans, 3 Populists and 1 Democrat, 29 in all. For a quarter of a century Angelica controlled the politics of the county, and the Charles Hotel and Exchange Hotel in that village were the political centers of the county. The Exchange was destroyed by fire in 1876 and was not rebuilt. The Charles stands today almost as it did 40 years ago. Ten years ago a break came in the control of the party

775 775

775

28 25  
70  
42  
50  
2 154 341  
3 15

Cr 3 15

above 19<sup>th</sup> C J Rendall Self Cr to bat apr 1 83

William wife 23 146  
80 148  
30  
4 31 247

More Self 50 50

Home June 11, 1873

had been nothing offered worthy of such and such unmistakable elements were instantly recognized. It was decided that the price of one hundred dollars belonged to this author and that of the series the story entitled "Marguerite Found in a Bottle" was selected as the prize tale, though it was so excellent that it was difficult to determine which was best. The little volume had been submitted by Poe, and when the poetry came to be examined it was found that the best poem in the collection was his. He was not however awarded the prize for poetry, that being given to another competitor whose work the committee thought worthy the second prize in view of the fact that Poe had obtained the first.

It was in this manner that Poe was introduced to the world of literature, his previous productions having excited no attention other than that generally given to the work of a clever or erratic boy. The workmanship of these stories was so fine and the genius so apparent as to give them a distinct place in American fiction, a place to which at that time the promise of Hawthorne pointed. Besides the reputation and money thus earned the story brought him a staunch friend in the person of Mr Kennedy one of the members of the committee who from that time was ever devoted to the interests of the young author.

For the next years Poe was busy with the composition of those beautiful tales which appeared from time to time in the periodicals of the day and which speedily won him a reputation both in America and Europe. He was thus employed on editorial work for different magazines and became known as the first American critic who had made criticism an art. It was his dream at this time to establish a magazine of his own, and for many years one project after another with this object in view was tried and abandoned. He was never able to start the magazine and felt the disappointment keenly always. Through all his disappointments, and he had many, he still lived much in that dream-world which had always been so real to him, and much of his best work found there its inspiration. His exquisite story of Ligia came to him first in a dream. This world so unreal to many was to Poe as real as his actual life. Like Coleridge in English literature he had the power of presenting the visions which came to him in sleep or in his walking dreams, surrounded by their own atmosphere of mystery and unreality, thus producing an effect which awed as well as fascinated. No other American writer has ever brought from the dream-world such beautiful creations which charm and mystify at the same time and force the most unimaginative reader to believe for the time in the existence of this elusive realm of poetry.

Poe's poems have this same character, and found this inspiration in the same source.

While engaged in editorial work in New York Poe wrote his first great poem, "The Raven," which was first published under an assumed name. It was not until he recited the poem by request at a gathering of the literary workers of New York that his authorship was suspected. Immediately afterward the poem was published under his name. It was regarded by critics in England and America as illustrating the highest poetic genius. From this time Poe, who had hitherto been ranked among the best prose writers of his native land, now took precedence among the poets. It is indeed

While engaged in literary work in New York Poe for the most part resided in the suburbs of Fordham in an unpretentious but charming cottage bordered in trees and surrounded by the flower garden

which was the especial pride of the poet and his wife. Perhaps the happiest days of his life were spent in this quiet place to which he would retire after the bustle of the day was over and occupy himself with the care of the flowers and of the numerous pet birds and animals which were regarded as a part of the family.

Over this otherwise happy existence hung always the clouds of poverty and sickness, his wife having been an invalid for many years. It was in this little cottage at a time when Poe's fortunes were at their lowest and then his wife had died poverty so extreme that the family could not even afford a fire to heat the room in which she lay dying. Poe remained at Fordham a little over two years after his wife's death, leaving it only a few months before his own death in October, 1842.

Poe is undoubtedly to be ranked among the greatest writers of American literature. His prose works would grace any literary period, his poetry is alive with the fire and beauty of genius and his opinions marked a new era in critical writing in America.

Twenty-six years after his death a monument was erected to his memory in the city of Baltimore, mainly through the efforts of the teachers of the public schools; some of the most distinguished men of America were present at the unveiling to do honor to the poet whose work was such a noble contribution to the art of his native land.

Hanncetta C. Wright.

Father

Chuman

Son

wife

38

88

25

60

100

25

75

100

20

50

519

50

55

58

67

...the world of literature, his  
 ...other than that generally gives  
 ...the work of a clever or erratic boy.  
 ...The workmanship of these stories was so  
 ...and the genius so apparent as to  
 ...give them a distinct place in American  
 ...a place to which at that time  
 ...the promise of Hawthorne pointed. Be-  
 ...sides the reputation and money thus  
 ...engaged the story brought him a staunch  
 friend in the person of Mr. Kennedy one  
 of the members of the committee who  
 from that time was ever devoted to the  
 interests of the young author.

For the next years Poe was busy with  
 the composition of these beautiful tales  
 which appeared from time to time in the  
 periodicals of the day and which speedily  
 won him a reputation both in America  
 and Europe. He was thus employed on  
 editorial work for different magazines  
 and became known as the first American  
 critic who had made criticism an art.  
 It was his dream at this time to estab-  
 lish a magazine of his own, and for  
 many years one project after another  
 with this object in view was tried, and  
 abandoned. He was never able to start  
 the magazine and felt the disappointment  
 keenly always. Through all his disap-  
 pointments, and he had many, he still  
 lived much in that dream-world which  
 had always been so real to him, and  
 much of his best work found there its in-  
 spiration. His exquisite story of Ligeia  
 came to him first in a dream. This world  
 so unreal to many was to Poe as real  
 as his actual life. Like Coleridge in En-  
 glish literature he had the power of pre-  
 senting the visions which came to him  
 in sleep or in his walking dreams, sur-  
 rounded by their own atmosphere of  
 mystery and unreality, thus producing  
 an effect which awed as well as fascinat-  
 ed. No other American writer has  
 ever brought from the dream-world such  
 beautiful creations which charm and  
 mystify at the same time and force the  
 most unimaginative reader to believe for  
 the time in the existence of this elusive  
 realm of poetry.

Poe's poems have this same character,  
 and found this inspiration in the same  
 source.

While engaged in editorial work in  
 New York Poe wrote his first great poem,  
 "The Raven," which was first published  
 under an assumed name. It was not un-  
 til he recited the poem by request at a  
 gathering of the literary workers of New  
 York, that his authorship was suspected.  
 Immediately afterward the poem was  
 published under his name. It was re-  
 garded by critics in England and Amer-  
 ica as illustrating the highest poetic  
 genius. From this time, Poe, who had  
 hitherto been ranked among the best  
 prose writers of his native land, now took  
 precedence among the poets. It is indeed  
 as a poet that he is always  
 thought of first. It was during  
 the next five years after the  
 publication of "The Raven" that he  
 produced the series of remarkable poems  
 that has given him immortality. "The  
 Bells," the original draft of which con-  
 sisted of only eighteen lines, is perhaps  
 next to "The Raven," the poem that has  
 brought him the most fame. But the  
 number of exquisite shorter poems which  
 he produced would in themselves give  
 him the highest rank as a poet. Chief  
 among these is the little idyll "Annals  
 of the Poor," which seems almost a transcription  
 of the poem by which existed here...

...at a time when Poe's fortunes were  
 at their lowest and when his wife had  
 died poverty so extreme that the family  
 could not even afford a fire to heat the  
 room in which she lay dying. Poe re-  
 mained at Fordham a little over two  
 years after his wife's death, leaving it  
 only a few months before his own death  
 in October, 1842.

Poe is undoubtedly to be ranked among  
 the greatest writers of American liter-  
 ature. His prose works would grace any  
 literary period; his poetry is alive with  
 the fire and beauty of genius and his  
 criticisms marked a new era in critical  
 writing in America.

Twenty-six years after his death a  
 monument was erected to his memory in  
 the city of Baltimore, mainly through the  
 efforts of the teachers of the public  
 schools; some of the most distinguished  
 men of America were present at the un-  
 veiling to do honor to the poet whose  
 work was such a noble contribution to  
 the art of his native land.

Harrietta C. Wright.

- Son  
 100  
 25  
 wife  
 75  
 100  
 20  
 50

519

50

55

58

67

25

Allegany County Farmer's Club, in point of intelligence second to no similar organization in the state. Its president, Hon. A. W. Litchard, even now, employed by the state to labor at institutes, instructing the farmers of the old down East counties, in the improved methods of husbandry employed by the sons and grandsons of the Dikes, Gordons, Middaughs, and others up in Allegany.

And there is the Allegany County Farmer's Co-operative insurance company, and other social and benevolent organizations, not forgetting to mention the Shake-pare Club, the Tourists Club, the Wide Awake Club, the Political Equality Club, the Monday Club and others, banded together in the County Federation of Clubs, whose honored president, Mrs. Charles Ricker, graces this assembly with her presence.

Fire Companies, Hose Companies, libraries and reading rooms, and good schools abound, and all together, with about twenty papers, are bringing up a class who are being educated to a grade of scholarship, which will fit them for good citizenship and all the useful occupations of life.

I have omitted to speak of the oil and dairy interests of the county, but it is safe to say they are considerable and permanent.

Pardon me for speaking briefly of the late Geo. H. Lewis, the man who built this magnificent hotel. He was a noble man. I knew him from the time he was eight years old, when he came to Fillmore. All his schooling was obtained in Hume and Canada, so we can claim him for an Alleghanian to-night.

Though somewhat disconnected, mention must be made of our County Almshouse, which in respect to appointments and fitness of buildings, and surroundings and administration of its affairs, stands in the opinion of one, the best qualified to judge, second to none in the state.

Allegany indeed has good reason to be proud of her men who have chosen the

... of a protest have been called to, and have heard the witness, asking me to order to the judicial crimes, and straight and bravery to the bar. Names I need not repeat but Buffalo has her share of them.

I hope however to be pardoned for the mention of one little incident. In the convention which first nominated Martin Grover for Justice of the Supreme Court, held I believe in this city, the Erie delegation was sold against him, claiming that his uncouth manners, thick boots, plain clothes and slouch hat, were unbecoming and undignified. Mr. Wm. F. Jones in reply for Allegany said in substance: "Give us Grover, and you will certainly have judicial ability. We can promise you nothing in dress reform, but when you see him climbing the steps of the Erie County Court House under that old slouch hat, you may comfort yourselves with the consoling reflection that it covers more brains than any slouch hat in Buffalo."

Giving way for the rich intellectual,

# Pioneers of Allegany



Address of John S. Minard of Fillmore, Delivered before the Allegany Society of Buffalo at the Genesee, Buffalo, March 30th 1901, in response to the toast "Pioneers."

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Allegany Society of Buffalo: Sons, Grandsons, aye, and Great-Grandsons of the worthy pioneers of Grand Old Allegany, with kindly greeting and hearty handshake, I thank you for the distinguished honor of being invited to respond to the toast, "Allegany Pioneers," and can only trust that I might so treat the subject as to honor your judgment in making the selection.

The Genesee River and its lovely valley so renowned for its beautiful scenery, being the distinguished geographical and stream features of Allegany, you have a propriety which is very becoming, made choice of "The Genesee" as the scene of this first social gathering.

It becomes me tonight, gentlemen, to speak for that great army of peaceful occupation which, at the beginning of the last century, invaded the grand old woods of our beloved Allegany. That army whose ranks were filled with men, women and children, of all ages and conditions, from the babe in its mother's arms to the age of three score years and ten, and even older.

An army which came, not with martial music, waving banners, flying flags and death-dealing implements of war, but a great host of people, carrying hickory sticks, upon which were hung sharp and shining blades of steel, those "wonderous instruments which transform forests into fields and cities," an army whose weapons of conquest, the axe, the hand-spike and blazing torch, with the patient ox as an auxiliary, were employed in making openings in the "forest primeval." An army, my friends, whose rearward was brought up with sleds and wagons loaded with plain articles of household furniture, a few of the actual necessities of life, and the younger and more delicate members of the families, followed in most cases with a cow or two, some sheep, and quite likely a sheep or two, while crates filled with chickens were hung on the outside of the wagons or sleds. In the bustle of preparation for leaving the old homes, apple seeds to plant the first nurseries in the new country were not forgotten.

This army was largely recruited by making requisitions upon Pennsylvania for VanCampens, Chamberlains, Coles, Schoonovers, Ketchums and Abbots; upon Connecticut for Fords; New Jersey for Matthews; Vermont for Gordons, Bannisters, Gearys, Nourses and Minards.

The congested population of the older counties also furnished their quotas. Benschelers sent a mighty host in one Clark Crandall; Madison sent Nathan Greene and Paris Green, although as yet not a single potato bug had ever been seen in Allegany county. Sullivan was well represented by Abram J. Lyon, the first lawyer or pettifogger; a member of Buffalo's Scobee sent on good old Elder Eberham Sanford, the

to more secluded parts. The wolf and Ishmael from the start vanished before large bounties, and the bear became a tramp even on his old homestead tramping grounds.

Let us for a moment witness the marvelous transformation which followed. A great scene of activity opened up before us. The woodman's axe is heard throughout the land. The proud old monarchs of the forest, tremble for a moment and then fall crashing to the ground; burning log-heaps light up the dark old woods and soon the blackened and ash-covered ground is succeeded by fields of golden grain. The sickle is put in, and ere long the first product of the new farm is on the way to the grist mill, which it may be is thirty miles distant, the grain having been thrashed and cleaned by hand.

The settlements increased and anon the welcome sound of the axe in the next clearing is heard. Saw and grist mills are built. Roads are opened, the streams are bridged, school houses and churches are put up, a store is opened at the corner, the wagon shop, the shoe shop, the cooper's shop appear, the blacksmith comes. Post offices and mail and stage routes are established. The old Indian trails a closely followed by the main road. The war-whoop and the yell of exultation of the Indian is succeeded by the stagehorn. Carriage are constructed and the pecked horn is soon heard, only to be in turn succeeded by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and the rattle of car-wheels, and today, gentlemen, there are more miles of railroad in Allegany than there ever were of main Indian trails, and the whole country is covered with a network of telegraph and telephone wires, which it is truly wonderful to behold. Truly the work of the pioneers of Allegany was an arduous one. It was more it was truly great. And among the very many good things it accomplished, it made possible the occasion which has called us together. This occasion should not pass without some personal mention of a few of the more prominent of Allegany's pioneers.

Our home county, Allegany, was indeed fortunate in the character of its first settlers. Nathaniel Dyke conceded to be the pioneer of pioneers, dating his settlement back to 1795, was a graduate of Yale, held a position on the staff of General Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill, and with him took part in that memorable action. Afterwards he was a member of General Washington's military family. He was emphatically the man for the occa-

sion, a handy man to have around. He could make cradles for the babies, and coffins for the dead. He helped to bury his friends and neighbors, and perpetuated their memories by chiseling their names on the rude slab stones from the creek bed. His house was opened for religious services. He was a good neighbor, a warm friend, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

47  
Fire Companies, Free Companies, libraries and reading rooms, and good schools abound, and all together with about twenty papers, are bringing up a class who are being educated to a grade of scholarship, which will fit them for good citizenship and all the useful occupations of life.

9  
I have omitted to speak of the oil and dairy interests of the county, but it is safe to say they are considerable and permanent.

30  
Pardon me for speaking briefly of the late Geo. H. Lewis, the man who built this magnificent hotel. He was a noble man. I knew him from the time he was eight years old, when he came to Fillmore. All his schooling was obtained in Horse and Canadesa, so we can claim him for an Alleghanian to-night.

5  
Though somewhat disconnected, mention must be made of our County Almshouse, which in respect to appointments and fitness of buildings, and surroundings and administration of its affairs, stands in the opinion of one, the best qualified to judge, second to none in the state.

6  
Alleghany indeed has good reason to be proud of her sons who have chosen the

3  
bar for a profession, we have been called to, and have honored the woodcock, adding much luster to the judicial term, and strength and brilliancy to the bar. Names I need not repeat but Buffalo has her share of them.

4  
I hope to never be pardoned for the mention of one little incident. In the convention which first nominated Martin Grover for Justice of the Supreme Court, held I believe in this city, the Erie delegation was solid against him, claiming that his uncouth manners, thick boots, plain clothes and slouch hat, were unbecoming and undignified. Mr. Wm. F. Jones in reply for Alleghany said in substance: "Give us Grover, and you will certainly have judicial ability. We can promise you nothing in dress reform, but when you see him climbing the steps of the Erie County Court House under that old slouch hat, you may comfort yourselves with the consoling reflection that it covers more brains than any shining silk in Buffalo."

6  
2  
4  
15  
24  
19  
48  
Giving way for the rich intellectual feast which is awaiting you, I will close by saying that notwithstanding the exodus of so many Alleghanians to Buffalo and elsewhere, the old home county is putting along, "pretty well thank you," and can, and will get along and spare more, and just as good, and expects in the future as in the past and present, to see the doors of cabinet and senate chambers hung wide open to her sons, to see them promoted to the bench, adorning the professions, and engaging in all the useful and honorable activities of life.

of the Alleghany River, and can only trust that I might as well the Alleghany as to honor your judgment in making the selection.

The Genesee River and its lovely valley is renowned for its beautiful scenery, being the distinguished geographical and stream features of Alleghany, you have a propriety which is very becoming, made choice of "The Genesee" as the scene of this first social gathering.

It becomes me tonight, gentlemen, to speak for that great army of peaceful occupation which, at the beginning of the last century, invaded the grand old woods of our beloved Alleghany. That army whose ranks were filled with men, women and children, of all ages and conditions, from the babe in its mother's arms to the age of three score years and ten, and even older.

An army which came, not with martial music, waving banners, flying flags and death-dealing implements of war, but a great host of people, carrying hickory sticks, upon which were hung sharp and shining blades of steel, those "wonderous instruments which transform forests into fields and cities," an army whose weapons of conquest, the axe, the hand-spike and blazing torch, with the patient ox as an auxiliary, were employed in making openings in the "forest primeval." An army, my friends, whose rearguard was brought up with sleds and wagons loaded with plain articles of household furniture, a few of the actual necessities of life, and the younger and more delicate members of the families, followed in most cases with a cow or two, some sheep, and quite likely a sheep or two, while crates filled with chickens were hung on the outside of the wagons or sleds. In the bustle of preparation for leaving the old homes, apple seeds to plant the first nurseries in the new country were not forgotten.

This army was largely recruited by making requisitions upon Pennsylvania for Van Campens, Chamberlains, Coles, Schoonovers, Ketchums and Abbots; upon Connecticut for Fords; New Jersey for Matthews; Vermont for Gordons, Bannisters, Gearys, Nourses and Minards.

The congested population of the older counties also furnished their quotas. Rensselaer sent a mighty host in one Clark Crandall; Madison sent Nathan Greene and Paris Green, although as yet not a single potato bug had ever been seen in Alleghany county. Sullivan was well represented by Abram J. Lyon, the first lawyer, or pettifogger rather, of Rushford; Steuben sent on good old Elder Ephriam Sanford, the Hufts and Rippenbarks; from Chenango came the Hammonds, and Franklins and Rices; from Saratoga came the Moores, Tellers and Von Nostrands; old Montgomery filled her quota with Millers, Russells and Penfields; while Otsego, God bless her for it, sent up her Dowds, Skiffs, Fullers, Dr. Baldwin, Judge William G. Angell and Martin Grover.

The different detachments of this army of immigration took their several positions on hill tops and bottom lands, on mountain slopes and rich intervals. The crack of the settler's rifle startled the deer and he retreated

lured. A great sound of activity now up before us. The woodman's axe is heard throughout the land. The proud old monarchs of the forest, tremble for a moment and then fall crashing to the ground; burning log-heaps light up the dark old woods and soon the blackened and ash-covered ground is succeeded by fields of golden grain. The sickle is put in, and ere long the first product of the new farm is on the way to the grist mill, which it may be, is thirty miles distant, the grain having been threshed and cleaned by hand.

The settlements increased and anon the welcome sound of the axe in the next clearing is heard. Saw and grist mills are built. Roads are opened, the streams are bridged, school houses and churches are put up, a store is opened at the corners, the wagon shop, the shoe shop, the cooper's shop appear, the blacksmith comes. Post offices and mail and stage routes are established. The old Indian trails a restlessly followed by the main road. The war-whoop and the yell of exultation of the Indian is succeeded by the stagehorn. Canals are constructed and the packet horn is soon heard, only to be in turn succeeded by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, and the rattle of car-wheels, and today, gentlemen, there are more miles of railroad in Alleghany than there ever were of main Indian trails, and the whole country is covered with a network of telegraph and telephone wires, which it is truly wonderful to behold. Truly the work of the pioneers of Alleghany was an arduous one. It was more, it was truly great. And among the very many good things it accomplished, it made possible the occasion which has called us together. This occasion should not pass without some personal mention of a few of the more prominent of Alleghany's pioneers.

Our home county, Alleghany, was indeed fortunate in the character of its first settlers. Nathaniel Dyke conceded to be the pioneer of pioneers, dating his settlement back to 1795, was a graduate of Yale, held a position on the staff of General Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill, and with him took part in that memorable action. Afterwards he was a member of General Washington's military family. He was emphatically the man for the occa-

3  
sion, a handy man to have around. He could make cradles for the babies, and coffins for the dead. He helped to bury his friends and neighbors, and perpetuated their memories by chiseling their names on the rude slab stones from the creek bed. His house was opened for religious services. He was a good neighbor, a warm friend, and was highly esteemed as a citizen.

Philip Church, son of a member of the British parliament, a graduate of Eton, joint proprietor with his father of 100,000 acre tract, from the very nature of things, held a commanding and honorable position in the new county, and well did he fill it.

One hundred years ago came June, he came upon his newly purchased tract, and with Maj. Van Campen and to others, made an exhaustive exploration of the newly acquired territory. Settling upon a site for a village he left plans for laying it out, and with every beaming prosperity, and a filial reverence which at once wins our admiration, and commands our respect, named it, even before it had a single habi-







Historical sketch by John S. Minard: "Wocabin was erected and the first white child born there. Or A. Fuller will deliver the oration on 'Nathanael Dike, the First White Settler'."

At 1 o'clock a grand procession of school children will march to the village park, where, after a hymn read from the old log family Bible, an invocation by some venerable clergyman and an address of welcome by William F. Jones, the prize essays upon "Allegany," from the public schools, will be read, after which, interspersed with music, will be given the his-

...the general plan to make public as follows: The Centennial exercises are days, Wednesday and Thursday, June 19th and 20th, and the every moment of time with something interesting, entertaining and instructive.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th.

A salute of guns and ringing of bells early Wednesday morning will usher in the two days of demonstration. Later in the forenoon there will be an excursion to Elm Valley, the cradle of Allegany's civilization. Near the confluence of the Elm creek with Dike's creek may be seen the site of the first white settler's log cabin, the first saw mill and the first tannery in Allegany. Not far distant on a knoll, west of the highway, is the oldest cemetery, where are interred the remains of the pioneer, Nathanael Dike, and Daniel Cole the first white child born in the county. The valley at this point, naturally beautiful, and ripe with historic associations of the struggles of our first white settler, will on a bright day in June certainly be worth a visit. An oration will be delivered there and the occasion enlivened with music.

On Wednesday afternoon a Grand Procession of School children will march to the Park where, after the Invocation and "Address of Welcome," addresses will be delivered and papers read as follows: "Historical Sketch," Prize Essays from the public schools, "Wocabin," and "The Centennial Exercises." Music and singing will be interspersed. A grand evening theatrical paper as "The Bar," "The Press," "The Church and its Influence," "Trade, Commerce and Manufacturing," "Civic Societies" and the "Centennial Poem" will be presented. Following which, an out-of-door if possible, stereoscopic exhibition representing the customs of the pioneers and showing pictures of our representative men and historic structures; is a matter of discussion and is quite likely to be arranged.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20th.

At 10 o'clock Thursday morning Hon. Frank B. Church, chairman of the Centennial Executive Committee will introduce an orator who will address the people on "Allegany in the Late Rebellion." It is hoped that all our heroes of the Civil war, irrespective of regiment and whether members of the G. A. R. or not, will make the Centennial occasion for a Grand Reunion. They will be accorded a place of honor both at the literary exercises and in the great procession. The address on our soldiers will be followed, after music and song, by the "Centennial Oration" which will be delivered, it is hoped, by U. S. Senator Fuller, a native of our county. This will conclude the Literary Exercises.

The details of Thursday afternoon's Grand Historical Pageant, in which the

man's Share in Our History," by Prof. D. A. Blakeslee, and "Our Agricultural Resources," by President A. W. Litchard of the Farmers' Club. In the evening will occur the grand stereoscopic exhibition, illustrating the history of the county, with 100 views, prepared especially for the occasion, by Prof. Plaas of Alfred University, interspersed with music and addresses, as follows: "Benon and Bar," by Frank S. Smith of New York; "The Press," by Raymond G. Raymond of Angell; "The Church and its Influence," by the Rev. F. W. Beach; "Trade, Commerce, and Manufacturing," by H. S. Morse; "Civic Societies," by Judge S. M. Norton, and "The Women's Christian Temperance Union," by Miss Mary E. Bowler. Capt. S. H. Pratt, a native of this county, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School, will deliver the "Centennial Address," and Harford L. Gordon of Minneapolis, an other Allegany boy, will present the "Centennial Poem" on the second day upon which will occur the annual camp fire of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an address by Judge E. W. Smith of Buffalo whether born Alleganyan or "Allegany in the Late Rebellion." On the third day will occur the state convocation, the grandest pageant ever planned in the county. On what day the military exercises and reviews will be held, will be decided by the U. S. Army. The details of the exercises and other matters pertaining to the Centennial are



57

21

14 50

1 57

1 41

41

37

3 10