

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS LISTED ON THE 1845 CENSUS OF TOWN OF SANDY CREEK

with reference numbers to pages in "Sketches" Notebooks

(Please note that one page of names is missing, see final page)

1845 Census of the Town of Sandy Creek

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12-21	Andrus, Chancey	174,
10-24	Armstrong, Wm.	19,
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7-23	Baker, Andrew	3, 81,
7-22	Baker, Asahel	19, 81,
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4-12	Baldwin, Julius	
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10-23	Bartlett, Emery	19, 150,
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7-27	Carpenter, George	4,
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8-14	Chappell, Erastus	86,
3-14	Chappell, Perry H.	86,
4-17	Chawgo, George	102,
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3-9	Clark, John	26, 27,
12-15	Clark, Oratio I. (or D)	4,
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11-20	Comins, Jeramiah	23,
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12-11	Douglass, Salmon	6,
12-10	Douglass, Solomon J or I	6,
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7-8	Edwards, James	232,
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2-27	Eldred, Hosea	17,
6-19	Ellis, Benj. D. I. E. E.	161,
4-13	Ellison, Wm.	
12-24	Ferguson, Hiram	7,
9-24	Fields, Erastus	
8-9	Fields, Seymour	
4-25	Finch, William	
2-31	Fish, Alonzo	
2-29	Fish, Leander	28,
3-2	Fish, Perry	
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4-4	Fitch, Stephen, Jr.	418,
9-5	Forbes, Nichols J. or I.	
4-31	Franklin, John	7,
8-21	Fuller, Peleg	7,
7-17	Getty, Hiram	7, 88,
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10-25	Goff, Ephraim	19,
10-5	Goodrich, Chauncey	
10-4	Goodrich, Samuel	
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2-21	Graves, Obed	171,
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1-16	Greenwood, Horace	84,
6-11	Hadley, Cornelius	11,
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6-16	Hadley, Elias	11, 12, 192,
9-22	Hadley, Jacop	19, 11, 25,
9-21	Hadley, Jesse F.	11, 23, 24,
9-20	Hadley, Samuel	11, 24,
6-14	Hadley, Stephen	15, 37,
3-12	Hale, Wm M.	9, 36, 575,
11-27	Harden, Ansel G.	14,
7-1	Harden, George T.	13,
9-32	Harden, Grove Willis	14,
11-10	Harden, Harriet	95,
10-20	Harden, Josiah E.	14,
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6-9	Harmon, Plowden	7, 9,
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4-18	Heath, Asa L (or S)	
11-2	Heger, Lydia	212,
4-30	Helmon or Helmor, Philop	
3-1	Hess, Benj.	
6-29	Hibbard, Joel	9,
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4-14	Hinman, Russel	84, 168,
2-1	Hinman, Timothy	84,
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8-12	Hollister, Russel	15,
12-12	Hooker, Joseph M.	19, 24, 25,
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7-2	How, Newell	9,
7-4	Howlet, Julius A.	26,
7-5	Howlet, Wm. E.	26, 280,
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8-15	Ingersoll, Leroy	16,
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4-7	Joslin, Ira	19, 44,
2-12	Joslin, Maria J.	19,
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10-13	Killburn, Edward	16, 285,
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6-4	Kinyan, Robinson	281,
12-1	Lamb (or Laub), Daniel	
11-19	Lee, Philietus	23,
10-28	Lester, Wm.	161,
8-8	Levally, Henry	
9-8	Lillas, Henry	
3-17	Lilly, Phineas	16,

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2-7	Lindsey, Stephen	16, 45,
7-3	Litts, Daniel	232,
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8-23	Mallery, James	18, 36,
7-16	Mallery, Lyman	36,
1-11	Mandego, Jeramiah	
1-14	Mandego, Peter	84,
1-13	Mandego, Stephen	
4-11	Maxham, Asa	17,
2-2	May, David	102, 171,
4-15	Mayer or Mazer (Mayhew?), Joseph	
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1-2	Meacham, B. F.	21, 43,
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1-2	Meacham, T. S.	
1-25	Meacham, William or Willard	21, 43,
11-22	Mead, Frederick	26, 161,
11-21	Mead, Jeramiah	18,
6-6	Meril, Moses D or J	
8-20	Miner, Joshua	
2-10	Mory, Isaac	84, 107,
2-5	Mory, Martin	84, 107,
4-23	Mosher, Albert	
9-2	Mosier, Isaac	161, 107,
11-30	Munderback, Worth	18,
9-30	Munro, Barnabas	18, 33,
11-32	Munro, Chloe	169,
6-17	Munroe, Eddy	18,
10-3	Munson, Wm	95,
10-14	Murry, Peter	161,

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 7-14 Nichols, Anson
 10-22 Nichols, Samuel
 12-31 Nicols, Thomas
 7-24 Noyes, Ira

 1-32 Osborn, Ebenezer
 9-25 Oyer, Jacop P.

 1-4 Paine, Wm
 6-21 Parmentar, John
 11-1 Parrish, Calvin
 9-23 Paull, Barzilia
 4-6 Pecoy (Pecor), Wm
 8-24 Perrin, Alphonso
 6-2 Phelps, John W.
 6-5 Phelps, John W., Jr.
 10-15 Pierce, Benj.
 10-16 Pierce, Walter
 7-20 Platt, Ira S.
 6-8 Plumly, Richard G.
 10-26 Porter, Ashbel
 8-1 Porter, Harvey
 11-3 Porter, John
 10-32 Porter, John W.
 11-23 Porter, Levi
 10-27 Porter, Seth
 10-12 Preslar, Enos
 9-28 Pruin, Simon
 9-31 Pruyne, Abraham
 7-18 Pruyne, David
 9-12 Porter, Wm. J.

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9-16	Reynolds, Perry	
6-7	Rhaods, Philander D. (or J.)	
2-28	Rising, Rusel	47, 51, 78,
10-2 8-29	Robbins, Valentine W.	17, 27,
8-29	Robartson, Soloman	
11-18	Robinson, Hiram	29, 51,
6-32	Rogers, James M.	59,
7-11	Rogers, Stillman G.	24,
7-29	Rogers, Verdy	59,
2-32	Rose, Gordon	26,
10-18	RICHERSON, FREEMAN (See BICKEROW)	
2-19	Sage, Gilbert	30,
3-19	Sage, John	30,
2-20	Sage, Philo	
11-8	Salisbury, Daniel	
11-17	Salisbury, Enos	30,
11-6	Salisbury, Lorenzo	30,
12-17	Salisbury, Mason	30, 117,
10-33	Salisbury, Reuben	30, 119,
12-13	Salisbury, Samuel	30, 119,
12-16	Sargents, Munroe	30, 102,
4-20	Schuyler, John D (or J)	
8-7	Scripture, Charles	30, 36,
11-31	Scripture, Horace	30, 36, 121, 220,
8-4	Scripture, Reuben	30, 36,
3-25	Scripture, Samuel	4, 30, 36,
3-30	Scripture, Stephen	36, 149,
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2-18	Seeley, Calvin	30,

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6-23	Sherman, Benjamin	163,
3-29	Sherman, George	30, 36,
6-24	Sherman, John	36,
11-28	Shuman, Elijah	
8-31	Smith, George	30,
9-1	Smith John	30,
6-18	Smith, John B.	30, 31, 39, 128,
3-3	Smith, Peter	
6-12	Smith, Solomon	
10-21	Snyder, Henry H.	30,
10-29	Snyder, Jonathan	30,
3-27	Spencer, Daniel	
9-7	Sprague, Alonzo	30,
4-16	Sprague, Ensign	
4-32	Sprague, Smith	99,
4-10	Sprague, Wm.	30,
10-31	Stephens, Ashel B.	30, 55,
8-26	Stephens, Edmund	30, 47, 55, 120,
11-9	Stephens, Harlow	55,
8-27	Stephens, Hiram	30, 55, 215,
7-32	Stewart, Draper	88,
7-31	Stewart, Joel	30,
6-31	Stewart, Samuel	30,
2-22	Sweet, Wm.	61,
10-11	Taylor, Jeramiah	31,
12-14	Thompson, Allen L.	31,
1-10	Thompson, Daniel	100, 111,
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8-28	Thompson, Samuel	31,
9-3	Thrasher, Steven	
9-26	Tift, Caleb	35,
6-20	Titus, Amos B.	98,
11-13	Titus, Anson	
7-13	Towsley, Felix	
1-24	Trumble, Smith	84,
4-29	Tubbs, Rufus	
10-19	Tuttle, John	37,
1-22	Twitchell, Ebenezer	82,
1-20	Twitchell, James	82,
1-19	Twitchell, John	82,
1-21	Twitchell, Luther	82,
3-15	Upton, Elijah	
3-13	Upton, James	33, 36,
1-9	Upton, William	36,
7-6	Walch, Smith E. (Edmound)	33,
8-3	Wallace, Alvin	15, 35,
7-28	Wallace, Morgan	35,
8-22	Warner, Albert	
1-31	Warner, Andrew S.	33,
7-15	Watson, Rusel	232,
4-3	Weatherhead, Joseph	
4-19	Weaver, John	33,
1-26	Weaver, Reuben	161,
1-8	Webber, Chloe	
7-7	Welch, Alfred (Walch)	26, 218,
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4-26	Welden, Calvin	53,
4-24	Welden, Washington	53,
3-26	Weston, John	33,
1-30	Wever, Perry	
3-24	Wheeler, Ashbel	80,
3-23	Wheeler, Ashbel, Jr.	80,
6-25	Wheeler, Simon W.	33,
12-32	Wheeler, Warren	33,
8-19	White, Alfred	33,
2-16	White, Calvin	33,
9-27	Widric, Jacop	33,
4-1	Widrig, Lawrence	69,
1-3	Wilcox, Romulus B., Jr.	
7-10	Wild(s), James	59,
8-30	Wilder, Clark W.	33, 39,
12-23	Wilder, Edson	33,
6-13	Wilder, Lindan (Lindal)	33, 46,
3-21	Wilder, Nixon	33,
6-27	Wilder, Williard (William)	98,
11-15	Williams, Chester	
4-28	Williams, Joseph	102,
2-3	Winter, Peter	168,
11-14	Wood, Wm	33,
9-15	Woodard, Charles H.	61,
9-18	Woodard, Levi	
9-19	Woodard, Thomas	
10-1	Woodruff, Elisha	33,
10-6	Woodruff, Wm	
7-21	Woolsey, Noah	96,
8-18	Young, Rachel	30,

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Maria K. Parsons
October 31, 1985

CENSUS

Heads of Households Missing on 1845 State Census - Verified by
1840, 1850 Census Listings and/or town records...

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- " Bettinger, Daniel ('50)
- " Brown, David B.
- " Chrisman, John
- " Ehle (Alē), Harmonius
- " Emighy (Amy), John
- " Fink, John
- " Gurley, Nicholas P.
- " Gurley, Miland
- " Heath, Josiah ('40) (Hadley Marriage Reg., '43)
- " Harris, Ariel
- " Herriman, Thomas
- " Hedger, Leonard ('50)
- " Hudson, William F.
- " Knollin, James
- " Knollin, John R.
- " McNett, Samuel Jr. & Sr. ('40)
- " Moulton, Belah G.
- " Seber, Daniel
- " Sheley, Alexander ('50)
- " Sheley, Daniel ('40)
- " Sheley, Frederick ('40)
- " Skinner, ----- ('50)
- " Ulsaviour, George
- " Underhill, Nathan
- " Weaser or Weser, Benjamin ('50)
- " Young, Hiram
- " Young, (4 others on '40)

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SAGE, SAMUEL

Line 32

CLARKE, SHELDON ('50)

Line 29

ROBERTS, JUDAH

(4. Partial first name
arc on lines 22, 23,
24, +25 = EMMA —
JACOB
JOHN —
PHINEAS —)

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①

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Marquis, 85 note,

July 28 1927

Our Ancestors in 1845

Aid of Community is Requested in Attempt to Compile History of Town Fathers in 1845

Commencing in this issue is a serial article which will continue for several weeks. In it we are attempting to run brief but comprehensive sketches of nearly 400 ~~names~~ ^{families} who lived in this town in 1845. A column, and more if necessary, has been set aside for each week for this purpose. Incidents concerning the lives of these people which would interest the community as well as their place of residence at this period, their business, and their living descendants are among the details necessary for the completeness of these sketches.

It is hoped that all who may have such information will place it in the hands of the editor for publication. This week a few sketches are outlined, and which further details would be welcome. Also, there appear several names of which nothing is known. The names are listed alphabetically, and by filing away each issue as it comes into the home, at the conclusion of this serial a complete record of the town fathers in 1845, and their descendants will be at your disposal.

EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD, READS WITHOUT GLASSES

Whether due to the good reading matter therein, or to exceptionally fine eyesight, Mr. Alvin Thompson at eighty-five years of age is still readily perusing the columns of The Sandy Creek News on Thursday evenings without the aid of glasses.

And that is not all. He is also gifted with a rare, retentive memory which has been of untold assistance in gathering facts for a serial article beginning in this issue. For many evenings sitting in his armchair deep in thought, he probed into the past, and with a reminder now and then from Mrs. Thompson, it has been possible to link 1845 with 1927.

Census Reveals Secrets of Village Greatgrandfathers

A census of the town of Sandy Creek, election district number one, discovered in the walls of the J. P. Jones' residence which is being extensively remodeled, reveals town secrets of our grandfathers and great grandfathers eighty-two years ago. In spite of its spotted and faded cloth cover perhaps warped by storms as it was being carried from home to home about the town by the census taker or perhaps by its long continued seclusion in the walls of this home on North Main street at one time owned by Joseph McKee, father of Mrs. Helen Sprague, it is yet as legible as the day it was written.

The outer edges of the pages are yellowed, and nibbled away probably by mice; the ink has faded to a dark brown, yet the pencil marks which appear at the bottom of each page in totaling columns of figures are still in a state of perfect preservation. The final name, that of James Thompson, is also entered in pencil and it would not be surprising if he were the census taker in this case. There were three James Thompsons living at that time, one a doctor. As it was often customary in those days for members of the medical profession to add this also to their duties, it would seem a reasonably safe presumption that Dr. James Thompson was the census taker. Several of the final pages have been torn from the volume and parts of two pages have been ravaged by an insect, making it impossible to

This census will eventually have its place in the Annie P. Almsworth Memorial Library.

by the mice making it impossible to

draw accurate conclusions although the figures will be reliable in showing the trend of these things. This census will eventually find its

384 Families

There are entered ~~the names of the~~ head of each family, only 9 of them being women. Among them are surnames which continue to occupy places of prominence in the business of our village, while the christian names savor of the Old Testament. Amos, Benjamin, Moses, Joseph, Abraham, etc. There are two John Smith's, while the most unusual given names were perhaps those of Hymeneus Cole and Darwin Cronkite, the most common were those of William, and John; 26 and 24 respectively of the 384 having been thus christened.

It is doubtful if our town could today boast of having as few aliens not naturalized as the small number of 3 recorded in 1845. In all that population there was but 1 pauper and 1 negro. Against the 16 deaths occurring during the year there were 29 boys and 28 girls born, while 23 marriages were celebrated.

American Born

This village being situated so inland attracted few of the foreign born population, altogether totaling the small sum of 17. Of this number 16 were born in Great Britain and in Germany. New York State was birthplace of 1,696 inhabitants of town, 325 coming from the New England states and 3 from other parts of the nation.

(Continued on page 3)

Our Ancestors in 1845

(Continued from page 1)

A cursory examination of the census indicates a large number attending school even beyond the age of sixteen years. Private schools comprised 33 of the school children but columns given over to the number attending college were blank.

Industrious Community

We may well be proud of our grandfathers; they were industrious hard-working farmers, and our grandmothers led equally busy lives. During that year our forefathers owned 12,706 acres of improved land and raised on this soil 1,380 bushels of barley; 1,556 of peas; 2,000 of beans; 1,754 of buckwheat; 9,000 of turnips; 41,693 of potatoes; 9,000 of flax; 11,685 of wheat; 24,223 of oats; 1,350 of rye; 18,799 of corn; and that at this early date potatoes and oats were most extensively grown, and these are still the cultivated crops of the town.

Of the live stock, sheep were extensively owned, totaling from which 14,787 lbs. of wool were taken. Cattle followed with 1,000 head; hogs, 2,174; and horses, 1,000.

Spinning Wheels Busy

Our great-grandmothers were busy during the year they had 438 spindles of flannel and other woolen goods, and 438 yards of linen, cotton and thin cloths.

Not only the spinning wheels but also the churning wheels were busy.

4634

SKETCHES

Additional information gleaned from the Oswego County History gives the population of the town in the census of 1845 to be 2,257, exactly 30 more than the census of 1925. The supervisor of the town in the year 1845 was Oren R. Earl. At that time there were nothing but district schools in the town.

From the "missing" list of last week, two can be subtracted. Attorney L. H. Wallace supplies the information that B. H. Allen owned and built the Arthur Rounds home on South Main St., at one time the property of the Hinman family. Apparently "The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones," for Mr. Allen is remembered as being a rather unpleasant gentleman who had few friends. It is said of him that when he was erecting his home he seemed to purchase very little lumber. Where there had been no lumber the night before, morning would miraculously show plenty of lumber; the supposition being that he was a practical believer in the saying "Heaven helps those who help themselves."

The County History states that Oliver Ayer was the first settled pastor in town, coming here in March 1822. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church which in 1842 became the Congregational church. His son was Dr. John G. Ayer who practiced medicine in this town for many years. It was Dr. Ayer who with Anson Maltby suggested the change of name from Sandy Creek to Washingtonville, thinking it would sound a little more pretentious and better fitted for so progressive a community. The Rev. Oliver Ayer and Dr. John G. Ayer were among the inspectors of schools appointed at the first town meeting which was held in the home of Nathan Salisbury in May 1825.

Mrs. George Canough recalls seeing, when a girl, a new \$250 surrey which Marquis Allen had purchased from the Tylers of Pulaski. The Tylers owned some of the finest carriages in this part of the country. Mr. Allen built the F. Dudley Corse home.

William Bishop was prominent among the early settlers between 1840 and 1850. He lived on a farm in the vicinity of South Pond. The home was on a height of land on what is now the Taylor farm. This is a very slightly spot from which one may obtain a beautiful view of the surrounding country. He was the father of Mrs. Rose Cornwall, and among his living descendants are Mrs. Lora Clark, Miss Allen Clark, Alfred Cornwall and Bishop Corn-

*Did not know
L.H. Wallace*

David Bennett seems to have a barn that was made famous for it was there in 1831 that Rev. Caleb Burge who succeeded the Rev. Ayer, conducted a successful revival.

George and Sidney Baldwin were prominently identified with the town, according to the County History.

Zebulon Baldwin owned a farm which is now occupied by Ralph Trumbull, on the Lake road near the White school house. He was the father of the later Dr. John Baldwin, a dentist of this village who lived on the corner of East First and Railroad Streets in the home now occupied by Miss Susan Gilbert.

Stephen Bentley owned a farm on the crossroad joining Hadley and Lake roads, adjacent to the I. H. Norton farm.

John Bennett lived in Lacona in what was at one time the Minot Scripture home.

Andrew Baker owned property on the Ridge road adjacent to the Ira Noyes property.

Norman C. Briggs lived east of Lacona, north of the Clarence Upton farm.

Sidney Baldwin built the houses where S. L. Joyner and Emory Matthews now live. He was the father of the late Joseph Baldwin, who had a blacksmith business here for many years.

In addition to the missing names of last week which we reprint so that information may be forthcoming concerning them, there are many new ones. Perhaps the stories concerning them, which are old to you may be new, and of great interest to others. Any detail which you recall would be appreciated.

Moses Adams, Eli J. Alexander,

Stephen Bentley with his wife, Diana, came here from Saratoga Co. Mar. 2 1822 and settled in a partially finished log house on farm later owned by Mrs. Noyes on Blind Cr. Lived here nearly 50 yrs. had 4 sons, 1 dau. Stephen born 1800, d. 1877; wife born Nov. 9, 1798, d. Oct. 1898. Survived by one son

and among the living descendants are Mrs. Lora Clark, Miss Allen Clark, Alfred Cornwall and Bishop Cornwall

9
October 13, 1927

SKETCHES

Along with the stories of the men in the Census of 1845, other figures of interest who lived about that time are remembered, and that the facts may not become lost to future generations we record them here. Which, by the way, is a reminder that the stories and incidents that you know need not be kept from us merely because they are not connected with a name in the Census; if they relate to that period or to the early history of the community, they should be given the opportunity to live again, and for posterity, in these columns.

When in search of items of interest concerning the Cole family, F. J. Brown related the following story of Heman Cole who, although lacking descendants in this locality, has a personality that still lives. His home was between Ellsburg and Mannaville below Henpecker Lane. It seems that Mr. Cole was quite a character in his day; in the winter he would make splint baskets and similar articles, load them into a sleigh to which he hitched his milch cow. Thus he would peddle his wares. Doubtless, he was a welcome visitor in many farm homes when the monotony of snow-bound, wintry days kept the families close to their own hearths.

Another character of earlier days was Peter Yerdon who, according to Mervin Salisbury and William Beach, lived on the state road in the town of Redfield, being one of the first settlers on the state road south of the Catholic church. He was a maker of hoops and shaved shingles. It was his custom, once or twice a year, to hitch a brindle ox to his wagon, and with a load of his own boys and some others, William Beach being among them, he would drive to the lake for a day's fishing. They would remain on the beach over night to help haul the seine and large catches of white fish would often be the reward of these efforts. Each of the company was given a hand share of the fish as they started homeward. These outings were long remembered and fondly anticipated.

Arthur Plaisted was in the office recently and gave us the information that the father of Franklin Campbell, whose sketch was in last week's News, was Lyman B. Campbell, one of the early settlers of the community. He came into this community over a blazed trail from Oneida County with an axe and a bag of meal on his shoulders. Along at that time came several other families, the Mays, Grations (whose descendants moved to Illinois), Lilleys, Trumbulls, Warners, and Chapins.

Campbell is a Scotch name, and the family of Campbells were the largest clan in Scotland. They could muster 5,000 swordsmen in Scotland, and fought with swords and shields. Six Campbell boys came to Massachusetts, and at the time of the Revolutionary War, three of them went with the British and later were given a grant of land by the English government on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It is believed that people of that name in Pulaski are of that family. The remaining three boys joined the Revolutionary forces; the Campbells at that time being preeminently soldiers. The father of Lyman B. Campbell, the grandfather of Franklin Campbell, was connected with Washington's staff, and was with him at Valley Forge.

The Lilleys, one of the families coming here with the Campbells and others, settled on the bank of Deer Creek, and later moved back of the present M. J. Upton farm on this stream. There they built a log cabin. It is said that they speared enough salmon in these waters so that it took an ox to bring them home.

At that time the wild beasts were a menace. The mother of Ralph Trumbull, Rose Maltbie, lived in Boylston where she taught school and it was said that the wolves howled around the house at night.

married into the Trumbull and Lilley families.

Lyman B. Campbell lived on the road running west from near the Salisbury cheese factory in the southern part of Sandy Creek township. Although the house is now torn down, it was situated opposite the Warner home which is now standing. He later lived where Eber James now lives, south of Sandy Creek. Here he owned more than 100 acres, extending as far as the Ralph Frazier farm.

Lyman B. Campbell was a justice of the peace for many years. During the Civil War he was Captain of militia under Lieut. Col. Meacham of Pulaski. He married a Warner, an aunt of Andrew S. Warner. The Warner and Campbell families intermarried considerably, and the latter

Alta Austin of Pulaski is the oldest living graduate of Pulaski Academy. Her mother was a Campbell and she married Robbin Maltbie. Mrs. F. E. McChesney of Pulaski was also a Maltbie.

Continuing the sketches of further names in the Census of 1845—

Plowden Harmon is survived by Abbie Harmon. (over)

Newell How was the father of Cora Howe Beebe Welch.

William M. Hale lived where his descendant, Will Hale, now resides, just this side of Deer Creek.

William Hinman lived on the Orwell road where Cornwell Keene resides. He was the grandfather of Anna J. Hollis.

Orrin House lived south of where the grist mill now stands. The store, a three story wooden structure, was north of the house which had a pillared porch similar to the homes of Dr. E. G. Rogers and Rev. T. T. Davies. This building burned one Sunday in the fall of 1884, the same year that the Salisbury house burned. He was a dry goods merchant.

6-7-94
Cool Hibbard, of whom G. C. Widrig is a descendant, was one of the wealthy men of the time. He owned the Tuttle farm and what was formerly the Snyder farm, which are at present owned by the Sutter brothers. He came here from Connecticut and later moved down by Deer Creek on the state road south of the William Hale farm. They tell the story that when the urge was upon him, he would start out for Connecticut with but eighteen cents in his pocket. This he would spend upon drinks, at three cents a drink.

Next week we will devote these

columns mainly to the Hadleys, seven of whom are listed in the Census of 1845. We solicit your aid for information concerning the following names: Cornelius Hadley, Edmund Hadley, Elias Hadley, Jacob Hadley, Jesse F. Hadley, Samuel Hadley, and Stephen Hadley. If you would write, phone or call at the office with interesting events, stories of human interests or details concerning these families, the sketches would be more complete and of greater interest to our readers.

The following week we will feature the Hardings, known in the Census of 1845 as Harden. The following names we will solicit your aid in making of them a personality for our columns: Ansel G. Harden, George T. Harden, Grover Willis Harden, Harriet Hardep, Josiah E. Harden, Patty Harden and Truman C. Harden.

As we conclude sketches for this week we realize that the length of our missing list is coming to occupy a large part of the column. As we repeat the list, we trust that next week will find it much shortened—to this end we again solicit your aid.

Eli J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Elijah Ames, Chancey Andrus, William Armstrong, Nathaniel Arzer, Asahel Baker, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, David Ballou, Fitch Barker, Emery Bartlett, Calvin Bates, Worthy W. Beebe, Reuben Beeman, Unid Beeman, Elias Bently, Jacob Bettinger, Freeman Bickerow, Morris W. Bishop, Ephraim Bonner, James B. Briggs, Elisha Burr, Abraham Burrell, John Burton, Truman Case, Loren Champney, Erostat Chappell, George Chawgo, John Clark, also another name, John Clark, appears, Ozias Clark, Jeramiah Comins, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell.

Darwin Cronkite, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Daily, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Wm. Delap, Hugh Doney, Davie D. Douglass, Anson M. Duncan, Carlton Durpey, James Edwards, John B. Ellis, Benjamin I. Ellis, Hosea Eldred, Wm. Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes.

Ephraim Goff, Chauncey Goodrich, Samuel Goodrich, Oliver Goss, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood.

Lyman Harmon, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Philip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, John Hillker, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almra Hollister, Russell Hollister, Joseph M. Hooker, Julius A. Howlett, Wm. E. Howlett, Wm. Hurlbert, Elijah Hurun.

Continuing with the names on the census of 1845 we give the following brief sketches which we trust will be enlarged as our readers give us additional information concerning them.

Leroy Ingersoll lived where Wilbur Williams resided.

Edward Kilburn, father of Mrs. Stephen Gurley of Pulaski, lived on the Kilburn road.

John Kiblin lived on the upper lake road.

Orlando Kent was the father of Edson Kent, the grandfather of Charlie Kent, and the great-grandfather of Floyd and Donald Kent, the latter's daughter being blessed with eight grandparents.

Phineas Lilly, whose wife was Betsey Severance, is the grandfather of Mrs. Bertha Davis Root.

Stephen Lindsey was a captain on the lake. His descendants are Gilford Lindsey who lives near the Center church, and Abbey Harmon of Syracuse.

Perhaps each is thinking that the other has the information which you possess and that he will acquaint us with the facts. But, in reality, you may be the sole possessor of the facts, and by giving them for publication you secure for them a long life.

The Missing List

Elijah J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Elijah Ames, Chancey Andrus, William Armstrong, Nathaniel Arzer, Asahel Baker, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, David Ballou, Fitch Barker, Emery Bartlett, Calvin Bates, Worthy W. Beebe, Reuben Beeman, Und Beeman, Elias Bently, Jacob Bettinger, Freeman Bickerow, Morris W. Bishop, Ephram Bonner, James B. Briggs, Elisha Burr, John Burton, Truman Case, Loren Champney, Erostat Chappell, George Chawgo, John Clark, also another name, John Clark, appears, Ozias Clark, Jeremiah Collins, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell.

Darwin Cronkite, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Daily, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Wm. Delap, Hugh Deney, Davie D. Douglass, Anson M. Duncan, Carlton Durpey, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, Hosea Eldred, Wm. Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Ephram Goff, Chauncey Goodrich, Samuel Goodrich, Oliver Goss, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood.

Lyman Harmon, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Philip Holmon, Benjamin Hess, John Hilker, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almra Hollister, Joseph M. Hooker, Julius A. Howlett, Wm. E. Howlett, Wm. Hurlburt, Elijah Hurun.

Ebenezer Ingersoll, Ira Joslin, Maria Joslin, Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamieson, Joseph B. Kelly, Robert Kibling, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsly, Phelictus Lee, Wm. Lester, Henry Levally, Henry Lillas, Robert Lindsey, Samel Litts.

November 3, 1927

11-1927

(Continued)

Edward Kilburn worked for Mrs. Moremus's father Mr. Howe, had big family

Edward and Elizabeth Kilburn's daughter, Betsey, married Stephen Gurley and their children were Mrs. Clara M. Spink of Pulaski and Frank E. Gurley of North Syracuse.

Mrs. Hattie Jewell died in Richland Oct. 10, 1925 aged 75. Was born in S.C., dau. of Edward Kilburn. In 1870 mar. Edward Jewell, son of Moremus Jewell of S.C. Hattie Jewell survived by son, Lyman Jewell; sisters, Betsey Gurley of Pulaski; Ethel Orton of Richland; brother, Wm. Kilburn of Richland

John Kiblin married Ursula Baldwin, one of their children being Myrtle Kiblin who was born in S.C. Aug. 12, 1846. She married James Matthew Christman who was born in S.C. Nov. 1, 1850. He was veteran of Civil war; enlisted at age of 14 as drummer boy in 193rd reg. Mrs. C. was sister of late Frank Kiblin

16
Lilly notes from Grove M. Lilly say that Alfred E. Lilly n. Betsey Ann Severance
27 Aug 1850

3-2-93

19

One afternoon this week Albert Stevens called at the office to examine the Census of 1845 which is being given a home here until the Annie P. Ainsworth Library is ready to receive it. It is a curious record, one that would fire the enthusiasm of any collector of antiques, and it is open to inspection at any time. You whose ancestors are named on this census roll might be curious to know what happened in their lives that year. By examining the faded writing you could soon learn so many details, how many acres of improved land was in their possession, how many sheep, cattle, horses were owned, how many bushels of produce of different kinds were harvested, the number of children attending school in that family, the amount of cloth spun by your great-grandmother and the butter made by her. It is surprising, the industry that marked those times.

As a result of Mr. Stevens' call, we are able to cross from the Missing List a record number of names this week. We wish that you might have been hear to hear of these men as Mr. Stevens was telling about them, but we shall try to give a faithful portrayal.

William Armstrong moved away from this vicinity about 1847, but before that time he lived above the old Blodgett tannery on that road in the house which was later owned by William Rich of whom we shall tell you more later.

Worthy Beebe lived in Boylston just over the line from the town of Sandy Creek. Although he was a farmer by occupation, Mr. Stevens remembers him as being an old man chiefly interested in fruit and grafting, in his later years. Worthy Beebe had a brother-in-law, William Rich, of whom Mr. Stevens tells the following story. William Rich came here from Vermont, and was said to be slightly crazy at times. However Mr. Stevens says that he and his brother were always glad to visit with him. Rich paid them a visit one foggy day, and as he was going by on the following day, Mr. Stevens happened to remark about the foggy weather they had had on the previous day. Rich looked rather surprised and replied "That want no fog, that was the dust I shook out of old Beebe." Evidently the brothers-in-law were not on the best of terms.

Loren Champany lived on the road west of Maltby corners out of Pulaski in a farm house adjacent to that owned by Lewis Stevens, Albert Stevens' uncle.

Elijah Ameg lived beyond the Gardner Snyder farm on the road running parallel with it and between that and the Orwell road. He had three sons who were older than Mr. Stevens, Harvey, Jerome and Royce, the youngest of whom lived in Richland above the station where he died a few years ago.

Anabel Baker lived in the last house in this town on the Ridge Road. Mr. Baker had a sister, Rebecca, who used to go into various homes sewing.

Emery Bartlett first lived in the last house in the township above the Blodgett tannery, later moving where Claude Porter now lives. Mr. Bartlett there had a cider mill near the creek, and a blacksmith shop on the road near his house. He was the grandfather of Mrs. J. J. Hollis of Lacona, Udelle Bartlett of Oswego, and Eugene Bartlett of Sandy Creek.

Calvin Bates built and lived in the house just west of the Wilson Eager barber shop in Lacona. He was a one-armed man; he and his family moved to California in later years.

Elias Bentley owned the Ray Stevens' farm on the Kent road. Mr. Bentley rented the farm and moved from there. He was the father of Mrs. Malcolm Hollis of Pulaski, and of other children who reside in New York.

Ephraim Goff first lived beyond the old Blodgett tannery. His second wife was the mother of Miles and Samuel Blodgett to whom he was step-father. The children of this marriage were Ann who married a man named Hastings and went West, and William who was in the army during the Civil War, was taken prisoner and imprisoned in Libby prison, and upon release near the end of the war, died of scurvy before he could reach home.

Carlton Durfey (incorrectly Durpey in the Missing List) built the house and owned the farm where Cornwell Keene now lives on the Orwell road. Before building the present residence of the Keene's, the Durfey's lived across the road in a little house. Here they had a big fireplace in the kitchen, instead of a stove. There were three children in this family, the oldest being the mother of Ben Thomas. The family moved to Illinois.

Ephraim W. Bonner lived at one time in Orwell, but Mr. Stevens believes that he probably resided at the time of the Census of 1845 in the Porter house just beyond the school house.

Chauncey Meacham lived where Charles Stevens does now. A part of the original Meacham farm was the site of the Salisbury cheese factory.

Joseph M. Hooker owned and lived in the present Brinklow residence on Railroad street. From Mr. Stevens and M. P. Wilder who also called and gave us additional information we learn that he owned considerable property down the creek and across the street to the sum of 180 acres. He later built and lived in the second house east of the Stevenson meat market, now the residence of H. S. Killam. Originally, Mr. Hooker was a farmer, later it is believed that he had a small carding mill on the creek. For some years he was superintendent of schools in town. William and Eugene were his two sons, the latter teaching school for some time in District No. 5.

Martin L. May, besides being Justice of the Peace for many years, was singing master in the Methodist church. Occasionally he would con-

duct a singing school in the school house on the Orwell road.

Eddy Munro went west from here and settled in Illinois where a daughter of his resides.

Mr. Wilder informs us that Chancey and Samuel Goodrich lived near together east of Lacona. Chancey lived where Ed Dingman now resides on the old Lorenzo Goodrich place, and Samuel owned a place just beyond him on the Boylston Center road.

In looking over the Census, Mr. Stevens noticed the yards of cloth that were recorded in the Census as being woven by the families. This led to this bit of information which we pass on to you. In the early days of settlement here, there were two kinds of cloth designated, one being known as hard times cloth. This was made of cotton warp and wool filling, and was usually colored black. It was very rough to the touch, and we can imagine that it might have been even more uncomfortable than the "old red flannels." The better kind of cloth was known as fulled cloth, being pressed. This was usually taken from here to Pulaski where it was woven.

A communication from Miss Addie Joslin gives us the following interesting information concerning two from our Missing List, Ira and Maria Joslin.

"My great grandfather Joslin and two brothers came from England, my grandfather, Potter Joslin, was born in 1785. Grandmother Susannah La Suer, wife of Potter Joslin, was born in 1781.

"There were nine children in this family, and appear on the record as follows: Maria, Ruth, John, Susannah, Ira, William, Caroline, Jay and my father Thomas Van Rensselaer, who was born August 5, 1824. Uncle Ira Joslin was the only one of my father's family that I knew, the others having died before I was born.

"Aunt Maria Joslin married a man by the name of Lester (am not quite sure of the first name, but think it was Conrad).

"Grandfather Joslin died in Hooeac, and soon after the family moved to Sandy Creek and settled on what is now known as the Thomas Cox place. The Lake road was then only a trail through the woods. We still have some of the furniture from that home, a big walnut table with hand-carved legs, a looking glass with mahogany frame, and the old family Bible, of which we are very proud. It is marked throughout with ribbon-grass which my grandmother placed there for the favorite passages. Its worn condition gives evidence of much reading."

Continuing with the brief sketches of further names on the Census roll we have:

Ira Noyes who was the father of Mrs. Irene MacAllaster of Antwerp. Joatham Newton was the father of Jack (the husband of Mrs. Alice Newton) and Pitt Newton. Joatham Newton lived on the Ridge road and it was in the Newton home that Albert Stevens boarded when he was teaching school in that district.

Nov 18 1927

(Continued)

Thomas Nichols, the father of John L. Nichols, lived on the Oren R. Earl farm north of the village, on the Ellisburg road. This property is now owned by Gardner Snyder. He was the grandfather of Mrs. Brainard Tift and Mrs. William H. Young of Syracuse.

Simon Pryor lived on the Leon Oyer farm. He was the father of Hamilton and Howard Pryor. Lincoln Pryor of Pulaaki and Frank Pryor of Gouverneur are descendants. Abram Pryor lived on the Ridge road in the brick house which he built, and later in the tannery house.

Calvin Parish lived in Orwell for many years. At one time, however, they lived between the district No. 5 school house and the home of Cornwell Keene. There had been a tornado, or a big wind storm in that vicinity before they came, and there was as a result a windfall. Evidently they chose this site, as there would be less difficulty in clearing the land. Also, there was a fine spring here, and the ease of getting water was always a big factor with the early settlers in deciding a place for a home. However, the land was very stoney here.

William Pecos lived where the Central Hotel now stands, in a little house high on a knoll. The situation was dug away, making it on a lower level when the hotel was built.

There were three Porter brothers on the Census of 1845. Levi, Ashbel and Seth Porter. Seth Porter built and lived on the Gardner Snyder place south of the Ingersoll cheese factory. Previous to that he had a log house across from the Floyd Stevens farm, which he sold to Albert Stevens' grandfather. Seth Porter was always known in his later years as Uncle Seth. He also had a saw mill on the Gardner Snyder farm. He was the father of eleven children. Among his great grandchildren are Dr. Leroy F. Hollis, Dr. S. C. Hollis, and D. J. Hollis.

Levi Porter lived on the east side of the Orwell road where Claude Porter now lives. Levi Porter was the grandfather of Mrs. Theodore Wart.

Ashbel Porter lived beside Levi Porter, on the hill just this side of the cemetery on the Orwell road, in the present Presley home. He was the father of John Porter, named in the Census of 1845.

Harvey Porter, another of the Porters listed in the Census was the son of Levi, and lived at one time on the Claude Porter farm.

John W. Porter, also of the Census, was the father of Orlo Porter. He lived in the house just beyond the school house.

It is of interest to note that Claude Porter, who is the grandson of Levi W. Porter now owns the most of the land once the property of Levi and Ashbel Porter.

Alphonso Perrin of the Census of 1845 was a blacksmith. His youngest son, Robert Perrin, now lives in

Massena Iowa and was a school mate of Alvin Thompson's. The Perrin home was the Skinkle home now owned by Rev. S. A. Renicks.

Our Missing List, now quite decreased, appears below, and we hope in our Thanksgiving issue to be able to return thanks for further erasures, as we are now most grateful to all for their cooperation.

The Missing List

Once again we ask your assistance in finding an identity for the members of this missing list:

- Elijah J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Chancey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, David Ballou, Fitch Barker, Reuben Beeman, Unid Beeman, Jacob Bettinger, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, Ellisha Burr, John Burton, Truman Case, Erostus Chappell, George Chawgo, John Clark, also another name, John Clark, appears, Ozias Clark, Jeremiah Comins, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dally, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Wm. Delap, Hugh Deney, David D. Douglass, Anson M. Duncan, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood.

- Lyman Harmon, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Phillip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, John Hilker, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almra Hollister, Julius A. Howlett, Wm. E. Howlett, Wm. Hurlburt, Elijah Hurun.

- Ebenzer Ingersoll, Ira Joslin, Maria Joslin, Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamieson, Joseph B. Kelly, Robert Kibling, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Philetus Lee, Wm. Lester, Henry Levally, Henry Lillas, Robert Lindsey, Samel Litts.

- Ephram Mallery, Lyman Mallery, Jeramah Mandigo, Peter Mandigo, Stephen Mandigo, Asa Markham, David May, Asa Meacham, F. F. or B. F. Meacham, William Meacham, Frederick Mead, Joseph Meezer, Moses J. Merrill, Joshua Miner, Albert Mosher, Isaac Mosier, Isaac Mory, Martin Mory, Chloes Munro, William Musson, Peter Murry.

- Anson Nichols, Samuel Nichols, Ebenzer Osborn, Jacob P. Oyer, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, John Parmentar, David Pryne, Ira S. Platt, Wm. J. Porter, Barzilla Pauli, Enos Preslar, Benj. Pierce, Walter Pierce.

Mrs. T.W. Hamer is descendant - daughter of Howard + Mary Pausyn

Calvin Parish died Nov. 18, 1927. His wife died 1885 aged 77, named Mary. son died 1870, aged 21; Francis Wayland died 1867 aged 24; Winfield S. died 1849, aged 8. All are buried in Orwell Road cemetery.

Levi + John + Lebbie more evidence!

John W.

John W. Porter and Cynthia Salisbury Porter were parents of Haslam Porter and Paul Porter. Haslam Porter was a blacksmith. His youngest son, Robert Perrin, now lives in Massena Iowa.

From Corral Davis - not totally accurate.

~~20-A~~
20-A

Town of Sandy Creek Cemetery Records -

These not in Lawrence books,
those below line etc.

Ashbel Porter, D. June 13, 1854, aged 70 y, 10 m, 20 d. (b. ¹⁷⁸³ ~~1789~~)
Lydia, his wife, died July 24, 1829, aged 42
Sabra, his wife, died Apr. 12, 1835, aged 51
Ashbel, son of Lydia, d. Jan. 3, 1831, aged 7 yrs, 7 mo.

John Porter (1815-1861) son of Ashbel *wrong - was son of Levi Porter*
Lucretia Hedger Porter, his wife (1817 - 1898)

John W. Porter died July 30, 1880, aged 63 - *Son of Ashbel*
Cynthia Salisbury Porter, his wife, died Mar. 7, 1896, aged 80

Levi Porter, born Mar. 10, 1786, died Apr. 22, 1845.
Nancy Porter, his wife, born Apr. 19, 1792, d. Apr. 10, 1877

Harvey (H-ervey?) Porter, B. May 17, 1818, d. Feb. 21, 1869
(son of Levi)

Laura Porter, b. May 22, 1820, d. July 7, 1824
Lydia Porter, b. June 2, 1829, d. May 23, 1900
Sally Porter, b. Nov. 16, 1826, d. Jan. 7, 1866

Source?

Ashbel, Levi, and Seth Porter were brothers. Seth Porter b. 1791

Information from,

"Descendants of Moses and Sarah Kilham Porter, of Pawlet, Vt." Compiled
by John S Lawrence, Grand Rapids, Michigan - 1910 - 300 copies printed -
F. A. Onderdonk, Printer".

"Moses Porter of Mansfield, Connecticut - moved to Pawlet, Vermont.
He was a deacon in the Congregational Church. Married Sarah Kilham in
1742(?) / ~~1742~~

Children: Abigail b 1768 - who married Timothy Hatch
Sarah b 1770 - married Ephraim Fitch
Elijah b 1773 - Doctor - married Mary Lawrence
S. Killwater, N Y
Joseph b 1775 - deacon Congregational Church
Solomon b 1777
Moses R b 1779 - doctor
Hervey b 5-23-1786 - married 3-5-1812 to Ruth Root and
moved to New Haven 1853. Died 2-23-1857 in
New Haven, Oswego County, N Y

NOTE: I question the 1742 as there is a date of 9-30-1738 after name
of Moses, which may mean his birthday, and the age of the
children might indicate this.

"The next generation lists them as follows:

Nelson Baxter Porter b Dec 3-1812
Chester H - B 10-20-1814 - died 1864
Malvina - B 1-14-1817 - married Albert Dowd - New Haven
Hiram - b 5-3-1819 - died young
Maryette or Mariette - B 7-4-1821 - died 1-11-1883 - unmarried
Clinton Hiram - b 12-17-1824

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B

"Nelson Baxter Porter married Charlotte Dickson, of Pulaski, N Y

Children:

Dwight

Libby

Frank - b 10-14-60 - moved to Sierra Madre, Calif - Dean of the College of Laws of the University of Southern California.

Brainerd

Anna

All of above were born in State of New York

NOTE: This Anna or Annie is the one who with her husband gave the library to Sandy Creek.

"Chester Hervey - b 10-20-1814 - married (1) ----- Walworth who died in 1846 ; married (2) Mary Ann Stewart (1850) - she was born in Massachusetts

Children:

Milton Porter

Charles Henry Porter - b 1851 - lived in Lacona; m Anna Hickey, (Canadian)

William Clive Porter - b 7-2-1854

all of children were born in Sandy Creek

Clive William Porter (my father) married Leila Cain, of Tennessee. - baby and mother died in childbirth.

My father is listed for the first time in the Sacramento City Directory 1891-1892. He married Addie Elizabeth Shields - b 5-19-1864 in Portland Maine - date of marriage 11-15-1898. My mother came to Sacramento in 1869. Children: Coral Evelyn Porter and John Austin Porter - twins -

my twin brother died about 1900. Born 7-20-1899

Frank Nelson Porter - b 12-13-1903(?). Now living in Santa Ana Calif

Neil Lendell Porter - b 4-7-1906 - now living in Hanford, Kings Co Calif - he is a Captain in the California Highway Patrol

"Referring to Milvina or Malvina again: Her children were Judson, Pascal Frank and Hattie - all born in New Haven, N Y. She married an Albert Dowd.

"Mariette - unmarried.

"Clinton Porter - children twins

Frank, of Los Angeles

Nettie - deceased - born in Wisconsin"

I finally received the Census Record from the National Archives for the Town of Sandy Creek - taken 21st day of July 1860 - in which is listed Charles H Porter as 9 years of age and my father as 4 yrs of age on the date of the record - so there is a discrepancy in the ~~books~~ the birthdays of my father.

I was interested in reading about the obituaries of Charles H Porter and his wife - do you have the year? Edith Hathaway, a daughter, visited us in about 1925.

Not many of the Porters listed ring a bell with me. I have no knowledge of Seth, Ashbel and Levi Porter. The Harvey you inquire about - could that have been "Hervey". The book mentioned that this name ran thru many generations.

Yours very truly,

Coral Davis

Mrs Coral E Davis

2609 K Street Apt 9
Sacramento Calif 95816
December 19 1964

Three brothers, Seth, Levi and Ashbel Porter, settled
 in Sandy Creek. Were they sons of *Ashbel Porter of Norwinton, CT*
(b. in Farmington)

No! Different Three brothers, Seth, Levi and Ashbel Porter, settled
Porter line in Sandy Creek. (Perhaps were sons of Moses and
 Sarah Kilham Porter, of Pawlet, Vermont; a book of
 their descendants is in State Library at Albany)

Seth had 11 children.. One was Uri Porter.

Orlo was Levi had a son, Orlo Porter
John W. Porter's son

Chester H. Porter, born 10-20-1814, died 10-26-1864
 Married (1) _____ Walworth - she died 1846.
 (2) Mary Ann Stewart about 1850; died 8-29-06

Children: Charles Henry Porter 3-1-1851
 Clive William Porter 7-2-1854

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Jesse Hadley and his wife, Abigail Wilder, came here from Vermont in 1817. Their son Elias, was a man of unusual energy and enterprise—and at the time of his death, left a fine farm—under a high state of cultivation, to his children. He died Sept. 12, 1877. What is said of Jesse Hadley as being an old school Presbyterian is historically true. He accepted the doctrines of his day, regarding predestination, foreordination, and many other 'attons,' that were considered as vital issues a hundred years ago.

In the records of the church, written by Deacon Asa Carpenter, grandfather of Rev. E. D. Carpenter, under date of March 27, 1822, we find the following: Church session opened by prayer. Present—Rev. Oliver Ayre Moderator, Thomas Baker and George Harding, Elders. Jesse Hadley and wife appeared before the session—presented a letter of recommendation wishing to unite with the church—and were examined and approved. Closed with prayer. In about a month after their acceptance as members of the church, articles of faith and covenant as presented by the Black River Association were adopted. These were in manuscript form. We find in the record of deaths among the members of the church, that Jesse Hadley died Oct. 8, 1834, and his wife died Oct. 17, of the same year.

"From the pioneer families, that settled this town more than a century ago, their wonderful strength of character, and Christian faith, we have much to learn, and to emulate. They labored and suffered, and we have entered into their labors."

From Syracuse, Carl Sargent, attorney at law, forwards to the readers of Sketches the following information concerning John Davis and Jesse Hadley.

In regard "Sketches" in Sandy Creek News, Autumn of 1927,

"John Davis, who probably was mentioned in the census of 1845, was the grandson of Peter Davis, who served in the War of the Revolution, 1776, and the son of Salmon Davis, who served in the war of 1812, and John Davis had the following brothers, and sisters, Peter Davis, born 1812; Jacob Davis, born, 1814; John Davis, himself was born March 5, 1816; Maria Davis, mother of Jennie Foster Wallace; Sally Davis, mother of Cora Howe Beebe, and Mary Hutt Eastman; George Henry Davis; Caroline Davis, who died at 14; Mary Jane Moon Sweet and Harriett Ann Wood.

"Hadley family data from earlier Sandy Creek News, and the Hadley Bible, in possession of Edward C. Hadley of Rochester, and as published in Rochester papers "Edward C. Hadley of Rochester, had an old Bible, which came down to him from Jesse Hadley, (hence this data might be of interest to the correspondents in Michigan of Hadley descent who lately wrote me an inquiry about descendants of Jesse Hadley but which letter when it reached me lacked signature and address) Jesse Hadley was born in 1753 (The Bible was written in Edinburgh in 1795 by His printer's, Mark and Charles

Kerr)—The Bible was brought to Oswego County from Brattleboro, Vt., in 1810 by Samuel Hadley who drove hither his household goods including the Bible in an ox-cart, Samuel Hadley was born in 1779 and his grandson (at the writing of this article quoted from) tilled the soil which his grandfather cleared in 1810.

"Marshall Hadley of Prairie View, Kansas; Merton O. Hadley of Sandy Creek, N. Y.; David L. Hadley of Syracuse; Edward C. Hadley of Rochester. Fred Hadley of Sandy Creek; G. L. Hadley of Sandy Creek, N. Y., comprise the sons of Truman Hadley, whose father was Samuel Hadley, mentioned above. Truman Hadley was one of several Hadleys who came here from Brattleboro, Vt., around a century ago (at the time of the article) and who cleared up farms in the town of Sandy Creek along both sides of the Little Sandy Creek west of the center of the Village of Sandy Creek. All became prosperous farmers, raised good sized families, and were among our foremost citizens. The first settlers of the name of Hadley were, Samuel Hadley, father of Truman, Simon and Elias Hadley, all brothers. X Then came Elder Jacob Hadley, the great, great grandfather of the Scott boys of Ellsburg, and of Arthur Hadley of Sandy Creek and Mrs. Byron Scott of Sandy Creek.

"(I send the above data hoping that one or both may be of aid or interest. I lately had a detailed tree which ran back for several generations through the above period and including both the Hadley and the Sargent families, but through moving my office supplies several times they have been mislaid or lost and the above is the best I can do to aid those whose letter reached me this week but which I cannot reach by mail as they omitted both name and address. They asked for a copy of the S. C. News containing sketches, and I hope that some one will see that this data is forwarded to the many descendants of Cornelius Hadley in Michigan, who asked the information, although it seems they were not the persons originally addressed in the matter. Carl Sargent.)"

If the name and address of the person desiring the above information is sent to the News office we would gladly forward to such person the copy of this issue.

Continuing with the names on the Census of 1845, we have Stillman Rogers who lived on a crossroad just above Deer Creek joining the State and Ridge roads. Stillman Rogers used to lay chimneys, and was a particular workman. Chimneys which were laid crooked were a great annoyance to him. When passing along the road, and happening to see a crooked chimney, one would often see him turn around and gaze at the offending masonry. When asked what was the matter, he said that he was "trying to get by that chimney."

Besides the above information, Albert Stevens said that on a map of 1861 which is in his possession, the farm of Joseph Hogger covered 108 acres including land on both sides of Railroad street west from Academy street, and territory north to the former Eugene Stevens farm now operated by P. F. Cummings. In the year 1861, Mr. Hooker was occupying the present Killam home on Railroad street.

Samuel Reed, Daniel Reynolds, Philander J. Rhoades, Rusel Rising, Solomon Robertson, Valentine W. Robbins, Hiram Robinson, James M. Rogers, Verdy Rogers, Gordon Rose.

The Missing List

Once again we ask your assistance in finding an identity for the members of this missing list:

Elijah J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Chancey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, David Ballou, Fitch Barker, Reuben Beeman, Unid Beeman, Jacob Bettinger, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, Ellsha Burr, John Burton, Truman Case, Erostus Chappell, George Chawgo, John Clark, also another name, John Clark, appears, Ozias Clark, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dally, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Wm. Delap, Hugh Deney, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood.

Lyman Harmon, Samuel Havens, Asa J. Heath, Lydia Heger, Phillip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, John Hilsker, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almra Hollister, Julius A. Howlett, Wm. E. Howlett, Wm. Huriburt, Elijah Hurun.

Ebenzer Ingersoll, Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamieson, Joseph B. Kelly, Robert Kibling, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Wm. Lester, Henry Levally, Henry Lillas, Robert Lindsey, Samel Litts.

Ephram Mallery, Lyman Mallery, Jeramah Mandigo, Peter Mandigo, Stephen Mandigo, Asa Markham, David May, F. F. or B. F. Meacham, William Meacham, Frederick Mead, Joseph Meezer, Moses J. Merrill, Joshua Miner, Albert Mosher, Isaac Mosier, Isaac Mory, Martin Mory, Chloe Munro, William Musson, Peter Murry.

Anson Nichols, Samuel Nichols, Ebenzer Osborn, Jacob P. Oyer, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, John Parmentar, David Pryne, Ira S. Platt, Wm. J. Porter, Barzilla Paul, Enos Preslar, Benj. Pierce, Walter Pierce,

SKETCHES

The Howlett sisters, write an interesting sketch of the Howlett family which pertains to one of the prominent early families. The large house with pillared porch on the Ridge road south of Lacona and near the first four corners was the home of William E. Howlett. Mr. Howlett was a leading carpenter and builder and erected the fine residence just east of the Congregational church. The Augustus Howlett home was across the road from the William Howlett place.

Our great-grandfather, Wm. Howlett and great-grandmother, Pricilla Barret Howlett, were of English descent. Grandfather was their only child. Grandmother was Dolly Carpenter, sister of Deacon Asa Carpenter of the Orwell road. Grandfather came from Woodstock, Conn., in the year 1817, with his family, consisting of our great-grandmother and grandmother, two little boys, William Elliot and Julius Augustus. They traveled many days with horses, bringing along all of their household goods. At night they staid at wayside inns. Such a journey for any of the present generation, would more than exhaust and discourage the bravest, but not so with them. They built a log house to live in and took up their tasks with the spirit, courage, and ambition of true pioneers.

Grandfather was a school teacher and later taught in what is known as the Seeley district. School was in session every day in the week up to Saturday noon, and every Saturday afternoon he went the rounds mending the shoes of the children that they might be able to attend school the next week. Being a musician he taught music and held singing schools and played the violin; my father, clarinet; Uncle Augustus the bass viol. The families of those days were larger than at the present time. Nine children were born to this family: William Elliot, Julius Augustus, Andalucia, Maria Caroline Louise, Alarmon Sydney, Guilford Dudley, Lutea Lamot, Mary Jane and Frank Deploy. My grandfather and his three sons, William, Augustus and Frank, were all carpenters. William married Mahetabel Walch, daughter of Gideon Walch. They had three daughters, Frances, Coral and Delle, now Mrs. B. S. Porter. Uncle Augustus married Eliza Porter, daughter of Seth Porter. They had three daughters and three sons—Annette, Elsie, Emma Augusta, DeForest, Desalvo and William. Aunt Caroline married Lester B. Rice and they had one daughter, Carrie May. Aunt Andalucia married Ansel Harding, son of Willis Grove Harding. They had two boys and one girl—Lamont, Prosper and Gertrude. Uncle Frank married Julia Nobles. They had three sons—Sedgwick, Charles and Marlan.

Luther B. Howlett

Uncle Augustus was a school teacher. He taught school in Redfield when he was 16 years old; he also wrote poetry in later years.
The Howlett Sisters.

The Clark Family—Mrs. E. W. Clark Writes interestingly of the Clark Family.

Blossvale, N. Y.
December, 12, 1927.

In the sketches in the Sandy Creek paper you ask about John Clark. E. W. Clark, my husband, says his uncle, John Clark, lived on the Orwell road near where Cornwell Keene lives and ran a sawmill for Mr. Parish. He was brother to Mrs. Julius Robbins and E. W's father, Harvey Clark. Mr. Clark says that Jerimiah Mead lived on a farm not far from Ebenezer Carpenter's. A road turned off near there to the left, to go to the farm and that he always lived there and died there. It was his brother, Fred Mead, who lived where Dr. Hollis lives. Jerimiah Mead married E. W. Clark's grandmother Clark for his second wife. He had ten children and his second wife had five so there was a housefull for awhile. You haven't Gideon Walch's name on your list. He was an old settler and lived down on the ridge road. He was father of Edmund Walch, Alfred Walch and Myron Walch and Coral Howlett's mother and E. W. Clark's mother. Perhaps that isn't the John Clark the census refers to, but he lived there about that time.

Mrs. Ed. W. Clark,
Blossvale, N. Y.

Gideon Walch lived, according to A. R. Stevens, in a house that stood opposite the Charles Porter home now owned by Arthur A. Cole.

GIDEON WALCH

some was 5th of 14 children of Seth & Rhoda Porter Augustus died 1888, she died Feb. 8, 1912

July 4, 1843 Eliza Ann Porter

January 5, 1928

6-494
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SKETCHES

B. A. Tucker writes from his home in Bluff Point near Penn Yan that his father, M. M. Tucker, rather than Joseph M. Hooker, built the home where H. S. Killam now resides on Railroad street. We give Mr. Tucker's letter:

Bluff Point, N. Y.

Jan. 3, 1928

I have been interested in "Sketches" written in your paper weekly. In several of them it has been stated that the house on Railroad Street now owned by H. S. Killam was built by a Mr. Hooker. I believe this must be an error because my father, the late M. M. Tucker, built this house in 1863 and did not have it entirely completed when he married my mother, his second wife.

He had surveyed all property on the north side of road from Leman Baldwin's house to and including the Thomas hotel property. This survey showed a four foot strip of land running from center of road northwest under northeast corner of house, which no one had a deed of. This survey I gave to the late Leroy Fox after he bought the property. My father later bought the small house west of this property for a home for his father and mother. It was afterwards sold to Mrs. Harriett Trumbull, my father's sister. Father sold what is now the Killam property about the year 1866. In the spring of 1870 he built the house where Miss Ellen Gurley now lives.

Very truly yours,

B. A. Tucker

F. J. Brown was a nephew of Leander Fish, whose name appears in the census of 1845, Mr. Fish having married Sophia Sherman Fish. The Fish home was on the Gardner Snyder farm formerly the Oren R. Earl hill farm. The buildings stood west of the Emmett Bumpus farm buildings in the lot. The barn was known as the Warner barn and stood for many years after the house was gone. Mr. Fish moved to Coburg, Ontario, about seventy years ago.

February 2, 1928

Taxpayers of today who groan under the burden of heavy taxes imposed upon them are not unlike their forebears of a century ago of whom the following story is related in the Oswego County History.

"Though there were few so poor as to need aid from the town, there were plenty who struggled along in their conflict with the wilderness, submitting with true American pride and grit to the severest pressure of fortune rather than call on others for assistance. There was generally something to eat, and every farmer's family calculated to make their own clothing, but money was scarcer than people can well comprehend at the present day, even in the hardest of hard times.

"Your taxes are seventy-five cents," said the collector to a Sandy Creek farmer in the early days.

"Bless my soul, sir, I haven't got seventy-five cents in the world, and I don't know where I can get it, nor when I can get it."

"Well, now, that's bad," replied the official, "but you'll have to manage it some way. We have got to have the taxes, sure."

After much negotiation it was agreed that the collector should take two bushels of rye and assume the taxes himself."

Continuing with those listed on the Census enumeration of the town in 1845, we present:

Henry H. Snyder owned the Snyder farm on the Ridge road. Henry and Will Snyder are his grandsons.

Jonathan Snyder was the grandfather of Ella Elmer.

William Sprague was the father of the late Andrew Sprague and the grandfather of J. O., Claude, Carl Sprague and of Mrs. Ross J. Arnold.

Alonzo Sprague was the father of Mrs. Hattie Huff of Lacona.

William Severance was the father of Daniel Severance and the grandfather of Mrs. Ada Severance Norton of Sandy Creek.

Munroe Sargent was the brother of Luther Sargent, uncle of E. L. Sargent and great uncle of Attorney Roscoe Sargent. Munroe Sargent owned the farm now occupied by E. E. LaCelle.

Calvin Sealey the grandfather of Mrs. Roscoe Sargent was at one time in partnership with E. V. Robbins when he was in business on the south side of the creek. About 1877, Calvin Sealey & Son had a general store located on the site of the present R. W. Shawl block. In the Oswego County History Calvin Sealey is mentioned as being prominently identified with the town. He was a large owner of real estate perhaps the largest in the township. Among his holdings was the Agricultural Hall where he

lived on N. Main St. now occupied by P. F. Cummings. He was the father of Hiram Stevens, the grandfather of Eugene Stevens who later made that place his home, and the great-grandfather of Miss Mary E. Stevens of Onondaga Valley and Miss Harriet Stevens and Mrs. John Doyle of Sandy Creek.

Asahel B. Stephens, the father of Albert R. Stevens came to this town from Berkshire County in Massachusetts in the year 1816 or 17 when he was but 8 years old. He made his home on the Orwell road just this side of District No. 5 School House.

Hiram M. Stevens settled here in the decade 1820-30. His death occurred June 1, 1885.

Samuel Stewart lived and died on the farm now owned by John Rielly on the Ridge road.

George Sherman was the brother of John Sherman, uncle of William (Billy) Sherman.

Charles Scripture who resided on South Main street in the present home of Mrs. Addie Howe, was among those mentioned as being prominently identified with the town in its early years.

Reuben Scripture became a resident here about 1815, coming from Nelson, N. H. He was the father of Samuel Scripture, Charles, Horace, William, Betsey, Stephen and Norman. Altogether there were nine children born to Reuben Scripture. Reuben W. Scripture converted the dwelling built by Nathan Davis in Lacona, into the Lacona House.

Samuel Scripture, who was the son of Reuben Scripture once lived in the William Brinklow house, and it was there that he died in July 1887. He was born in Nelson, N. H. on October 11, 1812.

Horace Scripture was the brother of Charles and Stephen Scripture and the father of Reuben W. Scripture. He resided where Dr. E. G. Rogers now lives. Miss Elizabeth Scripture of Sandy Creek is the adopted daughter of Horace Scripture.

George Smith who lived on the Ellisburg road South of the Gardner J. Snyder farm (earlier the Oren R. Earl hill farm) was the grandfather of A. D. Smith and the brother of John Smith.

John Smith was the grandfather of the late John F. Smith of Sandy Creek and of Supt. F. E. Smith of Cortland and Mrs. Charles E. Peck of Adams. The sons of John Smith of the Census of 1845 were Edwin H., Marshall, Mark, Rollin, Alfred.

John B. Smith established the Sandy Creek Tannery in 1826 which was owned and managed by him until he sold it to Oren R. Earl in 1868.

Gilbert Sage and John Sage of the Census of 1845 were brothers. Their grandchildren are Anna Herriman, Irene McAllister of Antwerp and John Sage, John Sage and the Sage farm now occupied

Lorenzo Salisbury came here from Vermont and lived on several farms in this town, and at one time on the Orwell road. His sons were George and Fayette Salisbury and his grandchildren are William L. Salisbury, Anna Salisbury Herriman, Laura Salisbury Wyman and Clara Salisbury Scott.

Samuel Salisbury resided on the Ridge road on the Bert Goodenough farm. He was a brother of Frank Salisbury and the father of Mollie Salisbury.

Mason Salisbury, born in 1810, was active in the life of this town. He was connected with the work of the "underground railway" at the time of the Civil War. By trade, he was a miller, but aside from his business, he served as justice of the peace for several years, and as assemblyman. He was the father of Moreau J. Salisbury and the grandfather of Cpl. Lucius A. Salisbury, Mrs. F. A. Wood, and Mrs. H. H. Husted.

Deacon Reuben Salisbury owned a sawmill which was originally located at Hadley's Glen but later moved to Lacona.

Deacon Eggs Salisbury, born in Vermont in 1806, came here at an early day, married first, Rebecca Tuttle, and second, Esther W. Altou. His home was the present residence of Mrs. Anna Bartlett. He was a member of the Baptist church for 57 years, serving most of the time as deacon. His death occurred December 13, 1894. Among his descendants is a granddaughter, Annis Rounsvei, and Olara Salisbury recently deceased.

The Missing List

Once again we ask your assistance in finding an identity for the members of this missing list:

- Elijah J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Chancey Andrus, Nathaniel Arver, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, David Ballou, Fitch Barker, Reuben Beeman, Unid Beeman, Jacob Bettinger, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, Ellaha Burr, John Burton, Truman Case, Erostat Chappell, George Chawgo, Ozias Clark, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dally, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Wm. Delap, Hugh Doney, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ellis, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood.

Lyman Harmon, Samuel Havans, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Philip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, John Hicker, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hipman, Timothy Hinman, Almra Hollister, Wm. Hurlhert, Elijah Hurun.

Ebenzer Ingersoll, Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamieson, Joseph B. Kelly, Robert Kibling, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Wm. Lester, Henry Lovell, Henry Lyles, Robert

Sarah Sealey Cameron Sargent

February 9, 1928

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These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

In Sketches, it is our desire to make live again and for as long as the printed word endures, this family circle whose memory we cherish not only because there is a story of struggle, endurance and conquest, but because their story is also that of our own community and for the majority of our readers, has the closer tie of kinship.

So we have gone back not quite a century to the time when some unknown hand placed in the walls of a home a census book containing the enrollment of the town of Sandy Creek in 1845. There this record lay concealed until 1927 when in tearing down walls to build the new home of John P. Jones, it was there discovered.

Since early autumn, a column known as Sketches has appeared in the News. In this column, the names on the census roll have been printed with brief sketches concerning them. In many cases, information was lacking, and these names appear on what is called the Missing List. This list is reprinted weekly with the hope that some of our readers will be able to give us information concerning these persons. The spelling of the names on the Census of 1845 has been retained in Sketches.

The brief sketches which we give, it is our desire that you enlarge upon whenever possible. For it is not alone the bare facts of their lives which we would record, but their joys and sorrows also. For as their lives would have been empty and meaningless without these, so will the memory of our forefathers be without significance to those of the after centuries if we fail to include the pathos, the humor and the happiness that was theirs.

The editor of the Sandy Creek News contributes the following account of John B. Smith, his home, interests and descendants.

John B. Smith.

John B. Smith was of another family than the Smiths who lived north of the village. The John B. Smith home was on the tannery lot west of the barn now owned by George J. O'Brien and was a fine country home for those days. The road that leads to Mosher-saw mill, led to the home which stood on the level plot near where wood is piled today.

John B. Smith established a tannery here in 1826 and in 1857 sold the property to Hon. Oren R. Earl who ran it until 1868 and with H. E. Root cleaned up handsomely during the War of the Rebellion; some \$75,000, but lost most, if not all their gains, in the deflation period following the war by continuing to operate the tannery. Mrs. William T. Tift of Lacona was Ada Smith, daughter of John B. Smith. She was born Dec. 21, 1835 and was married to William T. Tift in June 1859 and for over fifty years lived in the home now the Pratt property across the street west of the New York Central Station at Lacona. Louis S. Tift of Syracuse is a son, and Bradley and Raymond Fuller, sons of the late William B. and Sada Fuller are grandsons, Mrs. Fuller being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tift. Another son William has not been heard from in many years. Mrs. Smith is characterized as one of nature's

John B. Smith also had a son Mortimer Smith. The father was prominently engaged in the activities of the town and his son-in-law, William T. Tift was the first station agent at Lacona and bought butter and cheese on an extensive scale. He owned the farm and erected the handsome and extensive barns on the Douglass farm on the Ridge road south of the Ridge road school house. He was for years the leading citizen of the eastern section of this township, now Lacona, and served as a member of the board of education and in all prominent activities. He was president of the local Agricultural society in 1878.

Mortimer Smith the son of John Smith, the tanner ran a harness shop at one time that stood where the Sargent & Sargent law offices are now located. The building was moved by Dr. Solomon J. Douglass, the druggist and physician, to the site of the present home of the Hubbards on Fairground street, and was for many years the home of S. E. Wheeler. Mr. Smith afterwards went west.

Continuing with the names on the Census of 1845, there are Jeremiah Taylor who lived on the cross road beyond the home of Hamilton Pruyn in the North Eastern part of the town:

Capt. James Thompson was the uncle of Alvin Thompson. James Thompson married the sister of Admatha Hadley. Their daughter, Mrs. William Hoagland nee Nellie Thompson lives in Peoria, Ill., and is the mother of five children. This family the late Hon. Danforth E. Ainsworth met while in Southern Pines, last winter and found them most charming. The name of this James Thompson was the last recorded on the Census of 1845 and was written in pencil rather than in ink as were the others, and we previously ventured the conjecture that this James Thompson might have been the census taker of that year, as the columns of figures are also totaled in pencil rather than in ink.

Dr. James Thompson lived in the house now the home of Lawrence Bettinger which then stood on the site of the former Baptist Parsonage on North Main street. Of Dr. James Thompson, the Oswego County History has the following: Dr. James Thompson, located at Lacona, was the first physician who became a

permanent practitioner in town, though there had been a Dr. Porter there for a short time. Dr. Thompson practiced till his death, forty-four years later. Yet this long professional career was certainly not the result of an easy life. The labors of a country physician in those early days were arduous almost beyond the conception of their successors. Dr. Thompson's rides, says his son, often extended over twenty miles. They were not buggy rides either, but were invariably performed on horseback, over roads which language could but poorly portray. Sometimes, after making one of these long circuits, on coming along the shore of the great pond to the mouth of Sandy Creek, after dark, he would find it at the top of its banks. Taking off his clothes and holding them aloft with one hand while clinging to the horses tail with the other, he would make the passage of the torrent; then dress, remount and ride home, fortunate if he had a few dry threads upon him on his arrival. Before leaving this point it may be proper to notice that Dr. A. L. Thompson, the son of the gentleman just mentioned, has also practiced in Sandy Creek and vicinity forty-three years; so that there has been no time since the close of the war of 1812 when one of that family has not ministered to the needs of the people of that locality."

Dr. Allen L. Thompson residence was the property now owned by W. F. Bowhall of Madrid, the present home of Joseph H. Lee and Principal A. Elmo Cole. Dr. Thompson also owned the Leon Williams property. The late Clara L. Thompson Cook was his daughter. The late Dr. Allan R. Thompson of Troy was his son. The youngest daughter of Dr. Allen L. Thompson, Minnie Thompson still resides in Troy. A descendant of Dr. Thompson's is H. Paul Thompson also of Troy.

George Thompson lived on the present Mullen farm. He was the uncle of Alvin Thompson and the grandfather of George Eely who is his namesake. Other descendants of George Thompson make their home in Washington County.

Samuel Thompson was the father of Alvin Thompson. His home was the farm north of the village now owned by James Johnson, and this was the birthplace and home of Alvin Thompson for seventy-five years. It is interesting to note that this home has been the birthplace of three generations in the Thompson family. Besides being that of Samuel Thompson's son, it was the birthplace of his grandsons, George and

SKETCHES

Mrs. Frances Wood, native of Sandy Creek, died Feb. 9, 1932 at Grand Rapids, Mich. She was born in Sandy Creek July 7, 1845 daughter of Alvin Wallace and Sally Bennett Wallace (Alvin Wallace was brother of Morgan) She attended Scripture Dist. school near her home. In 1870 married Eugene W. Wood, son of William Wood. Her only sister was Mrs. A. C. Skinkle; her nephew was H. L. Wallace.

all that graced the homes of our candle around which the family sat with its candle shedding the light upon the plates and the dishes upon which

we cherish not only because their memory is dear but because their story is also interesting to our readers, has the closer tie

to the time when some unknown hand containing the enrollment of the names lay concealed until 1927 when in the hands of P. Jones, it was there discovered. The sketches has appeared in the News, and have been printed with brief sketches as lacking, and these names appear in the News weekly with the hope that our information concerning these names of 1845 has been retained in

we desire that you enlarge upon when-ents of their lives which we would have been empty of our forefathers be without we fail to include the pathos. The

Already we are beginning to find that the process of subtracting from the Missing List is as enjoyable a one as that of increasing its length. We not only have quite a few names to cross from the list this week, but in next week's column we can promise a sketch of John Tuttle of the Census of 1845 which has been prepared for us by John J. Hollis. The editor of the News and Gilford Lindsay have collaborated in working out further information for our readers concerning some of the census names; this will also appear next week.

Claude S. Porter of Lacona has sent to us a sketch of William Porter, a son of Ashbel Porter, of the Census of 1845. We have previously touched on Ashbel Porter briefly in Sketches. The sheet of yellowed paper upon which the sketch is printed appears to have come from a history. At the top of the sheet are two pictures, one of Mr. Porter and the other of his wife. It occurs to us in passing, that there must be some significance in the fact that in all of the old histories the picture of a man rarely appears alone. That of his wife, if he had one, was usually given an equal amount of space, quite often the two appearing as inserts above a landscape picture of their farm or village home. Yet we have been led to believe that the woman in those days received little recognition, hence the cry of the modern woman for equal rights.

Below the pictures is the heading, "William Porter," following which is this biographical data: "William, son of Ashbel Porter, was born Jan. 14, 1810, in Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y. In those days a boy's life devoid of labor was a remarkable exception. William was not this exception, and, as his father was a farmer, his early days were passed in agricultural pursuits. At the age of 20, the time when most young men think of beginning life for themselves, William left home and went out by the month. For six years he engaged at this during the summer season, and was employed in a tavern during the

winter. At the age of twenty-six he went West. After making a short stop at Allegan, Mich., he went to Gun Plain, entering six hundred and forty acres of land in Martin township, this purchase costing him ten shillings per acre. At the end of four years he had sold this. In 1837 he bought three hundred and eighty acres in Trowbridge township, and has since made additions until he is now the owner of eight hundred acres; this land was heavily timbered, with no improvements. He first lived in a log hut; in a short time built a larger one; this was followed by the more commodious house which he now occupies. In addition to his houses, he also built two saw mills—one in 1840 and the other in 1844. The first grindstone brought into the township was introduced by him. In connection with farming, Mr. Porter has been engaged in manufacturing shingles, staves and lath. The early settlers turned their hands to anything by which they could realize a few dollars. Hunting and trapping gave many of them amusement, and added to their small allowance of money. Mr. Porter caught thirty-three coons during one winter, selling the skins for one dollar each. In 1839, wishing to plant an orchard, he was obliged to walk four miles and carry the trees on his back, carrying twenty-five each trip, and making four trips. The result of this labor may be seen today in the fine-bearing orchard on his farm. Mr. Porter has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Huldah Billings. Five children were born of this union, viz.: Levi, born June 7, 1841; died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 1, 1863. Frederick M., born Dec. 10, 1843; now living in Trowbridge township; served in the war of the Rebellion almost three years. William, born March 4, 1847; died Aug. 12, 1857. Two died in infancy. Mrs. Porter died March 4, 1847. The second marriage took place Nov. 14, 1857, when he married the widow of James B. Payne, and daughter of Royal and Phoebe South-

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to them, viz.: Huldah G., Laura J., William D., Lum E. and Addie M., all of whom are living; Huldah being married. Mrs. Porter and one daughter are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Porter is politically identified with the Republican party.

Mrs. George Bounds has kindly written for Sketches the following concerning Caleb Tift whose name appeared upon the Census of 1845, but whom we have omitted until we could offer comprehensive material. "Caleb Tift was born at Broadalbin, Fulton Co., N. Y., April 28, 1791, his father Caleb Tift, later moving to a large farm in the town of Lorraine where with eight brothers and one sister he grew to manhood. In the war of 1812, he joined the army and was in many of the skirmishes that occurred around Sacket's Harbor.

"In 1816 he married Jane A. Dunlap, her father, Allen Dunlap, owning the land from the Warner farm up to the present Tift homestead. Here they settled on a hill above a creek around which so many of their descendants have many fond memories. To them were

born four sons and four daughters: William T. of Lacona, Daniel of Pulaski, Orange A. of Memphis, Henrietta who married Joseph Robbins of Lacona, Dorcas who married Cyrus Lane of Batavia, two died in early life. Leander, remaining on the home farm was married to Amelia G. Smith of Pulaski, March 16, 1853. To them were born four children: Wilbur S., Ella J., Warren H. and May C. Warren, having a love for the place of his childhood, after the death of his father, made his home there; he was married to Cora M. Hicks in 1888. To them were born three children, Virgil H., Charles S., and Harold W. After the death of Warren, his son Harold still carried on. He was married to Mildred James of Mannsville and to them was born one daughter Shirley, making five generations that have lived in the old homestead.

"From the year 1816 to 1928 is long time, much history has been made. If those of the time of the older generation could look in on the younger, what changes they would see."

Some of the Missing
Concerning Alvin and Morgan Wallace of the Missing List, Alvin Wallace was the grandfather of Attorney H. L. Wallace. Alvin Wallace lived on the Fred Tift farm on the road south of Sandy Creek connecting to Watertown-Syracuse highway with the Ridge road. Morgan Wallace, the great-uncle of H. L. Wallace lived the Ridge road near the present John Riley farm.

Alvin Thompson who has from the beginning shown a keen interest in Sketches, has kindly given much of his time to recalling further in-

from left home and lived out by the month. For six years he engaged at this during the summer season, and was employed in a tavern during the

daughter of Royal and Phoebe Southworth. Five children have been born

SKETCHES

Deacon Clark Wilder, a
Deacon in Baptist church,
married Fede Robbins and
they had 9 children, among
them Leavett, Mrs. Tollman,
Mrs. Ruth W. Cole and John
Wilder. John married
Minerva F. Noble Sept. 8
1853 and after 34 years
she died, leaving only
child, Leving Wilder.

Sketches.

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Sketches recently requested Mrs. Mary J. Sargent to write for the column something of a personal nature concerning John B. Smith and his family. The following which she has given is written in so delightful a manner that we are hoping she will often find the time to reminisce for the readers of Sketches.

"Mortimer Smith, son of John B. Smith, built the house on the north corner lot of Salina street and that street that runs east from Salina; and at the top of the hill, opposite where Charlie M. Salsbury built his fine home, Smith erected the building designed for a cold storage. It is now a dwelling with a cellar larger than the house. Smith's home, too, is or was a fine residence built probably over half a century ago. For many years it was the home of George Robinson. I do not know who Smith's wife was nor whether they had a child before he sold and moved to Michigan. I think an older sister came back to her father's home with a daughter about my age who went to our district school. I think Belle Knott was nine or ten years old at that time. The mother's given name nor her husband's I cannot recall. The mother was very strict with Belle and she used to confide to me that her punishment was to be sent to bed without her supper which Belle thought very cruel, and so did I, for my mother never did that. Mortimer Smith's sister married William T. Tift previously mentioned in these sketches. Mr. Tift was active in the seventies in developing real estate in what is now Lacona.

"The family attended the Congregational church in those days. Mr. T. B. Smith must have been quite democratic as his granddaughter went to the district school, while there was a Select School on the ground floor of a large building on the corner where Shan's Drugstore now stands. These rooms ran back west and faced the south. Miss Elizabeth Palmer was the teacher of English; while Miss Dele Marter taught French, Music, Drawing, and the mak-

all that graced the homes of our candle around which the family sat with its candle shedding the meal, or the dishes upon which

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"Mason Salisbury's youngest daughter also attended the district school and her oldest sister, Sarah, was assistant teacher. Wm. Alton was the "man" teacher, also later John Taylor (brother of Mrs. M. M. Tucker the second). Before marrying Mr. Tucker she was a teacher there for several years when my sister Ida and I were still in that school. To return to the Smith family, passing on of Mrs. Knott I do not recall, nor of the father or mother. After I was married Belle Knott Whitney, a widow, returned to Sandy Creek with a daughter some eleven or twelve years old, and spent some time there staying with Mrs. Kate Aldrich. Later she rented rooms in Syracuse and Mrs. Aldrich spent some time with her there and never wearied in singing her praises.

"Thomas Cox was chore boy for Mr. Smith and went to the village school winters. He later became a railroad man until his health failed when he bought a farm on the lake road and spent the remainder of his days there I think it was the farm that Addie Joslyn said at one time was her grandfather Joslyn's farm. This is now the Hilton farm, the first farm west of the White School house, in district No. 13.

(A. Hurds)
"In my sketch of Anson Duncan, I omitted to state that L. N. Brown bought the home of Anson Duncan after the death of the last heir which was the sister who died in Ogdensburg.

"Leving Wilder's grandfather was Clark Wilder. He and Simon Hadley, Melvin Herriman's grandfather first came to Sandy Creek and made the first clearing on the farm east of the Jay Upton property. They then sold to Jesse Hadley the great-grandfather. Then Clark Wilder cleared the land for his farm which the younger people know as Leving Wilder's farm where the Shipper family now reside. John Wilder was the son of Clark Wilder and father of Louis Wilder, another son of Clark Wilder, Adinaram also resided on the Wilder farm before John moved there.

Alvin Thompson, without whom this column would never have been begun, has written for Sketches something of Washingtonville which was at one time the name of Sandy Creek. We have often regretted the fact that much of the charm of these tales of olden times as told by Mr. Thompson has been lost in the printing. Thus the following written by Mr. Thompson himself should prove doubly interesting.

"Quite interested in Sketches, I have been asked to tell more about Washingtonville. Well, think I will commence before that was here. My grandfather, John Thompson, came here from Washington County in 1816, with his family of children (mostly boys and girls.) North Main street was then known by marked trees. He settled on the farm now owned by George Knollin. He lived in the first house he erected for two winters without doors or windows, hanging up blankets at the openings. In 1828, my father bought the place where he lived and died and where I was born and lived over seventy-five years. My

daughter and grandson were born in the same house and within the same month that I was.

My uncle George Thompson married Maria Smith, half sister of George and John Smith. George was the grandfather of A. J. Smith; John was the grandfather of Ferd Smith of Cortland. They lived over sixty years where Mr. Mullen now lives, a half mile up North Main street.

"Capt. James Thompson, sailed on Lake Ontario ten years. He built the block on Railroad street facing East First street where the meat market and hardware store is now, known as the American block. Three other boys went west. Can recall several log houses on north Jefferson street, a small building near the Emmet Bumpus creek where they made potash.

"I learned how to spell bat, cat, dog, in the old brick school house which stood on the north-east corner of the E. D. Williams lot nearly opposite the present Wesleyan Church in the late forties. We marched over to the new school house, now the Rev. H. C. Shares' property a few years later. We again marched to see the first passenger train on the R. W. & O. Railroad. This stopped the four horse stage, but the two horse stage to Oswego, continued to operate, Levi Brewer, father of Addie Howe, drove this as far as Mexico.

When crossing the village bridge, I often think of the time when there was no grass to be seen between the shores as far as one could see. Then the creek furnished power for the Woodard saw mill in the eastern part of the town, Salisbury saw mill near the Ridge road, Theron Salisbury grist mill, Deacon Reuben Salisbury grist mill, now W. W. Wilcox saw mill; Hooker's wool carding machine, Mason Salisbury grist mill, village saw mill, Jerome Hadley Shingle mill.

ing the way from 2nd flowers. These were so us in those days very true to nature (the fruit and flowers).

Peck's saw mill on the Cook's farm and Cook's saw mill just east of the church.

SKETCHES

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Thomas Cox

The other day the Editor of the News ran across Thomas Cox whose home is the Randall House, Pulaski. Our readers will recall that his name has appeared in this column in connection with Sketches of John B. Smith. Mr. Cox informs Sketches that he never lived with J. B. Smith, the tanner, but rather in the home of Abraham Pruyn, who owned the brick house now the Hagan farm owned by the Blounts, and that he used to work in the J. B. Smith tannery. According to Mr. Cox, when Smith died, Oran Earl and Abraham Pruyn were on the J. B. Smith notes for \$10,000, and had to make good. It took all Mr. Pruyn had, and Oran Earl took over the tannery. This was a short time before the Civil War, and when that came on there was need for leather. Mr. Earl had associated with him, Hamilton E. Root, a practical tanner, and together they cleaned up \$75,000.

The Pruyn farm about that time became the property of James Hagan, and it has continued in the Hagan family until quite recently, being inherited by Mrs. T. W. Harding as a share of the Hagan estate. Mr. Pruyn, who was well along in years, moved to the West to start life over again. He would have been glad to take Mr. Cox along with him, but Mr. Cox preferred to remain here. Mr. Pruyn prevailed upon M. M. Tucker to give him a place in his shop and there he worked in the harness shop until the Civil War broke out, when he enlisted. After the close of the war he became a railroad engineer and ran on the R. W. & O. for years.

One afternoon this week Alvin Thompson and George B. Knollin visited the office bringing with them a small leaflet bearing the date line "Sandy Creek, Dec. 2, 1843." This, Knollin had found among his papers and was so kind as to give the opportunity to include it in a column. The following is the substance of

Donation Party

"The Laborer is Worthy of His Hire"

You are requested to attend a Donation Party at the house of the Rev. H. F. Davis on Thursday 7th Dec. Inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. and at the house of Mason Salsbury at 6 o'clock P. M.

Managers

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Mr. M. Salsbury | Mrs. M. Salsbury |
| Mr. N. Burrell | Mrs. N. Burrell |
| Mr. T. Salsbury | Mrs. T. Salsbury |
| Mr. B. Covey | Mrs. B. Covey |
| Mr. D. Spencer | Mrs. D. Spencer |
| Mr. A. M. Baker | Miss J. E. Robbins |
| Mr. J. Thompson | Miss J. Salsbury |
| Mr. S. Salsbury | Miss S. H. Kelly |
| Mr. G. G. Doane | Miss H. Stevens |
- Sandy Creek, Dec. 2, 1843

To those of the older generation a Donation Party is no mystery, but for the enlightenment of the majority for whom the phrase has but little significance, we will pass on to you the description given by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Knollin. These Donation Parties were usually held about once a year, around the holiday time, either at the home of a minister, in the home of one of the members of the church, or in a hall. All the people from the surrounding country hitched up their oxen and prepared to enjoy the occasion. Evidently this particular party was to be almost of a day's duration, beginning at 2 o'clock at the home of the Baptist minister, and then later at 6 o'clock at the home of one of the church members. We were given to understand that it was an unheard of thing for people to leave the party before midnight. The women of the families came well-supplied with the best of things to eat, and it was customary for all who came to 'donate' any sum which they felt able to give, and this was given to the minister. After the supper was over, and the things cleared away, they "marched around" instead of dancing, which of course wouldn't be countenanced, couples paired off and marched around the

and 'bashful lads' of the 1840's would have the present generation understanding that the 'marching around' held for them as many thrills as the latest danced.

Rev. H. F. Davis mentioned in the leaflet sawed the Baptist church here for four years, according to records in possession of Mrs. Charles Salsbury. The B. Covey, was Ben Covey

who resided on the Ridge Road. The Miss H. Stevens, was familiarly known as Aunt Harriet, and was the aunt of Eugene Stevens. She lived where Alfred Bettinger does now on North Main Street. Her father, Edmond Stevens, the grandfather of Eugene Stevens, and great grandfather of Miss Mary Stevens of Onondaga Valley. Miss Harriet Stevens and Mrs. John Doyle of Sandy Creek, had a furnace on the creek between the former Eugene Stevens place and B. D. Williams. Here he made iron implements. The story is told of him that he often began pounding the iron with the idea of making an ax, but before he had finished it turned out to be a hoe. Edmond Stevens was also the uncle of Albert H. Stevens. The wife of Edmond Stevens was Ceilinda Salsbury, great aunt of Charles M. Salsbury.

Russell Rising

Mrs. Alvin Thompson was informed by her sister, Mrs. Henry Allard of Watertown that the Russell Rising referred to in the Census of 1845 was the father of Mrs. Packwood the mother of Mae Packwood who was a graduate of our high school. Mrs. Packwood occupied the house on Railroad Street, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clark Johnson. Mrs. Thompson states that Mr. Rising habitually walked bent over. She distinctly remembers seeing him as he was accustomed to driving his team of oxen, riding along almost doubled up, when suddenly he would straighten, raise his whip and shout at his oxen.

Next week this column will carry some sketches and contributions from B. S. Porter and the Howlett Sisters.

The Missing List

Elijah J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Chancey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, David Ballou, Fitch Barker, Reuban Beeman, Und Beeman, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, John Burton, Truman Case, Erastus Chappell, George Chawgo, Ozias Clark, Orree S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dalley, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Hugh Doney, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ellis, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonso Fish, Leander Fish

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April 12, 1928

SKETCHES

X

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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Noah Woolsey

The readers of Sketches who for so long have been requesting something for this column from B. S. Porter will read with interest the following sketch of Noah Woolsey, prepared by Mr. Porter.

"Noah Woolsey came here with the early settlers. Where he came from, I don't know. He lived at one time on the Ingersoll road, the first house west of the Ingersoll cheese factory. He had five children, two boys and three girls. Cornelius, the father of Frank Woolsey, and Imogene, the wife of Adelbert Bettinger, his other son went west years ago, and the other daughter, Henriette, was the wife of Benjamin Porter, my father's oldest brother. The other daughter Abby Jape, was never married. Farther, I cannot say."

On the Rome-Watertown R. R.

In looking through an old scrap book, Mr. Porter found the following poem of which he writes, "The poem was furnished by Mr. L. A. Warriner of this place (Sandy Creek) and was written in 1865 by a man who was snowbound on a train stalled between Sandy Creek and Mannsville."

"Arouse, my Muse, strain every nerve
To praise in dulcet tone
That rapid road that runs by spells
From Watertown to Rome.

"With hopeful hearts we left at morn,
The day was bright and fine,
And prospects good for reaching
Rome—
Perhaps ahead of time.

"The classic shades of Adams town,
Of Pierrepont-Mannsville, too,
Was passed in safety, and our minds
Still doubt nor tremor knew.

"Our hearts beat high with con-
fidence

"Poor fools! Thus sport the butter-
flies

In summer's cheering sun
Until their fleeting life is o'er—
When winter's chill winds come.

"But hark! The wind goes howling
past;

The snow, too, blows apace,
The drifts increase, ah, now we
stop—
And horror marks each face.

"The engine wheezes, puffs and
snorts,

(Alas! Avail it not)
And Mr. Day looks wildly out;
The brakemen say we're sot.

"The hours pass by—the snow drifts
in,

Farewell to wood and steam,
I think so fine a chance to view
The country ne'er was seen.

"I wonder what has happened in
The world so far away.

Have stocks gone up, or gold gone
down?
Is Richmond ours today?

"Oh, Rome! Thou Mecca of my
hopes;

Enchanting, lovely spot;
I wonder if to view thy charms
Will ever be my lot?

"But see! What bright angelic forms
Before my eyes glide past;

Seraphic shovels borne aloft,
Visions too fair to last.

"An engine whistle, too, is heard,
The "Greeks," they come at last;

And spades are trumps as sure as
fate
When our blockade is past.

"But my advice to folks who go
from Watertown to Rome,

Don't even dream of making your

May 17, 1928

SKETCHES

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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Through the kindness of Mrs. **Kate Cox** and the interest which she has taken in Sketches we are able to take three names from the Missing List this week.

Lacona, N. Y. Apr. 24, 1928

Following are a few items concerning **James and Verdi Rogers** and **James Wilds**, who were ancestors of mine. **Verdi Rogers** together with his brothers **Samuel** and **Alfred** came with their parents from **Hebron**, Wash. Co. N. Y., a short time after the Revolution, and settled on the Ridge Road, building a log cabin a few feet from where the **H. H. Cole** farm house now stands. Their grandfather's name was **Samuel Rogers** and his wife was named **Captivity**, because she had been captured and kept for a time by the Indians when a baby. In the old family Bible in my possession, printed in 1793 are recorded their births and deaths. **Verdi** (spelled **Vardy**) was born Oct. 25, 1775 and died Apr. 2, 1849. He married **Phebe Baker** Jan. 3, 1805. Their first child was **James M. Rogers**, born in Sept. of the same year and their other children include **Betsy**, **Ariel**, **Marie S.**, **Susan B.**, and **Marianna**. The above mentioned **Marie S.** married **James Wilds** who came here from **Lorraine**, Jeff. Co. They occupied the Rogers farm and built the house now standing on the farm of the late **H. H. Cole**. They had two children, **Delos E. Wilds**, late of Lacona, and **Arabella Ann Wilds**, wife of the late **H. H. Cole**.

James M. Rogers married **Mary Smith**, whose children were **Eliza**, **Isabella**, and **LeRoy**. **Isabella Rogers** married **Heaman Richardson** and their children were **Herbert**, **Delos**, and **Fred Richardson**.

Eliza Rogers married **Rensselaer Porter**.

Yours truly,

Mrs. **Kate Cox**
Weldons

The Sketch of the **Weldon** family recently published in this column has brought forth further information. **W. V. Joslin** says of **Alec Weldon**, the

was afflicted with a form of sleeping sickness. Often when walking around, (or eating at the table) he would fall asleep and while asleep continue walking. **Mr. Joslin** was able to recall another of the fifteen children of **Jacob Weldon**, **Sherman Weldon**, the favorite brother of **Mary Caroline Weldon MacNitt**. It was **Sherman** who looked thoughtfully after his youngest sister, and when the other members of the family would have left her at home with the excuse that she was too young, he would plead in her behalf and see that she was allowed to go. It was he who tucked her into the sleigh when they started for the "bees" which were so popular in those days.

Levi Tryon

Last week's publication of the poem "The Wreck of the Asp" has brought forth surprising results. It was with little hopes that the quest of the identity of the author of the poem might prove fruitful, that the query was put forth last week. Therefore it was with some surprise that it was learned that **Levi Tryon** was the grandfather of **Mrs. W. M. Hollis** of **Sandy Creek**.

Mrs. Hollis can recall going to visit her grandfather at his home near **Mexico**. As she was then but seven years old, her memory of him is necessarily limited, but as she remembers him he was a grey haired, rather thick set man.

Our unfounded belief that he might have been of a religious nature seems to have some proof in the names of some of his sons, three of them having been named **Peter**, **James** and **John**. His other three sons were **Morris Thomas** and **Alonzo** and his daughters, **Susan** and **Charlotte**.

Of these children **Alonzo Tryon** had three sons, **Fred**, **Charles** and **William**, **Mrs. Gleason Weed** being a grandchild of **Alonzo Tryon**; **John Tryon** lived in **Iowa** and never married; **Morris Tryon** had six children: **Mrs. North**, **Mrs. Webb** and **Wellington Tryon**, now deceased, **Clarence Tryon** of **Pulaski**, **Delos Tryon** of **Clyde** and **Mrs. W. M. Hollis** of **Sandy**

June 21, 1928

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69

SKETCHES

X

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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Lawrence Widrig

Lawrence Widrig of the Missing List of the Census of 1845 was the grandfather of Mrs. G. D. Wart who has given us the following account of him and his family.

He came into this locality from Frankfort, N. Y., in the Mohawk Valley and settled on the farm across from the present Mrs. Fred Lillis property. Only the barns are standing today, the house, a large substantial dwelling, having been burned some 35 years ago. Lawrence Widrig was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Bargy, both of whom with her parents are buried in the Scripture cemetery. The Bargys also came here from the Mohawk Valley.

To Lawrence and Elizabeth Bargy Widrig were born eleven children:

Philo Widrig, eldest son of this marriage, was the father of G. C. Widrig. Among his descendants are Mrs. R. W. Shaul and two daughters, Eloise and Genevieve; Lawrence W. Hollis, Louise Hollis and D. J. Hollis, Jr., children of the late Angie Widrig Hollis. C. J. Widrig and his son, Charles James Widrig. G. C. Widrig, C. J. Widrig and Charles James Widrig are the only descendants of the family of eleven children of Lawrence Widrig, left to bear the paternal name.

Peter Widrig, another son of Lawrence Widrig, went west to Michigan. He never married.

Eliza Widrig was married and lived in Utica. She had two children who died at the age of 16 and 21 years respectively.

Harriet married a Munderback and lived a lifetime in the house now occupied by Robert Dana. A daughter, Nellie, is married and lives in Gloversville.

Sarah married a Trumbull and lived three miles south-east of Pulaski on the homestead now owned by her son, John Trumbull.

Cynthia married Darius Hale and went to housekeeping and lived the greater part of her life in the farm home located on the Watertown-Syracuse highway at the junction of the Upton road. A daughter, Hattie, was born to them, who was united in marriage with Wilbur F. Jamerson, the father of Charles and William D. Jamerson. Among the descendants if Cynthia Widrig Hale are Earl Jamerson and daughter, Helen, of Lacona and Miss Dorothy Jamerson of Watertown.

Katy went west and married, later returning here and living in what was formerly known as the Gould place on the corner by the Billy Sherman road. Her children were Libby, Coradia, Worcester, Hattie, Kitty and Sadie. Hattie married Root and is survived by a son, Clarence Root of Mannsville. Kitty married Sanford Wheeler whose descendants are N. G. Wheeler of Lacona and Alan Wheeler of Sandy Creek with his children Donald, Betty and Sanford.

William married Juliette West and they made their home in the present Avery Otis residence. The descendants of William and Juliette West Widrig are their daughter, Mrs. Julia Ett Widrig Wart of Sandy Creek and her sons, Byron S. Wart of New York City and Arthur H. Wart of Sandy Creek.

Henry married Matie MacNitt and they lived on a farm three miles north-west of Sandy Creek, now the home of Alec Wood. They are survived by their daughter, Mrs. Lulu Widrig Wardell and one granddaughter, Miss Louise Wardell, of Mt. McGregor, N. Y.

Obadiah W.
a WALKRATH

George

Lawrence
had 12
children

He was born
in 1811 + at age
of father

"Miss Helen Mae Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bruce Wilson of Woodville, and Dr. William C. Hunsicker, Jr., 1625 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., were married at Malone, Monday afternoon.

"Dr. Timothy H. Gridley of Montreal, a college chum of Dr. Hunsicker, was best man. Mrs. Gridley was maid of honor.

"After the ceremony Dr. and Mrs. Hunsicker left for a short stay in Canada. On their return they will reside in Philadelphia, Pa.

"Mrs. Hunsicker was born in Pulaski, later moving with her parents to Woodville. She graduated from Adams High School and the House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown. She attended Columbia University for a year. She is director of education at the University of Pennsylvania hospital at Philadelphia. She met Dr. Hunsicker at the hospital.

"Dr. Hunsicker was born in Philadelphia. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Hunsicker of Philadelphia. His father is a Pennsylvania state senator. He is a graduate of Haverford college and a Philadelphia medical college, and is a practicing physician in Philadelphia. Another daughter married Carl Eaton and lives in Pulaski. They have one daughter.

Carrie Wilson married L. J. Farmer of Pulaski. They had three children,

Helen, Mattie and James Farmer. Helen married J. Ralph Petree.

Henry Wilson went to Colorado in 1900 and after several years moved to Kansas and later to Pasadena, Cal., where he now resides. He married Georgia Baker of Wichita, Kansas. They have two children, Harriet and Margaret.

Laura Wilson married R. W. Nutting, brother of Harmon D. Nutting of Lacona. They reside in Middleport, Ohio, and have three children, Harley, Ellinor and Ruth.

Ashabel Baker

A letter from J. H. Baker of 215 Moss Ave., Highland Park, Michigan, gives the following of interest concerning Ashabel Baker of the Census of 1845: Friends of Squire Baker, who was postmaster at Lacona a third of a century will be interested in this letter from his son.

"I have taken keen interest in the sketches in your paper. I am sending you some as a matter of record and as I remember it. In the missing list you mention Ash Baker, a neighbor south of us, not related to our family. My grandfather, Andrew Baker, bought a farm down the railroad three miles south of Sandy Creek. He cleared it of timber, sawed the materials and built his own home, as they did in those days. One son was born to them, Wm. T. Baker. Andrew Baker's wife died August 25, 1863 and in September 27, 1867, he passed on.

"My father, Wm. T. Baker continued to work the farm. He raised four boys and one girl, I am the only member of our family living. My sister, Mary by name, passed on when I was in the Civil War.

"Wm. T. Baker, my father, sold the farm to Ira and Nathan Noyes. He with his family moved to Chaumont where he was ticket agent for a number of years. He moved to Watkins, N. Y., living there four years, then returned to Sandy Creek where he served as Postmaster at Lacona for 23 years. He was also Justice of the Peace. He was known as Squire Baker. In 1904 he came to Detroit and made his home with me. He passed on March 19, 1905, aged 91 years. My mother, Eliza C. Baker, preceded him in death 10 years.

"We both built homes in Lacona. I sold mine to the present occupant, J. G. Snyder when I came to Detroit in December 1881. I am the only surviving member of our family, aged 85 years."

Very truly yours
JAY H. BAKER

Next Issues

The next issues of the Sandy Creek News will carry brief sketches of several on the missing list given us by Arthur A. Alexander of Ellisburg, whose father's name now heads our missing list.

The Missing List

Although our Missing List is diminishing at the rate of about only one a week, we continue to feel hopeful, because of the fine support of the friends of the column who are coming to our assistance.

Elijah J. Alexander, Ethan Allen, Chauncey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, Fitch Barker, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, John Burton, Truman Case, Erostus Chappell, George Chawgo, Ozias Clark, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dalley, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Hugh Deney, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood.

Lyman Harmon, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Philip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, John Hilker, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almira Hollister Wm. Hurlburt Elijah Hurun.

Ebenzer Ingersoll, Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamieson, Joseph B. Kelly, Robert Kibling, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Wm. Lester, Henry Levally, Henry Lillas, Samuel Litts, Ephram Mallery.

Jeramah Mandigo, Peter Mandigo, Stephen Mandaga, Asa Markham, David May, Frederick Mead, Joseph Meeser, Moses J. Merrill, Joshua Miner, Albert Mosher, Isaac Mosier, Isaac Mory, Martin Mory, Chloe Munroe, William Musson, Peter Murry.

Anson Nichols, Samuel Nichols, Ebenzer Osborn, Jacob P. Oyer, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, John Parmentar, David Pryne, Ira S. Pratt, Barzilla Paul, Enos Preslar, Ben. Pierce, Walter Pierce.

Samuel Reed, Daniel Reynolds, Philander J. Rhoades, Solomon Robertson, Gordon Rose.

Daniel Saub, John J. Schuyler, Ansil Seeger, Morgan S. Sharp, Benjamin Sherman, Peter Smith, Solomon Smith, Daniel Spencer, Ensign Sprague, Smith Sprague, Drape Stewart, Joel Stewart.

Daniel Thompson, Steven Thrasher, Amos B. Titus, Anson Titus, Felix Towaly, Smith Trumble, Rufus Tubbs.

Ebenzer Twitchell, James Twitchell, John Twitchell, Luther Twitchell.

Romulus B. Wilcox, Jr., Chloe Webber, Reuben Weaver, Perry Weaver, Peter Winter, Joseph Weatherhead, William Wilder, Russell Watson, Rachel Young.

*Wm. T. Baker -
see March 30
1905*



SKETCHES

Mrs. Harvey Clark was dau-
of Isaac Morey and was
born on Morey farm on hill
south of Gilford Linsey
place. She died at her
home in n.w. part of town
of Richland Nov. 19, 1906
at age of about 60. Left
brother, Joel Morey and
3 children, Frank Clark
of Salmon River; Mrs. E. E.
Gould, S. C. and Mrs. Lewis
Gould of Richland.

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Continuing with the information
given this column by Arthur A. Alex-
ander, there are several families
with which Mr. Alexander was famil-
iar when a young man. These famil-
ies of which he tells, lived on the
road from the Center Church to the
Port Ontario Bridge, and adjoining
cross roads.

Mandigos

The Mandigo family lived on the
last cross road to the west before
reaching the Pulaski town line, as
one travels from the Sage School
House towards Pulaski. According
to a map of about 1860 P. (Peter)
Mandigo lived in the first house on
the northern side of this road. Of
Jeramiah and Stephen Mandigo, who
with Peter Mandigo are mentioned
in the Census and are on the Miss-
ing List, we know nothing and would
desire information.

Martin and Isaac Mory
turning on the lower road to
the Center Church, and
passing east of the Bassinger
roadside stand, the second farm
home on the western side of the road
was once that of Martin Mory of the
Missing List. The Martin Morey
homestead was a large, white, square-
roofed house set well back from the
road. Martin Mory followed the
occupation of farming. His daugh-
ters, Mary and Annis, both married,
the latter becoming the wife of a
Mr. Kiblin. The living descendants
are unknown; further information
concerning this family would be wel-
comed.

In recalling Isaac Mory, Mr. Alex-
ander's recollections concerning him
were rather vague. He believes that
Isaac died about sixty years ago and
he is also under the impression that
Isaac and Martin Mory were broth-
ers. On the map of about the period
with which we are dealing, I. Mory's
home is located just south of Mar-
tin's on the opposite side of the
road. Mr. Alexander remembers
Joel Mory, son of Isaac who at one
time aspired to be a preacher and
studied for a time with this end in
view. Finally giving up the idea

Smith Trumble

Another family living further south
on the same road with the Morys
was that of Smith Trumble of the
Missing List, whose farm was also
on the western side of the road.
Smith Trumble was the father of
Melvin Trumble. Melvin bought the
Richard Plumly farm which was
mentioned in last week's Sketches.
Of the descendants of Melvin Trum-
ble, there was a son, Henry, who
died about a quarter of a century
ago. Henry had one daughter, Mrs.
William Taylor, who now lives on
the Trumble homestead. Another
descendant of Smith Trumble is Mrs.
Fred Farrington of Pulaski. Sketches
would greatly appreciate knowing
further details concerning Smith
Trumble and his descendants.

Robert Kibling

On this same road, the next house
south of the Smith Trumble home,
and on the eastern side of the road,
was the home of Robert Kibling of
the Missing List. Robert Kibling
had one son, Charles, the sole sur-
vivor, as he has no heirs.

John Hilliker

John Hilliker lived on the same
road as Peter Mandigo, occupying the
first house on the southern side of
the road.

Russell and Timothy Hinman

Mr. Alexander informs us that a
Hinman family lived on a cross-road,
a continuation of the Peter-Mandigo
road, turning west towards Pulaski.
Mr. Alexander cannot recall the
names of the Hinman family, but we
are assuming it was either Russell
or Timothy of the Missing List. If
this is known by anyone, the infor-
mation would be welcome. He does
remember that the home was a large
brown house.

Henry and Horace Greenwood

On this same road opposite the
Hinman home was that of the Green-
wood's. Mr. Alexander can recall
none of the names, and we are
searching for information which will
tell whether it was the home of
Henry or Horace Greenwood, both of
the Missing List.

*Martin Morey
died in S. C.
Dec. 18, 1888 aged
81.*

*Job Hilliker aged 83
died Nov. 8, 1888*

6799
84
X

This week's Sketches seem more like a question than an answer box, but we are trusting that this partial information which has so kindly been offered us through the interest of Mr. Alexander, will inspire those who hold the details to allow us to record them for future generations.

Next Week

The family of Erastus Chappell of the Missing List will be the subject of next week's Sketches. Erastus and Rebecca Chappell, familiarly known as "Becky," have many descendants in this locality who have given us the desired information as a result of the efforts of Mrs. G. D. Wart whose interest in this column is deeply appreciated.

The Missing List

Ethan Allen, Chauncey Andrus,
Anson, Eleanor Baker,

Mrs. Cynthia Trumbull, wife of Smith Trumbull, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Franklin Campbell, in Sandy Creek in November, 1893. She came to this town with her parents in 1804, being at that time only one year of age. At the time of their settlement, the country was almost an unbroken wilderness and there were no roads, only bridle paths marked by blazed trees. The first flour her father procured for his family was brought on horseback from Watertown. Ten children were born to Smith and Cynthia Trumbull. At the time of her death, Mrs. Trumbull was survived by three sons and four daughters: Hiram and Melvin Trumbull of Richland, Marquis Trumbull of Texas, Mrs. Campbell of Sandy Creek, Mrs. A. N. Balsey of Richland, Mrs. H. A. Leavenworth of Michigan, and Mrs. James Campbell of Scriba.

Munroe, William Musson, Peter Murry.

Anson Nichols, Samuel Nichols, Ebenzer Osborn, Jacob P. Oyer, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, John Parmentar, David Pryne, Ira S. Pratt, Barzilla Paull, Enos Preslar, Benj. Pierce, Walter Pierce.

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Daniel Saub, John J. Schuyler, Ansil Seeger, Morgan S. Sharp, Benjamin Sherman, Peter Smith, Solomon Smith, Daniel Spencer, Ensign Sprague, Smith Sprague, Draper Stewart, Joel Stewart.

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Sept 20 SKETCHES

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Mrs. Harwood L. Hollis possesses a map of Oswego County dated 1854 and thereon are indicated the settlements in the village of Washingtonville, and town of Sandy Creek and the names of the owners. This map was loaned to the writer of this column some time ago, and it is regretted that the material it afforded had not been arranged and published earlier. We thank Mrs. Hollis for her kindness and her patience.

It has often occurred to us in writing Sketches that the roads in the town of Sandy Creek, for the most part, have no name which is generally accepted throughout the town. In many cases the road is known by the name of the people who now live on it, or who once lived there, which is rather confusing to those of the later generations. At various times in collecting material for this column, some of the older residents have given us picturesque names for some of our roads, such as Punkinhook Road, Woodpecker Lane, and Rockinghorse Road. At the same time, not many of our residents could locate a road by this name. If there are more such names, it would seem a matter of historical interest for publication, and we would appreciate learning of them. In designating the property of those who were noted on the map of 1854, please pardon the awkward manner in which many of the roads are located; it seemed the only way in which it could be made clear for this and coming generations inasmuch as the roads are not now definitely named.

It was our first thought to publish only those names appearing on the map which also occurred in the Census of 1845, but because of the fact that one of the leaves in the Census book was missing, and thus many names are not known, it was decided that we print all the names putting the following sign * after the names of those who are not recorded in the Census of 1845.

Commencing at the Richland-Sandy Creek Town line on what is now the Watertown-Syracuse State Highway there is marked a toll gate, one of two found in the town. Proceeding northward, on the west was the Agricultural Hall of Big Cheese fame, built by the Meachams who at that time owned considerable property here. Calvin Seeley on the east, L. A. Hibbard*, E. (east side of road), James Upton, W. (west side of road), W. M. Hale, E.; D. Hale and J. Upton, E., Intersection of Upton Road. S. Scripture (either Stephen or Samuel), E. above intersection of road leading east to Ridge Road. W. Towle*, W.; Mrs. Burr (wife of Elisha?) W., S. Scripture, E.; Wm. Johnston* E.; Lawrence Widrig, W.; Lyman Harmon, W.; P. Widrig* W.; Intersection of road leading east to Ridge Road; Grave Yard, W.; John Parmenter, E.; C. Sherman* W.; Reuben* Scripture, W.; W. Scripture*, E.; John Crandall, W.; H. Camehart*, W.; Octavius Allen, E.; Intersection Sherman Road; Mrs. E. Duncan*, W.; John Weston, E.; B. H. Allen, W.; Toll Gate; A. Earl*, W.; J. King*, W.; Dr. A. L. Thompson, E.; M. Pruyne*, E.; B. S. (Blacksmith Shop), E.; J. King*, Merchant and Taylor, E.; Pruyne & Alton's Store, E.; Intersection Railroad Street; C. Seeley Hotel, W., (where Post Office now is); C. Seeley Store & P. O., W., (where Shaul Drug Store is located); W. H. Cotrell, Boots & Shoes, E., (where Firemen's Hall now stands); Orrin House, W.; P. M. Newton*, W.; M. & T. Salisbury Grist Mill, W.; Salisbury-Wilder Sawmill, W.; Bridge over Sandy Creek; B. F. Salisbury Hotel W., (where People's Gas Station is located); J. B. Smith, W., (on north bank of creek west of Salisbury Hotel); Tannery, W., (on north bank at the bend of the creek west of Salisbury Hotel); J. S. Thompson*, Dentist, E., (opposite Salisbury Hotel); John Davis, Carriage Manufacturing, E., (where present shop occupied by Dentler now stands).

There was no Salisbury Street on the map. Baptist Church, E. (now Wesleyan Methodist Church); School House, E.; John Davis, W.; L. Baldwin*, W.; M. Jewell*, millwright, W.; Dr. J. A. Thompson, W.; H. W. Stevens, E.; Furnace, E.; O. R. Earl, E.; J. Knowland*, E.; S. Thompson, W.; J. McKee*, E.; F. Christman*, E.; F. Canough*, E.; George Thompson, E.; Ozias D. Clark, W.; W. Whaler*, E.; School House No. 15, E.; Jefferson County Line.

Having traversed what is in this day the most traveled thoroughfare in the town, we will next give the residents of a road to the east running parallel to the Orwell Road. Beginning at the Richland Town line, was the property of William Hinman, E.; William Munson, E.; J. H. Olmstead*, W.; Lorenzo Salisbury, W.; John Porter, E.; Lorenzo Salisbury, W.; B. Covey*, E.; John W. Porter, W.; School No. 5; T. Salisbury*, W.; Harlow Stevens, W.; Ashbel B. Stevens, E.; Graveyard; Ashbel Porter, E.; Levi Porter, E.; Emory Bartlett.; Freeman Davis, E. & W. (property designated both sides of road); A. Carpenter (either Asa or Amasa of the Census), W.; C. Barrett*, W.; George T. Harding, E.; C. Barrett*, E.; School No. 10, W.; Wm. Wood at intersection of Ridge, Orwell and Boylston roads.

On the Ridge Road, running near the W. & R. R. tracks, between the Orwell and Watertown-Syracuse

roads and parallel with them, beginning at the Richland Town line, resided Asahel Baker, E.; Andrew Baker, E.; W. T. Baker*, W.; N. I. Noyes, E.; Seneca Getty, E. & W.; C. Seeley, E. & W.; Intersection road running west; School No. 4, W.; Jotham Newton, W.; O. Bateman*, W.; Mrs. Owens*, W.; Smith E. Welch, E.; G. Porter*, W.; Morgan Wallace, W.; C. S.; George Carpenter, E.; Newell Howe, W.; J. Wilder*, W.; W. S. Hulett*, W.; Wm. E. Hulett, W.; Short road to the east intersects here at Ridge, E. Howe*, living at the end of that road also Newell Howe. Charles Alton, W.; Henry H. Snyder, E.; Mrs. Harriet Harding, W.; John Tuttle, W.; Valentine W. Robbins, at end of Railroad street; R. Salsburg*, W.; Abraham Pruyn, W.; T. Elmer*, E.; Barnabas Monroe, E.; W. Curtiss*, W., back from road near railroad; I. Oyer*, E.; Simon Pruyn, W.; R. Widrig*, E.; Caleb Tift, E.; I. Oyer*, W.; J. Fenster*, W., Jefferson County line. (Continued next week.)

Missing List

Four names removed from missing list this week; those of Ozias Clark, Lyman Harmon, William Munson, John Parmenter. Now that their residence is located, we trust further information about them may be forthcoming.

Ethan Allen, Chauncey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, Fitch Barker, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, John Burton, Truman Case, George Chawgo, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dailey, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Hugh Dency, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Philip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almira Hollister, Wm. Hurlburt, Elijah Hurun.

Ebenzer Ingersoll, Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamieson, Joseph B. Kelly, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Wm. Lester, Henry Levally, Henry Lillas, Samuel Litts, Ephram Mallery, Jeramah Mandigo, Stephen Mandaga, Asa Markham, David May, Frederick Mead, Joseph Meezer, Moses J. Merrill, Joshua Miner, Albert Mosher, Isaac Mosier, Chloe Munroe, Peter Murry, Anson Nichols, Samuel Nichols, Ebenzer Osborn, Jacob P. Oyer, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, David Pryne, Ira S. Pratt, Barzilla Paul, Enos Preslar, Benj. Pierce, Walter Pierce.

Samuel Reed, Daniel Reynolds, Philander J. Rhoades, Solomon Robertson, Gordon Ross, Daniel Saub, John J. Schuyler, Ansil Seeger, Morgan S. Sharp, Benjamin Sherman, Peter Smith, Solomon Smith, Daniel Spencer, Ensign Sprague, Smith Sprague, Daniel Thompson, Stevens Thrasher, Amos B. Titus, Anson Titus, Felix Towsly, Rufus Tubbs, Romulus B. Wilcox, Jr., Chloe Webber, Reuben Weaver, Perry Weaver, Peter Winter, Joseph Weatherhead, William Wilder, Russell Watson, Rachel Young.

1928

Sept 27 SKETCHES

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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Continuing the study of the map of 1854 as regards the town of Sady Creek, there are found several short roads between the Ridge and Orwell roads described last week. Those who owned property on a road in this territory running north and south, commencing at the Richland town line were F. Ames*, W.; Harvey Porter, W.; B. F. Porter*, W.; Seth Porter, W.; B. B. Porter*, W.

On a road running east to west connecting the Ridge and Orwell roads, this road located near the Richland town line, lived Mrs. Rogers*, N.; and Noble Woolsey, N.

The map shows an uninhabited cross road connecting the Ridge and Orwell roads, intersecting the former near the property of John Tuttle and the latter near the property of C. Barrett.

Another short road appears on the map, running north and south between the Watertown-Syracuse highway and the railroad track, intersecting the road running east and west between the Ridge Road and the road in the western part of the town on which is located the Sage School House. On this road (which we have attempted to locate), lived S. Look*, E.; Seneca Getty, W.; and A. Look*, E.

In the eastern part of the town the map shows several roads leading eastward from the Orwell road. These we shall designate by terming them, first, second, third, etc., roads north of Richland town line. On the first of these roads which intersects the Orwell road near the A. B. Steven's farm, lived Ephraim Goff*, N.; M. Blodgett*, N.; E. Goff*, N.; W. G. Rich*, N.; E. Goff*, N.; and D. P. Meade*, N. whose property bordered on the town of Boylston.

The second road north of the Boylston town line preceding in the same direction had as its only resident Jeremiah Mead, S.

The third road leading eastward, generally known as the Boylston road was inhabited by the following: William Wood, S.; B. G. Robbins*, N.; Enos Salisbury, N.; D. Hamer*, N.; Hiram Robinson, S.; H. Streeter*, S.; B. S. S.; A. Robinson*, S.; William Wood, S.; School No. 5. (See page 2)

On a short road running north and south connecting these last two roads lived J. Wart*, E.; and G. Hydorn*, E.

Fourth road above Richland town line, leading from Ridge road ~~and intersecting Orwell Road~~ north of the village of Lacona, had as its residents W. Goodrich*, N.; Chauncy Goodrich, N.; School House No. 16, S.; William Woodruff*, N.; Walter Pierce, S.; Benjamin Pierce, S.; E. Goodrich*, N.; Samuel Goodrich, S.; A. Wood*, S. (Near the property of A. Wood, another short road leading northward is shown. At the end of this road lived L. Chase*.)

From the Boylston Road, there is shown a road running north and south connecting that road with the last mentioned road running eastward. On this road lived Tuttle & Carpenter, E.; William Snyder*, W.; N. Tuttle*, E.; William Goodrich*, W.

From the fourth road above the Richland town line, running eastward, appears a short, curving road running northward, on which lived Norman C. Briggs, E.; (near the latter's home the road turns east at right angles) D. White*, N.; T. A. Dunlap*, S.; and Elisha Burr at the end of the road.

Another short road runs northward from the T. A. Dunlap farm to the Jefferson County line. On that road lived Jeremiah Taylor, W., and Enos Presley, W.

Signs

The sign* means that these names did not appear on the Census of 1845. Town of Sandy Creek. N. S. E. and W. have reference to the side of the road on which property was owned by those mentioned.

Names of Roads

If you experience difficulty in understanding the location of the above mentioned roads perhaps you will be so kind as to suggest names for them.

Next Week

In the column for next week's issue, we will deal with the remainder of the roads given on the map for the villages of Lacona and Sandy Creek, or Washingtonville, as it was designated on the map.

Missing List

Three names removed from the Missing List; those of Enos Presley, Benjamin Pierce and Walter Pierce.

Four names removed from missing list this week; those of Ozias Clark, Lyman Harmon, William Munson, John Parmenter. Now that their residence is located, we trust further information about them may be forthcoming.

Ethan Allen, Chauncey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, Fitch Barker, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, John Burton, Truman Case, George Chawgo, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Henry Dailey, Horace Davis, Ruth Davis, Hugh Doney, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed

Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Phillip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almira Hollister, Wm. Hurlburt, Elijah Hurun.

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Samuel Reed, Daniel Reynolds, Philander J. Rhoades, Solomon Robertson, Gordon Rose, Daniel Saub, John J. Schuyler, Ansil Seeger, Morgan S. Sharp, Benjamin Sherman, Peter Smith, Solomon Smith, Daniel Spencer, Ensign Sprague, Smith Sprague, Daniel Thompson, Stevens Thrasher, Amos B. Titus, Anson Titus, Felix Towsly, Rufus Tubbs, Romulus B. Wilcox, Jr., Chloe Webber, Reuben Weaver, Perry Weaver, Peter Winter, Joseph Weatherhead, William Wilder, Russell Watson, Rachel Young.

1928
Oct 4 SKETCHES

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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For the past two weeks Sketches has been going into details concerning the town of Sandy Creek on a map of Oswego County dated 1854. This map, which is the property of Mrs. Harwood L. Hollis formerly belonged to the late Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Tiff.

Having named the residents in the eastern part of the town, we will proceed with the western part, taking first those roads running east and west. On the first road above Richland town line, running west from the Ridge Road to the road on which the Sage school house, or School No. 13 is located, was School House No. 4, N.; Seneca Getty, S; Calvin Seeley, S.; Seneca Getty, S.; a short distance to the north of this road on a creek bank resided B. Stewart*; William Hitchcock*, N.; S. Hadley (either Stephen or Samuel of the Census) S.; A. Rogers*, S.; The Rogers homestead was the last on this road, and this was located midway between the Ridge Road and the Watertown-Syracuse Highway.

The second road north of the Richland town line, which connects the Ridge and Sage School House roads, is not a continuous road as the branch to the east of the Watertown-Syracuse Highway intersects the latter somewhat to the north of the intersection of the western branch. Commencing at the eastern end, Samuel Stewart, S.; J. Cole*, S.; Mrs. Chappell, S.; (the remainder lie west of the Syracuse-Watertown Highway) P. H. Chappell*, N.; E. Upton*, N.; Oliver Goss, N.; Smith Trumbull, S.; Elias Bently, N.; John Sage, S. The following story has been told concerning two residents of this road. As the tale goes, the man of the family was accustomed to come home quite often in a condition which did not please his wife. Had there been an Eighteenth Amendment at that time, there would have been no doubt but what he had broken it. The wife whose proportions were more than generous towered over the husband to whom Nature had been less

kind, but persuasion of any kind appeared to have no effect upon her spouse. One evening her husband came home in the usual condition to find her frying meat in the kitchen. No words have been recorded as transpiring, but the action which followed must have spoken louder than words to the unfortunate husband. She took him by the shoulders, and in no gentle manner placed him with his back to the wall. It is not known what was the inspiration for her next act, whether it was his unusually large ears which, in that position, lay invitingly against the wall, or whether it was because the old-fashioned two tined frying fork which she held in her hand was so convenient—in all events, the man of the family soon found himself somewhat sobered with a two-tined, long-handled fork neatly pinning one of his aural appendages to the wall.

On the third road north of the Richland town line, connecting the Ridge and Sage roads, beginning at the eastern end, lived J. Lind*, N.; Jonathan Snyder, N.; Alvin Wallace, S.; William Wilder, N.; Plowden Harmon, S.; John Parmenter, N.; (the remainder resided west of the Watertown-Syracuse Highway) W. P. Coe*, S.; S. Scripture, N.; Ashbee Wheeler, N.; John Bennett, N.; Orlando R. Kent, S.; Nixon Wilder, N.; A. Adams*, S.

There was a short road running west from the Watertown-Syracuse Highway, intersecting the latter just south of the village of Washingtonville. On this resided Elias Hadley, S.; A. Hadley*, N.; John Sherman at the end of the road.

Commencing with the Ridge road on the street now known as Railroad street, and its continuation known as Lake Street, there was situated Grist Mill, N.; R. Salisbury, N.; W. C. Hudson, Boots and Shoes, S.; Amos B. Titus, S. (the remainder west of the Railroad tracks) Truman C. and A. N. Harding Store, S.; Henry Daly, Hotel, N.; Calvin Bates, S.; B. S. & W. S. S.; Miss Davis, S.; N. Hine*,

N.; S. M., N.; M. L. May*, N.; Grove Willis Harding, builder, S.; Wool Carding by Joseph M. Hooker, N.; Methodist Church, N.; Parsonage, S.; P. M. Newto S.; Congregational Church, S.; Ed. Monroe, S.; Edson Wilder Esquire, builder, N.; James Thompson, second, farm implements, N.; Horace Scripture, S.; Mason Salisbury, S.; (the remainder are west of the Syracuse-Waterstown Highway) W. D. Ferguson*, millwright, S.; L. Weason*, N.; Monroe Sargent, N.; J. D. Hadley, N.; E. Hadley, N.; there was also indicated for E. Hadley, property between this road and the first road south of the village parallel with it. Lindan Wilder, S.; N. Smith, S.; G. S. Buell*, N.; H. B. Corse*, S.; (road curves south) John C. Clark, W.; Ebenezer Ingersoll, W.; S. Baldwin, E.; School House No. 13 (road curves west) Ira Joslin, S.; H. Peck*, N.; William Brooks, S.; Gilbert Fitch, S.; Peter Coon, N.; (intersection of road running north and south where now is located the Center Church) Smith Sprague Inn, S.; (following north fork to lake shore) H. Fish*, N.; E. F. Earl, N.; L. Earl, N. On the south branch of the road leading to the lake shore were located Daniel Reynolds, S.; John Kiblin, N.; Russell Rising, N. (Back from this road, and

to the north were two pieces of property owned by L. Learned*, School House No. 4, S.; H. Ballou*, N. At his place there is a fork in the road. According to the map, no property was owned on the northern fork. On the southern fork were William Swet, E.; L. Learned*, W.; D. B. Aldrich, W.; Franklin Campbell, E.; A. Lindsey*, W.; G. Lindsey*, E. On the lake shore near the town line of Richland was located P. Tryon*.

Signs

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Missing List

Names of Henry Dalley, Ruth Davis, Ebenezer Ingersoll, Daniel Reynolds, Smith Sprague, Amos B. Titus and William Wilder were taken from missing list this week.
Ethan Allen, Chauncey Andrus, Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker, Fredrick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, Fitch Barker, Freeman Bickerow, James B. Briggs, John Burton, Truman Case, George Chawgo, Orren S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham and William Cushman, Horace Davis, Hugh Deney.

David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Phillip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almira Hollister, Wm. Hurlburt, Elijah Hurun.

Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamison, Joseph B. Kelly, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Wm. Lester Henry Levally.

Henry Lillas Samuel Litts, Ephram Mallery, Jeramah Mandigo, Stephen Mandaga, Asa Markham, David May, Frederick Mead, Joseph Meezer, Moses J. Merrill, Joshua Miner, Albert Mosher, Isaac Mosier, Chloa Munroe, Peter Murry, Anson Nichols, Samuel Nichols, Ebenzer Osborn, Jacob P. Oyer, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, David Pryne, Ira S. Pratt, Barilla Paul.

Saueel Reed, Philander J. Rhoades, Solomon Robertson, Gordon Rose, Daniel Saub, John J. Schuyler, Ansil Seeger, Morgan S. Sharp, Benjamin Sherman, Peter Smith, Solomon Smith, Daniel Spencer, Ensign Sprague, Daniel Thompson, Stevens Thrasher, Anson Titus, Felix Towlsy, Rufus Tubbs, Romulus B. Wilcox, Jr., Chloe Webber, Reuben Weaver, Perry Weaver, Peter Wirr, Joseph Weatherhead, Russell Weason, Rachel Young.

1929

June 13, SKETCHES

X

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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Among the list of managers of the donation program described last week were Mason Salisbury, about whom Sketches has previously carried the following: "Mason Salisbury, born in 1810, was active in the life of this town. He was connected with the work of the 'underground railway' at the time of the Civil War. By trade, he was a miller, but aside from his business, he served as justice of the peace for several years, and as assemblyman. He was the father of Moreau J. Salisbury and the grandfather of Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, Mrs. F. A. Wood and Mrs. H. H. Huested." The home of Mason Salisbury was burned at the time of the California block fire, and stood just west of the Dr. E. G. Rogers' residence.

Nathan Burrell was made known to Sketches on November 10, 1927, through the kindness of Mrs. Kate Cox, a granddaughter of Nathan Burrell. Nathan was the son of Abraham Burrell and Lydia Harris Burrell. He first entered business with his father who had a large wagon shop two miles south of the village of Sandy Creek. Nathan later bought half interest in the village grist mill, in company with Mason Salisbury, mentioned above. Nathan was also agent for Stebbins and Ives of New York, buying butter and cheese. He died of heart disease at the Crowner House, Watertown, while there on business. Among the descendants of Nathan Burrell are listed Elizabeth Robinson, Nathan B. Sage, Martha D. Holyoke, Mrs. Anna Colony, Mrs. Kate Cox, Mrs. Mollie Guinness, Mrs. Sue Atkinson, Charles Wilds, Mrs. Frances McDowell and Mrs. Flora Blodgett.

Benjamin Covey lived on the Ridge road and was a farmer.

Concerning the D. Spencer listed, Alvin Thompson and George Knollin who volunteered much of the foregoing information, could remember nothing. Perhaps some of the readers of this column may recall such a person and tell us of him.

James Thompson was an uncle of Alvin Thompson. He sailed ten years on the lakes and then built a blacksmith shop on the site of the present stores of James Campbell and F. W. Stoker, east of the Thomas House. He lived in the little house just east of his blacksmith shop. The house is still standing. Delos Watkins bought the blacksmith shop and added a third story and called it the Watkins House. James Thompson went West a few years later and entered the drug business. His wife was a sister of Admatha Hadley. James Thompson was the son of John and Margaret Thompson who came here from Washington county in 1816 and settled north of Sandy Creek village where George Knollin now lives. The house in which they lived is not the same structure where George Knollin resides, for their house was moved

onto what is now the J. G. Snyder farm on the Ellisburg road. The house was originally 22 feet square and five families from Washington county lived in it. Although greatly changed and enlarged, the present J. G. Snyder farm house contains some of the old house built more than a century ago. The John and Margaret Thompson family could boast of nine children, Robert, Samuel, James, George, David, William, Nancy, Polly and Sally—and if the remaining four families which occupied the 22 square feet, were equally as large, there must have been considerable congestion.

11-1-92
189
X

June 20

B. F. Salisbury, son of Nathan Salisbury, died September 13, 1885. He was born in Sandy Creek in 1844, his father kept Salisbury House. B. F. married Hannah Olmstead who died in 1883. Their children: Mary Salisbury of Adams; Nate of Sandy Creek and Sam of Syracuse. B. F. had a half sister, Mrs. O. R. Earl and a half brother, Samuel Salisbury of Diamond Spr. Calif. On the death of his father he became manager of the Salisbury House although not yet 21. Salisbury House burned in 1884.

These are the ancestors, be it the gathered at supper flickering light on the simple fare was In Sketches, it word endures, this is a story of a struggle that of our own core of kinship. So we have gone hand placed in the town of Sandy Creek tearing down walls. Since early autumn In this column, the concerning them. It on what is called that some of our persons. The spells Sketches. The brief sketch ever possible. For record, but their joy and meaningless will significance to those humor and the happy

comes of our the family hedding the upon which the printed because their story is also the closer tie me unknown ment of the 1827 when in e discovered. in the News. rief sketches names appear ith the hope urning these retained in upon when- h we would been empty s be without pathos, the

The Theodore Salisbury named on the list of Managers on the Donation Party program, was the son of Reuben Salisbury, who led rather an exciting life at one period of his career, according to Theodore's son, Mervin Salisbury, who gave us the following details:

"Theodore Salisbury was born in Sandy Creek, the son of Reuben and Amanda Wilcox Salisbury of Brattleboro, Vermont. Theodore married Abbie Stevens of Orwell. Both Theodore and his father, Reuben, were millers, the latter having started many mills in Sandy Creek, Orwell and Laçona. The first mill was in Hadley Glen, the next where the Stevens Milling & Feed Co. is now located. This latter mill he was two years in building. He also dug the ditch which is at the back of F. I. Guy's home. Later he put up a mill at Orwell, and also the O'Brien mill. He owned 150 acres of land in Laçona, including that where the Blount Lumber Company is now located. Mr. Salisbury sold out and went to Virginia, where he fell in love with the mild climate and declared that this North Country was never meant for people to live in; just deer, bears and other wild animals!

("Reuben was a very devout man and when he lived in this part of the country, he held many revival meetings throughout Boylston. And, strange as it may seem, it was his devotion to religion which nearly cost him his life. When he went to Virginia he held a Sunday School there for the negroes, and this incensed the Southerners; probably all the more so because it was just at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War. On the pretext of a letter written him by his brother, they put him in jail and sentenced him to be hung. Friends whom he had made in Virginia got him out of jail and a negro who had worked for him a number of years rowed him across the James River one dark night, so dark, so he

said, that he could not even see his dusky seaman. He traveled as far as Rome where his money gave out and wrote his son, Theodore, for money to return to Sandy Creek. So it may be presumed that he changed his mind about the North Country being fit as a home for only deer, bear and other wild animals.")

Samuel Salisbury named on the Managers list resided on the Ridge Road on the farm now owned by Kenneth Lewis. He held about 100 acres of land. He was the brother of Mollie Salisbury, and the brother of Frank Salisbury. Frank Salisbury, whose full name was Benjamin Franklin Salisbury, was the son of Nathan Salisbury, the builder of the Salisbury Hotel, which was near the site of the present Peoples Gas Station in Sandy Creek. In this connection Alvin Thompson and George Knollin explained how Salisbury street got its name. It seems that Theron Salisbury owned the land at the eastern end of the street, and Frank Salisbury at the western end, and in addition, the mother of Frank Salisbury owned the home now occupied by Mrs. Amelia Lester. The original house was one of the oldest in town. The street being so largely owned by Salsburys, it came to be known by that name. Frank Salisbury also owned considerable of the land bordering on the street leading from the Wesleyan church to the fair grounds, so it was named Franklin street after his middle name.) In

reply to a question as to why there had been a road cut from the Wesleyan church over to Hadley road, they said that it was probably because of the old brick school house which stood opposite the Wesleyan church on the northeastern corner of the Ezra Williams lot.

Concerning the G. G. Doane and A. M. Baker of the list, they could remember nothing.

July 25, 1929 SKETCHES

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

In Sketches, it is our desire to make live again and for as long as the printed word endures, this family circle whose memory we cherish not only because theirs is a story of a struggle, endurance and conquest, but because their story is also that of our own community and for the majority of our readers, has the closer tie of kinship.

So we have gone back not quite a century to the time when some unknown hand placed in the walls of a home a census book containing the enrollment of the town of Sandy Creek in 1846. There this record lay concealed until 1927 when in tearing down walls to build the new home of John P. Jones, it was there discovered.

Since early autumn, a column known as Sketches has appeared in the News. In this column, the names on the census roll have been printed with brief sketches concerning them. In many cases, information was lacking, and these names appear on what is called the Missing List. This list is reprinted weekly with the hope that some of our readers will be able to give us information concerning these persons. The spelling of the names on the Census of 1846 has been retained in Sketches.

The brief sketches which we give, it is our desire that you enlarge upon whenever possible. For it is not alone the bare facts of their lives which we would record, but their joys and sorrows also. For as their lives would have been empty and meaningless without these, so will the memory of our forefathers be without significance to those of the after centuries if we fail to include the pathos, the humor and the happiness that was theirs.

The third of the splendid Sketches so appealingly written is presented herewith:

"The spirit of daring, manifested by the boys of the village in their pranks seems to have presaged the valor and courage which distinguished many of them on the field of battle in the Civil War so soon to come.

"The old Presbyterian church, which stood where the Congregational church now stands, had four spires rising from the base of the steeple—spear-like in shape. One morning the people of the village awoke to see the sun shining on four large yellow pumpkins, one on each of these spires.

"Not long ago, Sketches made mention of Reuben Salisbury, father of the milling business in Sandy Creek, stating that he at one time owned a grist mill in the Glen. This mill he later took down and moved to the present site of the Stevens Milling and Feed Company plant. While engaged in this work, he was wont when night came to leave his wagon near the drive to the hotel. On the south side of the road that ran to Smith's Tannery, stood a sawmill. One morning when he came for his wagon to begin his day's work, he found it on the roof of the sawmill, nicely astride the ridge, and was obliged to summon a considerable force of men to get it back on terra firma."

"Not so very many weeks ago, 'Sketches' referred to John B. Smith who owned the first tannery in Sandy Creek, which stood on the site where later was built the Sanford Plate Factory. Mr. Smith, like many of the business men of the town, kept a few cows and occasionally during the winter season would let them out on the village common. Often they would go to the hotel barn to pick bits of hay that were scattered about, where they became quite a nuisance. One

day someone tied a tin pan to one of the cows' tail. The animal, crazed with fright, ran up Salisbury Street and turned in at the home of Dr. Allen R. Thompson. The Doctor had just returned from making a call and had unhitched his horse from a new cutter, just from the shop. Somehow the pan became fastened to the cutter. Wheeling, the cow started in the direction of home, dragging the cutter after her. It soon collided with a hitching post and the Doctor, hearing the commotion, came to the door in time to see his new cutter smashed to kindling wood. Recognizing the animal as one of Mr. Smith's cows, he started for the Smith home. By this time the cow had returned to her owner and Mr. Smith, very much incensed, had started over town. A very indignant doctor met an equally indignant tanner and a very warm discussion followed. After a few minutes they began to realize that neither was to blame; that it was undoubtedly the result of a misdirected joke, so they parted the same warm friends they had always been.

"While so many families among the earlier settlers of the town were permanent in character, casting their lots with the community, and their descendants will undoubtedly be found among the inhabitants as long as the town remains. However, there were some families of the come-and-go type so transient as to be almost cosmopolitan, always looking for greener pastures. Among the latter was a family by the name of Davenport, one member of which was a small boy of perhaps twelve years, a rather self-confident lad, who, because of his desire to impress his importance on those around him, became the target for many jokes.

"Mason Salisbury had at this time succeeded his father, Reuben, as proprietor of the local grist mill. The

(Probably Main Street, no Salisbury Street at that time before 1857.)

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Dec 19, 1929

SKETCHES

These are the days of high enthusiasm for all that graced the homes of our ancestors, be it the table that held the tallow candle around which the family gathered at suppertime, or the brass candlestick with its candle shedding the flickering light on the family circle at the evening meal, or the dishes upon which the simple fare was served.

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Seth Porter

One of the earliest settlers of the town of Sandy Creek was Seth Porter, whose name, with those of his brothers, Levi and Ashbal, appeared on the Census of 1845.

About the year 1820 Seth Porter and his companion came to Sandy Creek entering an unbroken forest and building a log cabin across from what is now the F. H. Stevens farm. This he afterwards sold to the grandfather of Albert Stevens and built a home on the Gardner Snyder place south of the Ingersoll cheese factory. Here he had a saw mill.

Twelve children were born to them and in this large family a place was also found for a thirteenth child, left an orphan in infancy, and whom they reared with their own. Mr. Porter is described as having been one of those men who are willing to provide, by the labor of their hands and the sweat of their face, for themselves and those rightfully dependent upon them. In his youth he was much given to music and dancing and he retained his fondness and appreciation for this to the end of his life, seeming to enjoy life more than the average householder of that day. Naturally of a merry heart, the sunshine of life was not darkened for him by gloomy forebodings of the future. He embraced no particular creed or theory nor did he ever seem to have any uneasiness as to a future life, willing to leave that event with the Power that had placed him here.

In later life he was affectionately known to all about him as "Uncle Beth." His marriage was a particularly happy one. The views and feelings

of the aged couple were similar through life and in death, they were not long divided for both died within a year, Mr. Porter on April 19, 1884, in the 93rd year of his life. In his obituary which appeared in The News for that year, it was said that he and his companion "went down to their grave as a shock of corn fully ripe, and sleep with their fathers."

Missing List

- Ethan Allen, Chauncey Andrus,
- Nathaniel Arzer, Eleanor Baker,
- Frederick Baldwin, Julius Baldwin, Fitch Barker, Freeman Blockerow, James B. Briggs, John Burton, Truman Case, Orrin S. Cook, Chandler Cornwell, Orson Cornwell, William Cunningham, Horace Davis, Hugh Deney, David D. Douglass, James Edwards, John B. Ehle, Benjamin I. Ellis, William Ellison, Erastus Fields, Seymour Fields, Wm. Finch, Alonzo Fish, Leander Fish, Perry Fish, Hira Fitch, Stephen Fitch, Jr., Nicholas J. Forbes, Frederick Graves, Obed Graves, Henry Greenwood, Horace Greenwood, Samuel Havens, Asa L. Heath, Lydia Heger, Phillip Helmon, Benjamin Hess, Robinson Hingan, Russell Hinman, Timothy Hinman, Almira Hollister, Wm. Hurlburt, Elijah Hurun,
- Nathaniel Jacobs, Robert Jamison, Joseph B. Kelly, William Kilburn, Harris Kingsley, Wm. Lester, Henry Levally, Henry Lillas, Samuel Litts, Ephram Mallery, Jeramah Mandigo, Stephen Mandaga, Asa Markham, Frederick Mead, Joseph Mezer, Moses J. Merrill, Joshua Miner, Albert Mosher, Isaac Mosler, Chloa Munroe, Peter Murry, Anson Nichols, Samuel Nicholas, Wm. Paine, John W. Phelps, John W. Phelps Jr., Richard C. Plumly, David Pryne,
- Samuel Reed, Philander J. Rhoades, Solomon Robertson, Gordon Rose, Daniel Saub, John J. Schuyler, Ansil Seeger, Morgan S. Sharp, Benjamin Sherman, Peter Smith, Solomon Smith, Daniel Spencer, Ensign Sprague, Stevens Thrasher, Anson Titus, Felix Towalsy, Rufus Tubbs, Russell Watson, Joseph Weatherhead, Perry Weaver, Reuben Weaver, Chloa Webber, Peter Winter, Rachel Young.

*from Canojohpie
he was of Dutch
extract or a
son, Uri,
was father of Alice
Blodgett and James
Porter*

Dec 4, 1930

Clincher
from John Porter's
daughter

SKETCHES

Mrs. Lydia Hedger

Mrs. ~~Lettie~~ ~~Wart~~ of Syracuse who recently spent several weeks with friends and relatives in this vicinity has very kindly given us the following information concerning her grandmother, Lydia Hedger, whose name, incorrectly spelled "Heger" appeared on the Census List of 1845 and of whom we have heretofore been unable to learn.

~~Lydia~~ ~~Hedger~~, whose maiden name was White, came to Sandy Creek in the early days of its settlement with her husband, ~~Hiram~~ ~~Hedger~~. Mrs. ~~Wart~~ is of the opinion that they came from Columbia county, New York, but is not certain of this. They were of Dutch descent.

After they arrived in Sandy Creek they purchased a farm on what is today known as the Orwell road and built a log house where the home of Foster Mead now stands. There were two children, a son, Harry, who went to the West to live, and a daughter, ~~Lucretia~~.

~~Hiram~~ ~~Hedger~~ died when these children were very small and this doubtless accounts for the appearance of ~~Lydia's~~ ~~Hedger's~~ name on the Census List. In her old age she was cared for in the home of her daughter where she died in 1876.

As stated above, ~~Lydia~~ ~~Hedger's~~ son, Henry, went West and nothing is known of his descendants. The daughter, ~~Lucretia~~, became the wife of ~~John~~ ~~Porter~~ and they lived on the Hedger farm, adding a more modern home to the log cabin built by their

parents. ~~John~~ ~~Porter~~ was the son of ~~Levi~~ ~~Porter~~, who was a brother of ~~Ashbel~~ and ~~Seth~~ ~~Porter~~. The names of all three appeared on the Census List.

Three children were born to ~~John~~ and ~~Lucretia~~ ~~Porter~~; ~~Hiram~~, ~~Eugene~~ and ~~Lettie~~. ~~Hiram~~ married ~~Mary~~ ~~Johnson~~ and they had several children, one of whom now lives in Alaska while another is in Washington. ~~Eugene~~ ~~Porter~~ married ~~Ellen~~ ~~Ackler~~, daughter of ~~Jacob~~ ~~C.~~ and ~~Amity~~ ~~Ackler~~, and they were the parents of two children, ~~John~~ ~~Porter~~ who lives somewhere at the West, and ~~Leola~~ ~~Porter~~ who lives in Fulton. He has one son, ~~Jack~~ ~~Porter~~.

~~Lettie~~ ~~Porter~~, the only daughter, married ~~Theodore~~ ~~Wart~~ and they lived for many years in the vicinity of Sandy Creek, afterwards moving to Mannsville, where Mr. ~~Wart~~ passed away about two years ago. They have one son, ~~Virgil~~ ~~Wart~~, who is married and has three children, ~~Morris~~, ~~Ada~~ and ~~Donald~~ ~~Wart~~. Mrs. ~~Lettie~~ ~~Wart~~ now makes her home with them in Syracuse.

The removal of ~~Lydia~~ ~~Hedger's~~ name from the Missing List leaves unidentified only two of the women whose names appeared on the 1845 Census List. They are ~~Chloe~~ ~~Webber~~ and ~~Rachel~~ ~~Young~~, and we are hoping that through the cooperation of some of our readers these also may be removed. Perhaps only a few facts are known and these are believed insufficient to form the material for a Sketch; nevertheless, this brief outline will be the means of recording

the history of one more of the early families of the town and will be most welcome.

Company E, 147th Regiment, went out from this town under Colonel Andrew S. Warner and Captain E. C. Seeley and at the battle of Gettysburg were under the command of Captain James Coey of Redfield and First Lieutenant Sylvester J. Taylor; the last named with Samuel Carpenter, Seth Porter, John F. Williams, George Tryon and David Welch, laid down their lives. Asa W. Goodrich and many others of our brave men were taken prisoners on the first day of July and run off by the enemy, so that H.H. Cole says Captain Coey said to him July 4, when quiet, only 62 of our regiment answered to roll call.

Company E of

The following members of/the 147th regiment died in the hospital in the northern defenses of Washington: Thomas Kane, Edwin Robottom, George Button, November and December, '62.

The following died in hospital at Belle Plain and in general hospital during the winter of 1862-63 and to May 1, 1863: Levinus Wait, Barnard McOwen, Joseph A. Upton, Barton White.

Killed in the Battle of Gettysburg: Samuel Carpenter, Albert D. Potter, Seth Porter, Simeon Potter, George W. Tryon, David Welch, John Williams. Sylvester Taylor, 2nd lieut.

Died in hospital, Levi M. Wallace, Co. E, August 18, 1863. Stephen L. Lacy, Mar. 10, 1864.

Killed or fatally wounded in battles of The Wilderness and Spottsylvania, May 5, 1865; Burr B. Lathrop, William Castor, Roland T. Rogers, Charles Brownell.

Killed in battle or died in hospitals from May 22 to June 19, 1864: Sidney C. Gaylord, 2nd lieutenant, killed June 18; John L. Bayne, Lewellen Laird, wounded June 18, died the 24th:

Killed or died in hospital from June 19, 1864 to end of war; Alfred Nichols, killed April 1, 1865 at Five Forks.

Members of Company E, 147th, who died in rebel prisons:

John Chambers, August 29, 1864; Reuben Ellis, August 24, 1864; Wm. Haggerty, August 26, 1864; Theo Smith, August 24, 1864; Ezra C. Jones, October 12, 1864; James Kenny, September 10, 1864; David Smiley, October 9, 1864; Jehiel Weed at Salisbury N. C. November 29; George Yerdon at Salisbury Nov. 29; Jabez E. Spaulding (date unknown)

("H. Porter" on 1867 map shown living on east side of Orwell Rd. - short distance out)

PORTER FAMILY

Shown on the 1867 map for the Town of Sandy Creek - all living in the southeastern section of the township:

"B. R. (?) Porter", "Mrs C. Porter", "H. Porter", "Mrs J. Porter", "J. W. Porter
"L. G. Porter", "P. Porter", "S. Porter" (squares 80 - 93 - 94 - 105 and 106)
(3) (2)

On the village map for 1867 - "L. Porter" - Harwood Dr. - Lacona

On Tax Roll for 1875 - School District No. 9 - Town of Sandy Creek:

John W. Porter - \$1,270.00 assessment (on Orwell Road - next to Stevens School) No. 5
(indicates large property holdings)
Orlo Porter - 540.00 assessment
V. R. Porter - 130.00 assessment.

Found in Ledger for the Village Water Works - from 1892 to 1921

John D. Porter lived on Harwood Dr. next to the present Masonic Hall from 1897 to 1900

Benton S. Porter from 1893 to 1900 (when trans. to Lacona acct.) on Harwood Dr. in the village of Lacona

May S. Porter (Mrs James Porter) on Salisbury St. from 1910 to 1920 (moved to Syracuse) in the Hagan house (dismantled)
(had lived here before 1910)

The Civil War Military Roster for the Town of Sandy Creek:

HOLLOM M. PORTER - Enlisted in Co. C, 110th Inf., Aug. 6, 1862; promoted to corporal, Jan. 4, 1864; mustered out Aug 28, 1865.

Seth Porter, Jr. - Mustered in Co. E, 147th Inf., Sep 23, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

George E. Porter - Mustered in Co. G, 184th Inf., Sep 2, 1864; mustered out June 29, 1865.

1845 Census Record for the Town of Sandy Creek:

William J. Porter - listed as head of household

1889 map of the Town of Sandy Creek:

Village of Lacona - "E. P. Porter" - 2 places on west side of Church Street
(over)

Mar. 31, 1932

SKETCHES

W. E. Howlett Notebook

Among the many curious and interesting links with the past which were found in the home of the late Miss Coral E. Howlett were two little notebooks, once the property of her father, William E. Howlett, who lived for many years on the Ridge Road, about two miles south of Lacona.

Mr. Howlett who was a builder and contractor, employed several men and in these little books he has kept a record of the time each man worked for him. He also set down an account of materials and work charged against his various customers.

The oldest, book, which is leather covered and in a good state of preservation, is dated 1858. The first half contains a record of work done each month that year. During January W. E. Howlett's brother, Frank Howlett and J. Woolsey worked every day except Sundays. In February William and Frank Howlett and J. Woolsey were also busy most of the month, and a notation states that the work was done for J. Boss. A. R. Stevens who recalls the names of many of the early families of this community, believes that the house which was built for Mr. Boss was the one now owned by Rev. E. D. Carpenter.

During the forepart of March the three worked on Mr. Boss' house and the last of the month they, with H. Roberts, worked for Chester H. Porter. Mr. Stevens mentioned the fact that this house was the one on the Ridge Road where Arthur Cole lived in recent years. In April they were still at work on the Porter house and during this same month H. Bateman, F. Howlett, J. Woolsey, H. Roberts and Noah Woolsey also worked on the W. E. Howlett place.

In May these same men, and in addition, B. Hinman, were again working on the J. Boss house, the W. E. Howlett property and the Chester H. Porter house and Frank Howlett did four days work for J. Wilds. He and B. Hinman worked a week for Mr. Allton. The name of a new workman, J. S. Dodge, appears on the record for July. Work was also begun on the John Porter house. Mr. Stevens recalled that there were two men named John Porter living on the Orwell road at that time. One was known as Long John and the other as Short John. Long John lived where I. T. McNeilley does, and Short John where Foster Mead lives.

During most of July and August Mr. Howlett's men were at work on the Porter house, two more workmen, H. Cole and G. Wart, being hired. Five of the men worked for C. White for several weeks in August and a part of September. During most of September, however, all of the men worked on Frank Howlett's house and they were busy at the same place during October and a part of November. The latter part of November, and during most of December, the record shows they worked on blinds for the Porter home.

Mr. Stevens recalled that a few years earlier than 1858, Mr. Howlett, assisted by Harvey Clark and Seneca Getty, built the Orwell Road school house. William E. Howlett was the builder of many of the fine old homes which are still to be seen along the Ridge and Orwell roads and in Sandy Creek and Lacona.

Apr 7, 1932

SKETCHES

W. E. Howlett Notebook

Last week a description was given of the little account book in which Wm. E. Howlett, Ridge Road builder and contractor, kept a record of the number of days' work for which he owed his several employees in 1858. Half of the book was occupied by this record, while in the back are bills charged against his customers.

In April, 1858, Orrin House was charged with \$3.25 for turning brackets and \$41.00 for making capitals. Orrin House was listed on the 1845 Census of the town of Sandy Creek, and Sketches previously described his home, which was located between the present O'Brien mill and Shaul's drugstore, and which was of style similar to the homes of Rev. T. T. Davies and Dr. E. G. Rogers. Mr. House was a dry goods merchant and his store was near his residence.

That same month Smith E. Walch was charged \$12.80 for 800 feet of clapboards. Mr. Walch was another of those whose names appeared on the 1845 Census. Samuel Blodgett was credited with \$2.50 for 418 feet of lumber which Mr. Howlett had apparently purchased of him, and was charged \$5.00 for making "cinques". The dictionary gives the following definition of cinquefoil, to which Mr. Howlett may have had reference: "Cinquefoil: an ornamental foliation having five points or cusps, used in windows, panes, etc."

Then followed a page where Mr. Howlett had listed some of the charges against Jerome Boss for materials used in building his house, the present E. D. Carpenter residence. 20 feet of oak plank, 20c, 2,345 feet of clapboards, \$28.14, 24 feet "bass boards", 24c, 249 feet of pine, \$6.22, 55 brackets, \$27.50, work in chambers, \$16.00, 22½ lbs. paint, \$2.81, painting house, \$40.00, drawing lumber, \$3.00, painting upstairs, \$1.00. Credits for flooring and pine, perhaps left over and returned, left the total at \$389.11.

On the next page is a similar bill against John Porter, covering charges from April to October. 75 feet of clapboards, \$1.87; 1,150 feet of clapboards, \$21.85; 475 feet of pine boards, \$14.25; 25 feet of oak plank, 31c; 16 feet of "bass boards", 20c; 37 feet for doors, 92c; cherry for rail and banisters, 62c.

On May 3 there was a bill against Watkins & Dodge for two window jambs at \$1.25, 2 stools, 63c, 1 top door jamb, 31c, 4 window caps, \$1.00, 1 door cap, 13c, 2 window sashes, \$4.50.

C. White is charged with the following: frame, \$18.00, 136 feet of cornice, \$18.00, 6,000 shingles, \$7.50, 1,300 clapboards, \$13.00, 1,440 feet of flooring, \$14.40, 9 doors at \$3.00 each, \$27.00, 9 windows at \$2.50 each, \$22.50; 4 windows at \$2.00 each, \$8.00, stairs, \$4.00, buttry, \$7.00, parlor, \$3.00, sheeting, \$2.50, setting glass, \$2.34. At the time of the 1845 census there was living in the town of Sandy Creek a man named Calvin White,

and undoubtedly he and the C. White mentioned above were the same man.

James White was charged 25c for filing and setting saw, 18c for 1½ lbs. paint and 13c for 1 pint of oil. M. Blodgett was charged \$7.00 for 4 window frames and sash made for him, \$1.50 for painting sash and \$3.00 for making 4 hives. E. L. Nye owed Mr. Howlett for 1 door painted, \$2.25; 1 day's work, \$1.50, lumber, 25c. Thomas Hamer and Seneca Getty were given credit for 5 and 7 loads of slabs. George Weaver bought 850 feet of clapboards and was charged \$2.00 for a door.

Mason Kinyan was charged \$10.20 for 858 feet of clapboards. A. R. Stevens who remembers many of the names mentioned in the Howlett notebook, believes that Mr. Kinyan was a blacksmith who lived in Lacona at one time. The name Robinson Kinyan appeared on the Census of 1845, and was one of those which we were unable to identify. The name was at first believed to be Robinson Hingan, but a closer study of the writing showed that it was probably Kinyan.

We do not know whether or not Mason and Robinson Kinyan were related.

Other customers of Mr. Howlett whose names were noted in his book were O. B. Macy, King & Chapin, Mason Salisbury, H. H. Snyder, James Thompson, J. Briggs and Ira Noyes.

One page indicates that Asa Carpenter was charged with the following: J. Woolsey, 9½ days' work, \$14.25; H. Roberts, 9 days, \$9.00; F. Howlett, 1 day, \$1.50. In June, Chester H. Porter was charged as follows: Wm. E. Howlett, 7½ days' work, \$11.25; F. Howlett, 8¾ days, \$13.13; J. Woolsey, 8¼ days, \$12.37; H. Roberts, 6¾ days, \$6.75; B. Hinman, 8¾ days, \$8.75; H. Bateman, 1 day, 75c.

On the last page is the following: Rec'd of E. Carpenter, 4 bushels corn ground, \$2.75; 4 bushels rye ground, \$2.75; 2 bags bran, 95c; 2 bushels corn, \$1.38; 43 lb. brap. 43c.

Apr. 14, 1932

SKETCHES

Washington Ball in 1852

While rebuilding a part of his home recently, Cornwall Keene who resides on the Orwell road, discovered in the walls a notice of a Washington Ball which was held at the Hanchet House in Ellisburg February 18, 1852. The card had been nailed on one of the studs and later, when the room was finished, was covered by lath and plaster and remained hidden for eighty years.

The Keene home was built for Carlton Durfey, who was the grandfather of Ben Thomas. The builder may have been William E. Howlett, who lived on the Ridge road not far away and who erected many of the farmhouses still standing along the Orwell road. The Durfey family later moved West.

From time to time various articles are similarly discovered in rebuilding old houses, and it is always interesting to speculate as to how they came to be inclosed in the walls. If the Carlton Durfey house was in the process of construction in February, 1852, it is more than likely that one of the workmen, finding the card in his pocket, inclosed it intentionally, thinking perhaps that it might come to light years later. Or, if the house had been built several years before, one of the family, planning to attend the ball and wishing to keep the date in mind, might have nailed the card in a conspicuous place on the wall of a roughly finished room, perhaps a woodshed. When this was later made into a part of the house, it was not thought worthwhile to remove the card from the wall and the lath was placed over it.

Whatever the circumstances, the card has been preserved to remind us today of what was doubtless a very enjoyable dance held at Hanchet's eighty years ago in honor of Washington's birthday. The Hanchet Tavern was located near the overhead crossing, between Sandy Creek and Mannsville. Sketches has no record of the appearance of this tavern or the date at which it was built. No trace of it remains today. We would welcome any information which readers might be able to supply.

The card, which was very kindly brought to our office by Mrs. Cornwall Keene, is printed on a smooth finish bristol, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size, and contains the following legend: "You are respectfully solicited to attend a Washington Ball at the Assembly Room of Silas Hanchet in Ellisburgh on Wednesday, February 18, 1852 at five o'clock p. m. Room managers, George Bates, Jerome Boss, Music, North's Band. Tickets, \$1.50. Ellisburgh, February 5, 1852." The card was printed by the Democrat Card Press, Adams, N. Y.

In this column last week it was related that W. E. Howlett built a home for Jerome Boss in 1858, six years later than the date of this card. In-

quiring of A. R. Stevens, we learned that George Bates was the son of Calvin Bates, who built and lived in the house now owned by James Fuller, which is the first residence west of the Wilson Eager barber shop in Lacona. Jerome Boss and George Bates, who acted as room managers at the Washington Ball, were probably at that time young men.

Apr. 21, 1932

SKETCHES

W. E. Howlett Notebooks

Sketches has already described the little notebook kept for the year 1858 by William E. Howlett, a pioneer builder and contractor of this community. The second notebook is dated 1862 and is much like the first one, most of the men who were working for him in 1858 being still with him.

The record begins with February, when William E. Howlett, F. D. Howlett and John Williams were at work on the H. Seely house. This was the house now owned by John Cobb. In March and April they were still at work there and they continued with the building of the Seely home throughout the summer. Additional men whom Mr. Howlett employed during the summer were David Williams, C. Carpenter, S. Hurmen and A. Kilburn.

In September, from the 8th to the 15th of the month, seventeen men and women were employed as workers in the Howlett hopyard. These were S. Hurmen, F. D. Howlett, L. Baker, Mrs. Baker, "Pa" Baker, M. Delap, A. Carpenter, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Ames, E. Stewart, H. Stewart, K. Stewart, H. Carpenter, A. Howlett, L. Stewart, Dryer, Mr. Foote.

Mrs. Baker was paid \$4.10 for 20 1/2 boxes; M. Delap received \$1.27 for 6 1/3; A. Carpenter \$1.10 for 6; Mrs. Porter \$3.35 for 16 3/4; Mrs. Ames \$1.80 for 9; E. Stewart \$1.25 for 10; K. Snyder 20c for 1; H. Carpenter 90c for 4 1/2; A. Howlett 85c for 4 1/4; L. Stewart 90c for 4 1/2.

Expenses of the hop kiln are recorded as follows: 5,750 shingles, \$8.63; 100 feet of pine, \$1.50; 541 feet of lath, \$2.71; nails, 46c; 376 feet of basswood, \$1.88; 18 bushels of lime, \$4.50; 3 frames and sash, glass and putty, \$6.38; 150 lbs. nails, \$6.00.

The remaining pages of the book are occupied by a record of various accounts. On January 6, 1862 he noted \$17.50 paid to Calvin Seely, interest on a note given by James Thompson, M. M. Tucker, J. M. Kelly and Wm. E. Howlett. There were two James Thompsons listed on the 1845 Census list. The only name of Kelly which appeared on the list was Joseph B. Kelly, who has not as yet been identified. J. M. Kelly may have been his son or perhaps a brother. M. M. Tucker conducted a harness shop here for many years.

A. G. Tracy was charged \$1.72 for pine lumber and M. M. Tucker \$19.42. Salisbury and Burrill paid \$19.74 for 1,070 feet of ceiling; Elery Crandall \$4.00 for 2 doors and \$2.40 for 48 lights and sash. Orlando Bateman was charged \$3.50 for dressing cornice, and credited with \$1.58 for 15 3/4 feet of chain. Theodore Salisbury sold Mr. Howlett a sack of flour at \$1.25.

Tutor Roberts paid him \$1.25 for making a wagon tongue and braces and 18c for filing and setting a saw. Calvin Seely is charged with 788 feet of pine at \$19.70; 4 oak door sills at 25c; 1 lb. 9 oz. wire, 26c; 1 lb. 2 oz. staples, 28c; for planing 747 feet of clapboards, \$1.88. To building house, \$375; to 27 1/4 days on barn, \$47.69; to J. A. Howlett, 2 1/2 days labor, \$2.50; to repairing mill, \$1.50; to making pitman, \$1.25. The total charge which the books shows against Calvin Seely is \$466.81.

Lewis Matthews and Elery Crandall are given credit for several loads of poles which they sold Mr. Howlett during December and January. Other customers mentioned were P. Powers, Newel Hinds, E. Howe, J. Wells, B. Potter and William Toles.

Tutor Roberts

Apr 28 1752

284
1792

SKETCHES.

William E. Howlett, father of the late Coral E. Howlett and Ardelle Howlett Porter, employed several men the greater part of the year to help him in his work as carpenter and contractor. He had a shop at his home on the Ridge Road and the men were busy there when Mr. Howlett was not engaged in building any houses. His notebooks for 1858 and 1862 have furnished us with a record of the names of these men and some of the houses which they helped to build.

Those whose names appear most frequently in his records are: John Woolsey, Humphrey Roberts, Hiram Bateman, Noah Woolsey, Byron Hinman, John Williams, David Williams, C. Carpenter and A. Kilburn.

As was often done at that time, Mr. Howlett purchased groceries and supplies for the married men in his employ, charging this against their wages. One page of his notebook for 1862 charges John Williams with one sack of flour at \$1.50; one axehelve, 38c; 120 lbs. bran, 78c.; 2 lbs. butter, 28c; 6 lbs. 14 oz. sugar, 69; 1 dozen eggs, 10; 35 lbs. sugar, \$3.50. He was also charged 50c on May 2 for the use of team to plow.

Noah Woolsey is charged with 1 pair of boots by Blodgett at \$3.00; 2½ lbs. candles, 31c; ¼ bushel of apples, 13c; wagon bolster, 50c. Hiram Bateman and Humphrey Roberts are each charged for 1 pair of boots by Blodgett at \$3.50.

The name of John Williams appears first in Mr. Howlett's notebook in the record for October 1858, and from the 1862 book we learn that four years later he was still working every month. His connection with Mr. Howlett ended in September of that year when he enlisted in the 147th regiment. He was killed in the battle of Gettysburg on July 4th of the next year.

One page of the notebook contains a list of the following names, although there is no explanation as to why there jotted down. H. H. Snyder, Charles Alton, E. Howe, J. A. Howlett, W. E. Howlett, J. Cole, Rob Delap, A. Ames, Sam Stewart, M. Wile, L. Baker, B. Lampman, G. Carpenter, C. H. Porter, G. Walch, D. Walch, Widow Reese, O. Wilcox, N. Dyer, H. Seeley, P. H. Powers, A. Baker, Joel Stewart, Nathan Noyes, Isaac Williams, Martin White, Porter, Shears, McGuire.

One page torn from a later notebook has been inserted. This is dated 1875 and is undoubtedly a record of hopyard workers of that year. It contains the following names: Miss Stuart, 4 boxes, \$1.20; Miss Sanburn, 4½ boxes, \$1.42; Mrs. Wright, 8 boxes, \$2.40; Coral Howlett, 8½ boxes, \$2.55; Cora Baker, 5½ boxes, \$1.57; Deloss Porter, 4 boxes, \$1.60; E. Hull, 2 boxes, 79c; George Stevens, 3 boxes, \$1.00; Mrs. Baker, 8½ boxes, \$2.55; S. D. Howlett, 7¾ boxes, \$3.10; Anna Wilds, 8¼ boxes, \$3.30; Mrs. M. A. Porter, 8 boxes, \$3.15; Jennie Van-Astine, 2¾ boxes, \$1.10.

Mary Jacobs Seeley was daughter of Nathaniel Jacobs, pioneer of S.C. and Loretta Salisbury Jacobs, native of Vt. Mary Jacobs, b. Oct. 28 1854 mar. Henry W. Seeley of S.C., son of Calvin Seeley. They had three children, of whom Mrs. Wm. Jamerson was one, a son, Callie who died at age of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. A brother Orrin Jacobs of Altmar survived her death Dec. 10, 1919.

SKETCHES 19

Early Residents

A search of the obituary files of the Sandy Creek News has given us some additional information concerning several of those early settlers in Sandy Creek who were listed in the 1845 census of the town.

Horace F. Davis was a Baptist minister who in 1834 came to Sandy Creek from Paullet, Vermont. After residing here some years the family removed to Lapeer, Michigan, where Rev. Davis died at the age of 53. One of his children was Frances Lodusky Davis, who was born at Paullet, Vermont, on February 15, 1830. At Lapeer, Michigan, she was married to David W. Sherman, a cousin of A. E. and H. E. Sherman of Sandy Creek. They were the parents of three children, two of whom grew to maturity, Frances Adell, born in 1856, and died in 1897, and Wilmot W., who, at the time of Mrs. Sherman's death on December 29, 1907, was one of the business men of Lapeer.

~~Eleanor Baker~~, one of the few women named on the 1845 Census, was a sister of ~~Phoenix~~ and ~~Sabin Baker~~. Phoenix Baker was at one time a banker at Lorraine. Nathaniel Jacobs was a soldier in the American Revolution and consequently drew a pension in his old age. One of his daughters, Sarah Jacobs, married Samuel Perrin and they had seven children, six daughters and a son. The youngest of these children was Mary Perrin, who was born in Sandy Creek, April 16, 1823. Soon after her birth the family moved to the town of Boylston where Mary attended district school, and, it is said, at the age of nine completed a remarkable piece of needlework, a sampler in various colors containing the alphabet with borders and ornamentations and several inscriptions. She kept this sampler all her life and at the time of her death in Rome on October 8, 1916 it hung on the wall of her room. Mrs. Mary Perrin Brodock, as was her married name, died at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. J. H. Whaley. From the fact that his granddaughter was born in 1823 and because he himself served in the Revolution, we know that Nathaniel Jacobs must have been a very old man when the 1845 Census was taken. The name of Alphonso Perrin, a blacksmith, also appeared on the census roll and it is believed that he was the son of Samuel and Sarah Jacobs Perrin and the grandson of Nathaniel Jacobs.

Orrin Jacobs died in Altmar Jun. 2, 1930, aged 85. Was born in S.C. son of Nathaniel Jacobs and Eliza Henderson. Went to Altmar when quite young. Mar. 2, 1859 married Mary Crosier. Enlisted from Albion in Co. H, 110th. Left one daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Elmer.

Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Jacobs, died March 13, 1838, in 70th year of her life. Loretta, wife of Nathaniel Jacobs, died Aug. 16, 1833, aged 21, also her infant daughter Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Jacobs, died July 18, 1845, aged 33.

(From SC News, Oct 14, 1915)
Mary E Brodock died Oct 8 1915 in Rome at home of granddaughter, Mrs J. H. Whaley, born Apr 16, 1823 in Sandy Creek, dau of Samuel Perrin + Sarah Jacobs, her grand father, Nathaniel Jacobs was a soldier in the am. revol. she was one of 7 children + the last of 6 dau + 1 son.

Correct??
Mary Jacobs married Henry W. Seeley

There were probably 2 men with same name, father + son

SKETCHES

The Howe Family

The following account of the Howe family was made available through the kindness of Mrs. Rose Mareness, granddaughter of Elias Howe, a pioneer settler of this town.

The record begins with the great, great grandfather of Elias Howe, John Howe, whom tradition says was a descendant of Lord Howe of Warwickshire, England. He was living in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638 and in Marlborough in 1657, being the first white settler in the town. John Howe married in 1638 and had 12 children, nine of whom grew up and married and whose descendants are now scattered throughout the United States. John Howe died in 1687.

One of his sons was Samuel Howe, who was born in Sudbury, Mass., October 20, 1642 and who married Martha Bent on June 5, 1663. They had no children. September 18, 1685 he married a widow, Sarah Leavitt Chapp. Their son, Ebenezer Howe 1st was born in Sudbury, Mass., in 1697 and married Lydia Wolcott. They had four sons, Joseph, Benjamin, Nehemiah and Ebenezer 2nd.

Ebenezer Howe 2nd was born in Marlborough, Mass., November 2, 1742 and on September 29, 1768 married Sarah Rice of Brookfield, Mass., who was born January 20, 1752, and they were the parents of 11 children. Ebenezer Howe 2nd served during the Revolutionary War. His wife having died in 1796, he came to the town of Sandy Creek to make his home with his sons, Newell and Elias Howe, and died here in 1834, at the age of 92.

Of the 11 children of Ebenezer Howe 2nd, Lydia, the eldest, was born in ~~Sturbridge~~ Sturbridge, Mass., in 1769 and died in 1841. Jabez was born in 1771. Ebenezer Howe 3rd who was born in 1773 and died in 1841 had two sons, Marshall and Albion Paris. Both served in the Civil War, Marshall as a colonel and Albion as major general. Elias Howe was born in Wilbraham in 1777 and died in 1846. Calvin was born in Sturbridge in 1780 and died in 1845. Charles was born in 1782 and died in 1835. Joel was born in 1785 and died in 1862. Luther was born in 1787; Newell Howe was born in 1790 and died in 1860; Leonard was born in 1792 and died in 1879.

Leonard, son of Ebenezer Howe 2nd, married Ann Evans who was born in Wales in 1792. Their children were Eliza Rice, who was born in 1812 and died in 1854; Ann Evans, born 1814, died 1884; Clarissa Gardener, born in 1816 and died in 1823; Samuel Barnett, who was born in 1818 and died in 1879; Leonard Hiram, who was born in 1821; Maria Caroline, born in 1823 and died in 1839; Frances Ellen, born in 1828 and died in 1829, and George Henry, who was born in 1831 and died in 1898.

A further account of Elias and Newell Howe, early settlers in the town of Sandy Creek, will be given next week.

Party

X

1933
April SKETCHES 20

The Howe Family

Elias Howe, who was born in Massachusetts in 1777, settled in the town of Sandy Creek in the Spring of 1804, bringing with him his wife, Polly Danton Howe, who was born May 27, 1782, and their first child, Mundana, who was born September 10, 1801. Their daughter, Polly, born May 7, 1805, was the second white child born in this town. She became the wife of Pardon Earl.

Mrs. Elias Howe did not long survive the hardships of pioneer life, her death occurring June 24, 1807. August 28, 1808, Mr. Howe married Mrs. Visa Daniels Hauchott, who was born May 22, 1780, and who died December 18, 1849. Their children were Maria, born December 20, 1809, who died September 13, 1849; William Harrison, born January 25, 1814; Leonard Jewel, born March 19, 1816, who died January 13, 1839; Elias Brightman, born December 7, 1818, and who died May 2, 1876, and Nathan Daniels, born January 21, 1824, and died April 28, 1861.

Elias Howe died March 22, 1846. Of his children, Nathan Daniels, the youngest son, married Lana Widric who was born February 23, 1823, and who died September 15, 1871. She was the daughter of Jacob Widric, grandfather of Merrit Widric.

Nathan Daniels Howe had four daughters, Rose M., Mary Izora, Stella M. and Ada P. Howe. Rose M. married Jay Mareness, their children being Clifford Howe, Fay Brown and Willis Earl. Willis Earl Mareness married Ruby Janet Taylor, their children being Robert Taylor Mareness, Helen Elizabeth Mareness, Virginia Rose Mareness and June Ailene Mareness, who are of the tenth generation of the Howe family, counting John Howe, great, great grandfather of Elias Howe, as a member of the first generation.

Of the other daughters of Nathan Daniels Howe, Mary Izora Howe, who, in 1877 married Fayette Brown died November 4, 1917, a few years after the death of her only child, a daughter, Leah. Ada Polly Howe died August 2, 1894. Mrs. Stella Howe Brown is living in Sandy Creek.

Elias Howe's brother, Newell Howe, also settled in Sandy Creek, his home being located on the Ridge Road near the farm owned in recent years by the late H. A. Prescott. Newell Howe was born in 1790 and died April 11, 1861. On November 2, 1810, he married Jane Snyder, daughter of a pioneer settler of the town of Boylston. Newell's father, Ebenezer Howe, lived with him for a time and later with his son, Elias, at whose home he died in 1834.

Newell Howe owned and operated a brickyard, at his home which was on a road leading from the Ridge road, back of the property owned and occupied for many years by Delos Wilda.

Newell and Jane Howe were the parents of the following children: Hiram B. Howe, born 1811, died 1835; Norman, born 1813, died 1881; Amy, born 1815, died 1816; Lydia, who was born in 1816, and who married a man by the name of Scott. She died in 1841. Ebenezer, Howe, born in 1818, was associated with his father in making bricks. He married Sally Davis, sister of John Davis. Mrs. Cora Beebe Gardner was their daughter.

Elizabeth, another child of Newell Howe, was born 1820, and in 1851 married Ira Oyer. They had two children, Charles H. Oyer, who died in 1909, and Sarah E. Oyer, who died December 5, 1892.

Other children of Newell Howe were Marie, born in 1822, who married a man named Case; Sally, born in 1824, who married Gardner Fobes; Newell Howe, Jr., born in 1826; Salina, born in 1827 and died in 1851. Her husband was a brother of the man whom her sister, Marie, married. William Howe was born in 1829 and died that same year; Jane Howe was born in 1830 and died in 1850; Malvina, born in 1832 and died in 1882, married a man named Persons; Egbert Howe was born in 1834.

The youngest child of Newell Howe was Lorette, who was born in 1836. In 1861, following the death of her sister, Elizabeth, she became the second wife of Ira Oyer. They had three children, William I., Leon J., and Mabel J. Oyer.

Married
Malcolm
Blodgett

1933

Sept SKETCHES 14

The Blodgett Family

Nathan Blodgett and his wife, Deborah, with their little son, Miles; who was not yet two years old, left their home in Mount Washington, N. H., in October, 1827, and came to Sandy Creek, making the long, difficult journey with a wagon and two horses. The tedious journey made so great an impression on the little child that in after years he related to his mother many incidents which had occurred, and all of which she confirmed.

He distinctly remembered that the horses in the team were a black and a white, and that on the last evening of the trip they stopped at a house in Pulaaki for supper. Inside was a huge fireplace, and by it stood a woman stirring a kettle full of that pioneer standby—hasty pudding—while with one hand she shaded her face from the heat of the fire. The travelers were given pudding and milk for their suppers.

Arrived at Sandy Creek, the Blodgetts settled on the cross road leading off the Orwell road toward the east, near the Stevens' school house. A second son, Samuel N. Blodgett, was born to them.

Nathan Blodgett died April 30, 1828, at the age of 29, his grave being in the old Stevens' cemetery on the Orwell road. Nearby are the graves of Ephraim Goff and his second wife, who was the widow of Nathan Blodgett. Deborah Blodgett Goff died in 1869 at the age of 64, and her second husband in 1872, aged 75.

Left fatherless at a very early age, Miles Blodgett contributed much toward the support of his mother and younger brother by hard work and duties which few children of his age are called upon to perform. In 1843, when he was

but 18 years of age, he started in the tannery business and while still a young man became one of the leading business men of the township. The tannery was located near the home where the family originally settled, and it did a thriving business for many years, until its destruction by fire. Besides his tannery, Miles Blodgett owned large timber tracts in the town of Boylston and it is said that in the early days he performed every process involved in tanning, from felling the tree to teaming the finished product to the railroad.

Miles Blodgett was three times married, first to Lovina Rawson, second to Mary Malthrop and last to Lorette Knollin. He was the father of three daughters and four sons, Ellen, Duane, Elvin, Frank, Mary, William and Nettle.

A further account of the Blodgett family will be given next week.

In Sketches of several weeks ago the name of Benjamin G. Robbins was given in connection with the description of the program of an 1857 donation party, and it was stated that Mr. Robbins lived where Dr. Newton Cook now resides.

From Mrs. Will McKee, a former resident of Lacona, who now lives in Bakersfield, Calif., we have learned the following: "Benjamin Robbins lived in part of the Robbins' homestead. Joseph Robbins lived in one house and Benjamin the house that is called the Bartlett' house. He lived and died there. The house where Dr. Cook lives was built by Aunt Julia after Uncle's death. The old Hooker place (where Mrs. Killam lives) was their home for years. The Brinklow place was Samuel Scripture's home."

We are glad to be able to make this correction and wish to thank Mrs. McKee for her interest in Sketches.

married Hollem M. Porter, Son of John W.

21 Sep 1933

SKETCHES

The Blodgett Family

Miles Blodgett, who came with his parents to this town in 1827, had seven children, all but one of whom have descendants who are living today.

Ellen M., the oldest child born to Miles and Lovina (Rawson) Blodgett, was born in Sandy Creek January 13, 1848, and in March, 1870, was united in marriage with Hollom M. Porter, who was the son of John W. Porter and Cynthia Salisbury Porter. After his death on July 9, 1901 she lived in Conneaut, Ohio and spent the last 14 years of her life in California, dying in Compton July 13, 1928, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Loomis. She is also survived by a son, M. Stanton Porter, of Banning, California, a daughter, Jeanie, dying some years ago.

Duane Blodgett the eldest son of Miles and Lovina Blodgett, lived for a time in the house now owned by Mrs. Loretta K. Blodgett, across from the high school. He was then in charge of the tannery which was located on the flats north of the present Sanacona Lumber company mill. Later he went to Arizona where he became a prospector, and in February of 1928 died there.

Elvin S. Blodgett, the second son of Miles and Lovina Blodgett, was born July 21, 1851 and followed the occupation of farming. About 1870 he married Emeline Tanner, daughter of Charles Tanner of Boylston, three children being born to them. These are Miles Blodgett of Orwell; E. D. Blodgett of Grand Junction, Colorado, and Mrs. E. J. Austin, Colorado, at whose home Elvin Blodgett died on January 5, 1922.

Frank J. Blodgett, the youngest child of Miles and Lovina Blodgett, was born November 29, 1858, and during his early life worked as a tanner in the employ of his father, later being a successful farmer. On December 22, 1880, he married Miss Mary M. Hamer who was the eldest daughter of Thomas Hamer, Sr. and Nancy Catherine (Ackler) Hamer. To them were born three children, Allen Ward, Bessie May and Edward Frank. Bessie died January 6, 1905, when 14 years of age. Allen graduated from Sandy Creek High School in 1901 and taught school for sev-

eral years. Later he took a course in Cornell University, following which he was employed as a supervisor of tests. March 31, 1912 he married Miss Rozella Nemier, daughter of George Nemier of Boylston, one daughter, Bessie May, now Mrs. Howard Markle of Frankfort, being born to them. Allen Blodgett died April 4, 1919. Frank J. Blodgett died of pneumonia January 5, 1921 and his wife, Mary, passed away October 25, 1925. Their son, Edward F. Blodgett, spends his winters in Lacona and his summers at Chateaugay Lake where he acts as counselor in the children's camp directed by Fay Welch.

Mary Lavina, daughter of Miles Blodgett and Mary (Molthrop) Blodgett, was born January 7, 1866, and on June 30, 1892 was united in marriage to Charles H. Wart, who died December 28, 1923. Mrs. Wart died July 31, 1925 at the home of her daughter, Jeanette, who is the wife of Dr. Harwood L. Hollis. They have one son, Warren.

William M. Blodgett, the son of Miles Blodgett and Mary Molthrop Blodgett, was born in Sandy Creek April 6, 1868 and attended Sandy Creek High School and the Syracuse business college. In 1890 he went to Oswego where he was employed in the County Clerk's office until his death a few years ago. He married Miss Florence Wilds, daughter of D. E. Wilds of Lacona, two children, Harry W. and Ruth B., being born to them. Dr. Harry Blodgett, who was a graduate of the Oswego public schools and of the medical college of Syracuse University, married Miss Jane Tellema, one son, Harry, being born to them. Dr. Blodgett died in 1904 and Ruth Blodgett died February 1, 1919, after several years of invalidism.

Nettie, the youngest daughter of Miles Blodgett, and Mary Molthrop Blodgett, was born in 1874. She graduated from Sandy Creek High School in 1892 and taught school until her marriage May 2, 1894 to Roscoe L. Sargent. Three children, Maurford K. Marjorie Celia and Howard, were born to them. Celia married Rexford Potts and they have two children, Ronald and Nettie Joan. Mrs. Sargent died in Water-

town hospital on February 5, 1925.

Samuel N. Blodgett, the only brother of Miles Blodgett, was the pioneer cheese maker of this locality. In Orwell he built what was said to have been the first factory in Oswego county. He also built the Finster cheese factory in Lacona.

On October 10, 1848 he married Mary Bartlett, who was the daughter of Emory Bartlett and Urania Perry Bartlett, six children, Alice, Alma, Lina, Addie, Malcolm and Fred, being born to them.

Alice Blodgett who was born July 17, 1849, in the town of Orwell, was married January 8, 1872 to Orlo Porter, their sons being Merton and Claude Porter. Mr. Porter died in June, 1900 and on January 15, 1902 she was married to A. J. Vanderhoof who died August 5, 1915. In 1920 Mrs. Vanderhoof became the wife of John J. Hollis. She died in 1928.

Of the other children of Samuel Blodgett, Alma died at the age of 14, Lina married Charles Porter, their children being Ward Porter and Mrs. Ethel Porter Hill; Addie Blodgett married Nathan Sage, their children being Blodgett, Edward and Burrell. Malcolm S. Blodgett married, first, Ada Howe, daughter of Nathan Daniels Howe, and second, Alice Porter, their sons being Uri, Jay and Roy Blodgett. Fred Blodgett lives in Boonville.

Wilds

1873 headstone

1170

Sarah L. Seeley (1876 - 1932) (d. Dec 7, 1932) ^{aged 56 yrs}
was the daughter of Henry W. Seeley (b. Jul 26, 1834 /
d. Dec 12, 1907 - aged 73 yrs) and Mary Anna (Jacobs)
Seeley (Dec 8, 1831 / d. Dec 10, 1919) who were married
Oct 28, 1854.

Henry W. Seeley was a son of Calvin and Marion (Mason)
Seeley and was born in Sandy Creek. Mary Anna Jacobs
was a daughter of Nathaniel and Loretta (Salisbury)
Jacobs, pioneer settlers of Sandy Creek.

Sarah L. Seeley first married William D. Jamerson
(1872 - 1922) son of Wilbur and Hattie E. (Hale)
Jamerson.

On Jan 12, 1924 Sarah married MERTON O. PORTER of Lacona
~~Merton O. Porter~~ died Feb 25, 1925.

On Feb 17, 1926 Sarah married Attorney Roscoe Sargent
of Sandy Creek - as his second wife. (1873 - 1957)

(Roscoe Sargent first married in 1894 Nettie L. Blodgett
who died in 1925.)

OUR EARLY FAMILIES

THE HOWLETT FAMILY

Sketch of One of the Pioneer Families of Sandy Creek

In the year 1817, Luther B. Howlett, (great grandfather of Mrs. B. S. Porter and Miss Coral Howlett, of Lacona) with his wife, Priscilla Barrett Howlett, and two children, William E. and Julius Augustus, traveled overland with horses from the state of Connecticut, finally arriving in the town of Sandy Creek. Such a journey, for any of the present generation would more than exhaust and discourage them, but not so with these Howletts. They builded a log house in which to live and took up their tasks with the spirit, courage and ambition of true pioneers.

At this time this section was but a wilderness with no rail road nor public highway yet put through, and when the road was laid out it brought their dwelling just west of the old Howlett homestead, now on the Ridge Road. The only other dwelling house in that vicinity was the Titus home, later owned by Jackson Newton and which was, a number of years ago, destroyed by fire.

Life in those days was far different from our present day mode of living. They had no electricity, gas nor city water. Their cooking was done mostly with the crane and fire place and all the light was from tiny oil lamps, as they were called, but which looked more like a candle stick and held not more than two or three tablespoons of oil. Two of these lamps were on exhibition at the Centennial display of antiques on the fair ground.

Mr. Howlett was a school teacher and later taught in what is now the Seeley district. School was in session every day in the week up to Saturday noon and every Saturday afternoon he went the rounds, mending the shoes of all the children that they might be able to attend school the coming week. Being a musician he also taught music and held singing schools. Mr. Howlett played a clarinet, fife, flute, violin and bass viol, all of which were shown at the Centennial. When the Ridge Road was put through, he built a house and moved his household belongings into it, but on a Sunday, while the rest of the family were attending church, a daughter, who remained home, took the ashes from the fireplace and emptied them near the house. A coal which was in them coming in contact with the wooden structure, set it on fire and it burned to the ground.

Another house was soon erected with more modern improvements, which, with its great white pillars, still stands on the Ridge Road as a monument to the memory of this pioneer. Being a carpenter, Mr. Howlett had a shop and in it the family resided while the last house was in the process of construction about ninety years ago.

The families of the early settlers were larger than the families of our present day. Nine children were born to this family: William Elliott, Julius Augustus, Andalusia Maria, Caroline Louisa, Gilford Dudley, Algernon Sydney, (the latter three dying in infancy), Mary Jane and Frank Deploy.

Mr. Howlett was a Congregationalist and assisted in the erection of the present edifice of that denomination, which was the first building erected for religious worship in the town of Sandy Creek. One of the sons, William Elliott, was father of Frances, Coral and Ardell Howlett, more familiarly known as the Howlett girls, the latter of which is Mrs.

B. S. Porter. These girls were all born at the Howlett homestead and lived there until they moved to Lacona village, into the house now occupied by them where they have for a number of years conducted a very successful millinery business and dress making establishment. The millinery part of the business has long since been discontinued.

1935

Feb SKETCHES 7

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

With the decision of the trustees to close, for a time at least, the Congregational church, an institution which for more than a hundred years has exerted a strong influence for good in the life of this community, is removed.

The Congregational church society was organized in 1817, and from the earliest days numbered among its members some of the best known and respected families of the town. A vivid picture of its congregation at the height of the church's career was given by the late Hon. D. E. Ainsworth in an address delivered at the 100th anniversary of its founding. Mr. Ainsworth said, in part:

"How well I remember as a boy my father harnessing his team and taking his family and our neighbors, the Duncan sisters, to church, where I sat silent, unappreciative, uninterested, during the long service. Then followed the Sunday School. After that, a few caraway cookies eaten under the shade of the church sheds in the rear, and then the long afternoon service, the drive home, the late dinner and evening meal combined, the chores at night and then the family worship where I was expected to join in singing "Where Congregations Ne'er Break Up, and Sabbaths Never End." I surely thought they never would.

"I first came to know this church in the year 1859. How well I remember the day when my father, a stranger to this community, first entered with his family into the life of this church. There was assigned to him a pew at the right of the pulpit. In a corresponding seat on the opposite side of the church sat the family of Samuel Scripture, while scattered about in other pews sat the families of Horace, Norman and Deacon Stephen Scripture.

"In the first pew at our right sat the family of Deacon Asa Carpenter, all save his son, Ebenezer, who apparently reveled in the liberty of his own individuality upon the one day in the week when he had his own way and sat alone as far from his ancestors as the building permitted, in the rear pew on the opposite side of the church.

"Next back of Deacon Carpenter sat Mr. Barless, the father of James, known to most of you. He was the village tailor and appeared each Sunday in a frock coat and tall silk hat, which to my youthful eyes made him the Beau Brummel of the audience. I soon learned he was not of our faith and was told he was a Universalist in belief. To me he was a rank heretic and I never ceased to wonder how he could stand the doctrinal discourses of Rev. Bradnack on each recurring Communion day. But with the true Christian resignation or from force of habit he came with surprising regularity.

"Beyond him sat in order the families of J. M. Jones, Henry Soule, Joseph Robbins, Ira Oyer, Leander Tift and Barney Monroe.

"The families of Levi Matthews and P. M. Newton occupied the most prominent pew in the body of the church. The latter I soon learned was the only person in town who then enjoyed the advantages of a college education and I attributed the prominence of his sitting to be a tribute to the learning he had imbibed at

Meadville College in Pennsylvania.

"Just in front of them sat the family of William T. Tift, and later W. J. Stevens, not always, but generally. That was before the bitter rivalry between the villages of Lacona and Sandy Creek. After that broke out Mr. Stevens assisted in establishing the Episcopal church at that community and this relieved that community of what to my youthful, orthodox mind was the fearful odium of a village without a church.

"Back of the Newton pew sat Deacon Mills, whom I thought the oldest man I had ever seen. Having now nearly reached his age, I have readjusted my thoughts upon that subject. With him sat Deacon Warner and family, while Moreau Salisbury, deprived of the pleasure of sitting by his daughter, Helen, whom he afterwards married, sat directly behind him, alone. Then came W. J. Hooker and family and Mrs. Petrie and son. How well I remember speculating upon the probable cost of the large sable cloak she always wore in winter. The church was then so cold that this garment made a greater impression upon me, I fear, than the sermon.

(To be continued)

GLIMPSES OF THE PAST - Rev. T. T. Davies at Centennial celebration of Congregational church - Nov. 1, 1917

In imagination let us go back to the beginning of the last century and look upon conditions as they existed at that time. For miles and miles the giant trees of the forest occupied every acre of ground, no roads, no bridges, no houses, nothing but trees in every direction, and yet the early pioneers had wit enough and will power enough to undertake the stupendous task of converting the wilderness into a place of habitation

It was not until 1803 that the foot of a white man was set on the soil of this town, but in less than 25 years the land was cleared, school houses and churches erected, frame buildings had taken the places of the primitive log cabin, stores and business enterprises appeared. Their religious opportunities at first were meager, they simply met together at their humble homes for worship and prayer and invited the itinerant preacher of that day to visit their settlement, which occurred at long intervals. On the 23rd day of July, 1817 a church was organized, the centennial of which we are celebrating today being the first regular religious society formed in this town. The Methodist Episcopal church had a class meeting formed in 1810 but it was not legally incorporated until 1830.

The church as first organized was Presbyterian in form of government. At the time of its organization there were present a council of 3 ministers, John Dunlap, Oliver Leavett and David R. Dixon and these supplied the pulpit during the first five years of its foundation. Charter members were ~~Thomas and Mary Baker~~, Allen and Christian ~~McLean~~, ~~Vernon and Phoebe Rogers~~, ~~Nathaniel and Sally Baker~~, George Harding and Polly Baker. The first ruling elders were ~~Thomas Baker~~ and George Harding. At the first session of the church Priscilla and Dolly Howlett were received into fellowship by letter and Gertha Harding appeared and was approved. The first resident pastor, Rev. Oliver Ayer, was installed in March, 1822. He remained for several years and was succeeded by Rev. Caleb Burse, during whose pastorate a great revival was held, 86 years ago, in David Bennett's barn on the farm now owned by Mrs. Madge Birdslow. The first church was built in 1832, by Luther Howlett and was in keeping with the plain living and high thinking of the pioneers, simple and unadorned. If I have been rightly informed, the frame of the auditorium as it now is, is the original frame put up in 1832. The pulpit was in the front part of the church and reached by a long flight of stairs above which was a gallery in which in later years a pipe organ of generous dimension was installed.

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Those were days of long sermons and cushioned pews, and yet people came with their ox teams to church on Sunday, patiently listened to sermons that lasted a full hour, ate their lunch at noon and repeated in the afternoon the experience of the morning hours.

The church became Congregational in its form of government 75 years ago under the pastorate of Rev. William B. Howe. In 1852 Rev. Richard Osborn, a recent graduate of Andover Theological Seminary, was called to the pastorate for three years, during which time the church edifice underwent extensive repairs. It was again remodeled and enlarged while Rev. J. H. Munsell was pastor.
~~The church during its history~~

During the Civil war the church was loyal to the government and never failed to condemn treason and slavery. It has been aggressive in thought and liberal in theology. Some 40 years ago this church invited such men as H. W. Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Willets and other celebrities to speak from its platform because it believed in maintaining high standard of intellectuality.

1935

SKETCHES 14

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Continuing with a description of the congregation of this church some three-quarters of a century ago, as recalled by the late D. E. Ainsworth:—

"On the opposite side in the body pews came first Electa and Mary Ann Duncan, two elderly, unmarried sisters of Zion who in all seasons and in all weather were always in their pew. They lived where the Brown residence now stands on the Pulaski road. The distance from the church never deterred them and they remained faithful unto death. Electa was for many years the sole village milliner. While her wonderful creations could not truthfully be said to rival those of Paris and New York, they seemed to satisfy the less exacting demands of this locality. I have always regretted these faithful sisters were separated at death, Electa being buried at Ogdensburg where she died.

"Behind them sat Maj. Minott Prun with his wife and children, with his wife and children, Frances, Cora, Belle, Nellie, William, Lincoln and Frank, a pew full that would have delighted President Roosevelt.

"Then came the families of Oren House, Julius Robbins, Nelson Moulton, Palmer Gurley, Norman Scripture and occasionally Hon. Andrew S. Warner.

"On the west side of the church sat Charles Alton, H. H. Cole, Stephen Scripture, Ebenezer Carpenter and such transients as might come and who were unassigned.

"High up in the gallery at the east end of the church was the choir, under the leadership of Benjamin Robbins. He, with Willis A. Harding, Edwin Robbins, Roderick Orvis, Katie Hill, Helen Warner and a few lesser lights made up a church choir I have rarely seen excelled in any country community.

"A large pipe organ purchased from a church in Rome, played by my sister Mary, was the especial pride of the church. I was at an early age drafted into this choir. My contribution consisted in

pumping this immense organ. Many a weary night after working all day on the farm I have patiently worked the bellows of that old-organ through long and tedious choir rehearsals and at the close if my sister had no beau to accompany her home, I performed that necessary service while if she did I trailed along a few rods in the rear.

"On special occasions Hymeneus Sherman, Sabina Fox and Ellen Chapin were drawn from the Methodist choir and then we did have a choir, indeed.

"There were other families doubtless whose names do not now occur to me. But I have enumerated upwards of 30 heads of families who were in constant and regular attendance upon the services of this church in that long ago.

"The church was heated by two large Franklin stoves at either entrance where we usually stopped as we entered to warm ourselves, for at the remote end of the church where we sat it required a fiery sermon to keep us comfortable.

"None of the churches in that day possessed a bell and all were called to service by the ringing of the town hall bell by Nate Salisbury, which was about the only evidence of church unity of spirit and purpose in those days. The Salisburys were members of the Baptist church and if their pulpit chanced to be vacant, Nathan refused to ring the bell. Then the attendance would decline in all the churches for that day, thus pointing the moral that 'we are our brother's keeper', in some things at least."

Feb. 21 SKETCHES 1935

Congregational Church History

Records indicate that the local Congregational Church, constituted July 23, 1817 as a Presbyterian Church, was the first religious organization in the town of Sandy Creek.

In his address commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of this church, the late D. E. Ainsworth pictures local conditions in the early years of the church's history thus:

"Washington had died less than seventeen years before that date. Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, the Adams, John and John Quincy, Jay, Chief Justice Marshall and nearly all the real fathers who framed and developed this union were then alive. Life was monotonous, slow and serious. There were no free public schools as we understand the term today and the public high school was unknown. Newspapers were scarce, books few, and magazines unknown. All the weaving of cloth was done in private families. The village made its own wagons, boots and shoes, and ground all its flour. It was of course before ships were propelled by steam, before the railroad was in existence, or the horseless carriage dreamed of; before portraiture by instantaneous process; before cheap postage and prepayment by stamps. There were few stoves, and pewter dishes adorned the table of the well-to-do. Friction matches were in the future and of course electricity had not touched life with its revolutionary charm. Human slavery then existed in New York State and did for ten years thereafter.

"The population of this town then numbered 1615. Roads were poor, the country heavily wooded and the settlers far removed from each other. Communication was difficult and their intercourse slight. Daily papers were published then in Boston, New York and one in Philadelphia. Of course their circulation, owing to the difficulties of travel, was confined to the immediate vicinity of these cities.

"In the sluggish life of that day, time moved slowly and the church everywhere retained the ardent zeal and much of the stern faith inherited from our Puritan ancestry. The strict observance of the Sabbath was more universal than now. The social entertainments of the day were confined largely to the husking bees, where neighbors gathered to assist each other in harvesting their crops, and the rural camp meeting. Of course the church loomed large in the social life of the

community. The morning service was followed by an hour's recess for social intercourse, when they again gathered for an afternoon session of equal length."

Early records of the church show that it was organized by a council of three ministers, John Dunlap, Oliver Leavit and David R. Dixon in the year 1817, these three supplying the pulpit during the first five years. Among the charter members were ~~Thomas and Mary Baker~~, Allen and Christian McLean, ~~Verda and Phoebe Rogers~~, Nathaniel and Sally Baker, George Harding and Dolly Baker, and the first ruling elders of the church were ~~Thomas Baker~~ and George Harding.

At the first session of the church Priscilla and Dolly Howlett were received into fellowship by letter, and Marha Harding appeared and was examined with respect to her experimental and doctrinal knowledge of religion and was approved. The first year showed an increase of 16 in the membership of the society. Among those admitted to membership during the first two years were Ebenezer Robbins, Ruth Robbins, Mrs. Aikins, Lucy Carpenter, Sulcy Carpenter and Asa Carpenter. The first resident pastor, Rev. Oliver Ayer, was regularly installed in March 1822 at which time the society was incorporated and elected Solomon Harding, Simeon Duncan, Nathaniel Wilder and Smith Dunlap trustees.

In January, 1831, the church numbered 49 members. In the spring of that year Rev. Caleb Burge became pastor. On the first of June special meetings were held in David Bennet's barn (fitted for the purpose), with Caleb Burge, David R. Dixon, Ralph Robinson and Perley Brown (Baptist) as ministers in charge. The revival continued four days, but meetings were held there Sundays until the barn was wanted for hay and then the group met at Dunlap's barn in the village, later owned by Julius S. Robbins and now by Rev. T. T. Davies. When the weather became cold the meeting was moved to the school house which stood near the present Wesleyan church here. Some forty people were converted during these revivals, it is recorded.

During these first 12 years the society had no building of its own, services having been held at private homes, schoolhouses and barns. In 1832 the first church was built, on the site of the present Congregational church and in 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. Richard Osborn, the building was enlarged.

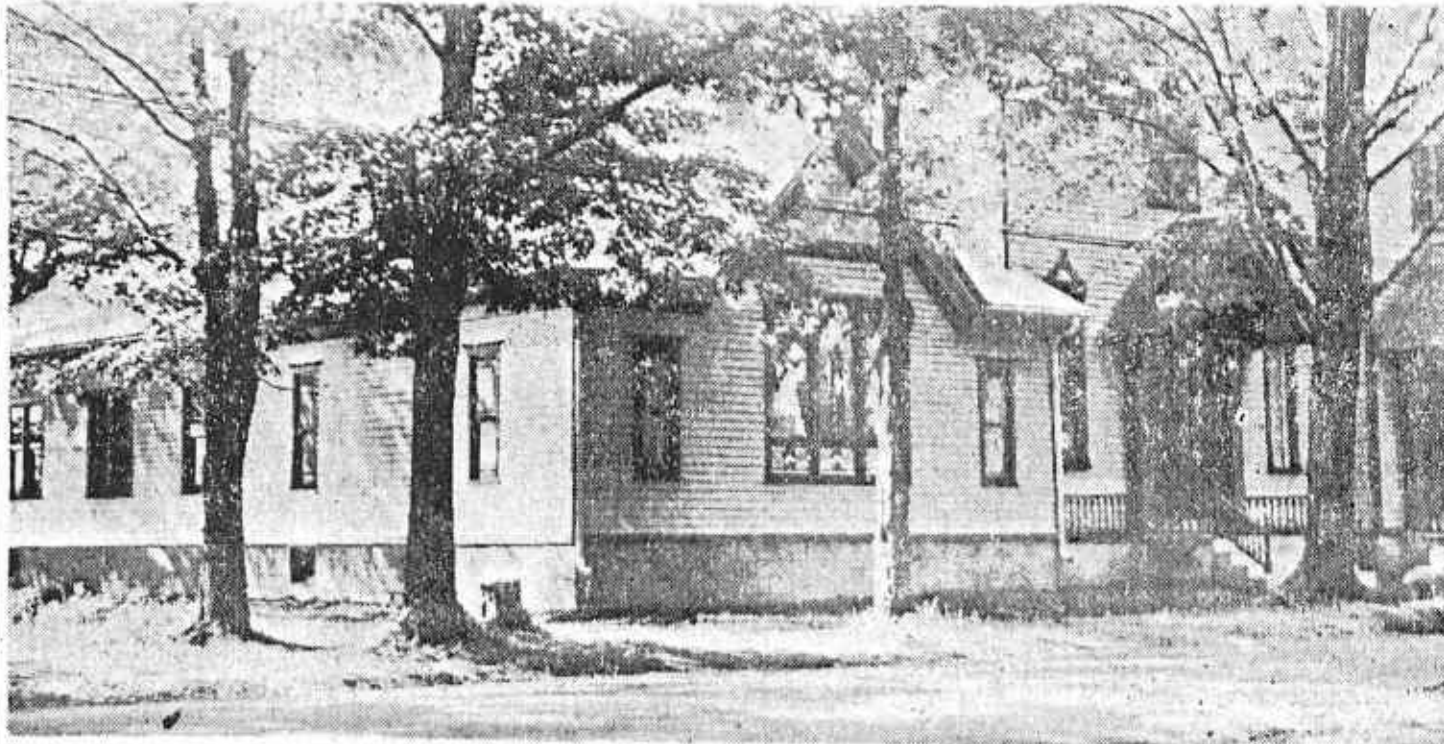
The church became Congregational in its government about 1842 but still retained affiliation with the Presbyterian body as in previous years. In 1879, while Rev. J. H. Munsell was pastor, a new Gothic front was built and a spire added.

In those years lecture course numbers were held in the Congregational Church, and capacity audiences gathered to hear such leading orators as Henry Ward Beecher, Bayard Taylor, Dr. Talmadge, Robert Burdett, Joseph Cook and other noted men of the day, whose services were secured by Hon. D. E. Ainsworth, Hamilton E. Root and Matthew M. Earl.

Pastors of the church have been, so far as known, Oliver Ayer, 1822-1829; Caleb Burge, 1831-1834; Samuel Leanan, 1835-1836; Charles B. Pond, 1837-1838; Wm. B. Stowe, 1839-1844; Frederick K. Graves, 1845-1849; H. H. Waite, 1849-1851; R. A. Wheelock, 1851-1852; Richard Osborn, 1852-1859; J. R. Bradnack, 1860-1864; N. B. Knapp, 1864-1868; Thomas Bayne, 1869-1872; H. H. Waite, 1873-1876; J. H. Munsell, 1876-1879; George A. Pelton, 1879-1881; Joseph K. Griffith, 1882-1887; Frederick Hebard, 1889-1891. Rev. T. T. Davies, from whom much of the above information as to the church's early history comes, has been its faithful pastor since 1893.

DING Day

Former Church Remodeled for Sandy Creek Masons



Exterior view of the old Sandy Creek Congregational church, which has been remodeled at a cost of more than \$8,000 into a Masonic temple for Sandy Creek lodge. On the left is the wing, which was extended to include clubroom, dining hall and kitchen. The lodge room is reached by entering the doors on the right.

Sandy Creek Masons to Have First Ceremony in New Temple

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SANDY CREEK.—When Oliver McConnell of Mannsville died about four years ago and bequeathed \$10,000 to Sandy Creek Masonic lodge, the gift made possible a new, remodeled Masonic temple.

Tuesday night the lodge will meet for the first time in its new rooms in the old Congregational church building, which has been remodeled at a cost of more than \$8,000 into a modern, spacious temple.

Altho the building will not be officially dedicated until Monday, Oct. 31, when Dana B. Hollings of Buffalo, state grand master, will be present, the lodge will conduct its first regular communication in the temple Tuesday night.

To furnish an idea of what the new temple is like, here is an imaginary visit of one of the members Tuesday night:

He will park his car in a space behind the building, so that the street will not be congested during meetings. After entering the foyer, he may go directly into the lodge room, 40 by 50 feet, in which is \$1,100 worth of new furniture, including estees and a triple chair for the master and dignitaries.

In front of the lodge room, where the church pulpit used to be, is the "east," which extends 20 feet back under a large archway, painted as the star-decked heaven. The master's station is on a slightly-raised platform,

which also affords room for other lodge officials and visiting dignitaries.

The member may then wander into the large dining room, which opens directly into the lodge in order to facilitate movement between the two places. The dining room, 24 by 43 feet, will seat 180 persons.

A modern kitchen, arranged to care for a large crowd speedily, may next attract the member's attention. The kitchen is 15 by 20 feet.

Then there is a 24 by 30 foot clubroom, which is divided from the dining room by folding doors and which may be used to seat large crowds for Masonic dinners. Rest rooms are upstairs.

Willard A. Rowsam, master of the lodge, has been in charge of the remodeling project, which began early last summer.

William A. Prescott, district deputy grand master of the Oswego district, is general chairman for the dedication ceremony, assisted by W. A. Hoag, past master of the local lodge.

Prescott will be deputy grand master at the ceremonial, while H. Louis Wallace and Dr. LeRoy P. Hollis, past district deputies, will be senior and junior wardens.

James W. Persons of Buffalo, grand marshal, will have charge of details of the dedication ceremony, while Rev. Cuthbert C. Frost of Adams, for many years one of the grand chaplains of the New York jurisdiction, will be grand chaplain.

Old Hotel at Sandy Creek Closes Doors



After a half century of service to North Country clientele, the Thomas house at Sandy Creek has closed its doors due to slack business conditions, and its owner has placed the property up for sale.

Thomas House, 50-Year-Old Sandy Creek Hotel, Is Closed

SANDY CREEK.—The Thomas house, widely known, 50-year-old North Country hotel where President Roosevelt once stopped about 12 years ago, closed its doors Saturday, possibly forever, unless a sale is effected.

Mrs. Clarence G. Thomas, who has conducted the hotel since her husband died in 1920, has retired and placed the property up for sale. She will reside in Oswego.

Insufficient business, coupled with high operating costs, necessitated the closing of the hotel doors, according to Mrs. Thomas, who maintained until the last day family traditions of 50 year's service.

A favorite stopping place for traveling salesmen and other persons acquainted with the hospitality and good meals in North Country hotels, the Thomas house has entertained many prominent persons.

Old timers here recall that President Roosevelt, then governor of New York state, stopped for a meal and brief rest about 12 years ago while on an automobile tour thru the north.

The late Martin F. Thomas opened the hotel about 1890, after remodeling an old building into 17 bedrooms, large dining room and kitchen, foyer and lounges. The hotel is located only a few yards from the center of the village and visible to tourists on Route 11.

After Mr. Thomas died in the early 1900s his sons, Clarence and Fayette took over, the latter selling out his interest to Clarence a few years later. When Clarence died in 1920 his wife continued to operate the old hotel.

Future of the half century-old structure is uncertain. Mrs. Thomas has advertised its sale, and whether it will be bought by other interests to maintain it as a hotel is problematical.

4528

Battle of Big Sandy Occurred Near Here 150 Years Ago

This year sees the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Big Sandy and the carrying of the Cable to Sackets Harbor, a well publicized incident connected with the War of 1812 which is of particular interest to this community.

Member of Rhadamant Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution had their knowledge of this historic event refreshed during their annual Guest Night program recently when Dr. Charles N. Snyder, head of the American History department at State University College at Oswego, discussed the war of 1812 in its relation to this area.

Site of the battle is marked by a boulder at the Route 3 bridge over the South Branch of Big Sandy Creek. The encounter took place May 30, 1816 when American flatboats loaded with equipment for ships being built at Sackets Harbor sought to hide from British gunboats blockading this American naval port. American forces were discovered by the enemy, who followed them up Big Sandy about two miles. At that time it was undoubtedly a much bigger and deeper stream than it is now.

The flatboat crews were reinforced by some Oneida Indians; by troops that had been hurried overland from Sackets Harbor; and by militia from Sandy Creek and nearby towns. They ambushed and defeated the British and captured their boats in a battle which lasted only 20 minutes.

British Had Heavy Loss

The British had 19 killed, 50 wounded and 133 taken prisoners; on the American side, an Indian was killed and one rifleman was wounded. One of the houses where the British wounded were brought was the home of Militia Captain John Otis, and this ancient structure is still standing, close by the side of Route 3 just north of the battle site.

The British were still blockading Sackets Harbor, so the supplies for the ships being built there had to be moved overland. All available oxcars and wagons were used, but the cable for the Superior, then under construction at Sackets Harbor, was too long and heavy for one load. It is said to have been 22 inches in circumference and weighed between four and five tons. So, according to the stories afterward handed down, as much as possible was coiled on an oxcart and the rest was carried by men who marched in single file with it across their shoulders. It is said that some of the men who carried the cable bore the scars to their graves.

Route of the Cable

Starting at mid-day, they covered only two miles the first day, getting as far as present Ellisburg, (then Ellis Village.) The second day they made eight miles to Smithville; and the third day reached Sackets Harbor. Historical markers today trace their route, much of which was over roads now abandoned which closely followed the shore of the lake, though back far enough so the British could not see them from out on the lake.

People reading of the event from the vantage point of 150 years afterward tend to assume that carrying the cable was rather a roman-

tic, light-hearted frolic, whereas, actually, it was undoubtedly just one more unpleasant duty connected with war; accomplished by exhausted, sweating men who stumbled along under the cable's weight, over rough roads and through swamps swarming with mosquitos and black flies. When they neared the end of their journey, however, tradition says that fifers and drummers from the garrison and Sackets Harbor civilians came out to meet them and lend a shoulder; also that two barrels of whiskey were tapped.

The names of some of the men who carried the cable have come down to us; Charles Akon, Jabez Baldwin, Daniel Beals, Asa Carpenter, Fred Canough, Harmonius Ehle, Nicholas P. Gurley, Samuel Goodrich, Ebenezer Howe, Isaac Mosier, Moses Morey, Jonathan Snyder, John Tuttle, Jacob Widning, Isaac and Benjamin Weser, Christopher Wodell. Most of them are buried in Woodlawn cemetery. The late Anna Jones Bantlett, a great-granddaughter of Captain John Otis, had compiled this list of cable bearers; Captain John Otis, Cyrus Hall, Chester Howard, Christopher Edwards, Edwin Ehle, Horace McKee, Silas Lynan, William Streeter, Benjamin Grennell, David Caulkins, Henry Knapp, W. W. Hiffand, Truman Steele, Roswell Davis, John Hughes, Joel Thomas, Edward Barnard.

Without doubt, there were others whose names are now unknown. Descendants of many still live in this community.

Henry Eckford, a noted ship-builder of his day, constructed at Sackets Harbor the war fleet that sailed under the command of Commodore Chauncey. Most of the supplies were transported via the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, Wood Creek, the Oswego River and Lake Ontario. By May 1814, quantities of cannon and naval stores for the fleet had been assembled at Oswego Falls.

On May 19 of the same year the British set up a strict blockade to prevent the supplies from reaching Sackets Harbor by water. The sixty-six gun ship "Superior" completed in eighty days, was launched at Sackets Harbor on May 1, 1814, and was ready for armaments and other supplies to be brought to Sackets Harbor through the blockade, a short battle, but decisive victory for the Americans, followed at Big Sandy.

Following the battle, the 55th Regiment of the New York militia marched the prisoners to Sackets Harbor, returning to Sandy Creek the next day. They were assigned to protecting the boats, cannon and naval supplies. Since the waterways were blocked, all supplies had to be taken overland. This was a long and arduous task because of the poor road conditions. All of the supplies had been transported except the huge cable designed for the ship "Superior". After a delay of a week the 55th Regiment of the New York militia under the command of Lt. Col. Clark Allen, volunteered to carry it on their shoulders, and they marched the distance of twenty miles to Sackets Harbor. Every man's shoulders were bruised until they were black and blue. At Robert's Corners where they spent the night, padding was made from a nearby straw stack, and they continued the next morning to Sackets Harbor.

Accounts disagree concerning the size of the Cable, and estimates vary from 9,600 pounds to as much as ten tons, with a circumference of 19 1/2" by 22". The main cables used in our sailing navy were of hemp, not metal. Nevertheless, they were awkward to manipulate. Some accounts say that part of the Cable was placed on a heavy cart drawn by oxen and the rest carried on the shoulders of the militiamen. Work on the "Superior" and Mohawk" was rushed to completion. The Flagship of the fleet was the "Superior", nearly 200 feet long with a crew of 500, and now provided Chauncey with a squadron "mightier than any which had ever sailed under the stars and stripes."

736 Heavy Ship's Cable Delivered By 200 Men During War of 1812

Carrying a four and a half ton cable from Sandy Creek to Sacket Harbor, nearly 20 miles, was not the holiday jaunt history pictures, according to the version of those who performed the task, and left their experience by verbal description to families and friends.

For more than a century delivery of the great ship's cable to the government naval base on Lake Ontario has formed the most romantic incident of the War of 1812 upon the lakes. It has been commemorated in bronze and marked on boulder and concrete along the line of march of the 200 men who bore it. History recounts the story, eulogizing the devoted patriotism of its company. Such was their due, if posterity is to accept the tale they left, for it was no glamorous stroll to martial music and cheering countrymen.

Disagree With Records

Some other incidents of that expedition disagree with accepted records. A lookout boat brought the British into Big Sandy creek on the morning of May 29, 1814, they said. The fact was missed by historians, but it does not account for the information gained by the enemy of the movement that brought about the cable episode, and generally is attached to a batteau strayed away in the night and surrendering voluntarily.

In May, 1814, the British were blockading the American Navy in Sacket Harbor. Dispersal of the blockaders rested with completion of a new United States warship, the Superior, nearly ready. It awaited rigging, guns and equipment, en route from Brooklyn Navy Yard via Oneida Lake and Oswego. Commander M. T. Woolsey undertook to deliver this material despite the British.

He set out with the equipment in 19 rowboats. During the night one batteau strayed from the flotilla and was captured.

Attacked by British

Next morning Woolsey ran up Big Sandy creek, and was attacked there by British gunboats. History, while impugning against the lost boat's crew the revelation of the movement to the enemy, left unexplained how the gunboats traced Woolsey up the creek.

According to tradition, John Otis, who kept an inn near the creek, with a boat's crew pulled into the lake in the fog of early morning to locate the enemy for Commander Woolsey. A gunboat broke through the murk its lookout observing the

Americans, who were pursued into the creek. Once inside the dunes the masts of the American flotilla were discernible.

"Chris" Edmunds was fishing off the creek. To questions as to location of the flotilla he would reply only, "If you land they'll give you hell." He was a big man, according to the story. When a British officer inquired if the Americans were as large as he, he admitted sadly, "I'm only an underling compared to some of them."

Solve Problem

After defeat and capture of the attacking British, Woolsey faced a problem to get guns and material to Sacket Harbor. The anchor cable for the Superior proved too cumbersome to move. It was 22 inches in circumference and weighed 9,600 pounds. Volunteers took it on their shoulders after coiling as much as possible on an ox cart drawn by three pairs of oxen. Among the carriers were many Lacona men—Capt. John Otis, Charles Hollister, Edwin Ehle, Chester Howard, Cyrus Bell, Christopher Edmunds, Daniel Beale.

Beale made his home with Henry Wright, host of the Central house in Lacona from 1844 until his death at the age of 97. He often recounted the cable feat. Otis also lived to a great age and his relations were retained by relatives. Almeron Gilbert, whose home adjoins the battlefield, received recollections of the event from a woman who was nine years old in 1814.

As related by its supporters the cable was heavy, rough

and cumbersome. It almost bore them to the ground and caused sores upon their shoulders. They made pads of grass but got scant relief. The 200 worked in rotation, 100 carrying while the others walked free to rest aching muscles.

Become Exhausted

Many dropped out, utterly exhausted and the entire line surged about the rough roads as men staggered under the weight. Leaving the creek during the day, they remained over night at Ellissville, two miles away. The second day they made eight miles, passing the night at Smithville.

No one mentioned any martial

music or cheering on the way. It was a bitter task, such as often comes in war. There was enthusiasm at beleaguered Sacket Harbor. An army band came out to meet the sinuous procession, revealed by its dust cloud, and barrels of whisky were tapped to refresh the exhausted, blistered 200, already reeling from their grueling struggle that historians and romancers describe as a triumphal parade.

—The story of the battle of "Big Sandy Creek," fought a century ago, occupies a column and a half of this issue of the Journal. In the article, it relates the incident of the immense hawser for the vessel at Sackets Harbor which was carried on the backs of men to that place, and was 22 inches in circumference, and weighed 9,600 pounds. Residents of Stony Creek participated greatly in the account. During the invasion by the British, Kit Edmunds, great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Bert Williams of Sandy Creek, was trapped at the mouth of the creek. Captured by the British, he was questioned for information, but refused to talk. Following the battle in which the British surrendered, the wounded were taken in the "Inn" owned by Captain John Otis. Mrs. Otis had previously been warned to leave before the battle with her six weeks old baby Emily, known to many as Aunt Emily Gill of Henderson Harbor, and rode horseback, to Ellisburg, where she remained until the next day. When she returned she had to step over the dead bodies of the British to get into the house. Seventeen men had been killed outright and fifty were wounded. There were 170 officers and men who surrendered. The Americans had one rifleman and one Indian wounded, but suffered no loss of life. The house is the second house on the left from the landing bridge, leading toward Ellisburg, now owned by Charles McCune. The dead of the battle were buried behind this house, a separate grave being dug for each one.

Buried in Woodlawn

War of 1812 Veterans

Charles Alton, Jabez Baldwin, Daniel Beale, Asa Carpenter, Fred Canough, Harmonius Ehle, Nicholas Gurley, Samuel Goodrich, Eben Howe, Isaac Mosler, Moses Morey, Jonathan Snyder, John Tuttle, Jacob Widrig, Isaac Weaser, Benjamin Weaser, Christopher Wedell.

Sandy Creek Battle Described in Article

War of 1812 Engagement Topic of Story by Irving Parmeter, Former City Newspaperman.

The historic battle of Sandy Creek, in which the youthful United States realized one of its few victories during the conflict on Lake Ontario in the War of 1812, is featured prominently in an article by Irving Parmeter in a recent issue of the "United States Naval Institute Proceedings."

Mr. Parmeter, for more than a half century a Watertown newspaperman, writing for the Naval Institute Proceedings special section, "A Page from the Old Navy," describes the battle as a victory in which a British flotilla was captured by an assortment of American combatants including a squadron of dragoons, a horse battery, Indians and a rifle company.

The American victory was a triumph achieved, Mr. Parmeter points out, despite national unpreparedness for a conflict in which the United States was faced with the task of transporting supplies for its Great Lakes naval base at Sackets Harbor through an area in which virtually no roads existed.

All guns, cordage and appurtenances needed for the Sackets Harbor base were normally transported from the Brooklyn navy yard up the Hudson, Mohawk and Oswego rivers to the lake. A short voyage along the Lake Ontario shoreline would then bring the needed equipment to the American base.

In the spring of 1814, however, Sackets Harbor had successfully been blockaded from the lake by the British, and the Americans in an effort to reopen the naval port were preparing two frigates, the Superior and her sister ship, the Mohawk, with which they would force an opening in the blockade.

But if the two American ships were to be commissioned, it was first necessary to transport the cannon, smaller guns and cables for the new ships to Sackets Harbor from Oswego.

The plan, briefly, was to skirt the shoreline to Stony Creek, take an Indian portage to Henderson Harbor and remaining inside the blockade, continue on to Sackets Harbor.

The American force transport-

ing the supplies was equipped with 19 flat boats with a crew of sailors, Captain M. T. Woolsey, charged with transporting the guns and supplies, was to have an escort of 150 riflemen under Major D. Appling and 120 Oneida Indians.

The American force, remaining close to the shoreline, left Oswego after sundown on May 28, 1814, and traveling 20 miles in the darkness, pulled into the mouth of the Salmon.

The American force, remaining close to the shoreline and its escort of Indians and riflemen, left Oswego on the night of May 28, 1814, and traveled 30 miles to the mouth of the Big Sandy Creek, the main force having successfully avoided any skirmish with the British.

The first night on the lake, however, one flatboat had become separated from the main force and quickly captured by the British, revealed the American movement to Commodore James Lucas Yeo, who commanded the enemy blockade.

Three British gunboats had been detailed to search out the main body, which they located on the morning of May 30 as the American boats were anchored upstream two miles from the mouth of the Big Sandy.

The Americans were not unprepared as the riflemen and Oneidas concealed themselves along the shore to protect their equipment-laden boats. Captain Woolsey also had at his disposal a squadron of dragons, led by Captain Harris, and a horse battery, commanded by Captain Melvin, both of which had arrived that morning from Sackets Harbor to meet and reinforce the supply boats.

The British gunboats sailed single file into the creek with their guns spraying the shoreline with grapeshot. The Americans watched as a party of marines was landed by the enemy, and rising from their places of concealment the Americans opened fire with rifles at a range of only 50 yards. Several members of the landing party were killed in the volley, and as the lead British gunboat turned about to bring its stern gun to their assistance it ran aground.

The American riflemen then charged and attacking the British from both the front and rear brought an end to the 20 minute battle. The British force surrendered with ten officers and 133 sailors and marines becoming prisoners.

Also taken by the victorious Americans were three heavy guns from the British ships and a huge anchor cable, which was destined to be used on the American frigate, the Superior.

As a footnote to the main battle, Mr. Parmeter describes how the five ton anchor cable was carried 20 miles to the Sackets Harbor base. Following the battle, the Americans found the cable too huge for any boat or vehicle available, but militiamen volunteered to carry the cable overland.

One hundred men formed a double line and hoisted the cable to their shoulders to begin the weary march. The front of the cable was carried in an ox-drawn cart, and after each mile a second group of one hundred men relieved the first group. It was a march that took two days and that ended at Sackets Harbor with what Mr. Parmeter describes as an "enthusiastic greeting" by seamen and soldiers that included "martial music and two barrels of whiskey."

Pulaski Scouts Will Travel 1812 Cable Route Saturday

A group of Pulaski Boy Scouts this weekend will duplicate the cable trek made famous during the War of 1812 in commemoration of the 150-year-old feat.

Under the leadership of George W. Greene, the crew of Sea Scouts from Explorer Ship 3, Pulaski, will begin their march at 2 p.m. Saturday, May 26, near Big Sandy and carry their own ship's mooring rope over the original "cable trail" through this section to Sacketts Harbor. They will be reenacting the event within one day of the 150th anniversary of the famous march.

The route of the Sea Scouts will begin near U. S. Route 3 at a point opposite Big Sandy and continue past the old (Durant) farmhouse (still standing) where a British hospital stood and where British soldiers killed at the Battle of Big Sandy are buried, thence to a point near the (Ward) Machold farm at Ellisburg. From here the youths will proceed along the route to Belleville, where they will follow the old railroad bed (that used to run from Pierpont Manor to Sacketts) to Roberts Corners, and Smithville. Here they will proceed across Route 3 again and on to Sacketts Harbor.

The route which the Scouts will follow has been clearly marked by the D.A.R. organization with boulders fitted with suitable plaques.

The cable march, which has grown into one of the most repeated stories of the War of 1812, began after the Battle of Big Sandy. Here, about 18 ships engaged the British in a battle that saw at least 13 dead, and 64 wounded. Because the British had bottled up the American supply lines to Sacketts, goods brought by ship to a point near Big Sandy were transported by cart, wagon and on the backs of soldiers to the garrison at Sacketts Harbor.

Among the most wanted things was the five-ton, 22-inch

cable for the ship Superior at Sacketts. About 100 men carried this cable on their backs to Sacketts, following the route to be taken by the Pulaski Scouts this weekend. They reached Ellis Village (Ellisburg) on Thursday, Roberts Corners on Friday and arrived at Sacketts on Saturday, according to the accounts.

At the end of their journey, the commander at Sacketts Harbor paid each of the bruised men \$2 for their efforts. The rope being carried by the Scouts will not weigh anywhere near five tons, but they will probably welcome the sight of the old military post as did their predecessors at the end of their trek just 150 years ago.

War of 1812 Phase Being Enacted by Sea Scouts

The crew of Sea Explorer ship No. 3 of Pulaski will commemorate a phase of the War of 1812 (the carrying of the ship's cable from Big Sandy to Sacketts Harbor) by carrying their own ship's rope on their shoulders. This event will take place Saturday and Sunday, May 26-27, just 150 years after the original event took place.

The Explorers making this long walk over the trail marked by the D.A.R., a distance of about 20 miles, will be James Wheeler, Robert Murtha, Charles Summerville, James Kundell, Joseph Nash, Burton White, Tom Gregg, Richard Colvin, Robert Knox and their skipper, George Greene.

They will be given a "send off" at 2 p. m. Saturday at Big Sandy, by members of Pulaski Chapter, D.A.R. It is anticipated that a group of D.A.R. women from Watertown will meet them at Sacketts Harbor on Sunday shortly after noon.

The Ship No. 3 committee includes: Gary Hilton, chairman, Dr. Burton White, William Wheeler, Bernard Gregg and Jack Parker. Explorer Ship No. 3 is sponsored by Robert Edwards Post, 358.

The events leading up to the carrying of the ship's cable from Big Sandy to Sacketts Harbor during the War of 1812 have been compiled by Mr. Greene and follow:

Lt. Woolsay escorted by Major D. Appling with a company of 150 men, left Oswego on the eve of May 28 in 19 rowboats with equipment for the ships being built at Sacketts Harbor.

It was a dark and rainy night and at dawn they met a party of Oneida Indians under the command of Lt. Hill at the mouth of the Salmon River (Port Ontario).

They continued down the Lake and at noon entered the

South Branch of Big Sandy Creek.

One boat fell into the hands of the enemy. This boat carried one cable and two 24-pounder. Lt. Woolsay sent word to Commander Chawncy at Sacketts Harbor. Boats rowed up the South branch of the creek a distance of two miles from the mouth.

On Monday morning a lookout boat discovered the enemy making for the creek.

Lt. Woolsay at dawn sent word by messenger to call in neighboring militia.

Soon after sunrise the enemy entered the creek with three gunboats, one gig and three cutters and commenced a cannonade with a 68.

In a thick woods on the north side of South Branch, a half mile below the boats, a rifle company commanded by Major Appling, was stationed behind a bush and log fence.

At 9 o'clock reinforcements arrived and were put in posi-

tion in back of the boats.

The enemy advanced and landed on the south side of the creek but marsh and soft ground forced them to re-enter the boats and land on the north bank about 20 rods from the woods.

Americans opened fire and prepared to charge the enemy. The enemy surrendered after suffering losses of 19 killed, 50 wounded and 133 taken prisoners: 27 mariners, 106 sailors, two post Captains, four Lt. of Navy, one Captain of Marines and two Lt. midshipmen were prisoners.

American losses included one Indian killed and one rifleman wounded.

Plans were completed to carry the supplies over land by oxcart to Sacketts Harbor. It was decided that the only way to transport this large ship's cable (weight 4 tons) was to carry it on their shoulders to Sacketts Harbor, a distance of 20 miles.

The Battle of Big Sandy

(A Paper Read at a Recent Historical Tour)

War of 1812

Henry Eckford, a noted ship-builder of his day, constructed at Sackets Harbor the Lake Ontario war fleet which sailed under the command of Commodore Chauncey. Most of the supplies were transported via the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, Wood Creek, the Oswego River and Lake Ontario. By May 1814, quantities of cannon and naval stores for the fleet had been assembled at Oswego Falls, the present Fulton.

Following the battle of Oswego on May 6 when the American forces withdrew to Oswego Falls, which was considered to be the real objective of the British and waited for the attack which never came. However, on May nineteen, the British set up a strict blockade to prevent the supplies from reaching Sackets Harbor by water. The sixty-six gun ship "Superior" completed in eighty days, was launched at Sackets Harbor on May 1, 1814, and was ready for armaments. Under cover of darkness on May 28, the armament for the ship "Superior" and other supplies were loaded on a flotilla of nineteen barges and reached the mouth of Big Sandy Creek. The boats were run up the south branch of the creek two miles. Carriers were dispatched for men and equipment to transport the supplies overland to Sackets Harbor.

One of the boats was lost in the fog and was discovered by the enemy. On May 30, the British sent three gunboats, three cutter and one barge with troops up the Creek. However, the enemy had been discovered and the militia was pressed into service. The British fired into the bushes without serious effect and after proceeding up the creek for a distance they landed their

troops and made their way along the shore. The Americans were in ambush in the woods and behind a brush and log fence. When the British were within ten rods, Major Appling gave the order to fire. So sudden and effectual was this attack that the enemy was thrown into confusion and surrendered.

In 1926, the Northern Frontier Chapter, National Society United States Daughters of 1812, State of New York, placed this monument in tribute to the heroic deeds of our ancestors who participated in the battle at Big Sandy and in "carrying the cable." In 1929, through the inspiration of the Chapter President, Mrs. Frank Williams, the twenty mile Cable trail from Sandy Creek to Sackets Harbor was established.

In 1930, the Daughters of 1812, assisted by the State of New York commemorated this arduous march by erecting three marble shafts bearing bronze plaques along the historic route which you will see today on this tour.

At our next stop at the Martin homestead, General Smith will tell you about carrying the cable.

Mrs. Chester B. Pond,
State President
N. S. U. S. Daughters of
1812
State of New York
June 20, 1964

The Battle of Big Sandy

(A Paper Read at a Recent Historical Tour)

Major General Clark Allen

Clark Allen was born in Connecticut in 1769, and in 1803 settled in the northwest part of the town of Lorraine.

The first settlement in the town was made in November 1802. During that winter and spring a number of families, natives of New England, settled along the State Road from Rome to Brownville. The first settlement in the town of Adams was made two years earlier.

A small hamlet sprang up in the locality where Clark Allen located and was later named Allendale in his honor. He lived there until his death in 1851, at the age of 82, the father of five sons and two daughters.

In the early days of our young democratic country, Clark Allen was a leader both in service to his community and country. In 1808, the settlers in the area were greatly concerned about the safety of their homeland and Clark Allen was a signer of a petition to the President of the United States, requesting the establishment of a military post on the St. Lawrence river with arms and ammunition to protect the northern frontier. The petition states, in part, "We pledge our lives and our honor for the full exertion of all the facilities we possess in repelling the enemy. . . . We pray for assistance to enable us to be useful to our country and to ourselves." The petition was forwarded by Gov. Tompkins, and by chapter 7 of the Laws of 1808, provision was made for the distribution of arms on the frontier.

From the beginning, he was prominent in political affairs in Lorraine and served in the New York Assembly during the years of 1813-1814. During this time, certain unappropriated land in Oneida County was authorized to be sold to raise money for improving the road from Sackets Harbor to Rome and he was one of the Superintendent's appointed to take charge of the expenditures.

Following the War of 1812, he continued to be prominent

in community activities and in 1817 was elected director of the first bank to be established in Jefferson County. It was located in Adams and later moved to Watertown. He was also made director of the newly organized Jefferson County Agricultural Society.

When the War broke out, general alarm spread over the area. Instant invasion was expected, accompanied by all horrors of Indian massacre. Long after the war was over, the older women told how, in the absence of their husbands, they took their children and some blankets into the wheat fields, night after night, and slept there hoping thus to escape the tomahawks and scalping knives of the Indians, should they invade their homes.

General Brown, with the first news of the War, called out the militia of the country. After the first excitement was over, the services of the militia was principally performed by alternate militia.

Prior to and during the War, Clark Allen served as Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of the 55th Regiment of the Infantry of the New York militia and received the rank of Major General, 12th division of the Infantry-Jefferson County.

Following the battle at Big Sandy, the 55th Regiment of the New York militia marched the prisoners to Sackets Harbor, returning to Sandy Creek the next day. They were assigned to protecting the boats, cannon and naval supplies. Since the waterways were blocked, all supplies had to be taken overland. This was a long and arduous task because of the poor road conditions. All of the supplies had been transported except the huge cable designed for the ship "Superior."

Clark Allen served as Lieutenant Colonel and Commandant of the 55th Regiment of the New York Militia that carried this big cable from Big Sandy to Sackets Harbor, 150 years ago this month.

"This memorial wreath is placed in loving tribute to the memory of all of the militiamen who served on this historic march from Big Sandy to Sackets Harbor."

Tells Of Battle Of Sandy Creek And Cable Trail

Mrs. Arthur V. De Long Of
Lacona Addresses County
Historical Society At Pul-
aski Tuesday Night

Discussion by members of the audience which heard Mrs. Arthur V. DeLong of Lacona present her paper upon "The Battle of Sandy Creek and the Cable Trail" before the members of the Oswego County Historical Society at the auditorium of Pulaski Academy and Central school Tuesday evening centered about the weight of "the Great Cable" which was borne on the shoulders of American volunteers after the battle to the naval station at Sacketts Harbor 16 miles away. Mrs. DeLong set forth the weight of the cable in her paper as four tons or 8000 lbs. Another writer had placed the cable's weight at 9600 lbs or just a little under five tons. Some persons in the audience thought that a cable of the size attributed to it would probably have weighed considerably more than that, and presented arguments in support of that belief. The meeting closed, however, without the question having been solved in the absence of any documentary proofs in support of the various contentions.

The cable was built in New York City and brought to Oswego by the usual water route which afforded the only means for transporting heavy materials in 1814. The cable is reported to have measured 22 inches in circumference. It was a part of a huge shipment of navy yard supplies, armament and equipment for the United States' men-of-war then building at the Sacketts Harbor Naval yard with the intent of bringing control of Lake Ontario then held by the British fleet into United States hands. While it was measured at Oswego Falls (Fulton) the cable was probably not round in shape. While not so much as an identifiable link of it exists today, so far as members of the audience had knowledge, it is believed that the cable was really a great chain with links shaped not unlike those of chains in use today. But even at that a chain of such dimensions as long as the great cable must have been to extend over the shoulders of 100 men marching in close order, and supporting only about half its weight, would seem to have been likely to weigh more than four tons. Half of the weight of the cable was supported by a single, two-wheeled ox-cart, which moved at the head of the long trek which brought the cable to the Sacketts Harbor Naval base after a three-

Among the new members of the society elected last night was Mrs. Mary Hodges Clark of 2230 California St., Washington, D. C., who became a life member of the society upon the payment of the \$50.00 membership fee which is a qualification for such election. Mrs. Clark, a former resident of Oswego, is said to be past 90 years of age. Other new members elected included: Mrs. Dorothy Wescott, Coon of 916 Glen-cove Road, Syracuse; Captain and Mrs. Harrison Belknap Southworth of San Francisco, Cal., where Capt. Southworth is in command of the Staff Service Command of Squadron 3, of the Pacific fleet; Mrs. Doris B. Allen, 139 West Eighth St., Oswego; Mrs. Jennie B. Wright Thorp, 74 Ellerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.; Miss Florence Dipin of 226 East Fifth St., Oswego, and Mrs. M. A. Switzer of Pulaski.

E. M. Waterbury of Oswego, presiding, said that full acknowledgment of gifts made to the Society's Museum Collection during the summer months, would be deferred until a later meeting of the Society. However, he reported the receipt from the Rev. David Jones, rector of the Church of the Evangelists at Oswego, of a copy of the Boston, Mass. "Evening Journal," of November 23, 1863, which gave a complete account of the dedication by President Abraham Lincoln four days earlier of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., the account containing the complete text of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, this publication of the address being one of the first to appear in print. This newspaper was recovered from a house in New Hampshire which was being permanently abandoned. A framed picture which had hung on the wall was removed for salvage, and its board back removed. Beneath the board was this copy of the "Journal" which had apparently been used to fill out space to support in place the picture which the frame surmounted.

Another gift reported was the aluminum-tinted shovel used last August for breaking ground for the new dormitories of Oswego State Teachers College, the first dormitories to be built on the campus of the nearly 90-year old institution. The shovel was presented to the society by President Harvey M. Rice of State College.

Introduced by the president, Mrs. DeLong presented her paper, the text of which follows:

Battle Of Sandy Creek

By turning back the pages of our American History to the early days of the nineteenth century we may go rapidly from the days when the Ontario Frontier from Malone to Oswego was teeming with activity to the days when the rose-covered walls of the old

Parish mansion of Ogdensburg were unguarded and Oswego's wharves were practically deserted.

Activities had then centered for the War of 1812 around Sacketts Harbor where a great military and naval station was located. Soldiers marched along rutted country roads bundled in their great watch coats. Seasoned tars, who had sailed the seven seas swaggered along the streets and talked of coming naval engagements.

At Watertown there was continual coming and going as cavalry officers were trained at a riding school just off Washington street and jaunty riflemen in green-fringed jackets and cocked hats made merry and Rich's taproom. Riders hurried through with orders for Col. Benedict at Old DeKalb or for General Martin at Martensburg. Sentries in high caps and long blue coats guarded Watertown's stone arsenal (on the site later to become that of the state armory) with its priceless military stores.

New War Song

The notes of the new war song, "Hail Columbia", resounded where and whenever large groups gathered together. Frequently groups stood by the roadside to watch great naval guns, being hauled from Oswego to Sacketts by eight yoke of oxen which were commonly used for the task. (Governor Tompkins complained that the cost of transportation from New York to Sacketts was \$1,000 per cannon).

Sacketts Harbor was the headquarters of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, commander of the American naval forces on the Great Lakes and veteran of the War with Tripoli. Oswego and Oswego Falls (Fulton) were bases for naval stores and armament in transit.

Off Sacketts Harbor, lying at anchor was the finest American fleet on the Great Lakes. Ship carpenters had been rushing the work on a new 66-gun frigate, the "Superior". The day for testing the naval strength of the British navy under the command of Sir James Yeo was to be set when equipment should arrive for the "Superior", the "Mohawk", the "Jones", and for two more new boats, as yet unnamed, which were under construction.

British Threaten Oswego

Word had been received that the needed materials had been sent from the eastern seaboard and were coming slowly along through the Mohawk River, Wood Creek, the Oswego River and Lake Ontario. This fact was also known to the British at Kingston, Ont., and when these supplies were at Oswego Falls (now Fulton) a strong fleet of British boats appeared off Oswego Harbor on May 5, for the double purpose of seizing Fort Ontario and cutting off the supplies for Sacketts Harbor.

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mean that the new men-of-war at Sacketts Harbor could not participate in the expected naval engagement. Without their added strength the old United States fleet would be comparatively helpless at the hands of a greatly increased British fleet.

It was with great foresight that the British planned the capture of these supplies. Says one writer: "Had its execution been as successful, as its conception was bold and masterly, the beam of fortune must have preponderated with the British, and the results of this campaign might have been as disastrous as those of the previous year had been disgraceful to the American arms."

Defenses Poor

Fort Ontario at Oswego was in a dilapidated condition and was only defended by five old guns, the militiamen from Cayuga and Onondaga Counties stationed there in 1812 and 1813 having been withdrawn late in 1813. Information brought in by American spies to headquarters at Sacketts Harbor made it seem advisable to rush some troops to Oswego in anticipation of the enemy's intended attack. The third regiment of artillery, equipped as infantrymen, were marched overland from Sacketts Harbor to Oswego during the latter part of April under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel George Mitchell. The latter at once set about putting the defenses of Oswego in the best shape possible with the resources that were available to him.

On the fifth of May the enemy arrived in great numbers but a landing party was repulsed. However on the next morning they made a successful landing, captured naval stores, seized the U. S. ship "Growler", burned the barracks and returned to their fleet without, however, having been able to procure the much desired loot. Sure that they could intercept on the lake the prized equipment later, they stationed their fleet near the Galloup Islands ready to pounce upon their prey.

Mitchell Saves Supplies

Col. George Mitchell, who had defended the Fort at Oswego as long as possible, had withdrawn to Oswego Falls to defend at all cost the valuable equipment there in accordance with his orders. In retreating he had made pursuit both difficult and hazardous by destroying bridges and obstructing roads by felling trees as he withdrew. After pursuing his slowly withdrawing force as far as Black Creek bridge which Mitchell's men had destroyed, the British turned back to Oswego.

Between the time of Mitchell's retreat and the last week in May the vital armaments had been brought down from Oswego Falls to the mouth of the Oswego River.

On the night of May 28, 1814, Lieutenant Melancthon T. Woolsey of the U. S. Navy left Oswego harbor with eighteen or nineteen boats loaded with cannon, stores and cables for Commodore Isaac

Chauncey's fleet. With Woolsey was Major David Appling and 130 riflemen. An equal number of Oneida Indians was to meet the flotilla at the mouth of the Salmon River and follow along the shore line to help defend the smaller craft in case of a British attack.

The Americans planned to land at the foot of Stony Creek and proceed overland to Sacketts which would mean about a twelve mile carry for the stores, supplies, and cannon they were transporting.

Battle Came On Sunday

The night was dark, rainy and very dismal but the dawn brought fair weather. The group under Woolsey bent with renewed vigor to their rowing. A brisk favoring breeze sprang up and the leg-omutton sails were spread on the low masts to hurry the boats along.

At ten o'clock, as the faint tones of a church bell echoed out from the wooded shore, for it was Sunday, Lieutenant Woolsey spied a small schooner coming toward his boats. It came near enough to determine, by the aid of glasses, the identity of the flotilla, turned about and hastily disappeared.

Realizing that it was a British scout ship and that there was no time to lose and no hope of getting to Stony Creek the men toiling like mad, insensible to fatigue and straining every muscle headed into Big Sandy Creek, and up its south branch about a mile and a quarter. At present there is no wharf on that stream and there are no buildings on its shores. In 1814 there was some navigation and maritime trade there. Houses were standing on bits of hard ground here and there along the courses of the two streams (south and north branches) through the marshes. Later for many years there was a Life Saving Station at the mouth of the creek, but in recent years it has not been used.

Land At Big Sandy

The marine stores were landed from the American flotilla under the chestnut trees at the edge of the marsh. Among these were 21 long 32-pounders, 10 24-pounders, three 42-pound carronades, ten cables, shot, shell and rigging. An immense hawser or cable to be used on the "Superior" was the choicest of the lot and its safe delivery was urgent. There was not time to consider ways and means of getting these things to Sacketts then for the British had come on with three gun boats, three cutters and a gig and opened fire up on the Americans across the marsh while the main fleet took position off the Big Sandy's mouth.

Capt. Appling dispatched runners in all directions to arouse the militia and to notify the commander at Sacketts that he was hard pressed by the enemy and that he had the much needed supplies. He asked for immediate aid.

Rt. Hd, Vt. Herald bearing the date of June 15, 1814, come "Extracts of a letter from Sacketts Harbor dated May 31, 1814". From these I quote: "I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain of an action which took place yesterday morning, sixteen miles from this village.

"A number of our boats, coming from Oswego with cannon rigging for the new vessels put into Sandy Creek, being well manned with sailors, riflemen and Indians, under command of Capt. Woolsey of the navy, who on entering the creek dispatched an express to this place for reinforcements.

"In answer to his call 'mounted dragoons' under Captain Harris, the marines under Captain Smith, the heavy and light artillery under Lt. Col. Mitchell who so lately signalized themselves at Oswego, and a few infantry, were sent as reinforcements, though they did not arrive until the business was over.

Battle At Creek

"Our commander, apprehending an attack, placed the riflemen and Indians in the woods on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia with a show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy, but as soon as they passed the Indians and riflemen who were in ambush, these last attacked them in the rear, while a battery of four field pieces opened up on them in the front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of twenty minutes in which they had 20 killed, 40 or 50 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number, surrendered with their gun boats, five in number. One of these gunboats carried a 98 pound carronade, one a long 32, one a long 24, one two long twelves and two brass field pieces, one of which they threw over board. Not a man escaped to carry the news to Sir James.

"The prisoners were conducted to this place last night by militia.

"An express has this moment arrived, bringing an account that last night another gunboat from the fleet with 36 men, went up the creek in search of their comrades when they were attacked and captured after a few shots.

"The enemy has captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board 32-pounders and a 13-in. cable. This will not retard our operations as we have both spare cables and guns."

There was also some statistics concerning the strength of each navy, the names of the boats of each navy and the number of guns. British 222 guns, American 251 guns.

From several sources comes the story of the capture of Kit Edmunds on the morning of the battle. The British tried in vain to get information from him con-

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cerning the strength and position of the Americans. This was not forthcoming so he was pressed into service as a guide, but this was neither advantageous to the British nor detrimental to his own people.

Otis Family's Experience

The enemy's wounded were cared for in American homes near the scene of battle. Some of them were taken to the home of Capt. John Otis. Mrs. Otis had been warned early in the day that her life would be in danger if she stayed in the house as solid shot, probably from the British flotilla, were whistling rather close. She took her infant daughter, Emily, and went on horseback to Ellis village to find shelter in the home of her brother. Several cannon balls whistled by her as she galloped along the road and splinters flew from a log which was hit by the missiles.

Capt. Otis was one of the small crew who in the darkness of that same morning, went out into the lake from the mouth of Big Sandy to ascertain as far as possible the whereabouts of the enemy's boats and were themselves discovered. The lookout boat had muffled oars but in returning was followed by the enemy who came up the south branch of the creek. The British believed there was no substantial force to oppose them and were anticipating a quick and easy capture of both men and stores so the surprise attack and their complete surrender were as embarrassing to them as they were encouraging to the Americans.

Reimbursement Long Delayed

Mrs. Otis returned the next day to find her house filled with the British dead and wounded. By stepping over the bodies she entered the house to find that all the cloth that was in the house and all the sheets, pillow cases and table linens had been torn into strips and used for bandages.

Capt. Otis presented a bill of \$150 to the government for the property that was destroyed or used but it was not until about 1852 that any settlement was made. The congressman from this district was appealed to and he made some unsuccessful attempts to get a settlement until he was told that Capt. Otis would settle for one half the bill. In a short time the government paid \$1,800 in settlement and according to the agreement, Capt. Otis took \$900.

In an interview with the daughter of Capt. Otis, (Emily Otis Gill) by Gen. Bradley Winslow about 1910 she said, "the official, whoever it was who shared in the claim to the extent of one half, did a very rascally thing."

Mrs. Gill said that the dead of the battle were buried back of and close to her father's house. That a separate grave was dug for each, except that there was one colored man whether he was Indian or Negro, her mother did not know, who was buried face down in a grave with a white man.

Home As Hospital

The McKies had to vacate their house for hospital purposes. Their little daughter, Harriet, wandered back in a day or so to look for toys which were overlooked in the moving. It is said that the habit of courtesying to every grown up person who passed her was so firmly fixed that she nearly fell from exhaustion as she tried to courtesy to the cable carriers as they passed by her.

Harriet McKie Ward gave many interesting stories to her "listeners." Many of these have been passed on to me by Anna Jones Bartlett. The Wards moved to the old Fuller place to live while the British were recovering from their wounds. In speaking of the British she said, "They were the handsomest men I ever saw."

One of the officers died after having entrusted a ring to Mrs. McKie to be sent to his wife. Another named a grand daughter of Mrs. McKie's, "Sarah Emily Domonic" for a relative or sweetheart of his own.

Mrs. Ward spoke highly of the honesty and good manners of the British, and said that they never took anything that they did not pay for.

Carry The Cable

After the smoke and noise of battle had cleared away, immediate steps were taken to move the supplies to Sacketts Harbor. All available wagons and oxcarts were engaged and within a few days all the armaments had been moved excepting two great ship cables. The smaller of these was moved

by ox team but the one which is said to have been 22 inches in circumference and weighed four tons presented a problem. The officers of the line held a meeting and proposed carrying the cable by man-power. It was agreed that no officer, except the colonel, should be exempt from participation. Old tales have been handed down which tell us there was only one wagon left and three span of oxen which could be used to haul that wagon. It is said that one half of the cable was coiled upon Jack Whitter's oxcart and the remainder carried by men who had plaited grass mats to protect their shoulders from the heavy and constantly shifting load. Arranged according to stature, the men marched Indian file behind the slowly moving cart. There were constantly a hundred men at the task, working in relays, new volunteers taking over the burden as the others dropped out from exhaustion.

Three-Day Ordeal

This journey supposedly started about noon on Saturday. Slowly the strange serpent-like procession moved toward Ellis Village, the men receiving encouragement and refreshment from those who gathered along the roadside to witness the unusual sight.

When night came the men rested in Ellis Village but at day-break they started again, preceded by boys who ran ahead to tell the people that the great cable was on its way. The second night of the journey was spent at Smithville. Daybreak again found them on their way cheerfully carrying their burden but foot-sore and shoulder-sore. One historian says that some of cable carrier's shoulders bore the marks of the cable and plaited mats as long as they lived.

From Smithville on the road was more heavily travelled and less rough, but the summer heat and the dust made travelling very difficult.

It was necessary for the men to keep far enough back from Lake Ontario's shore to be out of sight of the British. Part of the way the road ran along a ridge 148 feet above the lake level and was obscured by an elm swamp.

Welcomed By Parade

The third day found the cable arriving at its destination. As the marchers approached the village they were met by soldiers and sailors who insisted upon helping. Fifers and drummers appeared and led the cheering procession. I quote from a poem by Margaret I. Baker:

"Lighter the burden grew
As they neared the end of the journey,
For every man who could find
A place in the line lent his shoulder;
The weary oxen were freed
And men took their place at the hauling.
Thus around the last turn they swung
Like some great centipede, and the people
Cheered them as down Main Street
They made their way to the shipyard,
Laying their burden down
Amid a tumult of shouting."

When the cable was safely delivered it did not take long to launch the "Superior". Before many days the long line of American frigates moved out of the harbor into the open water. The British blockade was broken and British control was no longer feared.

On Sept. 19, 1926, a boulder, commemorating The Battle of Sandy Creek, was unveiled. This boulder is near the South Landing Bridge and near the house then owned and occupied by Capt. John Otis.

A year or two later, Cable Trail Markers were erected and dedicated to those loyal men upon whose shoulders rested the heavy burden of making our navy superior to the British navy. These markers can be seen along the old cable trail.

List Of Cable Bearers

Anna Jones Bartlett, great-granddaughter of Capt. John Otis, has prepared a list of local people who helped carry the cable:

Capt. John Otis, great-grandfather of Anna Jones Bartlett

Cyrus Hall

Chester Howard

Christopher Edwards, great grandfather of Mrs. Bert Williams

Edwin Ehle

Horace McKee, great, great-grandfather of Wendell Sprague

Silas Lyman, Lorraine

William Streeter, great-grandfather of Aurelia Ackley

Benjamin Grennell, Pierrepont Manor

Daniel Beale, Redfield

David Caulkins, Worth

Henry Knapp

W. W. Hiffard

Truman Steele

Roswell Davis

John Hughes

Joel Thomas

Edward Barnard.

We would gladly add to this list if we could have names brought in with substantiating proof that they were among the original group.

Old Military Road

Back in the fields, in the rear of the Frank Ramsey farm, four miles out on the Henderson road from Sacketts Harbor is the remnant of the military road that was followed by the cable bearers of 1814. Mr. Ramsey's father, Ephram Ramsey, often told his son of the day the soldiers passed by on their way to Sacketts Harbor, bearing the long cable. And Ephram Ramsey, who died at the age of 92, heard the same story in turn from Samuel Hovey, who lived on Chestnut Ridge. Mr. Hovey was a ship builder in the war days of 1812. In fact, it is possible that he was one of those who was helping in the construction of the war vessel "Superior," then being built at the harbor.

The military road runs the full length of the Ramsey farm from the west, crosses over into the Brodie land, across Bedford Ridge, and then through old farmland of the Westcott's and thence to and past the monument at the Henderson and Smithville road junction.

In 1814 it was necessary for the soldiers on the cable journey, simply to keep far enough back from the lake to remain out of sight of the British. The road, on the Ramsey place, runs along the side of the ridge, the top of which is 148 feet above lake level. Between the hill range and the lake is a valley land now of pasture and open field. In those days, Mr. Ramsey said it was simply an elm swamp, impassable in the Spring. So it was that the trail led along the side of the ridge. It is not believed that the road was actually made by the soldiers.

was undoubtedly in existence before. And even today it is not difficult to follow. One crosses the fence into the Stokes farmland and follows it to the top of the ridge where it turns off in the direction of Butterville.

The road, although it is not difficult to follow, is nevertheless overgrown with bushes in the forest section, and now and then a fallen tree bars the way. But a peculiar thing is the fact that for at least 50 years no tree has taken root along the way of the road, although there are good-sized trees on each side. The two wheel tracks are still easy to pick out and now and then a stone or rock bears evidence of ancient passage.

Since many years back some farms in that vicinity have been bought and sold with the understanding that the end of one farm and the beginning of another shall be at the military road. Other remnants of the past in that vicinity are also evident. A few rods from the military path, down in the pasture land, there is to be seen a pile of stones. They are all that remain of the old tavern, made of logs, which was once built there. Mr. Ramsey stated that a few years ago he and others often found bits of pottery, all of which had been imported from the old country. Not far from the one time tavern are two or three logs, mute reminders that once they were part of a small dam across the narrow creek which winds its way to Bedford Bridge and runs parallel with the high ridge. And there are ancient oaks about which must have been striplings when the soldier band passed there in 1814.

*Quevgo Palladium -
Times Sept 28/1919*

Abiah Jenkins, father of Mrs. J. G. Rider and brother-in-law of Captain John Otis, rode horseback to Oswego to inform the soldiers stationed there of the landing of the British at Big Sandy Creek. When he reached Oswego, his horse dropped dead.

A part of the stores there consisted of an immense hawser, 22 inches in circumference and weighing 9600 lbs. After the battle, this was carried on the shoulders of men to Sackets Harbor, one of the men being Captain John Otis. During the British invasion, Kit Edmonds, great great grandfather of Mrs. Bert Williams, was trapped at the mouth of the creek. He was captured by the British who tried to get all the information they could from him as to what force the Americans had on shore. Mr. Edmonds refused to talk and all the enemy could get from him was "If you land, the Yankees will give you hell!"

The Cable

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From Nell Dekong's paper given before Os. Co. Historical Society
Sept. 27, 1949

After the battle immediate steps were taken to move the supplies to Sackets Harbor. All available wagons and oxcarts were engaged and within a few days all the armaments had been moved except two ship cables. The smaller of these was moved by ox team but the one which is said to have been 22 inches in circumference and weighed four tons presented a problem. ~~xxxxxxx~~ Old tales have been handed down which tell us there was only one wagon left and three span of oxen which could be used to haul that wagon. It is said that one half of the cable was coiled upon Jack Whitter's oxcart and the remainder carried by men who had plaited grass mats to protect their shoulders from the heavy and constantly shifting load. Arranged according to stature, the men marched Indian file behind the slowly moving cart.

This journey supposedly started about noon on Saturday. When night came the men rested in Ellis Village but at daybreak started again. The second night was spent at Smithville. Daybreak again found them on their way. One historian says that some of the cable carrier's shoulders bore the marks of the cable as long as they lived. The third day arrived at destination. Fifers and drummers met them, and people who helped to carry.

The Superior was soon launched and the British blockade broken.

Sept. 19, 1926 a boulder placed, a year or two later Cable Trail markers placed.

Back in the fields, in the rear of the Frank Ramsey farm, four miles out on the Henderson road from Sackets Harbor is the remnant of the military road that was followed by the cable bearers of 1814. Road runs the full length of the Ramsey farm from the west, crosses over into the Brodie land, across Bedford Ridge and then through old farmland of the Westcotts and thence to and past the monument at the Henderson and Smithville road junction. Traces of the old road can still be seen.

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~~xxxx~~ The U.S. was faced with the task of transporting supplies for its Great Lakes naval base at Sackets Harbor through an area in which virtually no roads existed. All guns and equipment needed were normally transported from the Brooklyn navy yard up the Hudson, Mohawk and Oswego rivers to the lake, then a short voyage along the Lake Ontario shoreline would bring it to Sackets Harbor. In the spring of 1814, however, Sackets Harbor had been blockaded from the lake by the British and the Americans in an effort to reopen the naval port were preparing two frigates, the Superior and the Mohawk.

But it was first necessary to get the cannon, smaller guns and cables for the new ships to Sackets Harbor from Oswego. The plan was to skirt the shoreline to Stony Creek, take an Indian portage to Henderson Harbor and remaining inside the blockade, continue on to Sackets Harbor.

The American force transporting the supplies was equippd with 19 flatboats with a crew of sailors. Capt. M. T. Woolsey, in charge of transporting the guns and supplies, was to have an escort of 150 riflemen under Major D. Appling and 120 Oneida Indians.

The American force, keeping close to the shoreline, left Oswego after sundown May 28, 1814 and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the traveled 30 miles to the mouth of Big Sandy Creek. (first night at Port Ontario?) The first night on the lake one flatboat became separated and was captured by the British, revealing the American movement to Cimmonodore Yeo who commanded the enemy blockade. Three British gunboats had been detailed to search out the main body, which they located on the morning of May 30 as the American boats were anchored upstream two miles from the mouth of Big Sandy.

Captain Woolsey had riflemen and Oneidas concealed along the shore and also had at his disposal a squadron of dragoons, led by Capt. Harris, and a horse battery, commanded by Capt. Melvin, both of which had arrived that morning from Sackets Harbor to meet and reinforce the supply boats.

The British gunboats sailed single file into the creek with their guns spraying the shoreline with grapeshot. The Americans watched as a party of marines was landed by the enemy

The Battæ of Big Sandy

In May 1814 the British were blockading the American Navy in Sackets Harbor. Dispersal of the blockaders rested with completion of a new U.S. warship, the Superior, which awaited rigging, guns and equipment enroute from Brooklyn Navy Yard via Oneida Lake and Oswego. Up the Hudson, Mohawk and Oswego Rivers

Commander M. T. Woolsey undertook to deliver this material setting out from Oswego in 19 rowboats. During the night one strayed and was captured.

Next morning Woolsey ran up Big Sandy and was attacked by the British

John Otis who kept an inn near the creek, with a boat's crew pulled into the lake in the fog of early morning to locate the enemy for Commander Woolsey. A gunboat saw the Americans and followed them into the creek.

Lt. Woolsey escorted by Major D. Appling with a company of 150 men left Oswego on the eve of May 28 in 19 rowboats with equipment for the ships being built at Sackets Harbor. It was a dark and rainy night and at dawn they met a party of Oneida Indians under the command of Lt. Hill at the mouth of the Salmon River at Port Ontario. They continued down the lake and at noon entered the South Branch of Big Sandy Creek. , rowing up a distance of two miles from the mouth. One boat, carrying one cable and two 24 pounders, fell into the hands of the enemy. Monday morning a lookout boat discovered the enemy making for the creek.

Lt. Woolsey at dawn sent word by messenger to call in neighboring militia.

Soon after sunrise the enemy entered the creek with three gunboats, one gig and three cutters and commenced a cannonade with a 68. In a thick woods on the north side of the creek, a half mile below the boats, a rifle company commanded by Major Appling was stationed behind a brush and log fence. At 9 o'clock reinforcements arrived and were put in position back of the boats.

The enemy advanced and landed on the south side of the creek but marsh and soft ground forced them to re'enter the boats and land on the north bank about 20 rods from the woods. Americans opened fire and prepared to charge the enemy. They surrendered after suffering losses of 19 killed, 50 wounded and 133 taken prisoner. American losses included one Indian killed and one rifleman wounded.

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Battle of Big Sandy

The night was dark, rainy and very dismal but the dawn brought fair weather. The group under Woolsey bent with renewed vigor to their rowing. A brisk favoring breeze sprang up and the sails were spread on the low masts to hurry the boats along. At 10 o'clock as the faint tones of a church bell echoed out from the wooded shore, for it was Sunday, Lt. Woolsey spied a small schooner coming toward his boats. It came near enough to determine by the aid of glasses, the identify of the flotilla, turned about and hastily disappeared.

Realizing that it was a British scout ship and there was no hope of getting to Stony Creek, they rowed up the creek about a mile and a quarter, landed the marine stores under the chestnut trees at the edge of the marsh. Capt. Appling dispatched runners in all directions to arouse the militia and to notify the commander at Sackets.. This was May 30

In answer to his call, mounted dragoons under Capt. Harris, the marines under Capt. Smith, the heavy and light artillery under Lt.Col. Mitchell and a few infantry were sent as reinforcements but did not arrive until the battle was over.

Woolsey placed the riflemen and Indians in the woods on each side of the creek and sent a few raw militia with a show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire, pursued by the enemy, but as soon as they passed the Indians and riflemen who were in ambush, these attacked them in the rear, while a battery of four field pieces opened up on them in front. After a smart action of 20 minutes in which they had 20 killed, 90 or 50 wounded, the whole force of 137 surrendered with their gun boats, 5 in number.

Captain John Otis house

Mrs. Otis left before the battle with 6 weeks old baby, Emily (Gill)

When she returned she had to step over the dead bodies of the British to get into the house.

17 men were killed and 50 wounded. 1-0 British officers and men surrendered. Americans lost one rifleman and one Indian by wounds. No loss of life.

The dead were buried behind this house in separate graves.

Enemy surrendered after suffering losses of 19 killed, 50 wounded and 133 taken prisoners: 27 mariners, 106 sailors, two post captains, four Lt. of Navy, one Captain of Marines and two Lt. midshipmen were prisoners.

Some of the wounded were taken to Otis house. Wounded were cared for in homes near the scene.

Mrs. Otis went on horseback to brother's home in Ellis Village.

Carrying the Cable

The Cable march has grown into one of the most repeated stories of the War of 1812.

The five ton anchor cable was carried 20 miles to Sackets Harbor. Too big for any boat or vehicle available, but militiamen volunteered to carry the cable overland. 100 men. Front part was carried in an ox drawn cart and after each mile a second group of 100 men relieved the first group. It was a march that took two days and ended at Sackets with an enthusiastic greeting that included martial music and two barrels of whiskey.

Cable was 22 inches in circumference and weighed 9,600 pounds.

Cable Trail begins near present U.S. Route 3 at a point opposite Big Sandy and continues past the old Durant farmhouse where wounded British soldiers were brought after the battle; then to a point near the (Ward) Machold farm at Ellisburg, then along the route to Belleville to Roberts Corners and Smithville; cross Route 3.

Cable carriers reached Ellis Village on Thursday, Roberts Corners on Friday and Sackets on Saturday, according to accounts. At Sackets the commander paid each \$2 for their efforts.

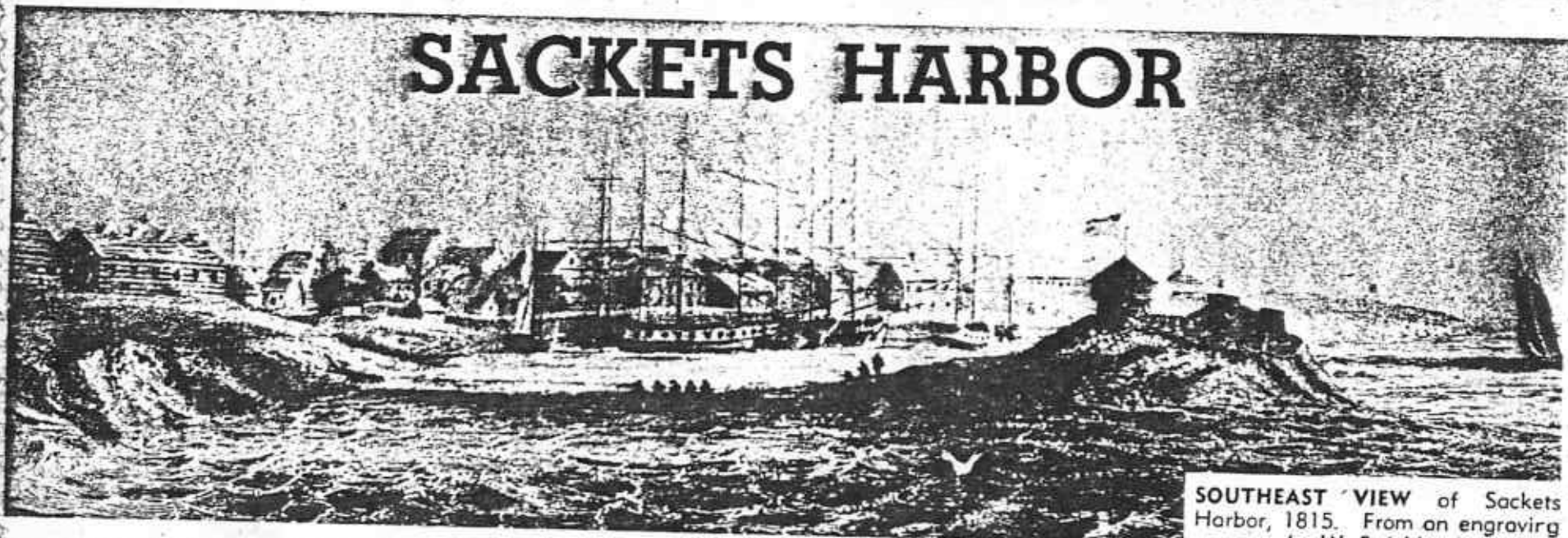
Volunteers took it on their shoulders after coiling as much as possible on an ox cart drawn by three pairs of oxen. Among the carriers were Capt. John Otis, Charles Hollister, Edwin Ehle, Chester Howard, Cyrus Bell, Christopher Edmunds, Daniel Beale.

Cable was heavy, rough and cumbersome; almost bore them to the ground and caused sores on their shoulders. They made pads of grass. 200 worked in rotation, 100 carrying while 100 walked along to rest. Many dropped out, exhausted. Leaving the creek during the day they remained over night at Ellis Village two miles away. The second day they made eight miles, passing the night at Smithville.

At Sackets an army band came out to meet them, and barrels of whiskey were tapped. Described as a triumphal parade by some; probably was hard work. ~~Not~~ as glamorous as some make out.

~~After smoke and noise of battle had cleared away-~~

SACKETS HARBOR



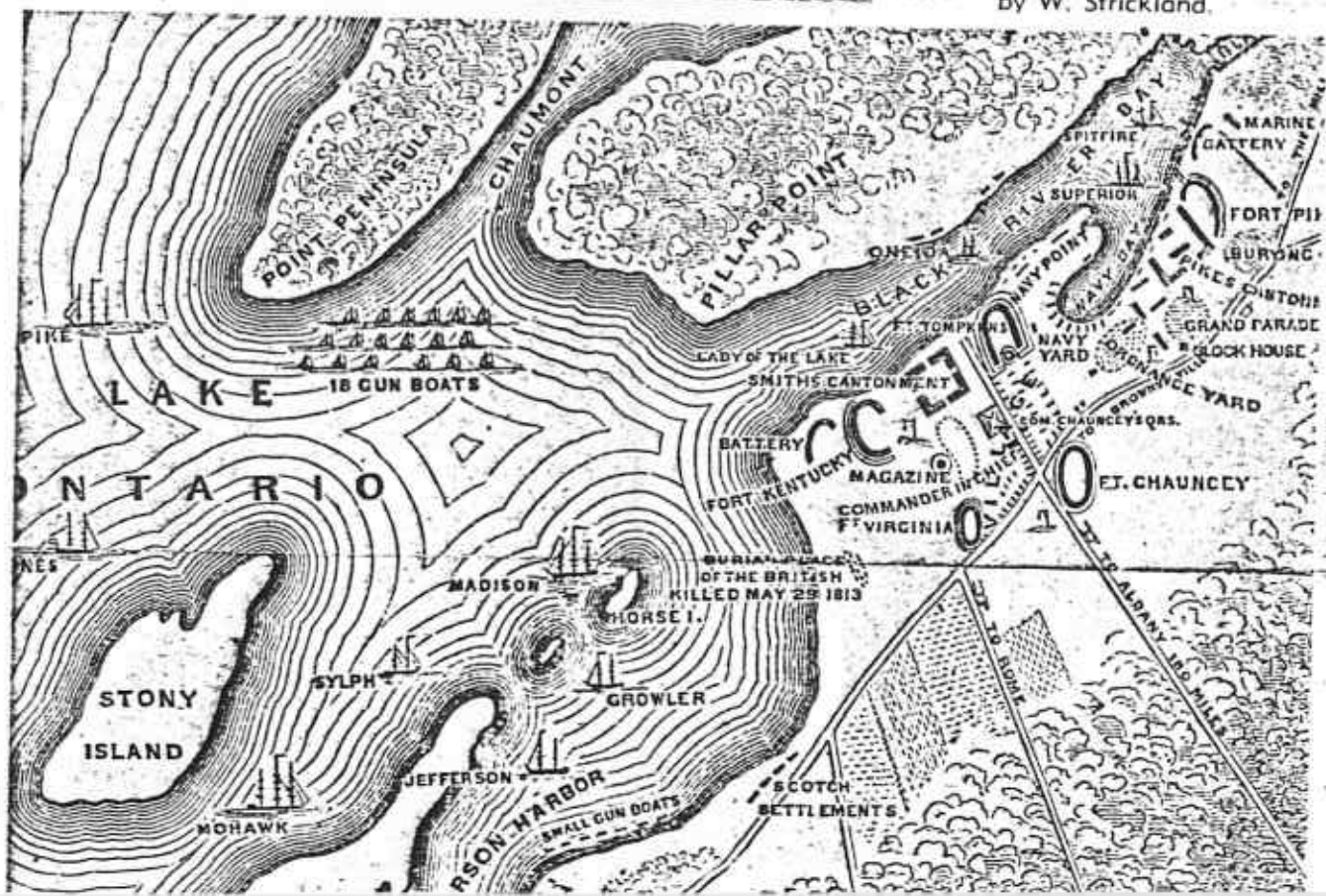
SOUTHEAST VIEW of Sackets Harbor, 1815. From an engraving by W. Strickland.

BY DIANA

Steeped in tradition, the village of Sackets Harbor, overlooking a cove in Black River Bay, Lake Ontario, is unrivalled for historic consequence in all Northern New York. Its chronicle is one of ships of war and fighting men, of uncommon bravery and thrilling episodes.

A pleasant hamlet with a promising future in commerce, the settlement was begun in 1801 by Judge Augustus Sackett of New York, the first lawyer in Jefferson County. It was wrenched from its tranquil existence, as a second War of Independence loomed, to emerge as the strategic military and naval headquarters on the northern frontier.

In the first action of the conflict, in July of 1812, exactly a month and a day after the U. S. had declared war on Great Britain, the little garrison, with obsolete ordnance, an improvised shore battery set up with guns from the only ship in her fleet, and a handful of totally inexperienced local militiamen, successfully repelled a British attack. A year later the expedition which took Toronto was launched from the village. On the heels of this victorious campaign, before the Ontario Fleet and regular troops had returned from the venture,



...Harbor homes left behind when he beat a hasty retreat to his home in Savannah. During the years after the War of 1812, Sackets Harbor enjoyed a lively period of commercial prominence. It was later a popular port for packets and was for a while, during the 1830's when a canal, Camp's Ditch, diverted Black River power to her mills, a manufacturing center. New modes of transportation, shifting arteries of commerce and a series of fires which destroyed the Harbor's business blocks, warehouses and wharves, have wrought many changes. Handsome architectural landmarks, the incomparable harbor, little museum, battle fields and military cemetery, the latter surrounded by iron fencing from the Court of St. James, all stand today as monuments to a remarkable heritage.

Photos by David F. Lane and James Kincaid



OLD CHRIST CHURCH, built in 1820. The oldest Episcopal Church in Northern New York.



THE COLONEL ELISHA CAMP HOUSE, built in 1817



THE COMMANDANT'S HOUSE, Naval Station, Sackets Harbor.



THE PICKERING-BEACH HISTORICAL MUSEUM, formerly the Joshua Pickering house, built in 1817.
Syracuse Post-Standard Pictorial, Nov. 7, 1954

Cable Carriers in 1814.
 Capt. John Atis
 Christopher Edmonds
 Chester Howard
 Cyrus Hall
 Charles Hollister
 Horace McKee
~~Harmonius~~
~~Edwin~~ Ehle, grandfather of Edwin
 Silas Lyman
 Benj. Grenell
 John Hughes
 Daniel Beale
 Henry Skaver.
 Daniel Caulkins.
 Henry Knapp
 N. W. Hibbard
 Truman Steele
 Rowell Davis
 Edmund Barnard.
 Joel Thomas.

1881 South Cambridge
St. Joseph, Michigan 49085
August 30, 1977

The Annie Porter Ainsworth Memorial Library
Sandy Creek, New York 13145

Gentlemen:

As so many people are doing today, I am also seeking to trace my "roots."

My maternal grandfather, Edgar John Porter (Ned), was born January 21, 1858 in Lacona, New York, the son of John W. and Cynthia Salisbury Porter. My grandfather subscribed to the Sandy Creek newspaper all the years he lived in and near Conneaut, Ohio. In a scrapbook there are clippings from that paper, so I know he had a brother Hollom and a brother Orlo; I believe there were more, as I think my grandfather was the youngest in a large family. I knew one of his sisters, Effie, who lived in Ohio. I do remember a 1921 trip to Sandy Creek; I was six at the time and recall staying with Anna Hollis in a large brick house, dining with John J. Hollis, visiting a Benton Porter and a Claude Porter.

I would appreciate your answers to the following questions:

1. Do you know if a history of the family has been compiled? I know that some libraries do keep such histories. I wonder if the Annie Porter your library is a memorial is a relative?
2. Do you do research and xerox genealogy information for people? If so, what are your charges?
3. Do you have materials and reference books that I could use in my search if I visited Sandy Creek? If so, which days of the week and what hours would your library be opened?

Enclosed is a self-addressed stamped envelop which I hope you will be kind enough to use to reply to my questions. My appreciation!

Sincerely yours,
Lida H. Weir
Lida Haven Weir
Mrs. Richard J. Weir

ARTHUR H. WART
Pharmacist
P.O. BOX 36
SANDY CREEK, N. Y. 13145

September 30, 1977.

Mrs Richard T. Weir
1881 South Cambridge
St. Joseph, Michigan 49085

Dear Mrs Weir:

Your first sentence regarding many people seeking to trace their roots, I can use as a partial reason for the month delay in answering your letter. In the first instance, your letter was sent to the A.P. Ainsworth Memorial Library and was received by the Librarian. The Librarian does not have the time to answer such inquiries and is not in charge of our History & Genealogical Section which is located in the basement of the Library but operated by Town Historical Committee and letters to the Library and Town Clerk are often a week or more getting to me.

We are a small community and while there was much History collected since we became a Township in 1825, it has only been in the last five years that a real effort has been made to consolidate the material we had in one location. We have made great progress but can not hope to offer what the Genealogical Sections of large Libraries have available. We have a few complete Genealogies and maintain file folders with partial family data on many of the pioneer families. To answer your first question, we do not know of any history that exists here of the Porter family. From many years of experience in this field, I have learned that many of these family histories are found in places afar from Sandy Creek. Many were done by members of the family who left this area but obtained information from ones who stayed here and were alive when the family member living somewhere else was doing the research. Everyone who came to Sandy Creek in the early days (1803 was the date of the first settlers), came from somewhere else. New York was the last of the original Colonial States and the last to be settled. Many came from the New England States and some of these pioneers made their move into two stages. Many came to the Mohawk Valley and then later made a second move to Northern & Western New York.

If thru research you can determine where the family first existed you may find that there is a Porter Family History and from this you could continue your research.

As Town Historian, with the help of the Committee that I mentined above, I am obligated to provide information that we have on file. Our chief researcher, Sanford E. Wheeler has typed up a bit of information on Merton Porter, which I will include with this letter. The names that you mention, are familar to the writer in that they were definitely local people. I went to High School with Orlo Porter who was the son of Claude. This Orlo died within the past few years and would be about 70 years old now if he were alive.

My Porter Line - Lida Haven Weir

** Robert Porter m. 7 Nov 1644 Mary Scott
b. in England Hartford, Ct.
d. 1689

Thomas Porter m. May 1678 Abigail Cowles
b. 25 Oct, 1650 Farmington, Ct.
d. 19 Dec. 1718 Farmington, Ct.

Benjamin Porter m. 25 Nov. 1726 Esther Thompson
b. 14 Feb 1700/1 Farmington, Ct.
d. 4 July 1750 Farmington, Ct.

Ashbel Porter m. 2nd 1779 - 82 Lonene Benton
b. 25 Feb 1745 Farmington, Ct. Harwinton, Ct.

Levi Street Porter m. 10 Nov. 1815 Nancy Younglove
b. 9/10 March 1786 Harwinton, Ct.

John W. Porter m. Cynthia Salisbury
b. ca 1816/7 Sandy Creek, N.Y.
d. 30 July 1880 ae 63 Sandy Creek, NY
bu Stevens Cemetery, Sandy Creek

Edgar John Porter m. 4 Oct. 1888 Lida Ellen Thompson
b. 31 July 1858 East Conneaut, Ohio
Sandy Creek, N Y
d. 10 Feb. 1932 ae 74
bu East Conneaut, Ohio

Carrie Anita Porter m. 4 Aug 1910 Clyde Carleton Haven
b. 31 July 1889 West Springfield, Pa
West Springfield, Pa.
d. 26 Nov. 1963 Ashtabula, Ohio
bu East Conneaut, Ohio

Lida Locelia Haven

** "Robert Porter, one of the eighty-four proprietors who settled Farmington in 1640, himself the son of a Puritan minister in England, who, on account of his non-conformity, had been ejected from the Established Church." written by Miss Sarah Porter in "Noah Porter, A Memorial by Friends."

Wong!!!
Ashbel Jr.

Women Who Married into my Porter Line

Mary Scott m. Robert Porter on 7 Nov, 1644, Hartford, Ct.

*b. in England and came to Cambridge, Mass., with her parents in 1630
her father, Thomas Scott was probably born in Boston, County of Lincoln
England; arrived in Cambridge, Mass., about 1630 and then
settled in Hartford, Ct. He was accidently shot and killed
6 Nov. 1643*

*her mother, Ann ? born and married in England. After her husband's
death she married Thomas Ford in 1644.*

Women Who Married into my Porter Line

Abigail Cowles m. Thomas Porter May 1678, Farmington, Ct.

b. 6 Jan 1663/4 Farmington, Ct.

d. after 1718 when her husband died

her father, Samuel Cowles

b. 1639, Hartford, Ct.

m. 14 June 1660, Farmington, Ct.

d. 17 April 1691, Farmington, Ct.

son of John Cowles

b. ca 1598 - 1600 Gloucestershire, England
arrived in the colonies 1634 - 5

d. 11 or 15 Sept 1675, Hatfield, Mass.

and Hannah ?

b. ca 1613 England

d. 17 March 1683 Hartford, Ct.

her mother, Abigail Stanley

b. ca 1638 - 40

d. 1734 "at a great age" Farmington, Ct.

daughter of Timothy Stanley

b. 1602/3, England

arrived in the colonies in 1634; in Hartford in 1636

d. April 1648

and Elizabeth ? (Morrice?)

b. ca 1602, England

d. 23 Feb 1678/9 Hartford, Ct.

Abigail's sister Elizabeth Cowles married John Thompson (Thomson) and
their granddaughter Esther Thompson married Abigail's son Benjamin.
Complications!!

Women Who Married into my Porter Line, cont.

Esther Thomson m. Benjamin Porter 25 Nov 1726, Farmington, Ct.

b. 13 July 1710 Farmington, Ct.

d. 25 Aug 1756

her father, Dr. Thomas Thomson

see Thomson, pg 2.

b. June 1674

m. 15 Jan 1706/7

d. 17 July 1748

her mother, Elizabeth Cowles

see preceding page, as
Elizabeth was Abigail's
sister and had the same parents.

b. 17 March 1679/80

d. 4 Nov 1727

Thomson, Esther (m. Benjamin Porter)
her father Dr. Thomas Thomson

Thomas Thomson

m April 14, 1646
d. 25 April 1655
p.d. Farmington, Ct.

John Thomson

b. Farmington, Ct. 1649
m 24 Oct. 1670
p. m. Farmington, Ct.
d. 1711

Governor Thomas Welles

Anne Welles

Dr. Thomas Thomson

b. 30 June 1674
- m. 15 Jan 1706/7
d. 17 July 1748

John Steele, sr

b. Essex Co., England
m. Braintree, England
d. 25 Nov. 1665
p.d. Farmington, Ct.

John Steele, jr

b. England
m. 22 Jan 1645/6
d. 1653
p.d. Farmington, Ct.

Rachel Talcott

d. 1653
daughter of Governor John
Talcott and Anne Skinner

Mary Steele

b. 20 Nov. 1646
p. b. Farmington, Ct.

Andrew Warner

b. 1595
p. b. Essex Co., England
arrived Cambridge, Mass 1632
d. 18 Dec 1684
p. d. Hadley, Mass

Mary or Mercy Warner

b. probably before 1627
p. b. England
m. 22 Jan 1645/6
Farmington, Ct.

Mary ?

b. England
d. before 1659
probably Hartford, Ct.

Women Who Married into my Porter Line, cont.

Lorene Benton m. Ashbel Porter between 1778 and 1782 in Harwinton, Ct.
b. 22 June 1762, Harwinton, Ct.

After Ashbel's first wife, Abigail Griswold died, he married her
cousin, Lorene Benton

Lorene's father, Barnabas Benton

see Benton, pg. 2 & pg. 3

b. 3 Jan 1734/5

p.b. Hartford, Ct.

m. 15 Feb 1758

Lorene's mother, Martha Griswold

see Benton, pg. 4 & 5

b. 15 Feb. 1738

p.b. Wethersfield, Ct.

m. 15 Feb 1758

p.m. Harwinton, Ct.

Benton, Lorene (m. Ashbel Porter, sr.)

Benton, pg 2.

her father, Barnabas Benton

his father, Jacob Benton (see below)

Andrew Benton

b. 1620
p. b. England
m. ca 1649
p. m. Hartford, Ct.
d. 31 July 1683
p. d. Hartford, Ct.

arr. New
England
ca 1633

Samuel Benton

b. 15 Aug 1658
p. b. Milford, Ct.
m. ca 1679
p. m. New Haven, Ct.
d. 10 April 1746
p. d. Hartford, Ct.

Hannah Stocking

p. b. probably England
d. ca 1672
p. d. Hartford, Ct.

George Stocking

p. b. Western England
in Hartford May 1635
d. 25 May 1683
p. d. Hartford, Ct.

Anna or Agnes ?

Jacob Benton, sr.

b. 21 Sept. 1698
p. b. Hartford, Ct.
m. 2nd 4 April 1728
p. m. Hartford, Ct.
d. 23 Nov. 1761

p. d. Harwinton, Ct.

William Chatterton

of New Haven

Sarah Chatterton

b. 19 July 1661
p. b. New Haven, Ct.

Sarah ?

Benton, Lorene (m. Ashbel Porter, sr.)
her father, Barnabas Benton
his mother, Elizabeth Hinsdale

Benton, pg 3

Deacon Robert Hinsdale

b.
p. b. England
m.
p. m. probably England
d. 18 Sept 1675
Killed at Bloody Brook
massacre, near Deerfield

Ann Woodward

d. 4 June 1666
daughter of Peter Woodward,
who was in Dedham by 1642

Elder John White

b. England
arr Boston on the Lion
16 Sept 1632. Then to
Hartford
d. Dec 1683 or Jan. 1684

Mary

Barnabas Hinsdale, sr.

b. 13 Nov. 1639
p. b. Dedham, Mass.
m. 15 Oct. 1666
d. 18 Sept. 1675
killed at Bloody Brook
near Deerfield, Mass.

Barnabas Hinsdale, jr.

b. 20 Feb. 1668
p. b. Hatfield, Mass
m. 9 Nov. 1693
p. m. Hartford, Ct.
d. 25 Jan 1725

Sarah White

d. 10 Aug 1702
p. d. Hatfield, Mass.

Elizabeth Hinsdale

b. 3 Jan 1703
p. b. Hartford, Ct.

Joseph Smith

m. 10 or 20 Apr 1656
d. Jan 1690

Martha Smith

b. ca 1670
d. Dec. 1738

Lydia Huit

p. b. England
arr. New England 1639
d. ca 1711

Rev. Ephraim Huit

p. b. England
pastor Wroxall, Warwickshire
England
p. m. England
d. 1644, Windsor, Ct.
arr. New England 1639

Benton, Lonene (m. Ashbel Porter, sr.)
her mother, Martha Griswold
Martha's father, Phineas Griswold

Benton, pg. 4

Thomas Griswold

b. 22 Oct. 1646
p. b. Wethersfield, Ct.
m. 28 Nov. 1672
d. 28 Oct. 1718

Michael Griswold

p. b. England
in Wethersfield, Ct. by 1640
p. m. colonies
d. ca Dec 1684
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

Ann ?

Michael Griswold 2nd

b. 28 Jan 1680
p. b. Wethersfield, Ct.
m. 27 Jan 1703/4
p. m. Wethersfield, Ct.
d. 20 April 1731
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

Mary Howard

b. ca 1647
d. 29 Oct. 1718

Henry Howard

m. 28 Sept. 1648
p. m. Wethersfield, Ct.
d. March 1709

Sarah Stone

Phineas Griswold

b. 26 Dec 1714
p. b. Wethersfield, Ct.
d. ca Jan 1743/4
p. d. Hartford, Ct.

Sgt. Benjamin Gilbert

b. 22 Sept. 1652
p. b. Wethersfield, Ct.
m. 25 Nov. 1680
p. m. Wethersfield, Ct.
d. 9 Dec. 1711
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

Mary Gilbert

b. 22 Nov. 1681
p. b. Wethersfield, Ct.

Mary Riley

b. ca 1642
d. 17 Oct 1692
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

Josiah Gilbert

b. ca 1628, England
came to New England with
his father, Thomas Gilbert
d. 22 Aug 1688
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

Elizabeth Belcher

b. ca 1632
father was Gregory Belcher
from Warwickshire, England
d. 17 Oct 1682
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

John Riley

d. ca 1671
p. d. Wethersfield, Ct.

Grace ?

b. ca 1624
d. 28 Nov 1703

Benton, Lorene (m. Ashbel Porter)
her mother, Martha Griswold
Martha's mother, Martha Hurlburt

Thomas Hurlburt

b. ca 1670
p.b. British Isles, maybe
Scotland
d. ca 1671
p.d. Wethersfield, Ct.
arr New England 1635

Sarah ?

Connelius Hurlburt

b. ca 1654
p.b. Wethersfield, Ct.

William Hurlburt

b. 29 March 1689
p.b. Wethersfield, Ct.
m. 17 April 1717
p.m. Wethersfield, Ct.
d. 24 March 1760

Rebecca ?

Martha Hurlburt

b. 15 Feb. 1738
p.b. Wethersfield, Ct.
m. 15 Feb. 1758
p.m. Harwinton, Ct.

Josiah Bower

b. 1 Nov. 1711
p.b. Roxbury, Mass

Susannah Bower

d. 22 Sept 1756

Isaac Bowen

b. 20 April 1676, Roxbury, Ma
m. ca 1698
d. 1 Jan 1726, Stoughton, Ma
Father Henry & grandfather
Griffith arr Boston 1638/9
From South Wales

Hannah Winchester

b. 11 Jan 1679/80
d. 22 Nov. 1717 Roxbury, Ma
father Josiah; Grandfather
John arr 1635 from England

Elhaman Winchester

Mary Winchester

b. ca 1714
d. 4 Oct 1782

Women Who Married into my Porter Line, cont.

Nancy Younglove m. Levi Street Porter

According to information handed down in the Orlo Porter family, Nancy Younglove was born 12 or 19 April 1792 at German Flats, New York, and married Levi Street Porter on 10 Nov 1815. She died 10 April 1877 and is buried in Stevens Cemetery, Sandy Creek, N.Y.

I have located a Younglove family to which I think Nancy belongs, but as yet I do not have the proof.

Cynthia Salisbury m. John W. Porter

b. 1816

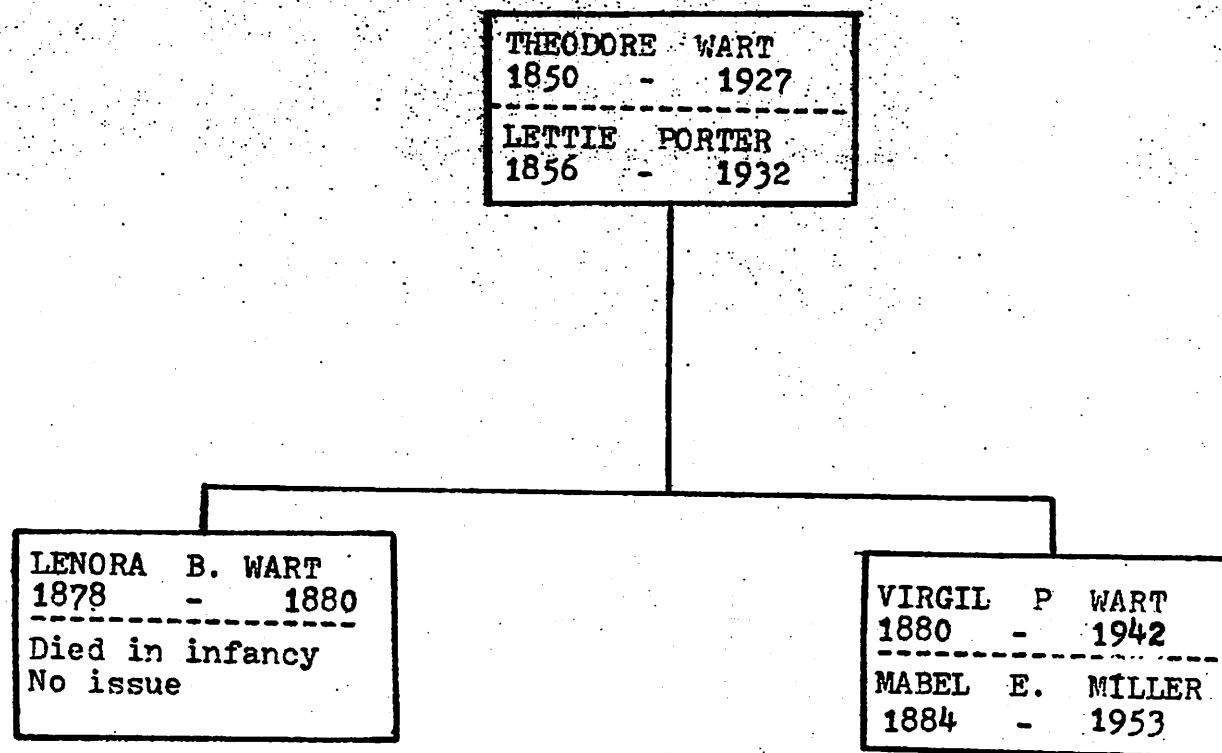
d. 7 March 1896

p.d. East Conneaut, Ohio

buried Stevens Cemetery, Sandy Creek, New York

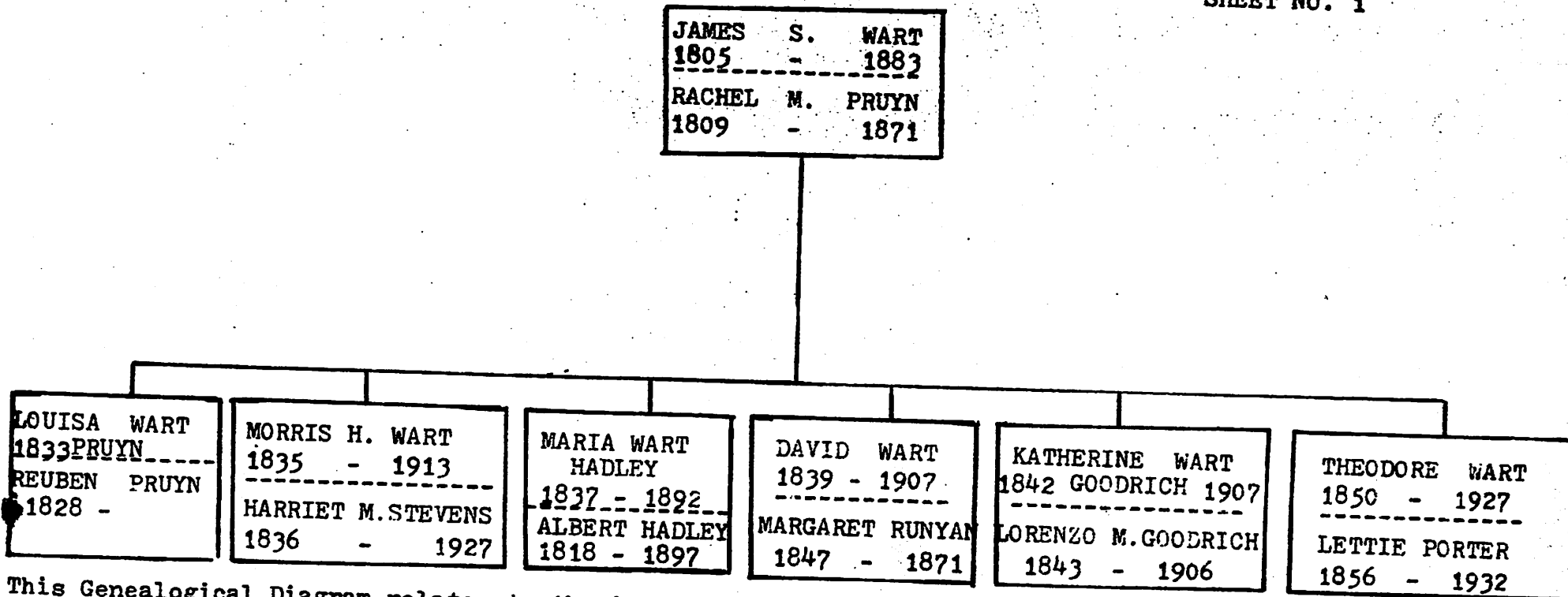
Her father was Daniel Salisbury, jr.; her mother was Nancy Rounds.

I have a great deal of information about the Salisbury and Rounds families — to be organized in 1981!



Theodore Wart was the youngest in a family of three sons and three daughters of James S. & Rachel Martha Pruyn Wart. Theodore was born in the Town of Boylston but when he was two years old his father left the Town of Boylston and moved to the eastern portion of the Town of Sandy Creek. In 1914 Theodore moved to Syracuse, N.Y. when in 1925 he bought the home which was in the same neighborhood where he was born and was living in this home when he died. On December 28, 1876 Theodore married Lettie Porter, a daughter of John Porter of the Orwell Road (Lacona to Orwell). Theodore Wart is buried in the Stevens Cemetery (on Orwell Road out of Lacona)

Lettie (Letty) Porter was born in Sandy Creek, N.Y. August 11, 1856 being the daughter of John and Lucretia Hedger Porter. Her father was the son of Levi Porter and her mother was the daughter of Hiram Hedger and Lydia White Hedger. Lettie Porter Wart died February 26, 1932 in Syracuse, N.Y. and is buried with her husband in the Stevens Cemetery on the Lacona-Orwell Road.



This Genealogical Diagram relates to the immediate family of JAMES S. WART and RACHEL MARTHA PRUYN WART. Each of their children listed above will be covered on a separate sheet.

LINE OF DESCENT IS LISTED BELOW.

MATTHIAS WART (1714-1798) MARRIED-HANNAH (Maiden name not known) (1714-1778)

TO

JOHN WART, SENIOR (1763-1823), THE SON OF MATTHIAS and HANNAH

CATHERINE HOGHABOOM (1767-1817) WIFE OF JOHN WART, SENIOR

TO

JAMES S. WART (1805-1883) - One of nine (9) children born to JOHN and CATHERINE. JAMES came to the Town of Boylston, Oswego County, N.Y. in 1823. He was the 4th brother leaving the Mohawk Valley and coming to Boylston. His marriage to Rachel Martha Pruyn took place on May 6, 1830. It is known that Rachel first married a Thomas Clark Swift or (smith). Rachel was the eighth child of Francis H. Pruyn (1785-1850) and Rachel Shoecraft. Rachel Shoecraft was born Dec. 31, 1788 and died Nov. 15, 1826 and was the first wife of Francis H. Pruyn. For further information on Pruyn see Landmarks of Oswego County and also a limited Pruyn Genealogy in the History Section of A.P. Ainsworth Library at Sandy Creek, N.Y.

Elizabeth Widrig after their arrival in Sandy Creek, making a total of eleven children.

In October 1849, their daughter Katy J. Widrig (b. Apr. 5, 1827) married Obadiah W. Walrath (b. Nov. 16, 1825 - at St. Johnsville, Montgomery county) son of Anthony Walrath (1796-1870) and Katherine (Davis) Walrath and a grandson of John Adam Walrath (1750-1822) a Revolutionary War soldier and descendant of early settlers of the Mohawk Valley. In the mid-1830's, Anthony and Katherine Walrath had moved to northern Jefferson county along with various other members of a large Walrath clan. As a young man, Obadiah Walrath later drove a team over the old plank road, hauling salt from Syracuse (known as Salt City) to Ogdensburg on the St. Lawrence River for shipping. Then, in September 1853, Obadiah and Katy sold their home here (present home of Mr. and Mrs. Durward Thompson on Harwood Drive) and moved to Rochelle, Illinois in company with Obadiah's parents and his brother, Jeremiah Walrath, who had also been living in Sandy Creek.

The first two children of Katy and Obadiah Walrath, Corrada Jane (b. 1850) and Worcester O. (b. 1852) were born in Sandy Creek. In Rochelle, four more daughters were born to them. But then, unexpectedly and while in the process of building a new home for his family out there, Obadiah Walrath died June 1, 1865. Following his death, Katy picked up and returned to Sandy Creek with the children, in order to be near her own brothers and sisters here.

These brothers and sisters of Katy Walrath included: Philo Widrig, great grandfather of Lawrence Hollis, Louise Hollis Robbins, D. J. Hollis (1917-1971), Miss Eloise Shaul, Genevieve Shaul Connick, and C. James Widrig (with Jim Widrig having the distinction of being the only remaining descendant of Lawrence Widrig to carry on the family name, his first son, John Brenton, being born in 1970, joining two older sisters); Mary E. Widrig, who remained unmarried and made her home with her brothers and sisters; Sarah Widrig, who was the wife of David Trumbull and lived on a large farm out of Pulaski, their grandson John A. Trumbull still residing in Pulaski; Peter S. Widrig, who remained a bachelor and had a farm south of the village of Sandy Creek (see 1867 map), later moving to Michigan; Cynthia A. Widrig, the wife of Darius Hale and lived on the Hale farm on the Sandy Creek-Pulaski road, they were the great-grandparents of Earl W. Jamerson (1895-1968) and Dorothy Jamerson Eckford; Lavina S. Widrig, who was the wife of Daniel Upton and they lived on the "homestead" farm (Widrig); Harriet M. Widrig, widow of G. Sherman Munderback, who died while on his way home from the Civil War, and lived on the corner of Route 11 and the Fraser Road; William J. Widrig, grandfather of Byron W. Wart (1900-1947) and Arthur H. Wart (see Wart history); and Henry L. Widrig, grandfather of Miss Louise Wardell. Another sister, Eliza Widrig Kenyon (Rowley) lived in Utica, keeping in close touch with her family back home.

Katy J. Widrig Walrath and her children made their home south of the village on Route 11 (present home of Richard H. Cordell) where Katy was to live until the time of her death, Aug. 19, 1883.

About the six children of Obadiah and Katy Walrath: 1. Corrada J. (1850-1885) married Joseph E. Green, and in 1868 they went to Nebraska where they continued to live and raise a family with several of the children becoming very successful in life. Two of the eight children died young. Will D. Green, their first child, was born in Sandy Creek in 1867. There are known descendants of Corrada and Joseph Green still living in Nebraska. 2. Worcester O. (1852-1914), the only son, married Henrietta Legg and they were living in Lycoming at the time of death and are buried at New Haven. There were no children. 3. Elizabeth Ann ("Libby") (1856-1920) in 1876 married W. Curtis Hinman, son of Russell C. and Rebecca (Lindsey) Hinman of Sandy Creek, a veteran of the

Civil War who was working in the John Davis Carriage Factory here, and later that same year they were to follow "Curt's" brother, Byron, to California to live. They had four children, the only daughter dying in infancy, while the three sons went on to become successful businessmen. Known descendants are still living out in California. 4. Hattie (1857-1888) married George H. Root of Mannsville and their only son, Clarence Root, was postmaster there for years prior to his death. 5. Sara (1863-1942) became a noted educator, writer, and lecturer. She married James Smiley Lyons and they lived in New York City where Mr. Lyons was in the lumber business. They had no children. Sara Walrath Lyons for years spent her summers in Oswego and Sandy Creek. 6. Kittie J. (1860-1885) married Sanford E. Wheeler (1856-1918), son of Charlotte Harmon Wheeler of Sandy Creek and the late Warren Wheeler who had died in the Civil War. Kittie and Sanford Wheeler were the parents of Allen R. Wheeler (1884-1947) who was born on Salisbury street in the village of Sandy Creek (the house dismantled to make room for Route 81). Following the death of Kittie, Sanford Wheeler married Miss Ida E. Weed and they were the parents of Newton G. Wheeler (1893-1969). Allen Wheeler attended Sandy Creek High School, was elected as captain for both the football and baseball teams, was an active member of the Young Men's Debating Society and later was graduated from Albany Business College. In 1911 he married Miss Lottie J. Williams (1887-1953), daughter of Wm. Allan and Elizabeth Williams of Salisbury street in Sandy Creek, who was teaching in the district schools. Allen and Lottie Wheeler had four children: Richard W. (1912-1912); Donald Allen (1915-1971); Kathleen Elizabeth Wheeler Frey (Mrs. Herman W. Frey); and Sanford E. Wheeler. A family home is still maintained in the village of Sandy Creek—on Salisbury street.

The Wart Family

In February of 1812, John Wart (1789-1879) and his wife, Rachel, came to the Town of Boylston as the very first settlers (Oswego County History); Three brothers of John came later, Morris, William Nietzer and James. Descendants of all these men found their way into the Town of Sandy Creek in the middle 1800's and some lived out their lives in our Town.

Azariah Wart, son of John, appears to be the first Wart to come to Sandy Creek. He was the first practicing attorney in Sandy Creek in 1859. Served two terms as Postmaster, was a State Legislator, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and recruited for the Civil War. See Page 35 of the Centennial History of Sandy Creek published in 1925 for further details.

Wellington H. Wart (1867-1927) and Gilson D. Wart (1871-1959) were sons of Azariah by a second marriage, they were both born in Sandy Creek. As young men they were involved in early baseball teams and both played cornet with early bands and orchestras. They attended local schools and worked for local merchants of the times.

Wellington H. Wart left Sandy Creek in his twenties and his entire life was spent in the Insurance Field. At the time of his death, he was Assistant Secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. With his wife, Mary and son, Harold, he is buried in our Woodlawn Cemetery.

Gilson D. Wart lived out his 88 years in Sandy Creek. He married Julia Widrig who was a granddaughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth Bargy Widrig, very early settlers in Sandy Creek. "G. D." as he was known to Sandy Creekers, devoted his lifetime to business—first a Bakery and then a General Store, which he operated until the block burned in 1945. "G. D." served two

terms as Postmaster, one term as Town Justice, Treasurer of SCHS No. 9 and was an auditor for the Fair Board for 25 years. He was the leader of the Democratic Party locally for all his later life.

Byron W. Wart (1900-1947) and Arthur H. Wart (1908-) were the only children of Gilson and Julia Wart. Byron died at an early age of 46 but had reached a high degree of success in his chosen field of Accounting. He was a Certified Public Accountant and Assistant Comptroller of the Onondaga Pottery Co. (Syracuse China). He married Thelma Tausend of Syracuse, and there were no children.

Arthur H. Wart married Jean Latham Stuart and there was one child by this union, John Stuart Wart. "Art" graduated from Columbia University College of Pharmacy, served 4 years as Postmaster at Sandy Creek and then purchased in 1944 the Drug Store formerly owned by R. W. Shaul. For the past 30 years he has operated the Pharmacy on the corner. In 1974 he was elected Mayor of the Village of Sandy Creek, and the same year he was appointed Town of Sandy Creek Historian.

John Stuart Wart (Jack), son of Art and Jean graduated from SCCS and Alfred A. & T. College. Jack is Regional Service Manager for Canada of the Cummins Engine Company, and is living with his wife, Beverly Wart in North Vancouver, B. C.

As is the case with many of the older families who helped shape the history of our Town, the writer of this resume of his family is the only "Wart" left in the Town at this date (1975). Other "Warts", descendants of the four brothers mentioned above, also spent some or all of their lives in our Town. To mention a few, Charles H. Wart the father of Jeanette Wart Hollis Warner, William Walter, James, Theodore, Sherman and Mabel. Since the Wart family has been well recorded in various genealogies, this history was limited to my own line.

In Henry the Fourth, Shakespeare had a quotation, "Is thy name Wart?". This play was written in the 1600's and by the year 2,000 if this question were asked in the Town of Sandy Creek, there would be no response.

Wheeler Family

Warren Wheeler was born Jan. 12, 1815 in the town of Boonville, N. Y. All indications are that Warren was the next to the youngest of the nine children of Ebenezer Wheeler (1771-1858) and Mary Wheeler (1778-1830). Ebenezer Wheeler, who was the son of John and Lydia Adams Wheeler of Canterbury, Connecticut, had settled in Boonville in 1798 and lived in a neighborhood just north of the village known as Wheeler's Mills where he had a farm and had built a sawmill on the Black River. There is one direct descendant of Ebenezer still living in Boonville and descendants of his brother, Nathan Wheeler, also still live there.

Ebenezer Wheeler was an early Methodist class leader and one of his older sons. Rev. Elisha Wheeler (1796-1874), became a Methodist preacher as well as a schoolteacher. Elisha preached in Sandy Creek as early as 1827 and formally organized and incorporated the Methodist Church of Sandy Creek in 1830. He also started the Methodist church in Ellisburg in 1827, where he is buried.

In 1830, when Warren Wheeler was only about 15 years old his mother died, and Warren was indentured, serving an apprenticeship as a boot and shoemaker in the village of Copenhagen. It is thought very possibly this was with William B. Cottrell, the father of William H. Cottrell (1811-1889) who

came to Sandy Creek from Copenhagen about this same time as a young man to start his own business in the trade.

Feb. 15, 1839 Warren Wheeler married Charlotte Harmon, daughter of Lyman and Miranda Sanford Harmon, in Copenhagen, Lewis county (see Harmon history). Later that same year, Warren and Charlotte Harmon Wheeler moved to Sandy Creek. Charlotte's father, grandparents, and seven of her brothers and sisters also made the move to Sandy Creek that year.

It has been assumed that Warren Wheeler worked in the Boot and Shoe Factory of William H. Cottrell here in Sandy Creek, as there is no record of Warren having a shop of his own. It is known that William H. Cottrell employed a number of men in his place of business. At that time every pair of boots or shoes purchased locally had to be made by hand.

Warren and Charlotte Harmon Wheeler had a family of 12 children. All 12 of the children were born here in Sandy Creek, and all twelve are buried at Woodlawn cemetery in Sandy Creek. All of them spent the greater part of their life in this area. Three of the children died while young: James (d. 1850), Jennett (d. 1852), and Rosette (d. 1856). The nine children growing to adulthood were all married and the 30 grandchildren of Warren and Charlotte were all born in Sandy Creek, with one exception.

Three of Warren Wheeler's sons (Wait, William and Eugene) enlisted in the Civil War. Although over age, Warren also enlisted. He enlisted Aug. 2, 1862 in Co. C of the 110th Infantry. Warren Wheeler died Apr. 17, 1863 at New Orleans, La. His three sons were to return home from the war.

The oldest son of Warren and Charlotte Wheeler was Wait Wheeler (1839-1908). He married Mary Ann Philbrick (1842-1926) of Pulaski. They had only the one son, George Warren Wheeler (1863-1940). There are descendants living in Oswego.

Warren and Charlotte had three daughters who were married. Maria Wheeler (1841-1916), Miranda Wheeler (1842-1881) and Clarissa Wheeler (1843-1919). In 1870 Maria Wheeler married Hugh Birdslow (1845-1914) and their three children were: Louie (1873-1875); L. Mabel Birdslow (1878-1898); and Avery E. Birdslow (1875-1914), father of Kent Birdslow of Pulaski and Hugh Birdslow of Lacona. Miranda Wheeler married Udell A. Sprague (1843-1893), son of Ichabod Sprague a local cooper. Udell's brother, Ward, was the grandfather of Wendell Sprague, and his sister, Justina Sprague Bumpus, was the grandmother of Leland Bumpus. Miranda and Udell Sprague had only the one son, Orville R. Sprague (1866-1936) who later moved to New Jersey. Hugh Birdslow and Udell Sprague were both carpenters and contractors and built a number of homes around the area, including the present homes of Mr. and Mrs. Stratton Killiam and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dealing on North Main street in the village, which at one time were their respective homes.

In 1859 Clarissa Wheeler, the youngest daughter of Warren and Charlotte Wheeler, married Harry Murray (1839-1887) who served in the Civil War. They had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. The sons were: William H., Warren W., Ernest, and Ellis Murray. The daughter, Hattie Murray, married Edward L. Parsons and they lived for years in Sandy Creek where Mr. Parsons was employed at the old plate factory. They later moved to Pulaski where several of their family of seven children still reside. The children of Hattie and Ed Parsons were: Lola Belle Parsons Sanderson, Harry Murray Parsons (1890-1972), Clara Parsons English (1892-1960), Doris Parsons Morenus, Irma Parsons Parrow, Miss Charlotte L. Parsons (1909-1972), and Marjorie A. Parsons Doxsee.

Three of the sons of Warren and Charlotte Wheeler no longer have any descendants living in the Sandy Creek area. In 1865 Eugene Wheeler (1847-