

BALGER - Thomas C., Francis
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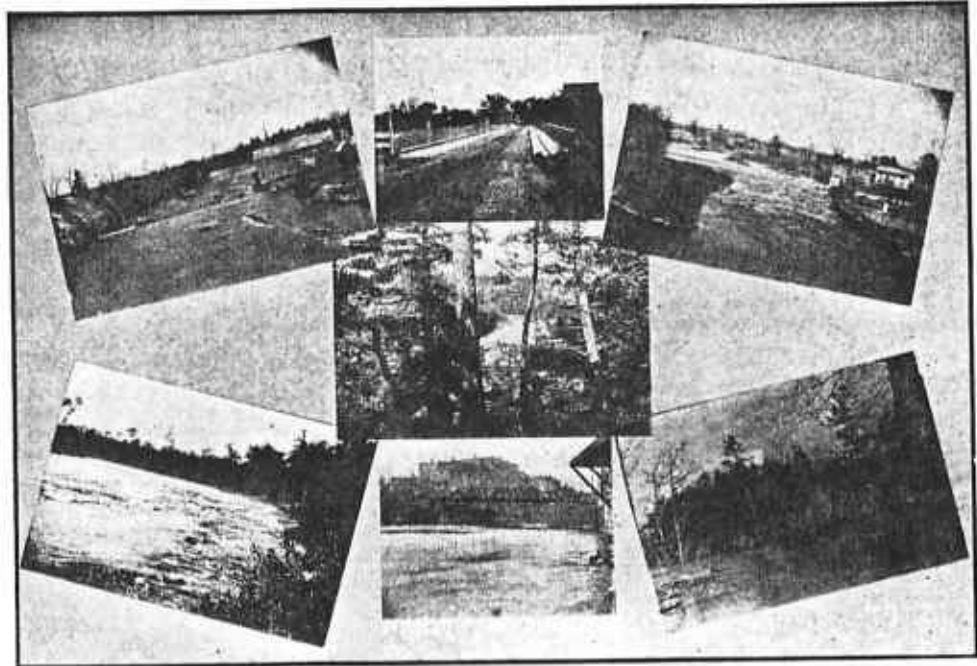
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Eli S. Lang.

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR SERIES No. 13

PULASKI, N. Y., AND VICINITY

(ILLUSTRATED)



Dunwick, Photo. PULASKI AND VICINITY.
Salmon River below Jefferson Street. Jefferson Street (Long) Bridge. Salmon River above Salina Street Bridge.
View from North Bank of the Salmon River, below the Village.
Famous Pleasure Island Picnic Grounds. Salina Street Bridge. Bluffs near Farrington's Grove.

ELIGIBLY located near the geographical center of Oswego County, one of its shire towns and at one time a rival of the metropolis of the county, Pulaski has advantages that many towns of its size in the northern part of the state might well envy. Largely an agricultural place, although possessed of manufacturing institutions, it has to draw from in the way of trade a section of farming country as good as there is in Oswego county and much better than in some sections of the adjoining counties. As the rule the farmers are prosperous and provident, realizing from their crops as good as the average. And the condition of the farming country is an index to the commercial standing of the chief town in that section.

Pulaski is the junction of railroad lines from widely separated sections of the state, making it easily accessible from all directions reached directly by any part of the R. W. & O. system of railroads, which is operated in close connection by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, lessees.

Here the road from Syracuse, 38 miles south, unites with that from Oswego, 25 miles west, the

former closely connecting with the eastern and western trains on the main line of the Central and the latter with trains from the west via Lewiston on the Niagara, and Rochester suburban and other resorts and towns on the American shore of Lake Ontario. Only five miles east is Richland, the junction for the entire R. W. & O. system, Watertown being 35 miles north and Utica 57 miles in the opposite direction. By reason of its especially favorable location within its network of railroads Pulaski is in close touch with all parts of the state and can be reached as quickly as any other northern point in the state, not excepting Oswego.

The industries of the village are not varied but are on a sound, profitable basis and give employment to about three hundred people. The Toller-Box Works where are manufactured school boxes, cabinets and other articles of that sort which the public school children of the later times do not think they can dispense with; the Ontario Iron Works, where stationary engines are manufactured, and the Richards house dress factory where ladies' skirts and wrappers are made, are the chief establishments in the village.



Dunwick, Photo. A. E. OLMSTEAD AND STAFF OF EMPLOYEES.

Standing (from left to right)—C. L. Bonney, George E. Buck, F. A. Prouty, C. A. Sackett, Lyman Mallory, Frank Brundage, Frank E. Gurley, Clarence Kelsey, G. E. Wallace. Seated (from left to right)—F. J. Weeks, H. S. Kilham, Foreman, A. E. Olmstead, Proprietor, Benjamin Snow, Superintendent, Henry Filkins, F. P. Hardy.

plants in this vicinity. The engines and boilers are absolutely safe in operation. The utmost precaution is used in the selection of all materials entering into their construction and the most pronounced satisfaction is expressed by the purchaser and operator. The proprietor has the confidence of the community, who admire his energy, his business ability and progressiveness and they justly expect that an increasing and profitable business will amply reward him.

The Congregational Church of Pulaski was incorporated on Jan. 22, 1811, as the First Congregational Church and Society of Richland. The articles of incorporation were filed in the clerk's office of Oneida county, which then included the greater portion of the territory now Oswego county. At a meeting of all the male inhabitants of the town who were interested in the legal organization of the church held at the house of John Meacham on the 25th of February, 1811, articles of agreement were signed and the following persons were chosen trustees: Ernestus Kellogg, John Meacham, Silas Harmon, Timothy Maltby, Rufus Price, Simon Meacham and ~~Mass. R. Prouty~~. Robert G. Rowe was appointed clerk of the trustees. At a subsequent meeting held November 25, 1811 additional articles were adopted which provided that payments for the support of the pastor be made to the trustees, one-third in money and two-thirds in produce, and that the minister, Rev. Oliver Leavitt, should preach half the time at the settlement by the river, where the village is now located and the other half of the

time in the settlement by Captain Isaac Meacham's. Prior to such legal organization a religious society had existed for about three years which held meetings occasionally at the homes of some of the early settlers. This society was an offshoot or branch of the Congregational church at ~~Pulaski, Vt.~~ and as its founders were closely associated with the early settlement and development of the town, a reference to them is of interest.

In the year 1805 a little company of men, consisting of Ephraim Brewster, Gorham Hale, John Meacham, Simon Meacham, Phileas Sage and David Kilder came from Pawlet, Vt., to establish a settlement in this region and reached the present

site of Pulaski on the Salmon river on the 22nd of March, 1805, and found here only one log cabin, owned by Benjamin Winch, a surveyor. (See "History of Pulaski" for more about them.)

In 1807, when Thaddeus Harmon and Levi Meacham were about to join these early settlers, the Congregational church at Pawlet, Vt., of which the Rev. John Griswold was pastor, constituted them with five others, a branch church. During the same year Joel Harmon came to the new settlement and was earnest in his efforts to establish more permanently the institutions of religion.



THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

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REV. JESSIE R. FELT.

In the autumn of this year the little church was more fully organized at his house by the adoption of articles of faith and a covenant, which were signed by the following persons: Thaddeus Harmon, John Meacham, Levi Meacham, Joel Harmon, Simon Meacham, Lucy Meacham, Olive Hale, Polly Meacham and Ruth Harmon.

Rev. David Spear, of Rodman, N. Y., was present at this meeting and administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and thereafter regular Sabbath worship was maintained with the reading of sermons and services conducted by Messrs. Lassel and Reddell, missionaries from Vermont, who occasionally visited the little colony until the year 1811, when the church was legally incorporated as above mentioned. The influence of this missionary church upon the character of the early settlers was shown by the remarkable fact, that when the first subscription list of the society was signed, it contained the names of eighty-four men, whose pledges varied from fifty cents to ten dollars.

On the 25th of December, 1811, Rev. Oliver Leavitt was installed as first pastor of the church. Mr. Leavitt's ministry continued for about eight years, and was very successful. Forty-seven persons united with the church as the fruit of a revival in 1814-15. In the year 1811, the society received a gift of fifty acres of land from Col. Clark, of Pawlet, Vt., who afterward donated the land upon which the first house of worship was erected. The congregation continued to worship in private homes, in the old log school house that stood near the present site of the Baptist church and the court house, until 1829 when a commodious edifice was erected on Church street.

The first parsonage was built on land near the present cemetery and was used as a pastor's residence until the year 1856 when a new parsonage was purchased on Bridge street. The first church edifice was used for religious purposes until 1865 when the corner stone for the present commodious house of worship was laid at the corner of Lake avenue and Church street during the pastorate of Rev. James Douglas. This fine, brick church,

which is a fitting memorial of the pastorate of Dr. Douglas, one of the longest and ablest in the history of the society, was dedicated on the 24th of April 1867 and the parsonage used at the present time was purchased in 1881. After the resignation of the Rev. Oliver Leavitt the church was without a pastor for nearly two years. Rev. Oliver Ayre was installed as pastor in Feb. 1822 and continued his labors for five years. During his pastorate 77 additions were made to the church members. Rev. George Freeman was pastor of the church from Dec. 1827 to Jan. 1839. During this period the first church edifice was erected and 28 persons united with the church. In March 1839 Rev. Ralph Robinson became pastor. His pastorate which continued until Jan. 1846 was one of the most notable in the history of the church. He was a man of strong convictions, rigid in doctrine and a most successful and earnest pastor. During his pastorate there were several revivals and 215 names were added to the roll of members. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Salmon, installed as pastor, August, 1846, whose pastorate is now affectionately remembered by some of the older inhabitants of the town. His sketch is published more fully on another page. Rev. Fayette Shepard was pastor of the church from May 1855 to April 1858, and during that period 46 additions were made to the membership. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lucian W. Cheney who served as its pastor until Nov. 1864. During this time 41 persons united with the church. The Rev. James Douglas accepted a call to the church in Dec. 1864. His pastorate continued until Jan. 1883 and was the longest and most notable in the church history. He was a graduate of Hamilton College and Andover Theological Seminary. He was professor of Greek in Genesee College, now Syracuse University, and was pastor of the Congregational church of Rutland, N. Y. For eleven years after his resignation he was a lecturer in

Danwick, Photo. (See Sketch p. 40.)
 THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

ounding the house. on the outside freshen fill the room with a tables are elaborately filled waiters, and the red by the best of

modern in every ap- with natural gas and purposes and made team heat.

the town of Redfield engaged in catering to the hotel business in Mexico, where he con- three years. At one summer hotel business he widely acquainted summer visitors, many of Pulaski every summer. reputation among the quarters for the large court and the delegates which are held periodic-

—On April 4, 1853, fire engine. The new one on Aug. 3. At the gave it, water was Chief Engineer was was composed of 28 Goodrich; first assist- and, P. Cropsy; bugle- assistant bugleman, stant, bugleman, Eu- es Snow; treasurer, I. Charles Crandall. The her 600 feet of hose, engine was at the fire D. D. Tift, Jan. 12, house was opened on



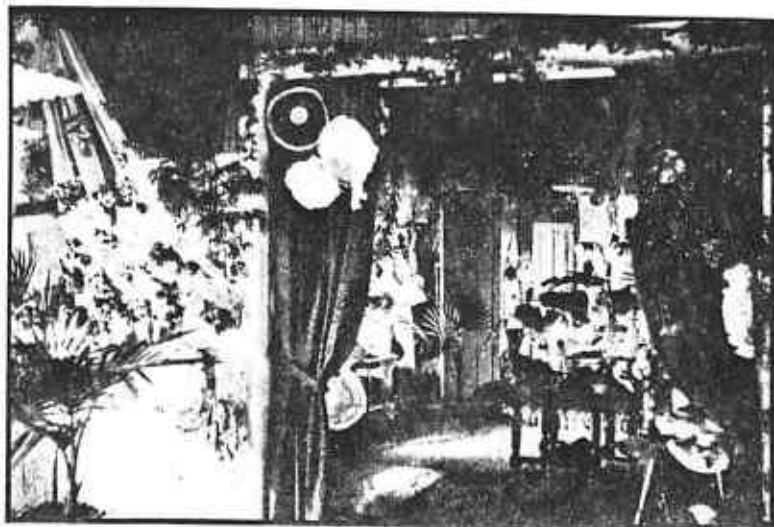
MRS. B. D. RANDALL.

The Randall Bazaar, a popular establish- ment which supplies the ladies of Pulaski and vicinity with the fashionable attire for which they are noted, was started two years ago. Mrs. Ran- dall, an experienced milliner and costumer, had been engaged in the business up town for about twelve years, when she finally sold out to give her attention to the summer resort hotel at Mexico Point. Many of her old customers, however, as is common in such cases, thought that no one could serve them so well as one who had long fur- nished their wearing apparel, and in order to meet their demands Mr. Randell opened up the busi- ness placing his wife in charge of it. Her knowl- edge of the demands of the times and the people enables her to buy the latest and most fashionable goods and to trim after the newest styles. She at one time conducted a parlor millinery store at Mexico, but previously was the founder of the original Pulaski Bazaar. It is flattering to her ingenuity and good taste that she sets the patterns followed by others; and it has ever been her policy to procure good trimmers and keep them, paying them wages that are an inducement for them to remain, one hav- ing been with her for fif- teen consecutive seasons. Her patronage is not confined to Pulaski as she has customers in Water- town and other places to whom she sends hats as the season requires. In connection with the millinery line she sells all kinds of ladies' fur- nishing goods, fancy goods, all kinds of em- broidery and stamped goods, laces and the

largest lines of children's bonnets and hats ever kept in town.

County Clerks.—James Adams (appointed), Oswego town., March 21, 1816; Joseph Davis (ap- pointed), Oswego, March 19, 1818; Smith Dunlap (appointed), Sandy Creek, Feb. 19, 1821; Hiram Hubbell, Pulaski, term began Jan. 1, 1823; T. S. Morgan, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1826; **Thomas C. Baker, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1829**; Erie Poor, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1832; Marinus W. Mathews, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1835; Daniel H. Marsh, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1838; Andrew Z. McCarty, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1841; John Carpenter, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1844; Jabez H. Gilbert, Pu- laski, Jan. 1, 1847; Philander Rathbun, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1850; Edwin M. Hill, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1853; Henry S. Conde, Hastings, Jan. 1, 1856; Samuel R. Taylor, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1859; Edward N. Rathbun, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1862; Bernice L. Doane, Pulaski, Jan. 1, 1865; Mannister Worts, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1868; John J. Stephens, Oswego town., Jan. 1, 1871; Brainard Nelson, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1874; Daniel E. Taylor, Granby, Jan. 1, 1877; Merrick Stowell, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1880; John Gar- denier, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1883; John H. Olphant, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1886; Thomas M. Costello, Al- bion, Jan. 1, 1889; William J. Pentelow, Fulton, Jan. 1, 1892; E. E. Frost, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1895; John S. Parsons, Oswego, Jan. 1, 1898; Frank M. Breed, Phoenix, Jan. 1, 1901.

Early Roads.—Among the earliest roads con- structed in the county were Scriba's, from Rotter- dam to Vera Cruz, and a plank road from Cam- den, Oneida county, to the same place. The latter passed through the towns of Amboy, Parish and Mexico. In 1806 a mail route was established be- tween Onondaga and Oswego and a postoffice opened at the latter place. In 1807 a state road six rods wide was laid out from Onondaga Hill to the mouth of Ox Creek, in the present town of Granby, and thence to Oswego. A branch of this led from Ox Creek to Salina. In 1817 a post road was constructed between Oswego Falls and Roch- ester via the "Ridge road." In 1825 a road was built from Watertown to Syracuse, passing through the villages of Sandy Creek, Pulaski,



Huested, Photo.

THE RANDALL BAZAAR.

Union Square, Colosse and Central Square. In 1816 Jacob L. Lazalere and James Geddes began the construction of a road from Oswego to Canandaigua via Hannibal, Sterling, Wolcott and Galen. In March, 1817, a company to build the Oswego Falls and Sodus Bay turnpike was incorporated, and in the same month the Oswego and Sodus branch turnpike was projected.

Pulaski Academy and Union Free School—

The citizens of Pulaski, early in its history, showed an interest in the education of their children by maintaining public and private schools. For several years prior to 1853 the erection of an institution of higher learning was agitated and on the 4th day of June, 1853 an act was passed by the state legislature consolidating parts of three school districts lying within the village into one district to be known thereafter as the "Pulaski School District." Charles H. Cross, Hiram Murdock, Don A. King, George Gurley, Anson Maltby, Newton M. Wardwell, Anson R. Jones, Samuel Woodruff and William H. Lester were named as trustees and were empowered to establish a classi-



BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Top Row (from left to right)—S. R. Trumbull, E. D. Forman, D. C. Dodge, G. E. Parsons. Lower Row (from left to right)—N. B. Smith, Secretary; I. G. Hubbs, D. C. Maltby, President; G. W. Douglas, S. C. Huntington.

cal school to be known as the Pulaski Academy. These men who founded our academy and contributed so much to the cause of higher education in this community are worthy of grateful remembrance. In April 1854 the beautiful grounds of the banks of the Salmon River were purchased and in the midst of the grove of chestnut, oak and maple trees the present commodious brick structure 80x50 feet and three stories high was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. In the month of May of that year ground was first broken and the work progressed so rapidly under the direction of the building committee that on the 8th day of Jan., 1855 the building was accepted and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The dedicatory address was given by Hon. Henry M. Wright. The work of instruction was at once commenced with a large attendance of pupils from the village and surrounding towns. Stephen C. Miller was the first principal. The principals and instructors in the academic department have been as follows:—1855-56 S. C. Miller, ~~Francis Baker~~, preceptress; Homer T. Fowler and J. W. Fenton, assistants. 1857-59 Henry L. Lamb, principal;

Abbie L. Green and Emma Beebee, preceptresses; G. L. Bragdon and J. F. Billiard, assistants. 1860 R. B. VanPatten and A. Hoose, principals; E. M. Desbrow, preceptress; J. F. Billiard, assistant. 1861-63 Pulaski E. Smith, principal; Emma Beebee, Lizzie P. Bush and Helen M. Rice, preceptresses; H. H. Butterworth and D. D. Owen, assistants. 1864 H. H. Butterworth, principal; Helen M. Rice, preceptress; D. D. Owen, assistant. 1865 H. H. Butterworth, N. White, M. B. Benton and J. W. Grant, principals; Mrs. H. H. Butterworth, preceptress; and J. W. Quinby, assistant. 1866 D. D. Owen, principal; Mrs. H. H. Butterworth, preceptress; N. B. Smith, assistant. 1867 N. B. Smith, principal; Kate J. Brown, preceptress; J. H. Mattison, assistant. 1868 H. W. Congdon, principal; Flora A. Potter, preceptress; E. Blanchard, assistant. 1869-79 S. Duffy, principal; Mrs. S. Duffy, preceptress; B. F. Miller, N. A. Wooster, W. Steele, R. L. Keyser, W. Archibald, H. W. Hunt, H. T. Hoyt, F. Gilman and S. C. Huntington, assistants. 1879-85 E. M. Wheeler, principal; Mary Lewis, Ida Bartlett, Lulu Pinkham and Elizabeth Nichols preceptresses; Misses Burns, Senger, Mrs. G. Skeel,

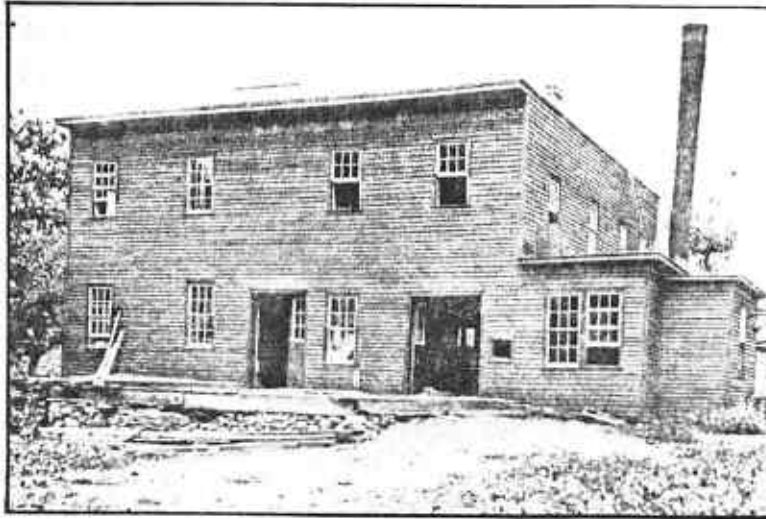
Mr. Haggerty, Misses Kendal, Foote, and Porte assistants. 1886-87 J. M. Moore, principal; Mrs. J. M. Moore, R. M. Gilbert, preceptresses; B. M. Watson, Mr. Johnson and H. A. Brown, assistants. 1888 H. A. Brown, principal; R. M. Gilbert, preceptress; Minnie Burrill and Loretta O. Douglas, assistants. 1889 Jesse A. Ellsworth, principal; Grace King, preceptress; Grace Sisson and Carl Hartman, assistants. 1890-92 W. C. Gorman, principal; Mrs. W. C. Gorman, preceptress; A. L. Packard, D. L. Blaisdell, Miss Greene and Miss Crittendon, assistants. 1893-97 S. R. Shear, principal; Min-

nie Walker and S. Frances King, preceptresses; Alice Walker, Harriet S. Hollis, L. M. Ballister, Eva L. Miller, L. Grace Henderson, Mary E. Isham, and Grace Rich, assistants. 1898 G. M. Davison, principal; Elmer G. Bridgman, vice principal; S. Frances King, preceptress; L. Grace Henderson, Harriet S. Hollis, Frances C. Richardson and Lucy Ward, assistants. 1899-02 C. M. Bean, principal; Elmer G. Bridgman, Claude W. Klock and Leslie N. Broughton, vice principals; S. Frances King and L. Grace Henderson, preceptresses; Harriet S. Hollis, Frances C. Richardson, Ellen Beauchamp, Lena M. Chapman, Marion E. Wright and Annabel A. Hulburd, assistants.

In the transition from the old line academy largely independent of other schools to the modern high school as an integral part of the public school system Pulaski has kept pace with the development of American educational ideals. The old academy did a noble work and in the list of alumni are many honored names. However great its usefulness and standing may have been in the

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M. Bean,
Leslie N.



Messenger, Photo.

W. H. LATTIMER & SONS, Orwell, N. Y. (See sketch page 72)

The Town of Orwell was formed from Richland, Feb. 28, 1817, and it then included the present town of Boylston, which was set off as a separate town Feb. 7, 1828. A narrow strip was annexed to Orwell, taken from the town of Richland, March 27, 1844. The first settlers were Frederick Eastman and Jesse Merrill, who in 1806 located on the north bank of the Salmon River, one mile below Pekin. Captain George W. Noyes, the first settler in Orwell village, came there in 1807, but soon after moved away. About 1810 Timothy Balch moved from Sandy Creek to Orwell corners, as it was then known, and erected a log house, in which he opened a tavern. Among the later settlers who came to what is now Orwell village, were Orrin Stowell, Ebenezer Robbins, on the hill east of the village, and John Reynolds, on the road to Pekin. Eli Strong, another early settler, was postmaster at Orwell for twenty-four years. In 1818, Nathaniel Beadle and his son John, with five others, settled near the "Corners." In 1808 Silas Maxham settled half a mile east of Pekin and Elias Mason took up his residence near Salmon River Falls. About 1811 Millain Aiken built the first saw-mill in Orwell, it being located on the river near the falls. Soon after, James Hughes placed a trip hammer in operation on a small brook a few rods below Pekin, where he made scythes, axes and other tools. Among others who settled in the town prior to 1812 were Joshua Hollis, near the Sandy Creek line, Silas West, in the Bennett neighborhood, and Eli Strong, Jr., between Orwell village and Pekin. Among those who were living in the town in 1817 were James Wood, John

B. Tully, Allen Gilbert and sons, Edwin and Allen, Jr., on the road to Sandy Creek; Frederick Brooks and Timothy, Jr., and John, sons of Timothy Balch, Sr., in the vicinity of Orwell village; Asa Hewitt, near the river, and the two Lewis families and Perley Wyman, above Pekin. Other settlers prior to 1810 were Nathan F. Montague in 1826, John E. Potter in 1828, and Joseph M. Bonner. Hon. John Parker, who settled in the town in June, 1834, died Aug. 11, 1891. Orimell B. Olmstead settled in the town in the year 1838. The first school in town was taught by Jesse Aiken in 1830. During

the summer of 1818 a small frame school house was erected at Orwell village, where school was kept the following winter by Samuel Stowell. The school at Pekin was then being taught by Mr. Wheelock. During that year two school districts were erected in the town. During the War of the Rebellion the town of Orwell sent 184 men to the Union army and navy, all of whom gave a good account of themselves. This number was far in excess of the town's quota. It was also the largest number of men in proportion to the number of inhabitants of any town in the state. It included the following commissioned officers: Captain Balch, John J. Hollis, Captain Orimell B. Olmstead, Alfred N. Beadle, Dr. John S. Stillman and B. F. Lewis. In 1895 there was a very pretty soldiers' monument erected in Orwell, Evergreen Cemetery, at a cost of over \$1,000, which was raised by voluntary subscription, in memory of those who went to defend our country.



Messenger, Photo.

MRS. ORRIN HEADLE'S RESIDENCE, Orwell, N. Y. (See sketch page 72.)



Messenger, Photo.

The F. B. W.

Orwell was started years ago. Twelve bought the property. Subsequently he as rockers, which he desirable lines and trade. His location employment of for through the year, expenses are complete figures in str The plant, which buildings—one 120 each having four horse steam power, 100 chairs a day.

The Soldiers'

erected to the memory 184 citizens of Orwell who fought in the the Rebellion in defense of the Union, is considered the handsomest structures of its kind in central New York. It is made of dark granite, having the height of 19 feet and width 25 feet. The figure of a man resting upon his sword, which is 6 feet 6 inches high, stands on a pedestal supported by a cap resting upon a base of four columns. A succession of bases capped by a dome, constitutes the decoration. The monument stands upon an elevated site 50 feet high, in Evergreen Cemetery, overlooking the main road into the village from the north. Its cost was over \$1,000, all of which was raised by the citizens of