

Rev. H. V. Gardner became rector and was succeeded, May 4, 1865, by the Rev. James R. Coe, who held the rectorship until his death, March 16, 1874.

After Mr. Coe's death, the Rev. Henry A. Duboc served a brief but acceptable rectorship. His successor was the Rev. Charles H. Kellogg, who resigned May 2, 1878. The following October the Rev. H. M. Brown assumed the rectorship, which he held till 1881. Subsequently for several years the parish was served by R. H. Coe as lay reader, with occasional services by the Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and other clergymen. The Rev. A. J. Warner was then called and was rector from November, 1886, to September, 1889. The Rev. C. C. Gove, deacon, was elected minister-in-charge October 4, 1889, and having been advanced to priest's orders in St. Michael's church by Bishop Coxe, on St. Thomas day, 1891, was then made rector and is the present incumbent.

Until February 1, 1885, the services were held in the chapel of the seminary. On that day services were celebrated for the first time in St. Michael's church. June 18 following, Bishop Coxe of Buffalo, assisted by five clergymen, consecrated the edifice.

Though the First Roman Catholic church of Bergen was organized about 1850, the house of worship was not erected until 1859. The Rev. Father McGowan, who for several years had pastoral charge of the congregation, was chiefly instrumental in the erection of the church. In 1883 the original building was torn down and the present handsome edifice erected, under the supervision of Father Maloy. The parish had no resident priest until 1886, when the Rev. Father O'Riley came.

Ingham Collegiate Institute of Le Roy¹ was incorporated April 6, 1852. The trustees named in the charter were A. P. Hascall, A. S. Upham, Allen Ayrault, I. Chandler, M. L. R. P. Thompson, William C. Wisner, John Chester, Charles N. Mattoon, G. H. McKnight, J. B. Shaw, W. W. Evarts, D. C. Houghton, Stephen G. Austin, Pelatiah Perit, A. F. Barton, Aristarchus Champion, Miles P. Lampson, Marshall Smead, Dennis Church, James R. Bond, Albert Brewster, James Falkner, Phineas Stanton and M. M. Ingham.

In 1852 the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, which had been established in Batavia in 1838, was removed to Buffalo, principally through the influence of Elbridge G. Spaulding, who was elected president in 1852. The first board of trustees consisted of E. G. Spaulding, Rufus

¹ See the chapter on Education in Genesee County.

L. King, John S. Ganson, William R. Gwinn and H. Pompelly. The original capital of the bank was one hundred thousand dollars.

In the meantime noticeable improvements were effected in the various towns of the county. The industrial development was steady, though not rapid, as the increase in population was not very marked during this period. Among the first of the new industries to be established were the Oakfield mills, located on a branch of Oak Orchard creek in the town of Oakfield. These mills were built in 1842 by Stephen Olmsted, who operated them successfully for fourteen years. In 1856 they were purchased by Calvin Nobles. He continued their operation alone until 1883, when he sold them to his son, N. C. Nobles, who remodeled the mills and put in modern roller machinery, using both steam and water for motive power. In 1842 Stephen Olmstead purchased the old Nobles mill at Oakfield. In 1856 he constructed, in connection therewith, a plaster mill, the original capacity of which was twenty-five tons per day. The stone has always been taken from the town, in the vicinity of the mill. In 1892 the business went into the hands of the Olmsted Stucco Company, consisting of F. A. Olmsted, C. P. Olmstead and H. W. Olmsted. The plant was destroyed by fire in August, 1893, and was rebuilt on a larger scale and in operation again in December following. In 1896 the enterprise was sold to the Otto B. Englisch Plaster company, which still operates it. It is one of the principal industries of the town.

In 1837 Caryville, the principal village in Oakfield, changed its name to Plain Brook. Soon after the name was changed to Oakfield, under which name it was incorporated in 1858. August 7 of that year the first officers under the charter were elected, as follows: Trustees, Andrew Thompson, Virgil C. Calkins, Asa A. Woodruff, Abner C. Dodge, S. P. Champlin; assessors, Rice Baldwin, Samuel Fellows, Horace R. Holt; clerk, Solomon H. Parmalee; treasurer, Cyrus Pond; collector, Thomas Brown; poundmaster, De Witt C. Colony; inspectors of election, Samuel March, A. A. Woodruff, S. P. Champlin.

Batavia experienced many changes during these two decades. In 1850 John Enger purchased the old stone church on West Main street, built by the Methodist society in 1827, which he converted into a brewery. In 1855 the Batavia Gas Light Company was organized with a capital of \$32,500. In 1857 Eli Fish built large ale vaults on the site of the old brewery built by Libbeus Fish in 1827.

In Le Roy prosperity was in evidence on all sides. But the place

had been devastated by several fires in earlier years, and the inhabitants were now awakening to the necessity of securing better protection against the ravages of the destructive element. Consequently a fire department was organized February 8, 1851, with John W. Shedd as chief engineer, John G. Barber as first assistant chief, and A. O. Comstock as secretary. The department for many years consisted of a chemical company, a hose company and a hook and ladder company. For nearly thirty years Samuel F. Comstock was secretary of the department. He died in 1892, since which time F. A. Steuben has served in that office. The Le Roy Chemical Engine Company was organized October 5, 1885, with these members: F. M. Comstock, W. C. Boak, F. L. B. Taft, T. W. Larkin, C. E. Curtiss, J. K. Boak, F. H. Morgan, S. D. Gilbert, W. F. Huyck, Hobart S. Kelsey, L. W. Steuben, Frank W. Ball, Charles M. Rider, W. F. McKenzie, Edward P. Freeman, John C. Ross, W. M. Chapman, Edward Priester, H. H. Falkner, S. H. Murdock, W. E. Humelbaugh and J. W. Olmsted. November 2, 1896, the village trustees engaged a steam engine of the Silsby Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, paying therefore twenty dollars per week, until the completion of the new waterworks system in that village. The chief engineers of the fire department have been as follows:

1851, Colonel John W. Shedd; 1852-1856, John G. Barber; 1857, Samuel T. Howard; 1858, records missing; 1859-1861, John G. Barber; 1862, Angus L. Tompkins; 1863, John G. Barber; 1864-1867, James Allison; 1868-1872, W. S. Brown; 1873-1874, A. S. Tryon; 1875, John G. Barber; 1876, Gideon Fordham (removed by the village trustees and W. S. Brown elected in 1877 to succeed him); 1878-1886, Angus L. Tompkins; 1887-1890, John Wiss; 1891-1892, Frank Siez; 1893-1895, Sephrine D. Gilbert; 1896-1898, Stanley M. Smith.

because
The Le Roy Firemen's Benevolent Association was incorporated April 11, 1853, the first officers being: President, ~~John~~ J. J. Tompkins; vice-president, Abram D. Lampkins; secretary, John H. Lent; treasurer, Charles Morgan; directors, John H. Stanley, Seaman T. Wright, Samuel T. Howard. The following is a list of the presidents of the association:

because
1853, ~~John~~ J. J. Tompkins; 1854, A. O. Comstock; 1855, Solomon T. Wright; 1856-57, John H. Stanley; 1858-63, ~~John~~ J. J. Tompkins; 1864-76, John G. Barber; 1877, W. S. Brown; 1878-79, Gideon Fordham; 1880, Angus L. Tompkins; 1881-85, Edwin L. Bishop; 1886-98, S. Percy Hooker.
because

The charter of Le Roy was amended by act of the Legislature passed April 6, 1857. By this instrument the boundaries of the village were defined as follows:

All that district of country hereafter described shall be known and distinguished by the name of the village of Le Roy, that is to say: all that part of the town of Le Roy, in the county of Genesee, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the centre of the Niagara road, on the west line of James R. Lynn farm; thence along said west line north, so far that a line running west drawn parallel with the Niagara road shall intersect Brockport street at George W. Blodgett's north line; thence west on said parallel line with the Niagara road, until it strikes a line running north from the east line of land formerly known as the Benjamin Wilcox farm; thence south on said line to the east line of said Wilcox farm, on said Niagara road; thence continuing south on the east line of said Wilcox farm, so far as to intersect a line which, running due east, will meet the road crossing Allen's creek, near Haskin's mill, where the same intersects the Bethany road; thence easterly along the said road crossing Allen's creek, to where said road intersects the Pavilion road, by the south side of land formerly owned by widow Munn; thence east on a parallel line with said Niagara road, so far as to intersect a line drawn due south from the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning.

The first trustees of the village under the new charter were A. P. Hascall, S. S. Bryant, S. Chamberlin, A. G. Carpenter and J. H. Stanley.

Le Roy has suffered from numerous destructive fires, one of the most disastrous of which, during the period under discussion, occurred at three o'clock on the morning of January 17, 1855. The flames originated in an old wooden building occupied by the printing office of the Genesee Herald, owned by Mr. Grummon, and Mr. Pinney's tobacco store. Among those whose places of business were destroyed were Samson & Elmore, Foreman & Sons, Barton & Olmstead, James Annin, Browning & Kelsey, Hascall & Bangs, Mr. Olmsted and Mr. Adams. The total loss was about one hundred thousand dollars.

The Le Roy Gas Light Company was organized in July, 1860, with a paid-in capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. Lucius N. Bangs and Chauncey L. Olmstead were largely interested in establishing the company. The first officers were: President, Nathan Randall; treasurer, Patrick H. Agan; secretary, superintendent and inspector, Charles M. Randall. The works, located at Allen's creek between the Central and Erie railroads, were opened in 1861. In 1890 the company added an electric light plant to its establishment, but the village now operates that plant under condemnation proceedings instituted in 1897. Nathan Randall served as president of the gas company until 1865, when he

was succeeded by Chauncey L. Olmstead. General C. Fitch Bissell became president in 1874, and his son, D. Jackson Bissell in 1889, the latter still serving in that office.

Among the other industries established in Le Roy during this period were the broom factory of Jerome French, which was started in 1849 in the old Rockwell hotel, two and one half miles south of the village. In 1854 M. A. Ladd established a carriage shop in the village, erecting a stone building of two stories.

In Darien Henry L. Harlow, in 1844, began the manufacture of carriages in a small way at Harlow's Corners. Soon after he admitted his younger brothers, Jefferson P. and Charles J. Harlow, into partnership. From time to time the business increased and the market was extended until at one time the firm employed thirty-five men and sold the product of its factory in seven or eight different States. The business was continued in Darien, and then in Lancaster, for a period of about forty years.

While Genesee county, in common with the country at large, was enjoying an era of prosperity following the financial panic of 1857, the country passed through the most important presidential campaign which had occurred since the formation of the Union. This was the campaign of 1860—the forerunner of the tremendous crisis in the affairs of state which terminated in the Civil war. There were four national tickets in the field, headed respectively by Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge, John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas. Of the three hundred and three electoral votes, Lincoln received one hundred and eighty, Breckinridge seventy-two, Bell thirty-nine, and Douglas twelve. The result produced great rejoicing in the triumphant Republican party in the Northern States, but with it was intermingled an ever-increasing volume of dissatisfaction and rage, which came up from the South like a tidal wave, culminating in open rebellion and the secession of several of the Southern States. Before the country could realize the catastrophe which had overtaken it, Sumter had been fired upon and the nation was involved in all the horrors of what proved to be a sanguinary civil war, the greatest in the history of the world.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

On the morning of April 15, 1861, the daily newspapers which reached Batavia bore the sorrowful tidings of the bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 12th and 13th of the month. On that day business of all kinds, public and private, was neglected for the discussion of the portentous event. War was the sole topic of conversation; but even yet it was believed by most men of intelligence and judgment that the moment that the powerful arm of the government was uplifted against the offenders they would abandon their treasonable outbreak and bow in submission to the federal authority. Many months elapsed, however, blood was shed in the border States, and millions of treasure were expended before even the highest government officials realized that a long and desolating war had begun.

April 15, the day of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand militia for three months' service. This call in itself was sufficient evidence of the general belief at the national capital that the war would prove to be no more than a summer-long conflict. The quota of New York State under this call was 13,280, and it was more than filled. May 3 another call for troops was issued, under which, and acts approved July 22, half a million men were required. No sooner was the first call for troops made public than Genesee county was plunged into a fever of martial enthusiasm. Flags were unfurled to the breeze from hundreds of windows, and an intensely war-like spirit pervaded the atmosphere everywhere. An enthusiastic meeting was held immediately at Batavia, when twenty volunteers were enrolled. The same evening a meeting was held at Le Roy, and others in the various towns of the county followed.

April 18, the county authorities received official information that five hundred men would be needed from Genesee county. In accordance with this demand public meetings were held on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, April 20, at Concert hall, in Batavia, at which

forty-eight young men were enrolled. On that occasion Trumbull Cary, John Fisher, Junius A. Smith, Seth Wakeman and James M. Willett were named as a committee to solicit subscriptions to a fund for the support of the families of those who enlisted. For a similar purpose a committee of three was appointed in each town, as follows:

Alabama.—Chauncey Williams, George H. Potter, Edward Halsey.
 Alexander.—Heman Blodgett, Earl Kidder, E. G. Moulton.
 Bethany.—Lemuel F. Lincoln, A. G. Torrey, Carlos Huggins.
 Bergen.—Horatio N. Reed, Samuel Richmond, Josiah Pierson.
 Byron.—J. T. Boynton, Loren Green, Addison Terry.
 Darien.—J. W. Hyde, Colonel A. Jefferson, T. C. Peters.
 Elba.—Alva U. Willis, A. Hulett, C. H. Monell.
 Le Roy.—Hon. A. S. Upham, Walter Gustin, A. O. Comstock.
 Oakfield.—Charles H. Chamberlin, John C. Gardner, William Dunlap.
 Pavilion.—Oswald Bond, Warren Fay, George Tomlinson.
 Pembroke.—G. W. Wright, D. N. Wells, R. F. Thomson.

From the beginning of the work, local recruiting progressed rapidly. April 29 the formation of the first company in the county was completed, and under the command of Captain Augustus I. Root it left the county to become part of the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Inf. May 14 a second company, in command of Captain James R. Mitchell, left to join its regiment. The third company, commanded by Captain William L. Cowan, followed May 15.

While these military companies were being formed, the patriotic women of Genesee county began the organization of associations for providing for the soldiers in the field comforts, and even luxuries, which the government did not furnish—such as flannels, havelocks, articles of clothing, medicines, etc. These things were supplied in liberal quantities, and accomplished much toward the amelioration of the far from pleasant condition of the men who had gone to the front for the preservation and maintenance of the American Union. Among those who were leaders and most active workers in this noble and gracious cause, were Mrs. Gad B. Worthington, Mrs. Richard Cotes, Mrs. John Fisher, Mrs. George H. Holden, Mrs. Alva Smith, Mrs. E. R. Pratt, Mrs. Levi Jackson, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. N. G. Clark, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Thomas Yates, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Seth Wakeman, Mrs. Levant B. Cotes, Mrs. S. C. Holden, Mrs. Junius A. Smith, Mrs. Dean Richmond, Mrs. H. U. Howard, Mrs. Macy, Miss M. Mallory, Miss Parsons, Miss Carrie Pringle and many others.

The first engagement participated in by any company sent to the

front by Genesee county occurred on Monday, July 18, 1861. On that day the Twelfth Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., of which Company K was organized in Batavia, took a leading part in the sharp skirmish at Bull Run Creek, Va., the preliminary movement in the memorable battle of Bull Run, which occurred three days later. About 2 P. M. Richardson's Brigade of Tyler's Division, consisting of the First Massachusetts, Second Michigan, Third Michigan and Twelfth New York Regiments of Infantry, with the New York Regiment in advance, arrived at Centreville after a long and weary march from Vienna, and turned to the left from Centreville Heights towards Bull Run. The division had advanced to a point about a mile and a half south from Centreville, when the rebels opened fire upon it with artillery. Company K, commanded by Captain A. I. Root, being on the left flank, was nearest the rebel battery and was among the first to feel the effects of its fire. The New York regiment was immediately formed in line of battle in an open field and two companies, deployed as skirmishers, at once advanced toward a thicket of small pines where the rebels were supposed to be in force. They were followed and supported by the remaining eight companies of the regiment, and these were followed and supported by the balance of the brigade. As the skirmishers approached the woods they were received with a heavy fire from the enemy's advance posted there, but were promptly and nobly sustained by the regiment. The order was:

“Twelfth New York, fix bayonets and clear the woods!”

Bayonets were fixed, an intervening fence was scaled, and the regiment rushed double quick into the woods ten or twelve rods with bayonets at charge, when the boys were met with a sudden and fierce fire from Longstreet's entire division of the rebel army. The bullets fell like hailstones. Fortunately the rebels were not experienced fighters and the bullets flew high. The rattle of the balls against the trees was terrific, and branches and leaves fell like grass before the mower. The regiment was thrown into confusion and compelled to retire to form in line again, and it fell back to the other side of the field over which it had just charged. In this charge the regiment suffered a loss of over four hundred men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Company K, of Batavia, lost Privates Lathrop, mortally wounded; Grimes, severely wounded; and Charles Durant and Johnson, taken prisoners.

While the regiment was being re-formed a youthful lieutenant, fresh from West Point, and on that day acting as aid to General Tyler, rode up and said:

"I know some of those boys. They are from Batavia. Let me lead their regiment down through this ravine and attack the rebel flank."

The desired permission was not granted, however, though the opinion has been expressed, by several who participated in that action, that it could have been a wise and successful one. That young lieutenant was a Batavia boy, Emory Upton, afterwards Major General!

There was no more fighting that day. The division fell back to Centreville Heights, where it remained until it advanced to participate in the bloody battle of Bull Run of July 21.

The action of July 18 was Company K's first "baptism of fire." But the members of this company afterwards participated in many of the battles of the war. Its captain attained the rank of colonel and died at the head of his regiment—the Fifteenth New York Cavalry—in one of the closing battles of the war. Its orderly sergeant became major—Major S. D. Ludden. Its second sergeant became captain—Captain Charles F. Rand. Private John B. Foote became a lieutenant. This company, the first to organize in Genesee county, and the first to depart from Batavia for the scene of the conflict, had the following officers:

Captain, Augustus I. Root; lieutenant, William P. Town; ensign, Lucius Smith; sergeants, Samuel D. Ludden, Charles F. Rand, James F. Taylor, Thomas Tanzey; corporals, Samuel McChesney, William P. Jones, James P. Taylor, Joseph L. Hunt; musicians, Albert A. Mead, Francis M. Lincoln.

The privates were as follows:

William B. Aird, George W. Baars, John W. Bartlett, John C. Beach, Almon G. Bentley, Franklyn Billings, James Brayley, John Briggs, Henry R. Casler, James Clifton, Zelotus R. Colby, James Conway, James E. Cross, Charles F. Davenport, Robert Dearlove, Michael Delano, Charles Durant, William Enwright, Harrison Ferguson, John B. Foote, Daniel W. Ford, Alvin Fox, Patrick Garrity, John G. Gartner, Jasper Gibbs, John Glansbroth, William Graham, Jacob Heiber, Charles A. Hickox, William Johnson, Barney Karker, George Keem, William Lathrop, William H. Leonard, Peter Mischlin, Frank Murphy, William H. Nickols, Robert Peard, Cornelius W. Post, George W. Reynolds, Michael Roach, Michael Ryan, Frank Seamons, James Shepard, George Smith, Hiram W. Smith, Parmenis Skinner, Albert P. Stage, John Stone, William Thompson, Timothy Tierney, Horace F. Tracy, William Wheeler.

The Twelfth Regiment, of which Captain Root's company formed a part, was commanded by Col. Ezra L. Walrath and was mustered into the service May 13, 1861.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry, was organized at Albany to serve two years. The companies of which it was com-

posed were raised in the counties of Genesee, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans and Sullivan. The members of the regiment left Batavia May 13, 1861, and on May 22 the organization was mustered into the service of the United States at Albany. The Genesee county company, organized by Captain James R. Mitchell, afterwards major, was in command of Captain Charles H. Fenn. Its other officers were:

First lieutenant, William W. Rowley; second lieutenant, George M. Ellicott; sergeants, Lucien R. Bailey, Charles D. Searles, George W. Sherwood, Edward J. Watts; corporals, Leander Hamilton, Chandler Gillam, Robert E. Whitney, Darwin Fellows; musicians, John Prost, Silas Bragg.

The following persons went out with the company as privates:

Calvin Annis, George H. Allen, William F. Albro, Edmund Bragdon, Byron Brinkerhoff, James F. Bennett, Riley Blount, George Barnard, Lafayette Baker, Oscar Barnes, Philip Bettinger, George H. Bolton, Henry Baldwin, John S. Barber, William H. Colburn, Roswell Coddington, Robert Chappell, Henry Close, Charles H. Crandell, Alexander Comyns, Henry Dykeman, Joshua C. Davis, Melvin Dodge, Decatur Doty, Irvin H. Ewell, Kirkland Ewell, Theodore Eldridge, Joseph Ennis, George Griffin, Cleveland Gillett, Joseph Gibson, Peter Howland, William Howland, Porter Howard, Truman M. Hawley, George M. Hamilton, Isaac Hotchkiss, James G. Lawton, Charles G. Liscomb, Joseph Luce, John Moran, Barnard Murray, Lyman B. Miner, William McCracken, Richard Outhardt, Charles A. Perkins, Flavius Perkins, Edward C. Peck, Erastus Peck, Franklin Peck, Michael Quirk, Charles B. Rapp, Harlow M. Reynolds, Michael Ryan, Howard M. Snell, Henry Scott, William B. Simmons, Stephen Tayler, Robert Thompson, Milton Tripp, George Thayer, John Van Buren, Francis M. Weatherlow.

The regiment of which this company formed a part remained at Camp Morgan, Albany, about three weeks, and was then ordered to Washington. The next orders carried them to Martinsburg, Va. Soon after, at Harper's Ferry, it was attached to the Third Brigade, Ninth Army Corps, under command of General George H. Thomas, and spent the summer and fall in doing picket duty along the Potomac. Early in the winter the regiment went into quarters at Frederick, Md. January 1, 1862, it moved to Hancock, Md., where it remained two months. March 1, the day designated for the grand move of the Army of the Potomac, the Twenty-eighth proceeded to Virginia, passing the summer in the Shenandoah Valley. In the fall it marched to Martinsburg again, thence to Culpepper Court House. In this place and vicinity a month was passed. After the battle of Chancellorsville it proceeded to Washington, and soon afterward left for the North. It was mustered out of the service of the United States at Lockport, June 2, 1863.

The regiment participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Cedar Mountain Colonel Donnelly, commanding the regiment, received wounds which resulted in his death August 15, 1862; Lieutenant Colonel Edwin F. Brown had an arm shot off; Major Elliott W. Cook was made a prisoner; Adjutant Charles B. Sprout was killed in action, and Lieutenant Bailey of Company F was wounded. The regiment lost heavily in this engagement. The record of the officers of this regiment who went from Genesee county follows:

Major.—James R. Mitchell, commissioned June 20, 1861; resigned September 30, 1861.

Captains.—William W. Rowley, commissioned November 10, 1862; mustered out with regiment. James R. Mitchell, commissioned —; promoted to major June 20, 1861. Charles H. Fenn, commissioned July 4, 1861; mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenants —Charles H. Fenn, commissioned —; promoted to captain May 19, 1861. William W. Rowley, commissioned July 4, 1861; promoted to captain November 10, 1862. George M. Ellicott, commissioned November 10, 1862; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenants.—William W. Rowley, commissioned —; promoted to first lieutenant May 19, 1861. George M. Ellicott, commissioned July 4, 1861; promoted to first lieutenant November 10, 1862. Lucien R. Bailey, commissioned February 7, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Capt. William L. Cowan's company (Company D) of the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteer Militia, was recruited in Genesee county, organized at Batavia, inspected May 8, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States May 17, 1861, for two years. Captain Cowan was a resident of Darien. The other officers commanding the company were:

First lieutenant, Robert H. Foote, of Batavia; second lieutenant, George E. Gee of Darien; sergeants, Thomas R. Hardwick of Pembroke, Almon C. Barnard, Jesse R. Decker of Batavia, Irwin H. Crosman of Alexander; corporals, David W. Manning, Harry Parsons, Hiram H. Van Dake, Thomas L. Ostrom; musicians, James B. Potter and Gregory Shaver.

The following were mustered as privates:

Orlando Aldrich, Charles Archer, Charles Averill, Lucius F. Brown, James Bailey, Freeman F. Barber, William H. Barnett, Martin W. Bliton, Thomas Bowie, John H. Brown, Warren P. Burr, Austin A. Bagley, George Carpenter, George Chamberlin, Daniel Chamberlin, Martin Coon, Ira S. Cross, William E. Crissey, Ellery L. Delano, James Derick, George Drain, Stephen Eunis, Henry Farnham, George Fisher, Demetreus Glenn, Clark E. Gould, Abram Haner, Bruce Herington, Henry Hike, Nathan B. Hopkins, Lowell Howe, Nelson Jenkins, Daniel Johns, Phillip Lapp, Andrew Lee, James A. Lewis, John Lyon, Artemas Maxon, Richard P. Merrill, James

McDermitt, Arthur O'Niel, Martin Pilgrim, William H. Randall, Almon Secord, Robert Scovell, Joseph Shaw, William Shaw, William Smith, Francis D. Smith, Andrew Seiber, Andrew Strobel, Paddock L. Tucker, Charles H. Tessey, Carmel D. Townsend, Edward Tibbits, Randolph Tubbs, Arthur Tumatly, Peter Van Valkenburg, Charles B. Vickery, Ira Woodin, Benjamin Winans, Amos B. Wyman, Millard D. York, Menden Younge.

As the quota of New York State was filled when Captain Cowan organized his company, when he left Batavia for Albany with his command, May 15, 1861, he acted entirely upon his own responsibility. Upon arriving at Albany, however, he succeeded in having his company assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel James McQuade. Soon afterward the regiment proceeded to the front, being first stationed at Camp Douglas, where it received its arms and equipments. Upon leaving Camp Douglas, it proceeded to Miner's Hill, Va., where for some time it performed picket duty. March 16, 1862, it joined McClellan's army. It participated in several of the most important battles of the war. The complete list is as follows: Gaines's Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Big Bethel, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, White Oak Swamp, Fredericksburg, Siege of Yorktown, Warrenton Junction, Snicker's Gap and Williamsburg.

Captain Walter B. Moore's company of the One Hundredth Regiment of Infantry was recruited principally among the inhabitants of Genesee county. The regiment, popularly known as the Second Regiment of the Eagle Brigade, commanded by Colonel James M. Brown, was mustered for three years' service. The Genesee county company consisted of the following:

Captain, Walter B. Moore; lieutenants, Melancthon Howell Topping, Martin S. Bogart; sergeants, Rodney Dexter, Leonard D. Howell, Edward S. Peck, Peabody Pratt, Myron P. Pierson; corporals, William Wheeler, William M. Thomson, Donald McPherson, Norman H. Meldrum, John C. Davis, Milo L. Olmstead; musicians, Joseph O. Price, Samuel Malters; wagoner, Willard Josslyn.

Privates, Irvin Austin, Robert Brears, Edward E. Boyd, Benjamin Bain, Henry C. Bolton, George N. Benjamin, Charles Clough, William N. Crosby, Edward P. Cooley, Benjamin C. Coon, Henry G. Copeland, Mortimer L. Daniels, Fritz Dato, Ord. M. Davis, Leonard R. Delamater, George Eberhart, Jacob Edgerton, George C. Fales, James Fox, Charles D. Foot, William H. French, Barney Growney, Theodore O. Geer, John Golland, Philip Geize, Henry M. Haskins, Albert Howell, John Jordan, Andrew Lynd, John J. McCall, George Moore, Timothy McMullin, Joseph Maud, Gordon B. Meldrum, John McPhail, Thomas McCann, Daniel McIntyre, Charles Meyrer, James McPherson, Mather Moore, William Newton, William Olmstead, John B. Ott, Albert J. Pervorce, Joseph P. Pierson, John C. Presbry, Albert

Russell, Hiram Robison, Phillip Ryan, William P. Swift, James V. Swarthout, William Seeley, Chester F. Swift, George Swift, Peter Treehouse, Robert Trimbball, Lyman Taylor, Sanford C. Thomson, Peter Tracy, Louis H. Todd, Stephen Walkley, Augustus P. Weller, John G. Wicks, Abram L. Wood, Matthias Winkle, Albert U. Ward, James Walker.

The One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, was recruited largely from among the residents of Genesee county. The names of the officers and men from Genesee county, as they appear upon the State muster rolls, follow:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, James M. Fuller, Le Roy; lieutenant-colonel, Henry S. Achillis, Le Roy; major, John W. Shedd, Le Roy; quartermaster, Charles Strong, Le Roy; surgeon, David C. Chamberlin, Le Roy; chaplain, Byron P. Russell, Le Roy; commissary sergeant, Jerome J. Shedd, Le Roy.

Company A.—Second lieutenant, George W. Dickey, Batavia; first sergeant, George H. Smith, Batavia; sergeant, Harrison Barber, Elba; corporals, Marony Shadbolt, Alexander; Clinton Brace, Batavia; George S. Winslow, Batavia; Leman T. Miner, Batavia; musician, Lonson R. Chaffee, Le Roy; privates, Samuel Avery, Frederick Bramsted, Edward Brewer, Jefferson Curtain, Lorenzo Croft, Alonzo Croft, Oliver N. Campbell, William Dingman, John Free, Alvirus D. Harrington, George F. Hundredmark, John Killen, Burr Kenyon, John Nash, Malcom G. Pettibone, Henry H. Ruland, Lewis Skinner, John Tyrrell, Henry E. Thomas, John Thomas, William Thomas, Isah Thomas, Abram Vanalstine, Andrew Whitney.

Company B.—Corporal, Merit White; privates, Philip S. Frost, Cornelius Ryan, William Rose.

Company C.—Corporal, Edward Thompson; privates, Joseph M. Cook, Charles H. Hodge, Peter A. McIntyre, Malcom McIntyre, Edward Mercer, Erasmus R. Stephens, William H. Thompson, Orrin Thompson, John B. Way.

Company D.—Sergeant, George W. Griffith, Le Roy; musicians, John Foster and Emogine Daniels, Le Roy; privates, Charles H. Miller, James Shine.

Company E.—Captain, George Babcock, Batavia; first lieutenant, Willis Benham, South Byron; second lieutenant, John J. White, Batavia; sergeants, Edwin J. Hyde and Lucius F. Rolfe, Bethany, Patrick H. Graham, Batavia; corporals, George W. Mather, Herbert Stacey and Edward Brennan, Batavia, James A. Sherwood, Byron, Clarence H. McCabe, Darien, Taylor Hart, Alexander, Newell J. Hamilton, Oakfield; teamster, Philbrook Holden, Batavia; privates, John F. Armstrong, William F. Albro, Chauncey Bowen, John Blake, John Barnard, Herrick C. Crocker, William E. Crane, Thomas Cady, Owen Gaskin, William H. Heal, Jacob Hagisht, Lawrence Henesey, Wesley Hawkins, James H. Hogan, Edwin S. Heath, John Keenan, James G. Lawton, Ezro Mann, John Moore, William Martin, Robert C. Odion, David Powell, James Parshall, William Riley, Michael Strieff, Levi Schrem, Joseph Scofield, Harlam Trumbull, James P. Thomas, James H. Turner, Franklin Terry, Isaac Wakeley, Isaac P. Wakeley.

Company F.—Corporal, William J. Deshon, Bethany; privates, Arthur Carmel, Thomas Close, Edward Hibbison, Oliver B. Olin, Sylvester Primmer, George Schuab.

Company G.—Private, Thomas Coady.

Company K.—Corporal, Sheldon I. Brown, Oakfield; privates, Frederick Ellris, George Fauset, John Johnson.

This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in March, 1862, and consolidated with the Ninety-Fourth New York Volunteers in March, 1863. The regiment participated in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. The names of the officers and their records follow:

Colonels:

James M. Fuller, commissioned April 10, 1862; resigned August 2, 1862.

Howard Carroll, commissioned August 2, 1862; not mustered as colonel.

John W. Shedd, commissioned October 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation. March 17, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonels:

Henry L. Achilles, commissioned March 24, 1862; resigned March 25, 1862.

Howard Carroll, commissioned April 10, 1862; died September 29, 1862, of wounds.

Richard Whiteside, commissioned October 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Majors:

John W. Shedd, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to colonel October 10, 1862.

Daniel A. Sharp, commissioned October 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Adjutants:

Daniel A. Sharp, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to major October 10, 1862.

John I. White, commissioned November 24, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Quartermasters:

Charles Strong, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged August 12, 1862.

Jerome J. Shedd, commissioned December 17, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Surgeon:

David C. Chamberlain, commissioned April 10, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Assistant Surgeons:

James W. Casey, commissioned April 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

John T. Brown, commissioned September 17, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Chaplain:

Byron P. Russell, commissioned April 10, 1862; resigned September 12, 1862.

Captains:

Richard Whiteside, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel October 10, 1862.

John C. Whiteside, commissioned November 19, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

James B. W. De Long, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged October 1, 1862.

Charles F. Rodgers, commissioned November 24, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment; brevet major N. Y. V.

Henry E. Smith, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged October 13, 1862.

Thomas A. Steadman, commissioned November 19, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Isaac S. Tichenor, commissioned April 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation; brevet colonel U. S. V.

George Babcock, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged October 6, 1862.

Willis Benham, commissioned November 24, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Abraham Moore, commissioned April 10, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

John McMahan, commissioned April 10, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Patrick W. Bradley, commissioned April 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Thomas Purcell, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged September 17, 1862.

Joseph E. Conway, commissioned December 23, 1862; not mustered as captain.

Salah J. Wilber, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged January 16, 1863.

First Lieutenants:

John C. Whiteside, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to captain November 19, 1863.

Benjamin Whiteside, commissioned December 22, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Charles F. Rodgers, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to captain November 24, 1862.

Frederick J. Massey, commissioned November 24, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Thomas A. Steadman, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to captain November 19, 1862.

John De Graff, commissioned November 24, 1862; not mustered as first lieutenant.

Horace D. Bennett, commissioned April 10, 1862; dismissed October 17, 1862.

Augustus Field, commissioned December 22, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Willis Benham, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to captain November 24, 1862.

Lucius F. Rolfe, commissioned February 20, 1863; mustered out at consolidation; brevet captain N. Y. V.

William Clark, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged September 12, 1862.

William Knowles, commissioned November 24, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Dennis Graham, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged October 9, 1862.

Isaac Doolittle, commissioned October 30, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

David C. Smith, commissioned April 10, 1862; resigned November 28, 1862.

George W. Connelly, commissioned February 19, 1863; not mustered as first lieutenant.

Michael McMullen, commissioned April 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

David Gould, jr., commissioned April 10, 1862; resigned July 12, 1862.

Eli D. Woodworth, commissioned July 21, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Second Lieutenants:

George W. Dickey, commissioned April 10, 1862; discharged September 10, 1862.

Thomas Burrows, commissioned December 22, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Frederick J. Massey, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant November 24, 1862.

Charles T. Mesler, commissioned December 22, 1862, transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

John De Graff, commissioned April 10, 1862; missing since December 13, 1862.

James H. Bushnell, commissioned December 22, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

Augustus Field, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant December 22, 1862.

Oscar F. Hawkins, commissioned December 22, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

John J. White, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to adjutant November 24, 1862.

Lucius F. Rolfe, commissioned November 24, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 20, 1862.

William Knowles, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant November 24, 1862.

Edwin A. Dayton, commissioned December 22, 1862; transferred to Ninety-fourth Regiment.

Isaac Doolittle, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant October 30, 1862.

George W. Connelly, commissioned December 22, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

John Hayes, commissioned February 10, 1863; not mustered.

Joseph E. Conway, commissioned April 10, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

George French, commissioned December 22, 1862; not mustered.

Charles C. Buckley, commissioned April 10, 1862; killed in action at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862.

Garwin Longmuir, commissioned January 31, 1863; not mustered.

Eli D. Woodworth, commissioned April 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant July 21, 1862.

George Wilbur, commissioned July 21, 1862; mustered out at consolidation.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of New York Veterans was recruited largely from Genesee county. It was organized at Lockport, to serve three years, and was mustered into the service of the United States as an infantry regiment August 22, 1862. In February, 1863, it was changed from infantry to heavy artillery and designated as the Eighth N. Y. Heavy Artillery. It belonged to the Second Army Corps.

Two additional companies were organized for this regiment in Janu-

ary, 1864. The entire organization was raised in the counties of Genesee, Niagara and Orleans, comprising the Twenty-ninth Senate district. Companies G, H, I and K were transferred to the Fourth New York Artillery June 4, 1865. Companies L and M were transferred to the Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and the remaining six companies were mustered out June 5, 1866, in accordance with orders from the War Department. This regiment participated in the following battles, according to the official report of the adjutant-general of the State of New York: Spottsylvania, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station and Boydton Road. The casualties of this regiment during the campaign which closed with Lee's surrender, were officially reported at 1,171 officers and men. As far as can be learned the following is a list of the Genesee county members of this regiment.

Major.—James M. Willett.

Company G.—Captain Elbridge T. Sherwin; lieutenants, J. R. Cooper, Orrin C. Parker; sergeants, John H. Nichols, John F. Hutton, John J. Thomas, James W. Young, George Ford; corporals, J. D. Safford, Lewis Teller, Wm. H. Bennett, M. M. Kendall, Peter Welch, W. W. Burton, M. Manahan, Thomas Cuthbert, James H. Horton, Peter Barber; musicians, M. McNamara, Joseph H. Horton; artificer, John G. Foster.

Privates.—Albert Amidon, John Adams, Nelson F. Bowen, Wm. A. Burris, Charles Brooks, John Bisher, H. L. Bennett, Charles Buell, L. C. Briggs, M. Birmingham, Wm. Brower, Charles Collins, James H. Charles, Christopher Cooper, Wm. Cleveland, George A. Cole, J. Cook, J. Donnigan, L. C. Dorman, A. E. Darrow, A. J. Denham, Anthony Davis, Delos Eddy, Nicholas Felter, Harry Fernerstein, Edward W. Flanders, Charles H. Fuller, George A. Fuller, Peter Fowldin, Frank Gleaser, Warner Howe, Henry Helfman, Wm. Hutton, Christopher Johnson, Henry Johnson, Lyman C. Kendall, Wm. H. Kendall, John Kimmerling, Daniel W. Kinnie, Wm. Morford, Norman Martin, Moses Millington, Peter McDermid, Daniel McDermid, Charles W. McCarthy, Cain Mahaney, Joseph Murdock, Peter Metzler, George Metzler, S. Myres, J. McLaughlin, John Munz, George Merlan, Conrad Merlan, Abram Norris, Van A. Pratt, Robert Peard, Wm. J. Pindar, M. S. Parker, F. W. Rice, Fernando Robbins, Charles H. Rice, Nathaniel Rowan, Wm. H. Ship, John J. Sherman, Wm. Smith, Devolson Smith, Henry Thomas, Joseph Thompson, George W. Thomas, Lewis Van Dyke, G. H. Van Alstine, Reuben Van Wart, S. A. Wilson, W. W. Wyman, W. Ward, W. P. Wright, Joseph Willett, Leroy Williams, N. W. Wakeman, Wm. Wood, R. H. Waite, Richard Welch.

Those recruited and sent on after the regiment had gone to the front were:

F. A. Altmeyer, John W. Amlong, N. F. Bowen, William N. Barton, Mark Bossard, Joseph Bongordon, John W. Babcock, A. J. Bennett, M. F. Bowe, John Brown, William Boehme, W. H. Bennett, Peter Barber, P. Colson, Henry Conklin, G. R. Cochran,

John Camp, Hibbard Chase, John Collins, James B. Clark, Patrick Collins, Daniel Dibble, Hugh Duffy, C. M. Dodge, Robert Denham, M. W. Elston, Abram Elston, Robert A. Erwin, Lawrence Flynn, Christopher Follett, K. B. Finley, Matthew Gleaser, J. M. Gilson, Charles C. Gilson, George F. Jones, Ezra Kirby, James Moore, John McNamara, Virgil Marsh, Hiram Marsh, A. J. Mahew, F. B. Maynard, N. A. Mitchell, M. Manion, N. Martin, Charles Nichols, R. Ovendan, Thomas E. Peard, John Perkins, George W. Parshall, D. M. Pannell, M. W. Parker, George Perry, W. O. Robinson, John Reed, Charles Sanford, J. B. D. Sawtell, Martin Steves, William N. Smith, Jacob M. Smith, Joseph Steffin, Horatio Thomas, John Thomas, Cassimere Thomas, O. Timmerson, N. Truesdall, Seth J. Thomas, Thomas Wilson, John Washchow, Albert Wilber, Rowley Wilson, Luke White, Edwin Wade, C. M. Whitney, J. Walsh, J. M. Wiggins, F. F. Waterman, E. A. Perrin, Silas Smith.

Company H.—Captain, Stephen Connor; lieutenants, George Wiard, J. H. Robson, W. H. Raymond, Archibald Winnie; sergeants, Henry Bickford, W. H. Rober-son, William Grant, Louis Mather, Stephen Vail, O. E. Babcock, A. W. Aldrich, R. T. Hunn; corporals, E. P. Cowles, Charles Cox, E. J. Winslow, A. M. Allen, C. Chamberlain, William Jones, W. H. Fidinger, W. H. Griffin, E. A. Whitman, Joseph Webber, H. B. Salisbury, L. H. Robinson; musicians, C. D. Davis, Henry C. Ward; artificers, F. Krager, W. Cole; wagoner, R. Crosby.

Privates.—Orrin Allen, Arthur Allen, Ed. Anthony, Frank Anthony, Thomas Anthony, Henry Anthony, J. O. Aldridge, H. L. Austin, Albert Algo, J. Armidick, D. H. Bailey, F. Burgomaster, J. K. Brown, H. E. Brooks, J. C. Beach, Ira Baker, Henry Britton, James Bush, John S. Barber, W. R. Crook, Eli Cope, J. M. Cook, J. W. Chappel, Joseph Cheney, Robert Caple, P. Carlton, Robert Conroy, Edward Dyer, Alvin Dyer, Ferdinand Dorf, H. E. Duell, Charles Derby, Frank Derson, M. T. Bailey, N. J. Eaton, William Fenner, Daniel Fenner, Irvine Fenner, Leon Feller, N. Frenberger, C. Foster, J. C. Fidinger, A. J. Frayer, J. E. Friesman, W. B. Graham, Jacob Gleaser, R. L. Gumaer, W. J. Gregg, John C. Gray, G. A. Haight, J. E. Haight, Sam Haight, G. Z. Howard, J. B. Hescoek, J. D. Henderson, S. B. Holmes, James Heal, Robert Heal, Jonas Holmes, John Hix, J. W. Hildun, Charles Havens, E. G. Havens, F. M. Harden, O. S. Holcomb, F. Johnson, D. V. Johnson, Frank Jones, W. S. Joslyn, H. D. Johns, Thomas Johns, Daniel Johns, F. A. Kenyon, W. P. Kidder, J. W. Kasson, B. R. Lamkins, Fred Lord, C. Lafleur, D. E. Lamphear, William Lewis, James Laighbody, Charles Lilly, J. D. Mason, W. J. Moore, J. K. Merrill, W. A. McMillan, N. N. Morse, Pat Murphy, H. D. Myers, J. McDaniels, J. McAllister, W. H. Mattison, J. Mahannah, A. T. McCracken, Byron Murdock, W. L. Norton, Alfred Riker, G. W. Reynolds, John Radford, A. E. Spaulding, Paul Stevens, D. Sherman, Festus Stone, H. T. Sautell, Moore Smith, W. I. Skidmore, A. V. Simmons, H. F. Snook, Arba Shaw, J. Spaulding, H. Suits, Daniel Suits, H. C. Searls, M. Sutfin, Thomas Steele, H. C. Timby, Samuel Throop, George Thomas, M. O. Tyrrel, E. Tibbitts, S. D. Tuttle, W. B. Tallman, B. F. Tallman, H. L. Van Dresser, M. L. Watson, J. A. Wall, Robert Walker, W. M. Walker, John H. Weaver, B. F. Wood, James W. Wood, Julius Wies, Jacob Wies, Thomas Warner, Warren West, J. H. Williamson, Edson Weed, E. G. Webster, J. M. Warren, Alpha Warson, N. H. Winslow, A. B. Ward, W. F. Young, Peter Stevens, John Shum, George Walker, J. M. Zimmerman.

Company I.—Captain, Alexander Gardner; lieutenants, M. M. Cook, S. R. Staf-

ford, E. R. Loomis, Edward Gillis; sergeants, Thomas J. Dean, Seth C. Hall, M. Duguid, M. Van Antwerp, J. B. Arnold, N. S. Nier, John P. Thomas, E. H. Norton; corporals, J. R. Perry, J. H. Taggart, L. A. Clark, S. J. Feagles, E. B. Randall, W. H. Elwell, Marcus Wilcox, Thomas Houston, Charles Pindar, Fred. Walter, W. L. Benedict, Orville Bannister; musicians, W. F. Osborne, George W. Lower; artificers, George Kelley, W. F. Perkins; wagoner, W. H. Miller.

Privates.—J. D. Ames, James Agett, jr., James Avery, W. Allen, A. C. Bushman, John Byzn, James Byzn, Leonard Bland, J. F. Bell, J. B. Beardsley, C. Cook, Fred Cook, Joseph Cook, Joseph Cook, 2d, John Cook, Ebenezer Cook, D. Chamberlain, H. A. Church, W. L. Calvert, Elias Chappell, H. T. Clark, Jerome Clark, Charles Carpenter, J. B. Curtis, Thomas Cauffield, G. J. Chandler, Peter Campbell, S. B. Doty, Albert De Wolf, W. H. Dayton, A. K. Damon, F. Eberhardt, Fidelo Eddy, A. Etherefington, John Fulton, W. H. Fuller, W. L. Farr, Sylvester Farr, F. H. Fordham, F. Furey, John Folk, W. H. H. Gillett, C. Gibhartt, Peter Gallagher, Nich. Gossie, W. H. Gordon, G. H. Holmes, George Heath, E. P. Hoyt, Sylvester Hoyt, John Houston, William Houston, E. N. Henderson, James Hunter, W. A. House, E. W. Herrick, D. Y. Hallock, W. H. Howell, Elmer Howell, Daniel Jones, E. M. Kline, John Kelley, Philip Lougle, Joseph Lougle, H. J. W. Lewis, Seymour Lewis, Alonzo Lewis, P. McDonnell, William McGuire, M. H. McNeil, D. McMartin, B. F. McHenry, P. Mingus, Michael Mahan, Alfred Murdock, Dwight Mann, John Monroe, Nicholas Nowe, Alonzo Nichols, F. H. Olmsted, W. D. Perkins, J. B. Palmer, Lewis Payne, S. A. Pease, George Phillips, D. Russell, Robert Reid, Ashley Randall, E. P. Ross, A. J. Reibling, T. C. Rawson, R. E. Robertson, W. W. Stamp, Ed. Stamp, Ed. Sharp, William Sharp, F. A. Shipley, J. A. Sherwood, J. M. Sherwood, L. K. Spafford, E. D. Shader, Delos Shattuck, James Sifert, Almon Secor, Ed. Strouch, Riley Stevens, Alexander Shaw, S. L. M. Stafford, Emory M. Tone, J. A. Tone, John Thomas, Amos Topliff, H. W. Trobridge, A. E. Townsend, A. N. Van Antwerp, William Wayman, J. W. Wilson, John Walter, H. A. Williams, Harry Willis, Joel Willis, John Woltz, Charles Wooliver, E. A. White, F. C. Waltby, E. B. Clark, C. S. Holbrook, J. H. Hoyt, John Shipley, W. H. Thompson, A. R. Terry, G. W. Terry, J. E. Young.

Company L.—Captain, S. Dexter Ludden; lieutenants, Hiram H. Van Dake, George H. Robertson, W. L. Totten; sergeants, Darwin L. Fellows, E. T. Forman, W. O. Bartholomew, E. H. Ewell, Joseph Shaw, C. A. Whipple, Edward Bannister, W. H. Hunn; corporals, D. K. Austin, Allen Buell, J. A. Clark, Robert Chapple, James Drain, Kirk Ewell, Harrison Ferguson, E. F. Ives, G. W. Kendall, George Metzger, William Page, Edward Williams; musicians, Julius Kassler, William Kisor; artificers, G. A. Barner, Loren Hedger; wagoner, Eugene Plumley.

Privates.—W. H. Anderson, P. Anthony, N. Armstrong, J. Babcock, Charles G. Ball, Samuel Barnes, William Battersby, Joseph Bloedt, M. Buck, O. S. Burgess, D. W. Burleigh, George Cacner, A. E. Carpenter, C. B. Carpenter, J. S. Carpenter, E. L. Carpenter, W. T. Chapman, James H. Childs, O. A. Churchill, W. H. Clancey, Chauncey Clark, Lewis Clark, James Conway, James Courtney, William Craig, I. S. Cross, Orrin Crocker, M. M. Cummings, H. V. Day, D. M. Dean, E. M. Doty, A. J. Drake, Thomas Duffy, Harley Dunham, James Ellis, M. Filkins, James Fluker, G. W. Frelove, W. M. Fuller, Robert Gibson, C. N. Goodenow, G. W. Gould, E. J. Stratton, H. N. Goodenow, D. P. Goodrich, David Greening, Adam Grile, Charles

Hale, S. Hamilton, John Hersch, John G. Hersch, John Hewitt, Thomas Hellman, W. H. H. Holden, R. D. Holley, Edwin Hoops, C. A. Howland, Ira Howland, W. R. Howland, Riley Ingalsbe, Joel B. Jewett, Jefferson Judd, W. M. Kendall, Alfred Keyser, Henry Knapp, E. G. Moulton, John Kunst, Lewis Kraft, William Lewis, A. W. Lingfield, Mortimer Lingfield, Charles Loomis, O. D. Lyman, L. D. Mapes, Morris Marquot, W. C. McCabe, Daniel McMullen, Morris McMullen, M. Myers, Stephen Myers, Charles Mertz, Caleb Miller, James Morton, William Nixon, Dennis O'Connor, H. Z. Owen, Isaac Page, F. G. Passmore, R. H. Perkins, A. D. Petrie, G. W. R. Pettibone, Harris Phillips, E. P. Pierce, F. Prescott, William Radley, Frank Reinhart, E. H. Rich, E. Robinson, Wesley Robinson, George Rose, E. K. Sage, Frank Sage, I. H. Sanford, Ira Smith, Joseph Sorrell, H. R. Stevens, M. B. Stevens, John Thomas, George Totterdale, D. C. Tracey, C. D. Vickery, George Walker, Tooker Walker, W. H. Walker, H. I. Wallace, H. C. Warner, William Welch, E. Wentworth, L. Whipple, E. G. Wurtz, Charles Youngs.

The following is a list of officers who served in the regiment, with the dates of their commission, and their promotion, discharge, dismissal, transfer, or death:

Colonels:

Peter A. Porter, commissioned September 10, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Willard W. Bates, commissioned June 14, 1864; not mustered.

James M. Willett, commissioned July 12, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865.

Joel B. Baker, commissioned January 30, 1864; transferred to the Tenth N. Y. Infantry June 4, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonels:

Willard W. Bates, commissioned August 18, 1862; died June 25, 1864, of wounds received in action.

James M. Willett, commissioned June 14, 1864; promoted to colonel July 12, 1865.

Lawrence Kipp, commissioned June 13, 1864; declined.

Joel B. Baker, commissioned January 13, 1865; promoted to colonel January 30, 1865.

Joseph W. Holmes, commissioned January 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment June 5, 1865.

Majors:

James M. Willett, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-colonel June 14, 1864.

Joel B. Baker, commissioned June 17, 1864; promoted to lieutenant-colonel January 13, 1865.

S. Dexter Ludden, commissioned January 17, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Edwin L. Blake, commissioned February 10, 1864; died June 19, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Joseph W. Holmes, commissioned September 14, 1864; promoted to lieutenant-colonel January 30, 1865.

James Low, jr., commissioned January 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Erastus M. Spaulding, (brevet lieutenant-colonel N. Y. Vols.), commissioned February 23, 1864; discharged December 10, 1864.

Henry M. Starr, commissioned December 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Adjutant :

Edwin L. Blake, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to major February 10, 1864.

Quartermasters :

George B. Wilson, commissioned September 10, 1862; mustered out with regiment.
Franklin J. Fellows, commissioned May 10, 1865; not mustered (see second lieutenants).

Surgeons :

James M. Leet, commissioned September 10, 1862; resigned October 24, 1863.
Alonzo Churchill, commissioned November, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Assistant Surgeons :

Henry C. Hill, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged December 3, 1862.
Charles H. Pegg, commissioned March 19, 1863; discharged November 28, 1864.
Julius A. Freeman, commissioned January 31, 1865; not mustered.
Simon G. Place, commissioned March 22, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
Richmond S. Hayes, commissioned September 10, 1862; resigned June 7, 1863.
John W. Freeman, commissioned June 24, 1863; discharged February 23, 1864.
William A. Wiser, commissioned February 23, 1864; discharged May 7, 1864.
Francis P. Casey, commissioned May 11, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Chaplains :

Gilbert De La Matyr, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged January 9, 1865.
Joshua Cooke, commissioned April 6, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.

Captains :

Erastus M. Spaulding, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to major February 22, 1864.
Henry M. Starr, commissioned February 23, 1864; promoted to major December 23, 1864.
Samuel K. Green, commissioned December 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
Joel B. Baker, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to major June 17, 1864.
James Low, jr., commissioned August 22, 1864; promoted to major January 30, 1865.
David L. Pitcher, commissioned January 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
Riley M. Tinkham, commissioned September 10, 1862; resigned July 8, 1863.
George A. Hoyt, commissioned August 17, 1863; died July 5, 1864, of wounds received in action.
George D. Church, commissioned July 27, 1864; discharged December 2, 1864.
George H. Robertson, commissioned March 30, 1865; transferred to 10th N. Y. Infantry.
James Maginnis, commissioned September 10, 1862; killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.
Morris R. Blodgett, commissioned October 31, 1864; not mustered (see first lieutenants).

Joseph W. Holmes, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to major September 14, 1864.

Roderick Baldwin, commissioned September 16, 1864; not mustered (see first lieutenants).

Stephen R. Stafford, (brevet major U. S. V.), commissioned December 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

William J. Hawkins, commissioned September 10, 1862; died June 24, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Samuel Sully, commissioned July 16, 1864; not mustered (see first lieutenants).

Eli S. Nichols, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Elbridge T. Sherwin, commissioned September 10, 1862; died July 30, 1864, of disease, at City Point, Va.

John R. Cooper, commissioned August 12, 1864; transferred to 10th N. Y. Infantry.

Stephen Connor, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged October 17, 1864.

George Wiard, commissioned October 31, 1864; not mustered (see first lieutenant).

Archibald Winne, commissioned March 25, 1865; not mustered (see first lieutenant).

Samuel B. Dinsmore, commissioned May 10, 1865; transferred to 10th N. Y. Infantry.

Alexander Gardner, commissioned September 10, 1862; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

Marshall N. Cook, commissioned June 21, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

James B. Pratt, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged October 20, 1864.

Simon P. Webster, commissioned October 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

S. Dexter Ludden, commissioned February 23, 1864; promoted to major January 17, 1865.

Thomas Low, commissioned January 26, 1865; died April 25, 1865, of wounds received in action.

George B. Wilson, commissioned May 10, 1865; not mustered (see first lieutenants).

Hazard A. Sheldon, commissioned March 15, 1864; discharged October 28, 1864.

Orrin C. Parker, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenants:

Henry M. Starr, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to captain February 23, 1864.

Judson Thomas, commissioned March 15, 1864; discharged September 23, 1864.

DeWitt C. Wickham, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Edwin L. Blake, commissioned September 10, 1862; appointed adjutant September 10, 1862.

Samuel K. Green, commissioned February 10, 1864; promoted to captain December 22, 1864.

Thomas Mayberry, commissioned December 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

James Low, jr., commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to captain August 22, 1864.

David L. Pitcher, commissioned August 22, 1864; promoted to captain January 30, 1865.

Henry A. Botsford, commissioned March 13, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.

- Eli S. Nichols, commissioned February 10, 1864; promoted to captain November 30, 1864.
- Romeo G. Burnes, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- George A. Hoyt, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to captain August 17, 1863.
- Charles H. West, jr., commissioned August 17, 1863; killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25, 1864.
- William B. Gardner, commissioned September 10, 1862; resigned March 14, 1864.
- George W. Webster, commissioned March 30, 1864; dismissed December 12, 1864.
- William M. Sloan, commissioned December 30, 1864; not mustered.
- Morris R. Blodgett, commissioned February 10, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- John E. Owens, commissioned October 31, 1864; dismissed December 12, 1864.
- Michael Metzger, commissioned March 13, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.
- Roderick Baldwin, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged December 5, 1864.
- Joseph Willett, commissioned August 22, 1864; not mustered (see second lieutenants).
- Henry R. Swan, commissioned February 10, 1864; died June 14, 1864, of disease, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Frank H. Boyd, commissioned July 16, 1864; dismissed October 10, 1864.
- Charles H. Kugel, commissioned October 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Samuel Sully, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged November 5, 1864.
- Lewis C. Hosmer, commissioned October 31, 1864; not mustered (see second lieutenants).
- William H. Wescott, commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- George W. Rector, commissioned February 10, 1864; died October 29, 1864, of wounds received in action at Hatcher's Run, Va.
- William Leggett, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- John R. Cooper, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to captain August 12, 1864.
- John Nichols, commissioned August 12, 1864; not mustered (see second lieutenants).
- John D. Safford, jr., commissioned October 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Owen C. Parker, commissioned February 10, 1864; promoted to captain November 30, 1864.
- James W. Young (brevet captain U. S. A.), commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Martin W. Roberts, commissioned September 10, 1862; discharged December 2, 1862.
- George Wiard, commissioned December 17, 1862; mustered out with regiment.
- Joseph Clapsaddle, commissioned March 13, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.
- Joseph H. Robson, commissioned February 10, 1864; discharged October 28, 1864, on account of wounds received at Cold Harbor.
- E. H. Taylor, commissioned March 13, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.
- Marshall N. Cook, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to captain June 21, 1864.

Edwin R. Loomis, commissioned June 21, 1864; not mustered (see second lieutenants).

Stephen R. Stafford, commissioned February 10, 1864; promoted to captain December 22, 1864.

Seth C. Hall, commissioned December 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

George D. Church, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to captain July 27, 1864.

Archibald Winne, commissioned September 16, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Le Roy Williams, commissioned March 30, 1865; transferred to the Tenth New York Infantry.

Simon P. Webster, commissioned February 10, 1864; promoted to captain October 31, 1864.

Ellis P. Wolcott, commissioned October 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

George H. Robertson, commissioned February 23, 1864; promoted to captain October 31, 1864.

William H. Raymond, commissioned March 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Hiram H. Van Dake, commissioned February 23, 1864; discharged September 6, 1864; recommissioned.

Darwin L. Fellows, commissioned October 31, 1864; not mustered; killed in action.

Henry H. Van Dake, commissioned December 8, 1864; not mustered.

Erwin H. Ewell, commissioned January 28, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Frederick R. Derrick, commissioned March 15, 1864; discharged October 27, 1864.

Walter J. Collins, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.

Adelbert G. Clapp, commissioned March 15, 1864; died November 21, 1864, of wounds received in action.

William H. Crowley, commissioned January 19, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

George B. Wilson, not commissioned, but name on the records of the War Department; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenants:

Charles H. West jr., commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant August 17, 1863.

George N. Webster, commissioned August 17, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant March 30, 1864.

Robert Glass, commissioned March 30, 1864; died July 15, 1864, of wounds received in action.

Joseph Clapsaddle, commissioned October 31, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 13, 1865.

Edgar B. Lewis, commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Judson Thomas, commissioned January 18, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 15, 1864.

Samuel B. Dinsmore, commissioned March 15, 1864; promoted to captain May 10, 1865.

A. J. Budlong, commissioned May 13, 1865; not mustered.

Eli S. Nichols, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1865.

Fayette S. Brown, commissioned February 17, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

- Romeo G. Burnes, commissioned January 21, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant November 30, 1864.
- Franklin J. Fellows, commissioned December 7, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Daniel L. Pitcher, commissioned February 17, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant August 22, 1864.
- William H. Crowley, commissioned August 22, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant January 19, 1865.
- Eugene C. Fuller, commissioned January 16, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- Nathan J. Cornell, commissioned September 10, 1862; resigned November 6, 1862.
- William D. Lord, commissioned November 24, 1862; resigned June 27, 1863.
- Samuel K. Green, commissioned August 16, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- John Safford, jr., commissioned August 22, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant October 31, 1864.
- James Young, commissioned October 31, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant November 30, 1864.
- Le Roy Williams, commissioned November 30, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 30, 1865.
- Eugene K. Sage, commissioned March 30, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.
- Walter Collins, commissioned February 24, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant November 30, 1864.
- Owen C. Hibbard, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Morris R. Blodgett, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- John E. Owens, commissioned February 17, 1864; dismissed December 12, 1864.
- William A. George, commissioned October 31, 1864; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.
- Arthur L. Chase, commissioned February 13, 1864; killed in action at Gold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
- Charles B. Lacker, commissioned July 18, 1864; not mustered; discharged as enlisted man.
- William Grant, commissioned November 30, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Henry R. Swan, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- Francis H. Boyd, commissioned February 17, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant July 16, 1864.
- Charles H. Kugel, commissioned July 16, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant October 31, 1864.
- Edward Taylor, commissioned November 30, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 13, 1865.
- Charles T. Behan, commissioned May 13, 1865; transferred to Tenth N. Y. Infantry.
- Ellis P. Wolcott, commissioned March 21, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant October 31, 1864.
- William Wescott, commissioned October 31, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 13, 1865.

- Reed Pierce, commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- George W. Rector, jr., commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- Lewis C. Hosmer, commissioned February 17, 1864; discharged December 9, 1864.
- Charles Moore, commissioned January 19, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- Archibald Winne, commissioned March 22, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant September 16, 1864.
- William M. Sloan, commissioned September 16, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant December 30, 1864.
- Samuel W. Waldo, commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- Orrin C. Parker, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- John Nichols, commissioned February 17, 1864; discharged September 22, 1864.
- Melvin M. Kendall, commissioned August 12, 1864; not mustered.
- Walter P. Wright, commissioned February 17, 1864; killed in action before Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.
- Thomas Mayberry, commissioned February 23, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant December 22, 1864.
- Samuel B. Butler, commissioned December 29, 1864; not mustered.
- John G. Lacey, commissioned March 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- George Wiard, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant December 17, 1862.
- Joseph H. Robson, commissioned December 17, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- William H. Raymond, commissioned February 17, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 30, 1865.
- William H. Bickford, commissioned July 16, 1864; died March 9, 1865, of disease, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.
- Myron H. Hale, commissioned March 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- Joseph W. Caldwell, commissioned March 3, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
- De Witt C. Wickham, commissioned June 21, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant November 30, 1864.
- Henry A. Botsford, commissioned November 30, 1864; promoted to first lieutenant March 13, 1865.
- Myron Sherwood, commissioned March 3, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
- Stephen R. Stafford, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- Edwin R. Loomis, commissioned February 17, 1864; discharged April 12, 1865.
- Joseph Dean, commissioned June 21, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Edgar Gillis, commissioned February 17, 1864; discharged October 17, 1864.
- Manfred Duguid, commissioned October 31, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
- Simon P. Webster, commissioned September 10, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant February 10, 1864.
- Thomas Westcott, commissioned February 17, 1864; discharged October 4, 1864.
- Erwin H. Ewell, commissioned January 19, 1865; promoted to first lieutenant January 23, 1865.

- Edward T. Forman, commissioned February 10, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
 Wallace B. Hard, commissioned February 17, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Ashley P. Hawkins, commissioned June 21, 1864; discharged January 25, 1865.
 James M. Cook, commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
 William L. Totten, commissioned February 13, 1864; discharged January 14, 1865.
 James M. Waite, commissioned February 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
 Joseph M. Willett, commissioned February 23, 1864; died February 17, 1865, at Danville, Va.
 William O. Bartholomew, commissioned August 22, 1864; mustered out with regiment.
 Oliver M. Campbell, commissioned March 15, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 Michael Metzger, commissioned January 19, 1865; promoted to first lieutenant March 13, 1865.
 Hosmer G. Curtiss, commissioned March 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
 George W. Gladden, commissioned March 15, 1864; killed in action at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.
 William H. Stearns, commissioned June 21, 1864; discharged January 20, 1865.
 Augustus Riebling, commissioned March 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.
 Samuel Wilson, commissioned March 30, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

In February, 1864, this regiment was recruited to the "maximum number, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. The records of the department disclose the fact that the loss sustained at the battle of Cold Harbor was larger than that sustained by any other regiment in any battle of the war, with the single exception of a Maine artillery regiment. This interesting fact was published in one of the Century Magazine war articles. The "Eighth Heavy" contained far more Genesee county men than were enlisted in any other regiment, and its record is one of bravery and unflinching fidelity to duty.

The following from Genesee county were members of the Fifteenth N. Y. Cavalry Regiment:

Company E. — Quartermaster-sergeant, Noah B. Lincoln; sergeants, Thomas Gormley, William Hawkins; corporals, Franklin H. Wells, William Lake, John James, Thomas H. Scott, George W. Sherwood; saddler, William Cooper; privates, William Boughton, Franklin Busbee, Charles H. Butler, Melvin C. Dodge, Charles Duffner, Civilian Halbert, John Hayes, William Heal, Alonzo Heath, George Learman, Richmond Lilley, John Metzler, John P. Michels, Peter Michlian, Richard Oothoudt, Max Pagefall, Sylvester Primmer, Peter Sabel, William Smith, Frank Whitney.

The Fifteenth Regiment was organized at Syracuse to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Genesee, Onondaga, Erie, Ontario, Orange, Oneida, Chau-

tauqua, Cattaraugus and Tompkins. It was mustered into the service of the United States from August 8, 1863, to January 14, 1864. It was consolidated with the Sixth New York Cavalry, June 17, 1865, the consolidated force being designated the Second New York Provisional Cavalry, which was mustered out of service August 9, 1865. The latter organization was in command of Colonel Charles L. Fitzhugh and Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison White.

Following is a list of the officers from Genesee county who served with the Fifteenth Cavalry, with the dates of their commissions, and their promotion, discharge, dismissal, transfer or death. The list is as nearly complete as can be gleaned from the existing records:

Lieutenant-Colonel.—Augustus I. Root, commissioned November 20, 1863; killed in action April 8, 1865.

Major.—George M. Ellicott, commissioned June 17, 1865; not mustered as major.

Adjutant.—Sidney Tuttle, commissioned November 20, 1863; resigned May 22, 1864.

Captain.—George M. Ellicott, commissioned November 20, 1862; discharged at consolidation.

First Lieutenants.—Ralph D. Short, commissioned November 20, 1863; died January 20, 1865. Edson Griffis, commissioned January 6, 1864; resigned January 7, 1865. Heman H. Griswold, commissioned August 26, 1864; not mustered; declined.

The Twenty-second New York Independent Battery was organized in Genesee county by Captain John D. Newman of Niagara county and mustered into the service of the State of New York at Lockport September 4, 1862. October 28 following it was mustered into the service of the United States at Elmira by Major A. T. Lee, and soon afterward all but seven members of the command were transferred to the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel Joseph Welling and William H. Seward, jr. The officers and men when mustered into the United States services were:

Captain, John D. Newman; senior first lieutenant, Melancthon D. Brown, of Alexander; junior first lieutenant, D. D. W. Pringle, of Batavia; senior second lieutenant, Robert C. Worthington, of Bethany; junior second lieutenant, Edwin F. Clark; sergeants, James M. Waite, Francis N. Parrish, Asahel M. Abby, Daniel E. Waite, William I. Parrish, William E. Wright, John Oldswager and Josiah T. Crittenden; corporals, Hugh T. Peters, Edward F. Moulton, William H. Maltby, Thomas Walsh, Eugene B. Wing, Robert Fowles, Henry Nulty, Orville Thompson, John Connor, John D. Bartlett, George Brown and James G. Hatch; musicians, Charles Foster and Edson H. Pond; artificers, Levi T. Garrett, Henry Wood; guidon, William M. Moulton; stable sergeant, Edwin Lock; company clerk, George Avery; privates, Hezekiah Brown, William T. Barrett, E. J. Benton, John Bower, Seymour S. Brown, Thomas C. Barnard, C. W. Brown, Charles W. Bradley, Truman Bailey, jr., Miles

T. Brown, Isaac Bruett, Charles J. Cleveland, George T. Chase, Rowland Champion, John Carmel, John Cox, Alva N. Colt, James W. Case, Michael Carney, James Carney, Thomas Cook, Henry Connelly, Benjamin Cox, Zina W. Carter, Oran H. Conant, William B. Cole, Jerome Canfield, Dioclesian Covey, William H. Chappie, George D. Dodson, James Dunn, Earl A. Dodson, Sylvester Demary, Dennis Dibble, George Edwards, William R. Eddy, Elias Eastwood, James Emory, Orson J. Forbes, Robert Finley, Charles Fairfield, William Faber, Harmon Fitch, Ansel Ford, John E. Field, John Griffis, George Gann, Cyrus A. Gowing, Charles R. Griffin, Paul Glor, Amos Humphrey, John Harmon, Ira E. Haight, Edward J. Hollenbeck, Archie Hollenbeck, John Hassett, David Hill, Henry Johnson, John L. Kingdon, Albert Knapp, Patrick Keating, Stephen R. King, James Kidder, Silas Knapp, John Kellner, Libbeus King, Henry L. Kretzer, George B. Lawrence, Henry Lapp, Samuel Lathrop, Benjamin Lewis, Henry Leverington, James M. Lapp, Elias Lyons, Charles Loplow, Thomas McManis, Marion F. Meredith, Jacob Moore, Elias Martin, David Milles, Albert H. Moulton, Archie McMillen, John Munt, Alexander McDonald, Angus McIntosh, Lucius A. Munger, Joseph Marsh, Moses Nichols, Michael O'Donnell, Robert Plant, Thomas W. Paden, James Porter, John J. Peard, Norman M. Putnam, George Rogers, Frederick Reichert, Mortimer Rich, Alonzo Rich, Ambrose Rich, Nathan E. Rumsey, Charles E. Smead, Henry Shafer, Gilbert Shader, David S. Spring, Edwin Shadbolt, John D. Shiller, Edsil Shaw, Charles A. Smith, Wallace M. Smith, Edward B. Smith, Stephen Thompson, Frederick Tanager, Homer L. Tisdale, Stephen Taylor, Henry Vishon, Charles Van Kuren, Frederick Vickers, Gilbert Wade, Jonah C. Wicker, John J. Warren, Edwin Ward, John Worthington, Warren West, Stephen T. Wing, William Welch, John W. Williams, Walter S. Wright and Christian Zwetsch.

The original company numbered one hundred and sixty-eight, seven of whom were transferred to the Billingshurst Battery. By reason of his mismanagement, Captain Newman was discharged April 18, 1863. Lieutenant Brown was discharged April 16, 1863, and Lieutenant Pringle October 28, 1864. Lieutenant Worthington resigned January 29, 1862. Lieutenant Clark was discharged September 4, 1862, never having reported for duty. The company served with the Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, as Company M, until June 25, 1865, when it was consolidated with the Second New York Artillery. After the discharge of Captain Newman the company was commanded by Captain Anson S. Wood, until the latter was promoted to major, when Captain William I. Parrish assumed command. Captain Parrish entered the company as a sergeant, and was promoted from one rank to another until April 4, 1864, when he received a commission as a captain. He remained in command of Company M until it was discharged from the service September 29, 1865. He was also brevet major of New York Volunteers.

This company fought in the following engagements: Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Charlestown, Second Winchester, Cedar Creek,

Second Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and Lee's surrender. During these battles the regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division and Sixth Army Corps. After the battle of Petersburg, June 22, 1864, the command was the color company of the regiment, remaining in this post of honor until the close of the war. At the battle of Cedar Creek Lieutenant John Oldswager was killed by a shell. He was a resident of the town of Alexander, and was the only officer in the company killed during the war. The number of men in the company who were killed was small, compared with the losses sustained by other companies; but the loss in wounded and prisoners was as large as that sustained by any other company in the regiment. Of the one hundred and sixty-eight men who left for the front but sixty-five were left in the command to be discharged at the close of the war.

The Twenty-fifth Independent Battery of Light Artillery was recruited in the counties of Genesee, Orleans and Niagara. It was mustered in at Lockport in September, 1862, went to New York the following December, and joined the forces of General Banks. The company sailed thence to Fortress Monroe, and from there to Ship Island, but was wrecked on the coast of Florida. The men were picked up by a Union gunboat and landed at Key West, and in January, 1863, sailed to New Orleans. The company participated in the siege of Port Hudson, the battle of Lafourche, and in the Red River campaign. In the spring of 1865 they went on the expedition to Mobile, and August 5 of that year were mustered out at Rochester. The Genesee county members of the battery were as follows:

Second Lieutenant, Irving D. Southworth; sergeant, Edgar A. Fisher, corporals, Aaron Hartwell, Henry C. Denton, John Kersch; privates, Rodney Alexander, Joseph Brill, Peter Busser, Lewis Beck, Albert Cook, John Clark, Peter Clench, James Darkin, Wallace W. Fisk, William R. Fisher, Harvey M. Graves, Addison Gates, Fred Hartwick, William J. Hemstreet, Charles Hartley, Charles A. Kendall, Peter Linn, Nathan Leonard, Arthur Little, James McMullen, Frank D. Murdock, Jacob Miller, Francis McCann, John Madagan, William Moss, Paul Notham, John Oberton, William J. Pike, Cunningham Primrose, Valentine Ricker, E. Fitch Rapp, John J. Snyder, William Sheldt, Patrick Sage, William Squires, Peter Tarnisch, William Willgin, Field B. Wright, William Walton, Henry Wall, John Wright, William Young.

The officers of the Twenty-fifth Battery and their records were as follows:

Captains:

John A. Grow, commissioned November 29, 1862; discharged August 19, 1864.

Irving D. Southworth, commissioned December 7, 1864; mustered out with battery.

First Lieutenants:

William H. Perry, commissioned November 29, 1862; resigned May 11, 1863.

Irving D. Southworth, commissioned December 19, 1863; promoted to captain December 7, 1864.

John C. Flanders, commissioned February 14, 1865; mustered out with battery.

Albert Cook, commissioned February 14, 1865; mustered out with battery.

Second Lieutenants;

Irving D. Southworth, commissioned November 29, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant December 19, 1863.

John C. Flanders, commissioned December 29, 1863; promoted to first lieutenant February 14, 1865.

James F. Emery, commissioned February 14, 1865; mustered out with battery.

David F. Burgess, commissioned December 6, 1862; discharged December 19, 1862.

David H. Parks, commissioned February 14, 1865; mustered out with battery.

The Forty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry, was organized at Albany to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Genesee, Erie, Niagara and Chautauqua. It was mustered into the service of the United States from August 22 to September 30, 1861. The original members, excepting veterans, were mustered out on the expiration of term of service, and the regiment, composed of re-enlisted men and recruits, was retained in service until June 27, 1865, when they were mustered out. The Forty-ninth Regiment participated in the following battles: Drainesville, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Golding's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Stevens, Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek.

The members of this regiment from Genesee county were Peter Thomas, Ferdinand Thomas, French W. Fisher, Joseph Mark, Sergeant Hare, Charles Hayden and Sergeant Slingerland. Of these, French W. Fisher rose from the ranks to second lieutenant; was promoted to first lieutenant September 30, 1864; was promoted to captain and commissioned May 17, 1865, but was not mustered as captain. He was afterward brevetted captain of United States Volunteers.

In addition to the organizations mentioned, Genesee county contributed men to the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Infantry. Unfortunately it is impossible at this late day to ascertain the names of those from this county who served in this command. The records in the office of the adjutant-general refer to this organization as follows:

“The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, N. Y. Vol. Infantry, was organized at Albany to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Genesee, Albany, Rensselaer, Livingston, Monroe and Steuben. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States from October, 1861, to March, 1862. Upon the expiration of its term of service the original members, excepting veterans, were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits, was retained in service until July 17, 1865, when it was mustered out. The One Hundred and Fourth Regiment fought in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Mine Run, Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chantilly, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Weldon Railroad and Petersburg.” The regiment was commanded by the following colonels, in the order given: John Rorbach, commissioned May 17, 1862; discharged October 21, 1862. Lewis C. Skinner, commissioned November 24, 1862; not mustered as colonel. Gilbert G. Prey, commissioned December 3, 1862; discharged March 3, 1865. John R. Strang, commissioned March 17, 1865; not mustered as colonel.

Among the other organizations which this county helped to fill were the following: Fifteenth Infantry, Twenty-sixth Infantry, One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry, Fourteenth Artillery, Nineteenth Battery, Second Mounted Rifles, Forty-ninth Infantry, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry, Ninth Artillery, First Dragoons, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, Forty-fourth Infantry, Ninety-sixth Infantry, One Hundred and First Infantry, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Infantry, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry, One Hundred and Sixtieth Infantry, Ninth Artillery, Thirty-Ninth Artillery, Thirty-first Connecticut Infantry, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Sixteenth Infantry, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Infantry, Third Cavalry, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Twentieth U. S. Colored Infantry, Seventh Ohio Infantry, Thirty-third Infantry, Ninety-fourth Infantry, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry, One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Infantry, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

One of the most distinguished soldiers who served during the Civil war was Gen. Emory Upton, a native of the town of Batavia.¹ At the

¹ A sketch of the life and services of General Upton will be found elsewhere in this work.

battle of Winchester he commanded the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Sixth Army Corps. During the early part of the day there had been heavy skirmishing, and an advance was anticipated by the troops. Our soldiers were discouraged and disheartened, for they had been beaten repeatedly. Earthworks had been erected, behind which the Union soldiers lay in comparative security.

Orders were given for a general attack on the rebel line. Realizing the condition and feeling of the men, General Upton mounted his horse and, accompanied by his full staff, rode along the line. At every convenient point he stopped, dismounted, mingled freely with the men, and conversed with them in cheering tones, counseling economy in the use of ammunition, a liberal use of the bayonet, and a short, sharp and decisive fight when the bugle should sound the command to advance. His influence was magnetic. The stimulus he inspired among them was marked, and there was not a member of the command who did not feel better for the kindly admonition.

The charge which followed was stoutly resisted by the rebels. Every inch of the ground was stubbornly disputed for hours. Soon General Upton succeeded to the command of the division. He had been wounded in both legs by rebel bullets; but no sooner was he apprised of the condition of things than he directed the detailing of eight men from the ambulance corps and the procurement of a stretcher. On this he was at once carried to the front, and during the remainder of the engagement he was constantly at the line of battle directing the movement of the troops in person, with perfect calmness, though in the midst of a furious storm of shot and shell. He was then a young, graceful, dashing, handsome man, brave, quick in action, and greatly beloved by his troops. As he raised himself slightly on his elbow and darted his restless eyes over the scene of battle, giving his orders in quick, impetuous tones, he seemed to the soldiers like some chained lion, fretting and chafing because he could not dash into the midst of the conflict. History records the success of the Union troops in this engagement, but few of the published histories of the day note the fact that to General Upton was due that notable success of the Union arms. All day, until the eagle of victory perched upon the Stars and Stripes, he remained upon the field, his presence fortifying the troops, and his ringing voice, heard above the din of battle, lending additional enthusiasm to their efforts.

An endeavor has been made to give, in this chapter, as complete as

possible a list of the inhabitants of Genesee county who fought in the war of the Rebellion. It is a fact deeply to be regretted that the records in the office of the adjutant-general of the State of New York do not give the places of residence of those mustered into the service of the country for this war. In 1865 a law was passed directing the town authorities throughout every State in the Union to make a complete record of the soldiers sent from each town. The law was generally ignored throughout New York State, and the record made in Genesee county is very incomplete and unsatisfactory. In all probability an authentic and complete list of Genesee county soldiers can never be compiled. This chapter is founded upon the official reports as found in the office of the adjutant-general at Albany and in the office of the clerk of Genesee county. It is authentic, though not as nearly complete as would have been possible had the various town officers holding office in 1865 and 1866 acted in accordance with the law of 1865 referred to.

CHAPTER XIV.

From the Close of the Civil War to the Present Time—Establishment of the Modern Manufacturing Industries of the County—Banks and Banking Since the War—Le Roy and Its Numerous Manufactures—Mills and Milling—The Malting Industry—The Salt Wells of Le Roy and Pavilion and Their Development—The Great Marl Bed in Bergen—Disastrous Fires in Bergen, Oakfield and Le Roy—Organization of the Genesee County Pioneer Association—Building of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway—Bergen Again Laid Waste by Fire—The West Shore Railroad—The Lehigh Valley Railroad—Fatal Railroad Accidents—Remains of a Mastodon Unearthed Near Batavia—Genesee County's Participation in the War With Spain—Fatal Accident on the New York Central Railroad Near Corfu—Churches Established in Genesee County During This Period.

The condition of the inhabitants of Genesee county at the conclusion of the war of the Rebellion was wretched in the extreme. Business of most kinds was either at a standstill, or had been annihilated. The few industries of the county which had been spared were struggling feebly to continue their existence. Others apparently were dead past all hopes of resurrection. Money was scarce, provisions were costly, credit in most cases was ruined or greatly impaired. Every man

looked at his fellows with a doubtful eye. During the war period little of importance transpired to add to the story of military operations. Aside from the establishment of a few minor concerns, which contributed but slightly to the general welfare and prosperity of the community, the industrial development of the county was practically at a standstill.

It was not until ten years after the restoration of peace that the establishment of the great modern industries of Genesee county began, though a few steps in the march of progress along these lines were taken before that period. Among the latter was the venture of N. B. Keeney of Le Roy, who in 1864 established an extensive produce business in that village. He first purchased of I. B. Phelps a building on Lake street, near the railroad. This warehouse being destroyed by fire in 1874, the year after he rebuilt on a more extensive scale. So great was the increase in the business that in 1888 the firm—now N. B. Keeney & Son—built a six-story iron clad building west of the original one, equipped with all the modern appliances for conducting their business. This industry soon became one of the most important in Le Roy, giving employment to a large number of persons.

In 1865 C. F. Prentice bought the mill property built at Le Roy by Jacob Le Roy in 1822 and established his present extensive business. In 1896 Mr. Prentice organized the Le Roy Power & Milling Company, with himself as president and D. C. Howard Prentice as secretary and treasurer, continuing the business which had been operated by the former since 1865. The concern now has a daily capacity of one hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour, besides large quantities of feed, meal, buckwheat, etc. Mr. Prentice is also president of the Hydraulic Electric Company of Le Roy, organized in 1896, and with his son, D. C. H. Prentice, owns the entire plant of the company.

In 1866 Schuyler C. Wells came to Le Roy and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, L. S. Hooker, as Hooker & Wells, in the drug business. Three years later this partnership was dissolved, and in 1871 Mr. Wells began the manufacture of Shiloh's family remedies. In 1877 he erected the four-story brick building on Church street for the accommodation of his wonderfully increasing business, to which an addition was built in 1882. In the latter year he sold a half interest in the business to his brother, George H. Wells, the firm becoming S. C. Wells & Co. The latter retired in 1892, and in 1897 a stock company was organized for carrying on the business. The enterprise is one of the best known of its kind in the country.

The banking house of Francis C. Lathrop of Le Roy was established in 1867, and conducted by him until August 9, 1893, when the financial depression which afflicted the country compelled him to make an assignment. The business has never been re-established.

The first concern of its kind to be established in Genesee county was the Byron cheese factory. This factory was built in 1867 by a stock company, which at once began the manufacture of cheese intended especially for the markets of England. The factory was built about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Byron Centre, and from the beginning has been successful.

The Le Roy Library Association, which has been one of the most valuable of the public institutions of that town for a quarter of a century, was founded in 1873 by a number of ladies residing in the village. Mrs. John R. Olmsted was chosen to be the first president, and has served continuously since that time in that office.

In 1874 James McElver purchased the old Cummings foundry in Byron and began the manufacture of agricultural implements, his industry soon becoming one of the most important in that town.

Large deposits of limestone of a fine quality and perfectly adapted for building purposes having been discovered in the town of Le Roy, they were exploited about 1870, and from that time on have been worked with profit to the operators. George H. Holmes, Livingston D. Howell, and Morris & Strobel were among the first to enter upon this important enterprise. Mr. Holmes at one time employed as many as one hundred and thirty-five men. The business is still successfully carried on in the town, but the number of men employed is not so great as formerly.

The planing mill built in 1872 at Le Roy by Olmsted & McKenzie was the successor of the first mill of the kind erected there about half a century before by Chauncey Olmsted. While owned by the latter this mill was twice burned and rebuilt. It then passed into the hands of William Olmstead, then Laramee & Smith, Olmsted & McKenzie, McKenzie, King & Sage, Hartwell & Sage, Frost & Murdoch, S. H. Murdoch. Another enterprise established in 1872 was the fruit distillery of Decker & Titman, the only one in Genesee county. In 1875 Thomas Gallagher & Sons started a broom factory on Exchange street. In 1878 J. T. Warren purchased the old Catholic church and there established a foundry and machine shop, engaging chiefly in model and novelty work.

In 1876 the famous Wiard Plow Company moved its works from East Avon to Batavia, and the county seat of Genesee county experienced an industrial impetus which within a few years had placed it foremost among the manufacturing villages of the country.¹ Old manufacturing concerns soon appreciated the manifold advantages which would accrue to them by locating in that village, with the result that within the next few years the county seat of Genesee could boast of being the site of half a dozen or more of the most important manufactures in the country. The effect was beneficial not only to Batavia, but to practically the entire country surrounding.

In 1873 C. B. Rogers & Co. established a sash, door and blind factory at what is known as the old oil mill, on the banks of the Oatka, in Le Roy. It was operated as such by that firm until the fall of 1889, when it was leased to F. C. Rogers, the present proprietor. He purchased the property in the spring of 1892. The machinery for wood working purposes subsequently was removed to Mr. Rogers's new mill on Lake street, which is operated by steam. Water power was used in the old mill. Six to eight hands are employed regularly.

The American Malting Company's plant at Le Roy was originally founded in 1874 by W. D. Matthews & Co. In 1880 Edward Rogerson became associated with the firm, remaining until Mr. Matthews's death in 1888, when the business was continued by Mr. Rogerson and Wilmot D. Matthews.

In 1895 it was incorporated as the W. D. Matthews Malting Co., and in 1897 it became part of the possessions of the American Malting Co., which organization also operates a considerable number of other similar plants in this and other States. The plant in Le Roy is located on the line of the Erie, N. Y. C., and B., R. & P. railroads, and comprises four commodious malt-houses, which are constructed of stone, and a large frame elevator attached. They are fully equipped with improved appliances for economical production, including steam power and electric lights. The output of the plant is about seven hundred thousand bushels of malt per season, and employment is given to sixty skilled maltsters and assistants. The product is especially noteworthy for high quality, and only the finest selected grain is used in its manufacture. The product is shipped chiefly to the large brewers of New York and

¹ Historical sketches of the Wiard Plow Company and the other great industries of Batavia will be found in the chapter devoted to the Village of Batavia.

Boston. The management of the enterprise is in the hands of Edward Rogerson.

Though the first discovery of salt in Le Roy was made as early as February, 1879, it was not until five years later that actual operations for the market were successfully inaugurated. The salt interests of Le Roy are among the most important in Genesee county. Soon after the discovery of this mineral in Wyoming county in 1878, some of the citizens of Le Roy, believing that it existed beneath the surface of that town, were induced through the efforts of N. B. Keeney to subscribe to a fund of fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of making the desired tests. With the guarantee of this sum, C. M. Everest of Rochester agreed to bore for salt to the Niagara formation, or not to exceed one thousand feet in depth. While Mr. Everest believed salt might be found, he was more anxious to discover oil. He engaged C. B. Matthews of Wyoming to look after his interests, and the latter in turn contracted with Mr. Higley of Bradford, Pa., to drill for the salt or oil.

The work was inaugurated December 4, 1878, and by the end of two months such progress had been made that both gas and brine were reached at a depth of five hundred feet. At this point in the operations Mr. Matthews, upon the advice of Mr. Everest, ceased work and demanded payment for what he had already done. The contract not having been carried out, the citizens of Le Roy who had guaranteed the expenses of the work refused to honor the demand thus summarily made upon them. Litigation followed until the fall of 1881, when Mr. Everest, learning that the people of Le Roy undoubtedly were in the right, proposed to drill another well. The proposition was accepted and work was begun by Curtis & Whitaker under the superintendence of A. E. Miller, John Eyres representing the citizens, who had guaranteed Mr. Everest thirteen hundred dollars if he would assume all the risks. In this well brine and a salt vein twenty to twenty-five feet thick were found at the depth of six hundred and fifteen feet.

Satisfied with the result of the experiments the four Le Roy citizens back of the enterprise continued the work. The first well, which had been obstructed with iron implements, was cleaned, at considerable expense, the work not being completed until the summer of 1882. From that time work was practically abandoned until the spring of 1883, when a plant capable of an output of a hundred barrels per day was put in operation under the direction of the American Chemical Company of West Bay City, Mich. In September of that year the first

salt manufactured—one carload—was shipped from the works. But the process of this company proved a failure, and early in the summer of 1884 the works were remodeled and the grainer process adopted.

At this juncture, and after the failure of the American Chemical Company, it became necessary for those interested in the enterprise to determine whether the future business would warrant an increase in capital sufficient to continue operations on a more extensive scale. It was therefore determined to put down another salt well, this time at the junction of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads on the Gilmore farm three miles south of Le Roy, in the town of Pavilion. At the depth of eight hundred and forty feet that well developed a vein of salt fifty-one feet thick between two strata of limestone. Completely satisfied as to the success of future operations, the experimenters decided to establish a permanent plant at Le Roy. Accordingly, in the fall of 1884, C. F. Prentice, S. C. Wells, A. E. Miller and N. B. Keeney organized and incorporated the Le Roy Salt Company, Mr. Miller being placed in complete charge of the works. Two grainers were put in with four boilers. With the aid of fourteen workmen fourteen thousand barrels of salt were shipped from the factory that fall.

While this result was satisfactory for a new business in which a small force was employed, it was evident to all interested that the output could be increased with enlarged facilities. Consequently additions were made to the buildings, new grainers were erected, boilers introduced, and a capital of \$30,000 employed, all proving successful.

Changes, however, were constantly made for more economical production, and by the energy and enterprise of the company under the careful management of A. E. Miller, the production reached, on August 31, 1891, six hundred barrels per day. At this time a large part of the works was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of some \$25,000. Through the unusual business ability and energy of Mr. Miller, the burnt portions were rebuilt and manufacturing resumed in January, 1892. Owing to overwork and the strain necessary to carry on this work, his health began to fail and he died August 28, 1892, and was buried on the 31st, exactly a year after the fire.

As the demand for Le Roy salt was constantly increasing, large additions were made from time to time until the plant has become one of the largest in the country. In spite of the depression incident to hard times and free trade in salt, the business increased every year and in

1897 the average output was one thousand barrels per day. The force employed is one hundred and twenty five hands. Nineteen boilers aggregating two thousand horse power furnish the steam and motive power. The salt is made in twenty grainers, operated day and night, and a storage capacity is provided of nearly two hundred thousand bushels, which is crowded to its limits. The first block erected in 1882 was thirty-six by three hundred feet. As rebuilt in 1891 it was one hundred and thirty-six by three hundred feet, with an addition of forty by seventy-six feet. As it now stands the main building is three hundred and twelve by three hundred and sixty-two feet, with an addition of eighty-six by one hundred and sixty-eight feet. The company operates eleven wells, averaging six hundred and fifty feet in depth, and the furthest one being one mile from the works. The officers of the company at present are C. F. Prentice, president; John Burden, vice-president; C. N. Keeney, secretary and treasurer; J. P. Samson, manager.

Oakfield has shared in general prosperity of the county in these days. In 1878 Henry Fishell established in that town a plant for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural machinery, which he continued to operate for eleven years. Albert Howland succeeded to the business in that year. In 1883 Olmsted & Staples built a plant for the manufacture of barrel heads and staves, a short time afterward adding a plaster manufacturing establishment. At the same time a barrel and lumber mill was in operation by Harmon Parker. In 1886 M. B. Tarba erected a mill of a similar nature in the northeastern part of the town. This was burned in the spring of 1889, but was immediately rebuilt.

In Stafford, John Simmons built an extensive grist mill at Morganville in 1878, on the site of the mill erected in 1820 by Adget Lathrop. In 1886 Albert H. White embarked in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, sleighs, potato diggers, etc., in the shop built in 1853.

In Pembroke, Gillmore & Carpenter built the present roller mills at Indian Falls in 1879. They are located at the falls in Tonawanda creek, which at this point furnishes a splendid water power, the fall being forty-one feet. The mill is still operated by the firm of S. Gillmore & Co. The Indian Falls grist and flour mill was established about the same time about a quarter of a mile above the falls. D. K. Chaddock was an early proprietor.

In the town of Byron, Rowley H. Douglass built the Genesee rolling mills in 1880. They are located on Black creek, about half a mile east

of Byron Centre, on the site of the mills originally built many years before by James Taggart. McKenzie & Bennett succeeded Mr. Douglass as proprietors.

In Bergen, Peter Weber began the manufacture of baskets by hand in 1864. The business subsequently assumed extensive proportions. In 1879 O. J. Miller began the manufacture of steam engines of various kinds in that village. Under his skillful management the industry has become one of considerable importance. He is still the sole proprietor of the business.

The F. W. Miller Manufacturing Company, composed of F. W. Miller and C. W. Bradley, manufacturers of machinery and agricultural implements, is the successor to the business started by F. W. Miller in Caledonia in 1880. Mr. Miller's father died in 1886. The industry was removed to Le Roy in 1895, and in May, 1897, the present company was formed. The manufacturing plant was erected in 1895, and the average number of hands employed is twenty-five. The products comprise Miller's bean harvesters, bean planters, steel land rollers, wood stave land rollers, potato coverers, chilled plows, wheel cultivators, etc.

The lumber yard of George H. Church at Bergen was started in 1877. Since 1885 a saw mill and planing mill has been operated in connection therewith, the whole enterprise forming a valuable contribution to the industrial welfare of Bergen.

About 1880 Alva O. Barden erected in Corfu a large frame building, designed for use as a public hall and for stores. The structure was named Barden hall, after its owner, but was not a financial success. It is now used jointly by a broom factory and the natural gas company of Corfu.

Laban H. Robinson of Darien built his feed and saw mills at the village of Darien in 1881, locating them on Murder creek, on the site of the mills built in 1854 by Stephen Douglas. Zeno Griswold's grist, saw and cider mills were established previous to the former date at Sawens, also on Murder creek.

In Pavilion, J. Quincy D. Page established a cooper works in 1886 for the manufacture of barrels, tubs, etc. The output has always been large. In 1888 Henry Chilson erected a steam grist mill and saw mill having a capacity of three hundred bushels of grain per day. About that time John C. Doty erected a warehouse for produce and grain on the site of two earlier warehouses built by Dr. William B. Sprague,

both of which had been burned. Another enterprise established at this time was the fruit evaporator of B. F. Trescott, located where Dr. Sprague formerly was engaged in the same line of business.

In Alabama, William Price erected a substantial steam saw mill in 1872 on the site of his original mill, built in 1861, but burned in the year first mentioned. Soon after he began the operation of a second mill. In 1888 S. S. Parker built the model creamery, for the manufacture of both butter and cheese.

Early in the period covered by this chapter Judge Ira Rix and Alonzo T. Mooers engaged in the grain and milling business in Alexander. The Messrs. Moulton were extensive millers about the same time. George Jones began the manufacture of sash and blinds and Horace Hunn operated a saw mill in the sixties.

In 1881 George Perry built a grist mill in Bethany. Daniel Merritt's cooper shop was in operation before that year.

Some of the principal industries established in Elba prior to 1868 were Phineas Barr, jr.'s saw mill and shop, E. Murphy's stave and barrel factory, French & Co.'s stave and heading mill, Thomas Griffin's saw mill, Hall & Grimes's woolen mill, Southwick & Staples's stave factory, E. M. Whitney's flouring mills, James Bray's woolen mill and Frank Kurtz's woolen mill.

The cold storage warehouse business of P. Gleason, started at Le Roy on a small scale in 1887, has developed into one of the most important enterprises of its kind in Western New York. The present warehouse was built by Mr. Gleason in 1891. Adjoining it is a large bean elevator, both of which are fully equipped. Mr. Gleason annually handles enormous quantities of apples, pears and beans. Railroad tracks adjoin both the houses. The cold storage capacity is about fifty thousand barrels of apples at one time, and the annual shipment from the plant amounts to about one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of apples and pears and three hundred thousand bushels of beans. A force of fifteen men and eighty girls is employed by Mr. Gleason, who also maintains several other similar establishments in Western New York.

The fruit evaporating establishment of Benjamin F. Trescott at Pavilion was constructed in 1880 by Mr. Trescott. It does an extensive local business.

One of the most important industries of the town of Pembroke is the cultivation of flowers in greenhouses for the wholesale and retail mar-

ket. This business was established in 1883 by Mrs. Irene Tyrrell, who now owns four greenhouses at Corfu. Since that time twenty-six greenhouses have been built there. Of these William Scott of Buffalo owns and operates four large ones. Six are owned by Edward Giddings, eight by Thomas Webb and two by James Farnham.

The Exchange Bank of Oakfield, a private institution, was established in 1883 by F. E. Wright. It was located in the Jackson block for several years, but in the fall of 1898 moved into its own building, a handsome stone and brick structure. Mr. Wright has always been president of the bank.

In 1883 Orator F. Woodward began the manufacture of patent medicines at Le Roy. In 1896 he added the manufacture of Grain-O, a product now known all over the United States. Four large buildings, all owned by Mr. Woodward, are now devoted exclusively to this business.

Another important enterprise was added to the industries of Bergen when the Cold Spring Creamery Company of that town was incorporated in March, 1888. The original capital stock of \$1,400 was soon increased to \$2,000, on account of the unanticipated increase in the company's business. Francis W. Fanson was chosen superintendent, secretary and treasurer. The annual production of butter ranges from forty to sixty thousand pounds. The fence works of Michael Doran at Bergen were established in 1889. Mr. Doran's cider and vinegar factory has been in operation since 1873.

Salt was discovered in the town of Pavilion in the year 1890. The Pavilion Salt Mining Company was organized in that year, and at once secured title to seven hundred and forty acres of land, at a total cost of \$188,480. This land is a part of the "salt basin" of Western New York, being on a direct line between the Retsof mines, ten miles to the southeast, and the Le Roy salt wells, four miles to the northwest. Salt was struck at the depth of eight hundred and seventy-five feet. The upper stratum consisted of a deposit sixteen feet thick, followed by a layer of dividing rock six feet thick, then another layer of salt thirty-one feet thick. There was no brine, however, and as there was no water in abundant quantities convenient the work was abandoned temporarily. Subsequently the Le Roy Salt Company began to work the Pavilion field. A history of the operations of this company has been given in the preceding pages.

The Pavilion Salt Company, a copartnership, was organized in the

spring of 1891 by the Hon. Lester H. Humphrey of Warsaw and Marcus E. Calkins of Ithaca. The present partners are the foregoing and O. S. Humphrey of Warsaw, son of L. H. Humphrey. The company began drilling for salt in the southern part of the village of Pavilion in May, 1891. The vein of rock salt which had previously been discovered at Warsaw, Wyoming county, and at other points in Western New York, including Le Roy, was struck at Pavilion at the depth of ten hundred and twelve feet, and was found to be more than seventy feet in thickness. The salt was found to be of exceptionally fine quality, being entirely free from the chlorides which make so much of the salt sold in this country unfit for table and dairy purposes. Most of the salt is made in open iron pans by direct heat, which is the process mainly employed in England. The output for seven years has been six hundred and fifty thousand barrels of two hundred and eighty pounds each. Two thirds of the product has been fine table and dairy salt, and about one-third what is called common fine and coarse salt. The company employs from thirty to forty persons, men and women, and is the most important industry in the town of Pavilion.

One of the most important industries in that part of the county outside of Batavia is the Oakfield Fertilizer Company, which was incorporated in March, 1892, with a capital stock of \$250,000. The incorporators named in the articles filed in the office of the secretary of state were Charles Mager, Horace J. Harvey, Frank P. Vandenberg, George Sandrock, Philip Houck, Aaron D. Coffin, William W. Stevens, Albert A. Grinnell, Jacob Davis, John Irlbacker, Charles E. Benedict and Francis J. Henry. From the start the concern has been very successful, the output finding a market in all parts of the Union. It is noticed by a bulletin of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station appearing in August, 1896, that the Oakfield Fertilizer Company's brands were found to be of a higher percentage of value than was guaranteed by the company.

Several new industries were organized in 1894, and some changes in the established enterprises occurred. Frank Richards in that year succeeded C. S. Thompson as owner and operator of the Star Roller Mills at Alexander, the principal industry in that town. At Le Roy Kroner & Lapp established a large plant for the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, cisterns, etc., and at once erected a commodious building for carrying on their business. The Randall Fence Company of Le Roy was also founded in 1894. The Randall fencing was de-

signed by William P. Randall and first introduced by him in 1890. The fabric, being new to the trade, had to be made by specially prepared machinery, worked by hand power, which was also designed by Mr. Randall. The industry soon became quite well known by sales to a prominent seedman in New York city, who used the fabric for garden trellis. Accordingly in 1894 Mr. Randall organized a stock company with a capital stock of \$15,000 and these officers: President, George F. Lowe; vice-president, William P. Randall; secretary and treasurer, Calvin E. Bryant. In 1895 Mr. Bryant sold his interest to S. C. Douglas, and in 1897 Mr. Lowe sold his interest to William F. Huyck. Mr. Randall remains vice-president, Mr. Huyck is president and treasurer, and Mr. Douglas is secretary. The company enjoys a trade scattered through twenty-six States.

Le Roy Lodge No. 73, I. O. O. F., was organized at Le Roy April 19, 1895, with thirty-one members and Henry Duguid as noble grand. The Le Roy Bicycle Club was organized June 15, 1896, with the following officers: President, T. W. Larkin; vice-president, J. P. Muller; secretary, Frank Woodruff; treasurer, Walter Given; collector, Ralph Wilcox; captain, A. J. Hooker; first lieutenant, Carl Wells; second lieutenant, George G. Seyffer.

About this time Clarence O. Richards, who for some time had been operating the old flour, feed and saw mill near the depot at Corfu, enlarged his plant and increased his facilities for the manufacture of cider. The industry has become one of considerable importance in the town of Pembroke.

At Pavilion R. L. Hutchinson built a large flour and feed mill near the railroad in 1893, and has since remained its proprietor.

In the spring of 1894 the creamery at East Pembroke was built and opened for business in April. The first officers of the company operating it were: President, James F. Bennett; treasurer, D. L. Wilkinson; secretary, L. C. Case; directors, J. F. Bennett, Henry P. Ellinwood, Abraham Mook, William Uphill, John Moore. The Byron cheese factory was also opened for business in May of this year. During the year the Oakfield and Alabama Fish and Bird Protective Association was organized with the following officers: President, Seneca Allen; vice-presidents, G. H. Craft, Thomas O'Reily, Frederick B. Parker; secretary and treasurer, E. F. Hickey. The Co-operative Insurance Company of Wyoming and Genesee Counties was organized February 22, 1892.

The year 1895 witnessed the inauguration of an important industry in the town of Pembroke—the development of the natural gas found beneath the surface of the earth in the vicinity of Corfu. The first gas well, located about a quarter of a mile north of that village, was driven early in the summer of 1895 by the Corfu Gas Company, of which George W. Archer of Rochester is president. The balance of the stock of the company is held by the estate of Robert Roy of Bradford, Pa. Soon after five other wells were sunk, and a plant costing twelve thousand dollars was erected at Corfu. The gas was first discovered on the farm of Wilder E. Sumner.

At Le Roy the roller mills of McEwen & Cole were constructed and began operation in 1896. The year following E. W. Miller came from Caledonia and established his iron foundry. Both are located near the depot of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad.

In response to a demand for local banking facilities, the private banking house of W. S. & C. E. Housel was established in Bergen September 25, 1896. W. S. Housel became president and C. E. Housel cashier, both still remaining in those respective offices. This is the first and only banking institution to be established in Bergen.

Nicholas Schubmehl came from Cohocton, N. Y., to Bergen January 1, 1897, and started a cigar factory in the latter village under the style of Schubmehl & Co. The factory employs from thirty to forty hands, and manufactures cigars only, for the jobbing trade. The output averages about three million cigars annually.

John J. Ellis established at Darien Centre a few years ago a grain and produce business which has undergone many changes and improvements, until it is to-day an enterprise of considerable proportions. It is one of the most important establishments of its kind in Genesee county, outside of the village of Batavia.

Though yet in its infancy, with the product undeveloped, there exists in the town of Bergen the foundation for one of the most important industries in all Western New York. Early in the summer of 1897 a gentleman who is superintendent of a large manufacturing plant was traveling through Genesee county on the West Shore railroad, when his attention was attracted to the peculiar formation of the earth, almost white in color, through which a cut had been made in the construction of the railroad. So impressed was he that he alighted from the train at the next station, walked back to the cut, procured samples of the earth, and proceeded to his destination on the next train. Plac-

ing the samples thus secured in the hands of a chemist for analysis, he was surprised to learn that the earth was almost pure lime, containing 97.6 per cent. of this mineral. Subsequent investigation showed that the deposit covered about three hundred acres of land, and that the average depth was ten feet. Large quantities of blue clay were also discovered in the immediate vicinity. Other experiments were conducted, and from these two materials a superior quality of Portland cement was made. Early in 1898 the Iroquois Portland Cement Company was organized at Buffalo, and incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. The company at once secured the rights to the land, containing at dry weight over five million cubic yards of marl, which will be sufficient to supply a plant with a capacity of one thousand barrels per day for forty years. The company is capitalized at one million dollars. Its officers are: President, Jacob Davis; secretary, John C. Bertand; vice-president, A. D. Coffin; treasurer, Edward L. Davis; attorney, William E. Webster. These, with John S. Hertel and Eugene Bertand, are comprised in the board of directors. The development of this great marl bed has not yet begun, but plans are being made to carry on the work.

Another concern incorporated in 1897 was the Diamond Wall Cement Company of Oakfield. The broom factory of Nelson Brown was started at Corfu in November, 1898. E. W. Boyce, manufacturer of machinery supplies, etc., established his business in Oakfield April 1, 1898.

The first industry of its kind existing in the town of Bergen for a period of half a century is the concern known as the Bergen Roller Mills, which were constructed in Bergen village in 1898 by Thomas J. Tone. These mills, having a capacity of fifty barrels per day, employing seven hands and being operated by steam power alone, began running December 12, 1898, manufacturing flour and feed. They are among the best equipped mills in the country.

Standard's sash, door and blind factory at Bergen was erected in the fall and winter of 1898.

In March, 1898, Miller Bros. & Co. purchased of Daniel J. McPherson his grain and coal business and elevator at Bergen. This business was established many years ago by Platts & McPherson. In 1882 the junior partner, Donald McPherson, purchased the interest of Henry Platts and took his son, Daniel J. McPherson, into partnership. In 1896 D. J. McPherson assumed sole control of the business, retaining it until its sale to Miller Bros. & Co.

A destructive fire laid a large part of the village of Bergen in ruins on the night of Monday, January 15, 1866. The flames originated about eleven P. M. in the hardware store and tin shop occupied by Samuel C. Tulley, located at the foot of Main street adjoining the New York Central railroad, and within two hours "every building on the west side of the street up to the crossing of the main street, running east and west, together with the large and commodious warehouse in the rear, belonging to Beecher & Marvin, was in ruins." The latter was considered one of the finest buildings of its kind in Western New York. The section destroyed embraced nearly all the business portion of the village. Among the principal buildings burned, beside the warehouse referred to were the two-story shoe store owned by Lawrence Crosby, the three-story dry goods store of E. F. Hubbard, the new dry goods store of J. D. Doolittle, Smith & Co., S. C. Tulley's hardware store, Harvey Mullen's shoe store, John H. Parish's flour and feed store, Samuel C. Carpenter's clothing store and residence, residence and oyster saloon occupied by Augustus C. Hamlin and owned by Samuel C. Carpenter, a building owned by J. D. Doolittle and occupied by W. Thopson and wife as a dwelling and dressmaking establishment, harness shop owned by Lawrence L. Crosby and occupied by William H. King, dwelling of Eleanor Crosby, dwelling of W. N. Beardsley. The total number of buildings destroyed was seventeen, and the loss aggregated between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

On Friday night, June 15, 1866, fire originated in A. A. Woodruff's hardware store in the village of Oakfield, and before the flames were quenched the following buildings were destroyed: A. A. Woodruff's hardware store, loss \$11,000; John D. Stedman's shoe store, loss \$1,000; E. T. Jacquith's shoe store, loss \$500; C. H. Jacquith's cabinet shop, loss \$600; A. C. Dodge's harness shop, loss \$1,200; George Stegmen's harness shop, loss \$200; C. H. Chamberlain's dry good store, loss about \$6,000; millinery store and meat market of Mrs. George W. Brown, loss \$600; dwelling house owned by Mrs. Calder and occupied by George Chamberlain.

A destructive fire visited Le Roy on the evening of Thursday, January 28, 1869. The flames originated in the cabinet shop of G. & H. Steuber, and before they could be quenched they had destroyed several large buildings. Among the heaviest losers were the Steuber Brothers, loss \$11,000; W. S. Brown & Co.'s carriage works, loss \$11,000; John

Wiss's hotel, \$4,000; L. J. Bissell's bakery, loss \$2,500; Morton & Dean's shoe store; and other establishments.

The Genesee County Pioneer Association had its genesis in a meeting held at Union hall in Batavia, August 25, 1869, at which a number of the pioneer settlers of Genesee county were present. The meeting was presided over by Stewart Chamberlain, and Marcus L. Babcock acted as secretary. Before the meeting adjourned it was decided to form an association of the living descendants of the pioneers of the county, and Hon. Moses Taggart of Batavia, Marcus L. Babcock of Batavia, Sylvester Willis of Oakfield, Alanson Fisher of Darien, Samuel Scofield of Elba, Stewart Chamberlain of Le Roy, and Augustus P. Hascall of Le Roy were named as a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws to govern the contemplated society. This committee presented a constitution at an adjourned meeting held in the court house at Batavia October 5, 1869, when the organization was perfected by the election of the following officers:

President, Hon. Heman J. Redfield; vice-president, Hon. Seth Wakeman; secretary, Phineas Ford; assistant secretary, Augustus P. Hascall; treasurer, James P. Mitchell; vice-presidents for their respective towns: Alabama, Joseph Lund; Alexander, Earl Kidder; Batavia, James S. Stewart; Bergen, Ebenezer Scofield; Bethany, Luman Stevens; Byron, Cyrenus Walker; Darien, Alanson Fisher; Elba, Samuel Scofield; Le Roy, Stewart Chamberlain; Oakfield, Sylvester Willis; Pavilion, Chester Hannum; Pembroke, David Anderson; Stafford, Daniel Prentice.

Since that time the officers of the society have been as follows:

- 1871.—President, Moses Taggart; secretary, David Seaver.
- 1872.—President, Alden S. Stevens; secretary, David Seaver.
- 1873.—President, Benjamin Pringle; secretary, David Seaver.
- 1874.—President, Benjamin Pringle; secretary, David Seaver.
- 1875.—President James P. Mitchell; secretary, J. M. Waite.
- 1876.—President, James P. Mitchell; secretary, J. N. Beckley.
- 1877.—President, Albert Rowe; secretary, Safford E. North.
- 1878.—President, Albert Rowe; secretary, Safford E. North.
- 1879.—President, Albert Rowe; secretary, Safford E. North.
- 1880.—President, Israel M. Peck; secretary, Safford E. North.
- 1881.—President, James P. Mitchell; secretary, Frank S. Wood.
- 1882.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, Frank S. Wood.
- 1883.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, Frank S. Wood.

- 1884.—President, Albert Rowe; secretary, Frank S. Wood.
1885.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, Frank S. Wood.
1886.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, Frank S. Wood.
1887.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, Frank S. Wood.
1888.—President, E. C. Walker; secretary, John H. Yates.
1889.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, John H. Yates.
1890.—President, Lucius Atwater; secretary, John H. Yates.
1891.—President, S. B. Lusk; secretary, John H. Yates.
1892.—President, S. B. Lusk; secretary, John H. Yates.
1893.—President, S. B. Lusk; secretary, John H. Yates.
1894.—President, Adin G. Gage; secretary, John H. Yates.
1895.—President, Sylvanus Ford; secretary, John H. Yates.
1896.—President, Sylvanus Ford; secretary, John H. Yates.
1897.—President, Sylvanus Ford; secretary, John H. Yates.
1898.—President, Jacob Nichols; secretary, John H. Yates.
1899.—President, Jacob Nichols; secretary, John H. Yates.

A number of the leading citizens of Stafford met in 1870 and organized the Stafford Benefit Association, a mutual insurance association. The institution was reorganized in 1877 and incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York in 1881. The society soon became one of the most prosperous in the State, and its officers have been the most highly esteemed residents of the town of Stafford.

In the summer of 1875 Le Roy was again visited by a destructive fire, which laid in ashes the Starr block, with an adjacent block, containing stores, offices and the public library. The loss of the latter could not be replaced, as it contained many rare books of value.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad Company secured a charter from the State of New York October 6, 1869, to build a railroad from Rochester, the northern terminus, southwest through the Genesee and Wyoming valleys to Salamanca, a distance of one hundred and eight and one-half miles. The section between Rochester and Le Roy, twenty-four and one-tenth miles, was opened for business September 15, 1874. At this time the following officers and directors were in charge: President, M. F. Reynolds; treasurer, G. E. Mumford; secretary and assistant treasurer, D. McNaughton; engineer and superintendent, C. S. Masten, all of Rochester; directors, M. F. Reynolds, C. F. Smith, Thomas Leighton, G. H. Perkins, Edward Harris, George Darling, George E. Mumford, of Rochester; D. D. S. Brown, Scottsville, N. Y.; Oliver S. Allen, Mumford, N. Y.; William Bristol, Warsaw, N. Y.