

THE TOWN OF GAINESVILLE.



HE original name of this town was Hebe. It was formed from Warsaw, February 25th, 1814, and took its present name from General Edmund Pendleton Gaines. It is township 8, range 5, of the Holland Purchase.

There are three cheese factories; one at Gainesville, one at East Gainesville, and one near Rock Glen. The annual sales of cheese aggregate about \$50,000. Very few sheep are kept. Cattle are the principal stock raised. These are mostly native breeds crossed with Durham. Neither horses nor hogs are raised, except to supply the wants of the people. Next after dairy products, potatoes are the leading product.

An extensive bed of yellow ochre has been opened some two miles northwest of the Centre. It is now owned by a company organized in Rochester.

At Rock Glen are extensive and valuable quarries of the famous Gainesville sandstone. This stone has been extensively introduced, and has come to be prominent among building materials.

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

Within the memory of men now living the agents of the Amsterdam merchants first offered for sale this portion of the three million six hundred thousand acres they purchased of Robert Morris July 26th, 1793. Three years after the land office was opened at Batavia, William Bristol, in the year 1803, an unmarried man from Columbia county, N. Y., joined a surveying party in charge of William Peacock, and engaged in surveying this town. After a journey of twenty-nine miles he reached the O-h-k-i. The primeval forest of deciduous trees, with patches of pine and hemlock, was unbroken. The graceful elm, the towering maple, the stately beech, here smiled unmarred oaks. Indian trails were the only paths. Bears, wolves and deer roamed at will.

The rich bottom land was inviting, and Mr. Bristol selected a tract on both sides of the creek, on which he lived more than half a century, and whose his remains were deposited in 1859.

His brothers, Richard and Charles, from Columbia county, and Elnathan George, from Vermont, also settled here in 1803. James Cavath and John Patterson settled here in 1806; Willard Thayer in 1807; William Broughton in 1808. Solomon Morris and James Reed surveyed the highways of the town.

The following is a statement, from the original books of the Holland Company, of the names of the original purchasers of lands in this town, the dates of their contracts,

with the numbers of the lots and parts of lots purchased by each during the first five years after its survey:

- 1803.—William Bristol, lots 21, 22, 27 and 28; Elnathan George, lot 32 James Peacock, lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Benjamin Moore, lot 21; Daniel Bandy, part of lot 15.
1804.—John Patterson, part of lot 21; Andrew Green, part of lot 42; John Green, lot 10; Remilia Yates, lot 21; Paul Flowers, lot 41; Donald Noble, part of lot 10; Stephen Perkins, part of lot 10; Donald Post, part of lot 21; Isaac Plaford, part of lot 21; William Woodcock, part of lot 22; Elnathan Wood, part of lot 21; William Felley, part of lot 22; Woodcock Wood, part of lot 22; William Thayer, part of lot 2; Lewis Wood, lot 42.
1805.—Elnathan Post, lot 15; Appleton Skelley, lot 45; Elnathan Thomas, part of lot 45; Nathan Hart, part of lot 45; Willard Thayer, part of lot 22; Daniel W. Beaman, lot 2.
1806.—Archibald Price, lot 10; Benjamin Cole, part of lot 2.
1807.—Benjamin Noble, part of lot 45; Jacobiah Green, part of lot 42; Elizabeth Ellingwood, part of lot 15; Samuel Fuller, part of lot 1; James Watson, part of lot 17.
1808.—Nash Wesson, part of lot 41; John Brown, part of lot 41; Joseph Parker, lot 20; Daniel Condit, part of lot 2; Leonard and Ethan Condit, part of lot 41; John Westerman, part of lot 41; William Broughton, part of lot 10; John R. Kappeler, part of lot 22; John Harky, part of lot 20; Simon Gilman, lot 20; David Wood, part of lot 21; Olin Wood, part of lot 21; Philip Reed, lot 10; Stephen Patton, part of lot 10.

Panelsa Patterson was the first child born, in 1803. The first school was at the Centre, taught by Benjamin Cole. The first public house was at the Centre, kept by Charles Bristol in 1815, and the first store was Lewis Wood's, in the "Yates Settlement," in 1816. Wheelock Wood built the first saw-mill in 1819, on Ouka creek; Tilly Parker the first tannery, in 1825, just south of the creek; Systerester Lathrop the first establishment for wool carding, dyeing and cloth-dressing, in 1820, at "the Creek;" John Card and Benjamin Maltry the first gin-mill, in 1825, also at "the creek;" William and John Cook the first blacksmith shop, in 1825, at the Centre, which they carried on till 1859, when Chassey Smith succeeded them; Daniel Wheeler built the first distillery in the north part of the town, and Abel Moore the first at "the Creek." These were the only distilleries ever built in the town.

The first log house was built by William Bristol and his brothers Charles and Richard, in 1805, on the north bank of the creek, east of and near the Centre road. William Beaton afterward erected the first frame house, which stood where the hotel now stands.

The first brick building was a school-house in district No. 3, near "Pie" station, built in 1818. The first grounds used for the burial of the dead were on lot 23, on the east side of the Centre road, at the intersection of the street opened in 1839; in the southeast part of the town, on lot 2; on Delhi street, on lot 33; in the northeast part of the town, on lot 31 at East Gainesville and at North Gainesville, on the present sites. The land for the present cemetery at Gainesville was afterward donated by William Bristol and dedicated to this use.

David Boardley and David Feller were the first carpenters.

The earliest school-houses were on or near the Center road, two on the east side and one on the west; one in the northwest corner of lot 25, about forty rods from the Center road; one nearly opposite the Congregational church, and one on the hill south of the Female Seminary.

Among the early stores were Mr. Grossmond's, on Delhi street, near the west line of the town; Ira N. Pratt's, at the creek, and Pearl Flower's, just east of Pike station. All trade was barter in these early days. The merchants exchanged their goods for coffee, black salt and peaches, which the early settlers obtained in large quantities by cutting and burning the heavy deciduous timber in the process of clearing their lands. For a time the settlers had little else to pay for such necessities as the merchants supplied.

The taverns of that day were mostly log buildings, and there were as many as six in the town at one time. Whiskey was sold in all, and was the chief source of their revenue. William Bristol, Charles Bristol, Frederick A. Moore, William Farnsworth, Nyren Reynolds, John D. Gillet and Gordon Turrel were the early tavern keepers.

Among the early marriages were those of William Feller, James Gates, John D. Gillet, Joseph Williams, Pearl Flower and John F. Howell.

Among the early deaths were those of Noah Wiseman, in 1828, Mrs. Nancy Sheffield, in 1825, and Seth Griswold.

The early physicians were John W. Brownson and Rufus Whitney, at the Creek; Elias and Joel Amodeo, at East Gainesville, and James Kelley.

The early postmen were William Bristol, John Russell, Hiram Wright and John D. Gillet. For many years there was a daily stage route passing through the town, from Le Roy to Argenta, and a post-rider weekly from Ferry to Freedom.

Though the town has never had a resident lawyer, its justices' courts have never been idle. Nyren Reynolds for many years was retained on one side of nearly every case litigated in these courts. His keen perceptions, retentive memory, energy and sturdy common sense contributed to his remarkable success in these cases. He was appointed associate judge of Wyoming county in 1845. His literary attainments were small. On one occasion, when ridiculed on account of his bad spelling, he is said to have retorted: "It isn't much of a man who can't spell a word more than one way." After Judge Reynolds probably R. F. Bristol has tried more cases before a justice's court than any other man who ever lived in town.

The early settlers were generally poor, and their farms small. William Bristol sold his interest in lot 25 for a horse, in lot 26 for a pair of oxen, and made his first payment on lot 27 in services rendered the company. There were exceptions; notably, James Cavath, who came from Preble, N. Y., in 1826, and had the first deed of lands in town. It is related that, soon after Mr. Bristol built his log house, Mr. Cavath examined and selected about fifteen hundred acres in the west tier of lots. He then went to the land office and asked the price of these lands. The agent advised him to "article" a small piece. Persisting in his request a price was named for the tract, and Mr. Cavath poured gold upon the table from his leather saddle bags to pay for the whole.

The work of clearing was great, but it was substantially accomplished in the first twenty-five years. In 1830 the town supported a larger population than in 1835 or 1840. The maximum population was reached in 1840. The following figures show the number of inhabitants in the years named: 1820, 2,024; 1825, 2,097; 1830, 2,367; 1835, 2,897; 1840, 3,264; 1845, 2,252; 1850, 1,734; 1855, 1,625; 1860, 1,612; 1875, 1,210.

CHURCHES.

There are six churches in the town—two Congregational, two Methodist Episcopal, one Free Methodist, one Universalist and one Roman Catholic.

Congregational—The first church was Congregational, located in the east part of the town, organized March 18th, 1825. In January, 1826, this church united with the presbytery at Mount Morris. In September, 1825, it united with the second Congregational church, at Gainesville, under the sanction of the presbytery; since which time the united body has been known as the First Congregational Church of Gainesville.

The second Congregational church was organized September 14th, 1825, with the following members of the session: Stephen E. Bell, Andrew Branson, Calvin Colton and Moses Ball. The following persons constituted the church: Samuel Olcott, Eliza Osborn, Sheffield Bartick, Joel Smith, Abigail Bristol, Esther Patten, Phoebe F. Bartick, Edith Smith, R. L. Cavath, Elizabeth Morsey and Polly Trowbridge.

The following ministers of the gospel have officiated as pastors of this church: Rev. Messrs. Aubrey, John F. Bliss, Sullivan Halliday, Noah Cook, Conrad Ten Eyck, John M. Bulfinch, James Henry, John Cawthington, John L. Jenkins, J. Hannon Clark, David Henderson and T. H. Quigley.

Rev. John M. Bulfinch commenced his labors as pastor of this church in 1825. Resigning in 1826, he removed to Clarence, Erie county, where he now resides. He is a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary and a member of the presbytery. After twenty years of assembling soil as an able and faithful pastor, he left a record of Christian life, both public and private, upon which no one has ever found a stain.

Rev. John Cawthington was pastor nine years. He was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and is an able and faithful minister.

The present membership of the church is about fifty.

Baptist—There was formerly a Baptist church at the Center, but no records are to be found. Elder Patricia was the first Baptist minister in the town, and Rev. Mr. Pierce the last. They have had no service for the past twenty-five years. The church and its edifice long since ceased to exist. Deacons William Wiseman, E. Porter, Daniel Nichol, Gaton Flowers and Elzer Hastings were early members of the church.

Methodist—Somewhere between 1815 and 1820 there existed a Methodist Episcopal class on Delhi street. They worshipped in the school-house ordinarily, but used a barn for quarterly meetings. Among their ministers were Rev. Samuel Wooster and Rev. Mr. Carnot. There was also a class organized in the west part of the town. No records of these churches or classes have been preserved. The first Methodist Episcopal church in the town was organized as

Delhi street in the year 1827. It embraced the whole town. The first minister was Rev. Ira Bouman. The first trustees were Joel Pratt, Thomas Wiseman, Jr., Samuel P. Russell, Joseph Olds, Samuel Warren, James Wiseman, Elijah Benedict, Luther Jenkinson and Nicholas Cleveland. The first clerk was James Wiseman.

The North Gatesville M. E. church was the next formed.

The M. E. church on Delhi street was merged in that at the Creek, which was organized April 25th, 1827, as the First M. E. Church of Gatesville. The first trustees of the latter were John Card, Horatio M. Gere, Elijah Benedict, William S. Knapp, Day Brainard and Elisha Swinford, Jr. The first class at the Creek consisted of Milton Foote and wife, John Card and wife, Mrs. Day Brainard and Miss Hall.

The following are the names of the ministers who have been stationed over this church since its organization:

1828, Rev. Moses Wiley and Anderson; 1830, Covert and Spence; 1831, DeWitt and P. K. Brown; 1832, Samuel Woodard and William Cook; 1833, Samuel Woodard, Peter Atkinson; 1834, Parker and Carter; 1835, Alva Walker, H. K. Deaver; 1836, Alvah Walker and Benjamin Hooper; 1837, W. D. Hewitt, Thomas Wright; 1838, D. J. E. Hart, Mason Bennett; 1839, John Shaw, Charles D. Buckingham, Thomas D. Hudson; 1841, A. Anderson; 1842, M. Preston, J. B. Anderson; 1843, G. C. Gordon; 1844, J. W. Smith; 1845, Jacob Hager; 1846, John Wallace; 1847, Stephen Bennett; 1848, 1849, James B. Miller; 1850, 1851, George W. Torrey; 1852, 1853, Alfred Woodard; 1854, 1855, Mr. Baker; 1856, Samuel Lockery, S. M. Probst; 1857, W. R. Davis; 1858, 1859, R. E. Thomas; 1860, James E. Hill; 1861, Alfred Probst; 1862, William Hester; 1863, 1864, William Dale; 1865-66, Isaac Smith; 1867, 1868, C. G. Stevens; 1869, G. S. Vandewater; 1870-71, A. W. Taylor, 1871-72.

The church is in a flourishing condition, and has about 80 members. A new parsonage was built in 1879.

Free Methodist.—The first Free Methodist church was organized at Gatesville Centre, by Rev. Am Abell. The church consisted of Rev. M. E. Brown, preacher, and the following named people: John Sherwood and Mary Sherwood, Betsey Sherwood, John and Jane Hardy, Mary Willis, Caroline Freeman, Mary Freeman, Emeline Johnson, Mrs. Lent and William Zech.

During the year 1866 the church edifice at Gatesville Creek was built and dedicated.

The following named clergymen have been regular ministers to this church: M. E. Brown, William Casack, Phillips, William Jackson, J. C. White, Cusley Orka, Joseph Hensing and James McAlpine. The membership has numbered 45.

The *Catholic* church has had no regular service for fifteen years past. The clergymen officiating in this church have been Rev. William E. Manley, Stephen Miles, Hiram Van Campen, U. M. Fish, B. N. Wilkes, Alfred Pack, Alanson Kelcey, E. W. Locke, C. Dodge, A. B. Raymond, S. Cross, W. Hand, Ms. Sanford.

A *Romish Catholic* church was organized and a church edifice erected at East Gatesville in 1879. Rev. Father Barkley is the pastor.

SCHOOLS.

In 1855 Miss C. A. Eldridge and Miss Maryette Hardy founded at "the Creek" Gatesville Female Seminary. The inhabitants subscribed \$2,000 toward the erection of the building, which was burned in 1861, and rebuilt in 1862 by Joel G. Davis for \$4,000. The inhabitants also subscribed \$2,000 toward the second building. It consists of a main part forty feet square, three stories high, and two

wings two stories high. The school was on the plan of the seminary at South Hadley, Mass. (Ms. Holyoke). It was prosperous for ten years, until the adoption of the present free school system, when it went down. The building has been used for a hotel, and is now occupied for residences. The largest number of students at any time was one hundred and fifty. The founders of this institution were afforded superior advantages in larger places, but having a desire to benefit their native town they located here, and no one thing ever benefited the town more than this school. The intellectual endowments, earnestness, labor and zeal, and the high Christian character of its founders and teachers made the school a power for good.

Miss Hardy married in 1858 Rev. Mr. Froelund, of the Free Methodist denomination. She occasionally preaches, very acceptably. Miss Eldridge in 1858 married Benjamin Buckingham, of Castile, N. Y., where she now resides. Misses Hardy and Eldridge were educated at Cary College Institute, in Genesee county, and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y.

This town has eleven school districts, which with two or three exceptions have comfortable school-houses. The best of these is at Gatesville. It is a new two-story building, with a wing. Next to this is the new one at East Gatesville, which is also two stories. Most of the people of the town manifest a considerable interest in the cause of education, and the town has furnished its share of the teachers and scholars for the county.

TEMPERANCE.

In the briefest historical sketch of Gatesville mention must be made of the part it bore in the temperance reformation. The first total abstinence society was formed in this county in 1846. About the year 1855 the movement may be said to have commenced in this town. Among the early workers in the cause were John W. Brownson, William Broughton, Joel Davis, George Harrington, B. F. Bristol, E. Z. Stone, Josiah Towner and M. B. Spafford. At first only spirituous liquors were proscribed, but soon after pledges were circulated requiring abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. With the progress of the temperance cause the manufacture of domestic distilled spirits rapidly declined, and soon the distilleries in the town were stopped. The Washingtonian movement, that great temperance revival of 1842, swept over this town, and the cause gained a new impulse. The temperance men, "see-teetotal" in the cant of the opposition, were thoroughly correct, and soon raised the question of "license or no license." At this time the board of excise consisted of the supervisor and the four justices of the peace. The issues then raised were well fought. In this town a majority of the men elected to these offices for many years were opposed to granting licenses. So complete was the reformation that, with the exception of six months, no license has been granted in this town for the sale of intoxicating liquors for about forty years. The exception referred to was the year 1841. A majority of the board of excise had been elected by the no-license party. In the absence of B. F. Bristol, one of the justices opposed to license, the board was convened and Adin Van Ness issued for the final six months of that year. This violation of the moral sentiment of the town has never been repeated.

POLITICAL.

Prior to 1848 the vote of the town was usually Democratic, with a strong anti-slavery sentiment. In that year the Van Buren and Adams electors received a plurality of the votes cast. In 1852 in Gainesville, as elsewhere in this State, nearly all the Whigs and Democrats who had joined the Free-Soil movement last year before returned to their former parties for the time, and the vote of the town was cast for Pierce.

But the old leaven was at work, and the sentiment which culminated in the war spirit of 1862 wrought a radical change here.

In 1856 the Republican ticket received the unprecedented majority of 95 in a total vote of less than 200, and that party has ever since carried the town upon political issues.

At the first town meeting, in 1844, William Bristol was elected supervisor, and Nehemiah Park town clerk.

The following list shows the supervisors of Gainesville, and their years of service, from its organization:

William Bristol, 1844, 1846, 1849-51; James Covath, 1851; Daniel Kellogg, 1857; Richard Bristol, 1858, 1860; Eliza Brainerd, 1859-64; Nyram Reynolds, 1860-61, 1866, 1876, 1882, 1883, 1892-93; Odessa Tyeat, 1869; Wilard Thayer, 1870-72; Ira F. Pratt, 1874, 1875, 1881, 1882, 1886; E. E. Stone, 1873; Daniel Wheeler, 1879, 1884; John W. Brownson, 1884, 1885; Cheney Wood, 1886; Christopher Post, 1888; John E. Leasing, 1884, 1888-90; William Bristol, jr., 1893, 1897-98; Cyrus Jefferson, 1896; Edwin Amador, 1897, 1898; E. F. Bristol, 1899, 1890; John Howell, 1891, 1892; Charles D. Farman, 1897, 1897; James Bristol, 1897, 1898; Merritt W. Broughton, 1894, 1895; George L. Cook, 1896-98; Nyram E. Tilley, 1899, 1899.

This town has furnished the members of the Assembly for the county seven years, viz.: William Bristol, 1842; John W. Brownson, 1840-41; William Bristol, jr., 1867, 1868; John E. Leasing, 1877. It has furnished the senator for the 30th district two years, viz.: John M. Brownson, 1848 and 1849; and sheriff one term, viz.: E. A. Day, 1859. The school commissioner for the county has three times been taken from this town, viz.: Harvey W. Hardy, elected in 1857, one term, and Edson J. Quigley, 1873-78, two terms. Hon. William Bristol was chosen Presidential elector and was secretary of the electoral college in 1864.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWN.

Gainesville, sometimes called Gainesville Creek, is the largest village, situated a little south of the center of the town. It contains about one hundred houses and is growing quite rapidly. It has four churches, Congregational, Methodist Episcopal, Universalist and Free Methodist; three stores, a grain-mill, a saw-mill, two blacksmith and two wagon shops, a harness shop, a planing-mill, a cheese factory, a hotel, a free school-house, the Gainesville Bank, owned and managed by Seth F. Allen, and a depot of the Rochester and State Line Railroad. The village is pleasantly and healthily situated. The people are thrifty and enterprising, and they manifest an interest in religious and educational matters which promises well for the future of the town.

East Gainesville, situated in the east part of the town on Wolf creek, contains about forty houses, three stores, a hotel, a cheese factory, a blacksmith shop, a Catholic church,

a depot on the N. Y., I. E. and W. Railroad, which is also used as a terminus of the Silver Lake Railroad, a depot on the R. and S. L. Railroad, and a new school-house.

Pike Station is situated in the southwestern part of the town, on the R. and S. L. Railroad. It contains a hotel and a few houses. It has recently been started, and may become a village of some importance.

Rock Glen is situated in the northern part of the town, on Griffin creek, on the R. and S. L. Railroad. It is surrounded by picturesque scenery. It contains a depot building, a grocery, a post-office, a saw-mill and a blacksmith shop. It has a good water power, which at present is not extensively used. At this place are extensive and valuable quarries of gray sandstone.

The factory of the Warsaw Furniture Company, a joint stock company with a capital stock nominally of \$20,000, was located at Rock Glen. The main building was of stone, three stories in height, heated with steam and fitted with excellent machinery. It was burned in 1877.

RAILROADS.

This town has three railroads, the N. Y., I. E. and W., the Rochester and State Line and the Silver Lake. The first named crosses the northern portion of the town, runs five miles within the town and has one station, which is located at East Gainesville. Several citizens of the town subscribed liberally toward its construction. The Silver Lake Railroad is a short road between Perry and East Gainesville.

The Rochester and State Line Railroad extends diagonally through the town from northeast to southwest, having eleven miles of road in the town and four depots, Rock Glen, East Gainesville, Gainesville and Pike. The town was bonded in the sum of \$20,000 to aid in its construction. H. F. Bristol, Robert F. Sherman and Charles D. Farman were appointed commissioners to issue the bonds of the town, and represent its interest in the road. The commissioners issued the bonds and exchanged with the railroad company for first mortgage bonds of the road. These bonds were afterwards exchanged for railroad stock, in order to enable the company to complete the road. September 16th, 1877, the track was laid to Main street, Gainesville, and the first locomotive passed to that point. The event was celebrated by a public meeting and festival. The first survey for the road was made in 1850.

The citizens of Gainesville raised by subscription one-half the cost of the depot at that village, and persons residing near Rock Glen were equally public spirited in contributing to build the depot at that station. The depot known as Pike station was built mainly by the contribution of people residing in the adjacent towns of Pike and Wethersfield, to secure a station at that point.

WAR HISTORY.

As the town of Gainesville was organized during the war of 1812, it is difficult, if not impossible, to give a complete list of all who enlisted in that war from this town. Isaac Wilson, of Middlebury, afterward first judge of Genesee county, was captain of a company of cavalry, in which William Bristol was lieutenant, Chester Warriner was a sergeant, Daniel W. Bauneeer, Noah Wiseman, who died during the war and was buried at Gainesville with military honors, and

Era B. Warriner, and perhaps some others, were members of a company of light infantry. The five persons named were from that part of the original town of Warsaw now known as Gainesville.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

No sketch of Gainesville would deserve the name historical without an account of the part borne by her citizens in the suppression of the great Rebellion. The first rebel gun was fired at Fort Sumter April 12th, 1861. Three days later President Lincoln issued his call for seventy-five thousand volunteers. The 17th N. Y. Infantry, with the first company from this county in its ranks, went to the front in May, 1861, with eleven enlisted men from this town. Four months later the 7th N. Y. Cavalry was organized, and Gainesville furnished thirteen enlisted men for that regiment. A year later the 120th N. Y. Infantry, with thirty-three, and the 154th N. Y. Infantry, with twenty-four enlisted men from this town, went forward. Others went in various organizations, which were mainly recruited elsewhere. The names of 135 men enlisted from this town, with a population of 4,532, are given below, six of whom are sons of Dennis McGuire.

In the summer of 1861 thirty-nine men were recruited from Gainesville under the call for 300,000. Volunteering and subscriptions made up the number, so that there are no records of any drafted men going to the war from this town.

In the autumn of 1863 came the call for 500,000 men. At a special town meeting it was voted to pay a town bounty at the discretion of the supervisors. Only three votes were cast against the proposition. Reserving was kept up steadily for the old regiments in the field, and before the draft was made the quota of Gainesville (of forty-three) was filled.

July 18th, 1864, 500,000 more volunteers were called for. Before the day set for the draft the town's quota of forty-three was again filled.

To the last call for 500,000 men, for one year, Gainesville was not required to contribute. The average term of the enlistments of the men so far exceeded that of the enlistments in other localities that she was exempt from further requisition.

Every call of the government upon this town was answered; the required bounties were paid by her patriotic citizens by tax and voluntary contribution.

The following sums were levied upon the taxable property of the town: 1864, May, special county bounty tax, \$5,273.50; 1864, November, annual county bounty tax, \$3,795.07; 1864, November, town war bonds, \$1,212.00; 1865, May, special county bounty, \$9,358.00; 1865, November, annual county bounty, \$1,246.07; 1866, May, special county bounty, \$5,873.70; total assessed raised by taxation, \$35,663.47.

In addition to this large sum, the town paid \$16,000 at town bounties, which the State ultimately refunded.

Considerable sums for bounties, and for the support of volunteers' families, were also paid by voluntary subscriptions.

Through all these years Hon. William Bristol was supervisor of the town, and to his activity and devotion to this patriotic work it is due in no small degree that the town had no war debt at the close of the war.

The following list contains the names, so far as they can be obtained, of all who at the time of their enlistment were residents of Gainesville, though some enlisted elsewhere. Further information will be found in the histories of various regiments:

1st N. Y. Infantry—James A. Brown, Lewis Blackman, Lester Blackman, James C. Hill, John W. Skyles, W. Roy E. Baggett, George Harwell, S. D. Card, Manassah Curtis, Walter Curtis, Herman B. Curtis, E. A. Day, Eben Deery, George A. Dickinson, Edward E. Hunt, A. Blomson, Henry F. Harby, Daniel Johnson, William B. Lawrence, Jerry Melcher, Dennis McCabe, Daniel McIntosh, William Mulberry, Serrill Norton, William T. Partridge, George Reynolds, John F. French, Augustus Cook, Henry Gowdy, Van Dyke VanLiew, George H. Walker.

10th N. Y. Infantry—Robert Archer, William Abbott, John H. Bowen, George Tracy, James Carter, Harvey Carpenter, C. H. Card, James Decker, Charles Chubbuck, Franklin H. Curtis, Charles H. Harvey, John A. Kirk, D. D. Jones, John Johnson, George H. Knapp, Chester Kinsey, Henry R. Lamb, John LeBaron, James M. George Moore, Miller Phillips, Francis Howland, Howard Winton, John York.

68th N. Y. Infantry—Joseph Harwood, William K. Dejeu, John W. Barnard, Nelson C. Bennett, George Upson, Thomas DeHaven, Peter Freeman, P. A. Green, Charles B. Harbridge, Fatsis J. Harvey, S. D. Lawrence, William D. Long, James Hill, Charles E. Thomas.

124th N. Y. Infantry—William E. Brown, Samuel B. Barnard, S. B. Carpenter, Franklin Cooney, Lehigh H. Hastings, H. Kent, Charles Lewis, Henry Rice, Devolio Smith, A. Terry, Edward K. Wood.

120th N. Y. Infantry—Charles Harney, G. Bennett, Joseph DeWolfe, George Bullock, Henry Spruce, H. Henning, Albert Ingalls, Charles H. Parks, Alexander S. Green, George Hudson, Thomas H. Williams.

21st N. Y. Infantry—Alvan Allen, George Donahy, James Leach, Harrison J. Howe, John E. Rice, Wm. Reynolds, S. A. Stebbins, Calvin Wray, W. Warden, George Wyckoff.

20th N. Y. Infantry—William D. Hill, A. L. Coffey, James M. Galen, Thomas McGuire, Michael McGuire, William Shaw.

89th N. Y. Heavy Artillery—Lepson Bennett, Elm Pitt, George W. Johnson, Hyam Johnson.

8th N. Y. Cavalry—A. M. Burtwell, William and James Freeman, Jan M. Faxon, Homer Galbreath, Charles Wills.

10th N. Y. Infantry—Lorenzo Orland, George Pitt, Nelson Hickey, John McGuire.

11th N. Y. Infantry—Julius Bennett, William Hendrick, James Leary and Martin Olin.

10th N. Y. Infantry—Thomas C. Heath, 2d N. Y. Infantry; James Reade, George Carver, William Olin.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

ERNE J. ANGLER, M. D., was born in Canaan, Mass., October 18th, 1811; came to Gainesville in 1834, and practiced medicine there fifty-three years. He was reared on a farm in the town, and always possessed an all-round educational acquirement. He took an active part in building up West Coxsack, having spent years as an "American volunteer." The first frame house there was built by Dr. Angler, who was the first practicing physician of East Coxsack, and for many years a leading medical and surgical practitioner in Wyoming county. He died in 1884. His daughter Mrs. Jennie van Rensselaer was a successful teacher in the schools of the town. She and her sister Ellen still reside in Gainesville. Elizabeth Angler, M. D., was a practicing physician and surgeon in the town, and in 1842 he went with the 11th N. Y. volunteer infantry as assistant surgeon of the regiment. He was in command of the town's militia, 1841 and 1842. He now resides at Arlington, N. H.

JAMES BURLING, farmer, was born in Livingston county in 1821, and in 1848 married Jan E. Smith of Greece Falls, Ontario. Depart, his father, was born in New Jersey in 1794. He became a physician of some practicing his profession fifty-eight years, for a long time in the town of Canaan. Mr. Burling had two brothers in the late war. One was a surgeon; the other, a private soldier, died in the service.

JAMES H. BRADY was born in Gainesville in 1846. He is engaged with John Hickey in milling at Gainesville, as proprietor of the saw-mill and flour-mill, and was in 1861 he married Maria J. Gilman, of Newburgh, and in 1862 Edward Higgins, of Gainesville. He has served the town as collector, 1876-1878; Eliza Bennett, jr., was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1811, and came to Gainesville in 1836 with her father, Daniel Bennett. He was married to Hannah Freeman in 1835. She died in 1858, and during that year Mr. Bennett married Mary Hill.

WILLIAM BRADY was born in Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y., August 26th, 1774, and settled at "the Cross" in 1806, on the land which he occupied fifty-four years. He came to this town, then Canaan, as a member of William Proctor's party, which was surveying the township for the Holland Land Company. Arriving himself of the opportunities thus afforded, he located about 1,500 acres of land. Of this he retained but 250 ac., made a clear-

