SENECA COUNTY HISTORY

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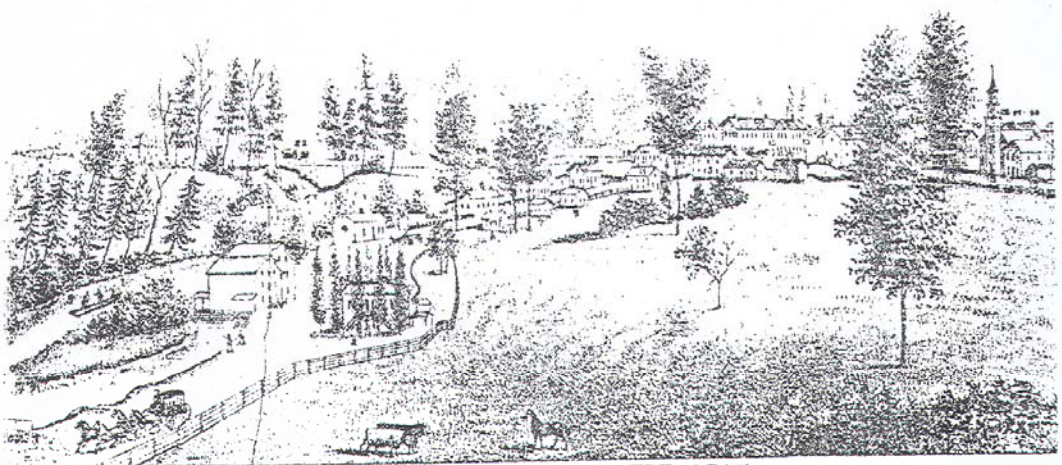

SENECA FALLS IN 1817.

Bridge across Seneca Outlet.
Mynderse's and Residence.
Old Red Mill (Mynderse's)
Simon Chapman's Store.
Cooper Shop.
Residence of G. Arnold.
" " Edward Lewis

8. Palmer's Residence.
9. Residence of Gilbert Arnold.
10. " " Daniel Bellows.
11. Van Elstyne's Tavern.
12. Alfred Arnold's Wagon-Shop.
13. Residence of Samuel Jacks.
14. Abijah Mann's Store.

15. Mechanics' Hall.
16. Tavern, corner Fall and Cayuga Streets.
17. Old Log School-House.
18. Presbyterian Church.
19. Residence of Jabez Starks.
20. " " Benjamin Kirkland, Fall Street.
21. Peter Miller's Tavern, Fall Street.

22. Residence of George Rudd.
23. " " Peter Witham
24. " " Isaac Jones.
25. " " William Bruc
26. " " Isaac Lum.
27. " " Doc. Bellows.
28. " " Alanson Dorm

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SENECA & CAYUGA CANAL

When Job Smith arrived at the site of what is now the village of Seneca Falls, in 1789, he probably traveled to the area by way of the Indian trails. Others had come through and had continued farther west. His only permanent companions were the Indians who still lived in the area.

Others had used the well established trails to journey to the Phelps and Gorham Purchase to settle. The county of Ontario was organized in January, 1789, and most certainly, many had begun to take up the land in that area. At the time of its formation, Ontario County was immense. It covered the entire region of New York State, west of Seneca Lake to Lake Erie.

A year or so later, Lawrence Van Cleef arrived to become the first permanent settler. He saw the advantage of using the Seneca River to reach Seneca Lake and beyond. Many who passed through must have come by water, struggling with difficulty to get around the rapids of the river. Despite this handicap, it still was easier than going by way of the primitive roads.

The early boats were quite small, probably no larger than today's small row boats or canoes. The rapids extended for about a mile at that particular location and Van Cleef established a portage service. The charge for carrying a boat over the mile course from one landing to the next was six shilling for the boat and the same for a load.

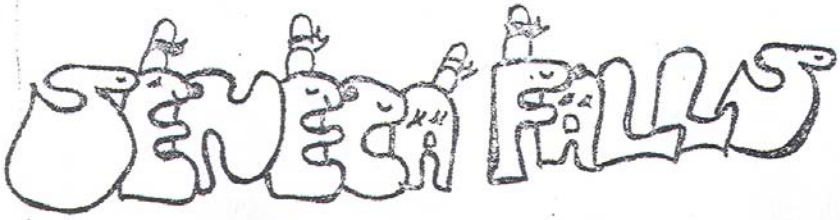
The possibility of establishing canals through New York State had been discussed for many years prior to the opening of this area. In 1792 the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company was incorporated to open navigation from the Hudson Riber to Lake Ontario and the Seneca River.

It was estimated the cost to build a route from Albany to the Seneca River would be about $200,000. A seond canal was planned to improve the waters between the Hudson River and Lake Champlain.

Two of the principal "Pushers" of the navigation company were Philip Schuyler and Elkanah Watson. Although Watson never lived in this area, he had more than an impersonal interest in what later became Seneca County, for many years.

In 1792 with Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Stephen N. Bayard and others, he traveled to the present site of Waterloo and Seneca Falls. They arrived here on Sept. 20, 1792. It wasn't the first visit for Van Cortlandt and Van Rensselaer. They had both come through the area as participants in the Sullivan-Clinton Campaign, in 1779. Van Cortlandt was in charge of the Second Regiment of the New York Continental Line. Van Rensselaer was paymaster of the army, during and after the war.

Elkanah Watson was an early owner of many lots in the Military Tract, especially in this area. It was by his request that the village



of Plymouth was laid out on Lot 89 in Romulus. The village only existed on paper. It never developed into a viable municipality. His nephew Ethan Watson was an early physician of Romulus.

Watson, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer and Bayard and others, with Wilhelmus Mynderse as agent, were the original organizers of the Bayard Company. The company held back the growth of Seneca Falls for several years because of their hold on the water power in the river.

Van Cleef and others continued the portage service although roads had been developed after the building of the Cayuga Bridge. As the boats coming through the area became larger, the boats and material were transferred by wagon and a team of horses and the cost for portage was increased. An early historical record indicated that from March 13, 1801 to June 24, 1806, a total of 331 boats were transported at a cost of $1,492.68.

Samuel Bear had built a race or waterway on the south side of the river. Sometime before he died in 1807, he had completed a second much longer raceway. It started on Washington Street at about the location of the present New York State Barge Canal. It flowed along the site of the present Huff St., turned east at River St. went to the present Division Street, then turned north and returned to the river.

Prior to 1813, Elisha Williams had a hydraulic canal constructed on his lands, on the north side of the river to create a power from the waters of the outlet.

The Seneca Lock Navigation Company was incorporated by the state legislature, April 6, 1813, with power to take and us land, whether under water or not, for navigation purposes. The incorporators were: Elisha Williams, Wilhelmus Mynderse, Robert S. Rose and Benjamin Dey, of Fayette; Samuel Colt, Abraham Dox, and Herman H. Bogert of Geneva.

The company built its canal along the bed of Elisha William's old race and paid him $2,000 for compensation. They also gave him the right to cut into the canal for hydraulic purposes. He reserved these rights and from time to time, conveyed to others, these rights as a secondary privilege.

The locks were made of stone. The mason work was done by Benjamin Sayre who had moved to Fayette with his father, Jedediah, before 1810. The work was completed about 1816 and was in use about 11 years.

In Seneca Falls, work on the canal was hampered by the hold that the Bayard Company had on the water rights. Finally, these rights were released by the company in 1817 and work was started immediately. The first locks were completed in Seneca Falls in 1818 and the first boat to pass through was from Schenectady.

When the decision was made to build the Erie, the first section of the canal was laid out in the central part of the state because this area was level. Much has been written about the inexperience of the builders of the canal. This decision was helpful because it gave the men the opportunity to learn without too much chance of failure.

Two difficult areas for the builders were at Little Falls and Lockport.There they had to build a series of locks to compensate for the major charges in height. Equally difficult must have been crossing the Montezuma marshes, part of which was located in what is now the northern section of Seneca County. Men and horses were often trapped in the soft bogs which covered the area.

Major battles were carried out to fight the mud and mosquitoes and many men died in the struggle. Days would be spent digging out a channel, and later the men would return only to find the channel choke by the mud which had slipped back in.

It was difficult to find enough workers. In August, 1821, a Palmyra newspaper advertised for men to work on the canal at the Montezuma marshes. The wages offered by K.J. & I.J. Richardson & Co., the contractors was 50 cents a day or $12 a month. The canal across the marshes was completed on July 3, 1822.

The distance from Seneca Lake to where the Seneca River connected to the Erie was 21 miles. The initial work on the Seneca and Cayuga Canal was completed in 1821 at a cost of about $70,000. It was a crude operation. Locks were built in channels which by-passed the rapids. There was no towpath and boats were propelled through the water by pike poles.

On April 20, 1825, the state legislature authorized the building of the Seneca and Cayuga Canal, notwithstanding the fact that it was already in operation. The canal commissioners were disqualified from proceeding with their duties until the state had acquired by purchase, the franchises or property of the Seneca Lock Navigation Company. In 1826 the company received about $34,000 from the state and in 1827, nearly $20,000. Those payments marked the end of the Seneca Lock Navigation Co.

Not all the residents along the river were in favor of building the waterway. Year's later, Hugh Dobbin recalled his frustration with the mill owners at Waterloo who flooded his land along Seneca Lake when they built the canal. Most certainly there were others, now forgotten who were also upset by what the stream did to their property.

The "Great Ditch", the Erie Canal was completed in 1825. To celebrate this momentous occasion, a number of government officials, spearheaded by Gov. DeWitt Clinton, traveled to Buffalo. At that time Buffalo was a very small village with no more that about 1,000 people.

The officials boarded two boats, "The Seneca Chief" and "The Young Lion of the West". They would travel the entire length of the canal and entering the Hudson River at Albany, would continue through to New York City.

When they reached Montezuma, a group of men from Seneca Falls and Waterloo were on hand to personally greet the governor. Among the men who went up the river were: William Larzelere, Wilson N. Brown, Luther F. Stevens, David B. Lum and John Isaacs.Even the names of the oarsmen who piloted the boat have been preserved, except off-

icial records show the names were somewhat altered. The 1878 History of Seneca County listed them as Price Condon and Thomas Blaisdell. The census and other records show their names were William Condon and Jared Blaisdell.

With the state in charge, work on the Seneca and Cayuga Canal began in earnest. It was enlarged to permit larger boats to come through from the Erie Canal to Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. About half of it was slack water, the other half a channel which flowed parallel to the river. The work was started in 1826 and completed in 1828 at a cost of $214,000.

The eight locks on the orignal canal were made of stone. An additional four locks were added and all were made of wood. The contract for reconstructing the locks went to Andrew P. Tillman. The locks needed a great deal of timber. The supply cleared several hundred acres of woods near Seneca Lake. The cost of the timber was more than Tillman received from the state for building the locks. After a number of years of litigation, the state apportioned additional money to him to make up for his loss.

When the Seneca and Cayuga Canal was completed on Nov. 15, 1828, its length was 21 and a half miles. The average size of the 11 locks was 90 by 15 feet,with water surface of the canal, 40 by four feet deep.

It was probably at this time, when the locks were changed from stone to wood that Gary Sackett built his house on Bayard Street. It has been said that he built his house of the stone from the locks. Perhaps, foundations of other early buildings in Seneca Falls and Waterloo contained some of the stones from the old locks.

The two stone mills along the canal in Seneca Falls were built prior to the change but there were many other buildings, now long gone. The Gary Sackett Mansion still is here, now the home of the Seneca Falls, Knights of Columbus.

ONE AMERICAN FAMILY

(As Seneca County historian, I have recently started a project of reading and copying Revolutionary War pension records. Have searched through dozens of pensions trying to find the pioneers of this county and the adjoining area. Thomas Covert, one of the Seneca County pioneers ,listed elsewhere, was in that collection. Each pension merits attention, interesting for it's own sake.The difficulty in proving a right to a pension is told over and over again, by the veterans or their widows.

Here is the storyof just one of these cases. Although it bears no connection to Seneca County, it fully demonstrates the hardships that were endured by both men and women, for their country. It should not be forever buried in the archives of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Betty Auten.)

On Sept. 7, 1836, MARY Crolius of Brooklyn applied for a widow's pension. She was then 81 years of age.

Mary Dobbs and William Crolius were married Feb. 28, 1775, and in March, that same year, her husband enlisted in a company of grenadiers under Capt.Abraham Van Dyke and Col. John Lasher. During that tour he was assigned to guarding New York City official records.

In 1776 when he was relieved of that duty, he and others in his company were engaged in erecting a fortified bank along the hudson River. They then joined with the other regiments in the march from New York City to Harlem Heights and White Plains then with the retreat to Peekskill. In November 1776, he was appointed harbor master under Capt. William Dobbs.

Mary recalled, "In 1776 my father-in-law, John Crolius, loaded his new sloop named the Goldfinch or Dolphin, with both his and my husbands belongings and directed the captain to take the boat to Newark, N.J. for safekeeping. His aged father, also named William, was put on board so he would be safe.

"The captain proved false to his trust and ran the vessel into the hands of the enemy. This was attested by my father, Capt. William Dobbs, who lay in the bay with a small vessel as a guard, to watch the motions of the enemy."

Because of his age, the grandfather was put off on Staten Island and given his liberty. Sometime later, Mary went to Newark to see the family and there gave birth to her first child. Three months later she returned to her husband in New York and he saw his child for the first time. It was unsafe there so he took her and the child to Tarrytown where her mother was living and he returned immediately to the army.

When the British came up the river the family retreated to Peekskill and remained there until spring. They had managed to collect a few belongings but then the British came by water and attacked Peekskill. The people quickly left and when they returned sometime later they found the enemy had plundered everything.

After the storming of Fort Montgomery, William Crolius worked under Gen. Alexander MacDougall. He was ordered to remove the vessels and stores to Albany and to destroy any that might by taken by the British. After the capture of Burgoyne he was put in charge of transporting provisions for the troops at Peekskill.

Meanwhile the family lived at Peekskill and when the British came up the river a second time, Mary said, "General MacDougall advised my father to send his family inland to Danbury, Conn., where the public stores were kept. We were there nearly a year when we heard the enemy was at Norwalk. As they came closer we could hear the sounds as they began killing the cattle and cutting live hogs in two.

" We retreated. They came and threw all our provisions on the road and set fire to the houses. They left with the approach of the troops under Generals Mercer and Wooster. Unfortunately, Wooster was killed at that time."

On the advise of her husband Mary and her family joined him at Centennial Village, in the highlands near Fishkill. They remained there about four months and then Crolius was appointed clerk. They went to Peekskill where they remained until 1780.

It was hardtimes but they managed to endure. There were people who still covertly sided with the British. They ridiculed Mary and her family for not going where it would be safe. There were others, many of them women, who would pretend to be friendly with the enemy so they could get food for those who were starving.

In the meantime, Crolius was out trying to collect provisions for the army and fodder for the horses. It was so cold his feet were frostbitten.

Mary recalled, "His superiors told him to desist from his exercises as it would cause his death. But hearing the garrisons at West Point and Newburg were in a starving condition he said the cause and lives of those men depended on their exertions. He went out with 100 men and was gone three weeks. During that time they slept not three hours a night, most of the time they sat and rode on horseback. He scoured Connecticut, Pennsylvania and all the counties adjacent in this state trying to find provisions."

In the spring William Crolius finally resigned from his duties. He thought he could be of little help to the army in his condition The family moved back to Newark, N.J. where he again established his former business, a potter's shop.

Mary noted, "He did little burning because of the tenderness of his feet. He suffered because of his feet until the day of his death. " In New Jersey he signed up with the local militia and served in various duties until the end of the war.

William Crolius died on April 21, 1830. He had applied for a pension in 1818 but was informed that he would not be eligible because he had been a staff officer.

On June 3, 1834, when Mary Crolius dictated her statement for the pension application to her son William, she was 80 years old. She said when her husband died, the state provided her with a pittance, all they could afford, but she felt her family deserved something for their service to their country.

She said, "My father Capt. William Dobbs was harbor master at New York City. He also acted as pilot to the French Fleet under Count DeGraff. Her brothers Joseph and William were in the service all through the war. Both were taken twice and imprisoned on the "Jersey" which lay at Wallabout.

She said, "Joseph was a blacksmith and followed the sea with his father. During the war he was superintendent of forges under General MacDougall. My father was commander of the "Princeton Fox." Sir Henry Clinton nicknamed him the commodore of the Musketto Fleet and offered a reward for my father, living or dead."

Sadness appeared in Mary's face and voice as she remembered and spoke, "He finally carried out his hellish purpose by hiring my father's servant to poison his master. This ended his mortal

career in defending his country and his death was regretted by all who knew him."

Mary stopped speaking and her son, thinking she had finished, put down his pen. She sat quietly for a few minutes then softly said, "I did not tell you the foregoing to brag on account of what my family performed or to show they did more than their duty for their country. I told it to convince those who may not have a fair view of things in those days. I wanted to show that my family, one and all, did their duty as good citizens."

AROUND SENECA COUNTY IN 1946

In years past, the local weekly newspapers would print an end of the year edition, chronicling the events of the past year. The majority of items listed were marriages and deathes but other events were also noted. Here is a review of 1946 from the Waterloo Observer.

JANUARY: Earl W. Murray of Waterloo was appointed assistant attorney general in New York State and was assigned to the department of health. Edwin Carlson was elected chairman of the Seneca County Board of Supervisors and Harlow H. Hartwell was appointed county attorney.

Edward L. Hawley was named assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Waterloo. The Rev. Lew M. Swancott, new pastor of the Waterloo Baptist Church met his membership at a "Get Acquainted Fellowship". The Seneca County Rationing Board was out and was converted to the Price Control Board.

FEBRUARY: A tragedy, On Feb. 5 Charles and George English, first grade students in Waterloo, drowned in the old canal when their sled broke through the ice.The next day, Mrs. Pearl Hooper died from injuries in an automobile accident

MARCH: The Seneca Ordance Depot, opened to store ammunition during World War II, announced it would be used as a permanent installation by the federal government. Don Eshenour opened a new auto showroom on Main St. R. Tom Fillingham and Lester W. Weyburn were elected village trustees.An announcement came from the Sampson Naval Training Center in Romulus that it might become a state university. At the end of the month Eugene Cox bought the Welch Block and moved the 90 year old Smith Drug Store to a new location.

APRIL: G. Paul Duffy resigned as member and secretary of the Seneca County Selective Service Board; Norman Comiskey was re-elect as Waterloo Fire Chief. Mrs. Anne Kelly Garrison of Geneva became superintendent of the Waterloo Memorial Hospital, replacing Mrs. Alice Yaw who resigned.

MAY: Waterloo Odd Fellows observed the 50th Anniversary of Delphian Lodge. Mynderse Academy defeated Waterloo High School at baseball, score 8 to 7. Employes of Evans Chemetics rejected Union representation by a vote of 165 to 72. Helen Huff was named valedictorian and Joanne Vaness, salutatorian of the 1946 Waterloo graduating class. Residents of the Geneva Road were considering the establishment of a water district for that area.

JUNE: Louis French was elected Grand Knight of the Waterloo Knights of Columbus. A new Veterans of Foreign War post was formed in Romulus. Fifteen Boy Scouts took part in a camporee over a weekend. Heavy rain forced cancellation of most of the program. Soldiers who served in World War II were returning home The American Legion and VFW appeared before the board of supervisors, asking consideration of appropriation of funds for a Home Coming Celebration. Mrs. Madeline Daly was installed as Grand Regent of Court Theresa, Catholic Daughters of America; Ralph Richardson installed as patron of Seneca Chapter, No. 78, Eastern Star. Peas were coming into the local canning factory so fast that 24-hour operations were necessary to handle the flow.

JULY: Members of Seneca County Price and Control Board resigned after being criticised of their operation by district director of OPA office in Syracuse. Miss Pauline Humiston bought the first new Studebaker sold in Seneca County.

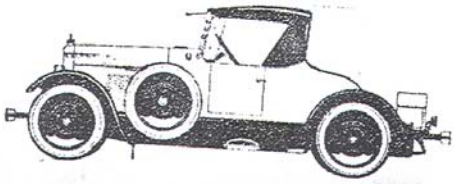
AUGUST: A public mass baptism held in barge canal by the Rev. Leroy W. Dodge. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey was speaker at the Seneca County Fair. Masonic Lodge purchased the Dempsey Block. Body of Jesse H. Johnson found in the canal.

SEPTEMBER: John Pearson elected commander of Warner-Van Riper Post, American Legion; Mrs. Luella Walker re-elected president of the Legion auxiliary. Waterloo Town Board adopted a resolution for the appointment of a zoning commission. Members elected were: Harry Cook, Elmer Young, John Rickon, Peter Kierst and Lester Veness.

OCTOBER: Religious instruction resumed in the public schools. Price Control Office discontinued in the county and meat became plentiful in the meat markets for the first time since the beginning of World War II. The last two items did not necessarily have any connection.

NOVEMBER: Waterloo Legion Home robbed of nearly $500. Firemen called out for third time in one day when fire destroyed Sheradin barn on Whiskey Hill Rd. Dr. William Magenheimer and Dr. William Major, opened offices in Waterloo.

DECEMBER: Early in the month it was announced there would be no holiday decoration for the village streets downtown because of brown-out called by boal strike. Brown-out later cancelled and street were decorated on December 20, just in time for Christmas.



PIONEERS

JONAS C. BALDWIN, M.D.

He was born in Windsor, Mass, June 3, 1768, the second son of Samuel Baldwin, a captain in the Revolutionary Army.

He studied medicine at Williams College and completed his studies with Dr. Willard of Albany. He then went into practice with Dr. Willard for a time.

In Albany he was appointed physician and surgeon for the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company which was building the canal and locks at Little Falls at that time.

It was probably during this time that he heard of the land in the Military Tract. In 1796 he purchased Ovid 11, Cincinnatus .. and part of Camillus 54 for 412 pounds from Charles Ward. He was then living in Herkimer Co. but possibly was already in Ovid as Ovid was then part of Herkimer Co. In 1797 he bought the same properties from Daniel Delevan of Westchester Co.

Other purchases of Baldwin in Seneca County were a parcel of Ovid 14, along the lake at Sheldrake Point. This purchase was made in 1800 from Joseph De Witt. Then in 1801, he bought another 50 acres of Ovid 23, from John Laurance of New York City.

Shortly after he arrived in Seneca County he built a sawmill on Lot 11, near Ovid Center. He was appointed commissioner of schools for Ovid in 1797-98-99. He made plans to operate a ferry across the lake and that is probably why he bought the property at Sheldrake. He bought an old boat at Baleytown but abandoned his ferry service, soon after.

Whe he first made plans to move to Ovid, his wife objected because she liked living in Little Falls and did not want to leave the area. He promised her that if she saw a place along their journey that she especially liked, they would settle there.

She selected the present site of Baldwinsville in the township of Lysander. Apparantly she was not happy in Ovid for about 1811, they left there and resettled at the location she had selected.

Jonas Baldwin was the pioneer settler of that area and the village of Baldwinsville was named in his honor. He died there March 3, 1827.

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THOMAS COVERT

He was born in Essex County, N.J. April 19, 1754. He enlisted in the Revolutionary War in the spring of 1775 at Hillsborough, Somerset Co. The news that the British had landed on Staten Island reached Hillsborough and so he enlisted in the militia under Capt. John Ten Eyck.

Col. Peter Vroom ordered that all militia turn out to meet at Bound Brook and Colonel Martin and Major Dunn took command. The regiment marched to Woodbridge, N.J. and crossed over to Staten Island. There was no activity that needed their attention so they returned to Bound Brook. They saw the warship "Asia" at the narrows when they were on the island.

In June, one half of the company was ordered to Elizabeth to stand guard. They were on duty for one month and then the other half of the company took over. This service continued until the British left New York.

In his pension declaration, Covert recalled the day that Col. Freelingheiser took off his hat in the center of the square and read the Declaration of Independence. Covert said, "We all gave three cheers. Another special time was the day Gen. George Washington stopped to visit Colonel Quick when he was on his way to Morristown."

In November 1776, the British took possession of New Brunswick. Covert continued to serve one month on, one month off and at home, he was still called to go out on alarms and to scout the area for any approach of the enemy. He had served as aprivate, corporal and sergeant but had never received a written discharge.

To prepare his pension papers, he first hired Josiah Ferris of Seneca County. He found him negligent in his service so he had the papers prepared by Arad Joy.

Among the witnesses were Richard Huff and Abraham Sebring of Ovid. Both men acknowledged that they knew Thomas Covert in New Jersey and had served in the same regiment. He was pensioned May 28, 1933 in Ovid at 78.

Thomas Covert and his wife Jane were married Jan. 11, 1780, near New Brunswick, N.J. Thomas died in Ovid, April 8, 1846 and is buried on the Morris Farm Cemetery.

Their children, mentioned in his will were: James, Nancy Bilson, Mary, widow of David Caywood and wife of Lewis Smith, Charity, wife of John C. Kelly, Betsey, wife of Isaac Covert and David. The executor of his will was Arad Joy, apparantly still a trusted friend.

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JOHN DE MOTT

He was born in Readington, N.J. Oct. 7, 1790. His parents Abraham and Hannah DeMott moved to Ovid when he was three and settled on Lot 9, in Ovid. He remained with his family until he married Mary Ann Halsey, daughter of Silas and then moved to the present village of Lodi. He was the first merchant and first postmaster of Lodi.

He enlisted in the local militia and rose to the rank of major-general. He represented Seneca County in the state legislature and was U.S. Congressman for this district in 1845.

DeMott was the first president of the Seneca County Bank, established at Waterloo. Served as president for two years and director for 10 years. He was one of the most popular men of Southern Seneca County and the name John DeMott was given to many of the male babies born in the area.

He died July 31, 1870 at 80. His wife Mary Ann died Jan. 26, 1880 at 88. They are buried in the Ovid Union Cemetery.

(A book on the history of Seneca County postoffices has recently been published by the W.E. Morrison & Son, Publishers, in Ovid.)

ABEL FRISBEE

He was a veteran of the Revolutionary War and moved to Seneca County sometime before 1814. He was in the navy and his ship was captured by the British Fleet during the early years of the war. He was put in prison and his family, hearing nothing from him for several years, assumed he was dead.

When hostilities ended between England and America, Frisbee was released from prison. He returned home only to find his wife Rebecca had remarried. He told her that he understood and said, "If you wish, we can be reunited and we will move away from here and start a new life. If you prefer, you may remain with your present husband and I will leave and not bother you again."

Rebecca chose to go back with Abel and so they came to the wilderness. They were in Romulus by 1800. He bought 59 acres of Lot 78 in Romulus from John Letts in 1815 for $1,493. In 1816,he purchased 10 adjoining acres for #160 from Zebulon Williams.

In May 1814 he was granted a license to keep a ferry across Cayuga Lake from his house in Romulus to Scipio in Cayuga Co. In 1815 when he renewed his license the fare was 37½ cents per person and 19 cents per 100 pounds of goods.

Abel Frisbee died March 28, 1825 at 82. His wife died in December 1827 at 77. They are buried in Mt. Green Cemetery, Romulus.

In his will he listed sons Russell and William; daughter, Rebecca Bennett and Polly Whitney and daughter in law, widow of late son Dr. John H. Frisbee of Camillus. He left his wife one third use of Lot 78, William, 45 acres and the remainder to Russell.

Among the justice papers in the county vault is one served Oct. 3, 1820 where Abel Frisbie was called to appear as witness for Russell, who was declared the father of a female child born to Jane Murphy of Romulus. The outcome of this case is not known for the papers are missing.

According to the deeds William turned over his portion of the property to Russell about 1827 and in 1828, a few weeks after his mother died, Russell and wife Christiann sold the property to John Van Deventer.

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HORATIO JONES

Officially speaking, Horatio Jones cannot be classified as a pioneer of Seneca County, but as early as 1786 he did set up a trading post along the Seneca River in what is now the town of Waterloo. In addition he lived an exceptionally exciting life which has been told a number of times and deserves retelling.

Horatio Jones was born in Chester County, Pa. in 1763. While he was still a child his family moved to Bedford Co. Pa. His father was a blacksmith and one of his jobs was to repair rifles. Helping his father in his shop, Horatio used to test

the rifles. This practice made him a expert with a gun.

Filled with patriotic zeal he decided to join the army, although he was only 14. Soldiers often passed his house and he joined one of the companies who were on its way to Indian Country. He would have preferred to be a rifleman but because of his age, he was appointed a piper.

In June 1781, when his tour was done, he did enlist in a company of riflemen called the "Bedford Rangers". While scouting along the Ragstown branch of the Juniata River, the soldiers found themselves surrounded by a large number of armed Indians.

Jones ran and might have escaped but the lace in his moccasin became untied and he tripped and fell. The Indians caught up to him and dragged him back to the other men. Prisoners and their captors marched for two days without food.

One of the captured men, a Captain Dunlap, having been wounded, faltered as he marched. He was struck down with a hatchet, scalped and left behind to die. The other men were tied down at night and the march continued until they reached the site of the present town of Nunda, in Livingston County.

Arriving at Nunda, near the present site of Portage, the prisoners were compelled to run the gauntlet. Both men and women would line up on two sides and prisoners were forced to run between the lines. Using hatchets, tomahawks or any other available weapon, men and women struck at the prisoners who were forced to run through the gauntlet.

The line of attack was set up along a steep hill with the prisoners stationed at the top of the hill. The women were at the top of the line to give them first chance. They rushed forward to position themselves at an advantage As they closed in near where Horatio was standing, he reached out and gave the one closest to him a hard push. She stumbled against the next in line , a chain reaction , and many of them began tumbling down the hill. As they rolled down, a roar of laughter spread through the crowd.

The lines were regrouped, this time on level ground and Jones was led to the head of the line. The men were told if they reached the end of the line without being killed or severely wounded, they would be allowed to live.

During the trip to Nunda, one of the young Indians, Sharpshins, had developed a dislike for Jones. When Horatio reached the place where he was standing, Sharpshins stepped forward, swinging his tomahaw. Horatio saw him aim and quickly darted out of the way. The next prisoner in line was a man named William McDonald. The tomahaw hit him in his back. Sharpshins knocked him down , chopped off his head and placed it, scalped, on a war post. He was the only prisoner that was killed. The others including Jones escaped without serious injuries.

One of the older women, standing in back of the line of attack had noticed Sharpshins attempt to get Jones. As the line was breaking up she saw Sharpshins head for

Horatio, still intent on killing the man he felt was his enemy. She quickly hailed the chief and asked that Horatio be given to her to replace her son who had been killed in a battle.

The following winter was extremely harsh and added to the hardship of cold and hunger, many came down with small pox, including Jones. He saw many being taken away and buried while they were still alive. Sick and speechless, he managed to show signs of life and was spared. After his recovery, because of his lack of fear and friendliness, he became a favorite of the tribe and was given the name Ta-e-da-qua.

The war came to an end and the prisoners were released. It was shortly after this that Horatio Jones, came to the area that is now the town of Waterloo. He stopped along the bank of the river, built a primitive lean-to and set up a trading post. He remained there a short time, then moved farther west and set up his post on the shore of Seneca Lake. He was a fur trader. His brother John joined him and together they planted the first wheat in the area which later became Ontario County.

Among the other prisoners who were released by the Indians at the end of the war, there was a young lady who came from Schenectady. She and Horatio Jones were married in Schenectady by the Rev. Samuel Kirkland. In 1789 when Ontario County was formed, the family left Geneva and settled near Beard's Creek in the town of Leicester. For the first year, Horatio, his wife and their three children lived in an Indian hut. He is credited with being the first settler of that area and with raising the first wheat, west of the Genesee River.

He remained a true and loyal friend of the Iroquois all his life. He received land through an Indian treaty He was appointed interpreter for the Iroquois by President George Washington and served as such for 40 years. He died in Leicester in 1836 at 75 years of age.

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HENRY MOSES

He came from the same area of Pennsylvania as Horatio Jones, but sometime later. He was born in Chester Co., Pa. Aug. 16, 1784. In his youth he learned the blacksmith trade. He came to Seneca County in 1808 and settled in the Bridgeport area near the Cayuga Bridge.

He worked as a blacksmith for a time then bought a large farm on the shore of Cayuga Lake at Bridgeport. He turned his house into an inn and was in business as innkeeper for about 20 years.

In 1826 he was elected supervisor of Junius, which then included all of Seneca County lying north of Fayette. He continued as supervisor in 1827 and 1828. In 1829 when Junius was divided, he was elected sheriff and served for three years.

He married Catharine Stoufflet, daughter of Ludwig, a pioneer settler of Fayette. She died in 1857. After the Cayuga Bridge was abandoned the inn was closed and Moses went to live with his son Peter. Another son, Franklin, was supervisor of Seneca Falls, in 1885.

Henry Moses died in Fayette, Dec. 15, 1880 and is buried at Bridgeport

JOHN RUMSEY

He was born in Cornwall Precinct, Orange Co. NY in 1753, the son of Simon and Jerusha Knapp Rumsey. He served as a private in the Westchester Militia, one of those men who served in defense of their immediate locality, protecting the residents when they were attacked by the enemy. In 1775 he signed the roll of associators of Cornwall.

He married Mary Russell, daughter of Thomas, who died in service on Feb.1, 1782. He was a private in the Second Regiment under Capt. Henry Vandeburg and received Lot 23 in Romulus for his service. The lot was sold by Cornelius Russell and Abigail Halsey, brother and sister of Thomas to William Thompson, in 1792. Mary Rumsey also sold her one-fifth share to Thompson who immediately sold the whold lot to John Rumsey and Mary for 500 pounds.

At the end of the war, John Rumsey sold his property in Orange County and moved with his family to White Deer Valley, then in Northumberland Co. Pa. They lived there several years and then moved to Fayette, after legally acquiring Lot 23.

Rumsey opened the first public inn in the town of Fayette and took an active part in the opening of public roads through the area. He was overseer of highways from 1796 to 1798.

In 1796 he sold the east half of his lot to James McClung, in 1805 he sold the remainder to William Gamber. He then moved on Lot 25 and remainded there for the rest of his life.

He died Aug. 10, 1829, survived by his wife Mary, sons Nathan, Simon, David and Moses; daughter Elizabeth. His grandson John A. and Moses located in Seneca Falls and became prominent manufacturers of pumps and other items.

This was one of the few examples of where a soldier or his family actually settled in Seneca County on a lot given to the soldier for his services in the Revolutionary War.

REMEMBER THE VALIANT

FREDERICK MALTZAN, of Auburn Rd. died Aug. 27, 1985, at 42. He was buried in Springbrook Cemetery. He was born in New Berlin, Aug. 10, 1942, son of Emil and Winifred Jaquay Maltzan. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1960 to 1964.

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JAMES K. WHITE, of Seneca Falls, died Aug. 30, 1985, in the Veterans Hospital, Syracuse. He was buried in Fort Bliss National Cemetery, El Paso, Texas. He was 58. He was born in Seneca Falls and was retired from the Air Force after 23 years of service.

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CLINTON WETMORE, formerly Seneca Falls, died in Florida, Aug. 31, 1985 at 89. He was born in Port Leyden, NY and moved to Florida, from Seneca Falls in 1961. He was past commander of Kirk-Casey American Legion Post in Seneca Falls.

Traces of Original C & S Canal.

Long pier and light-house-Geneva Harbor and basin.
Guard Lock and controlling works(1903)-(N) lock wall remains on N side, east of R.R.
Canal Supt.Bld. from Lock 1 Waterloo, now on State Highway property on South side of Barge.
Locks 1&2, buried E and W of Water St.,Section of prism near P&C market and back of Presbyterian church.
Judge Sackett home now K of C on W.Bayard St. was built of stones from Seneca Lock Navigation Co. locks.
Lock 3, top of S Wall visible in retaining wall E of Geb and Souhans mill.
Locks 4, 5, 6. Under VanCleef Lake
Lock 7, walls intact, in woods E of Sylvania plant.
Original channel of Seneca Outlet.
Cutoff to Mud Lock, visible E from Demott's Bridge Rt.89
Lock 8, walls intact, which let boats down into Seneca R. teams crossed on towpath bridge-Covered by Westcotts boathouse.
Lock 9, top stones visible, lifted boats to Cayuga Branch
Lock 10, top stones visible in lawn, N of Beacon Mills, lifted boats from Lake to Cayuga Branch.
Farm Bridge, abutments W of Rt. 90.
Lock 11, walls intact, lifted 3' into Erie Canal.
Change bridge abutments to Erie Canal, S side only.

Cayuga & Seneca Barge Canal

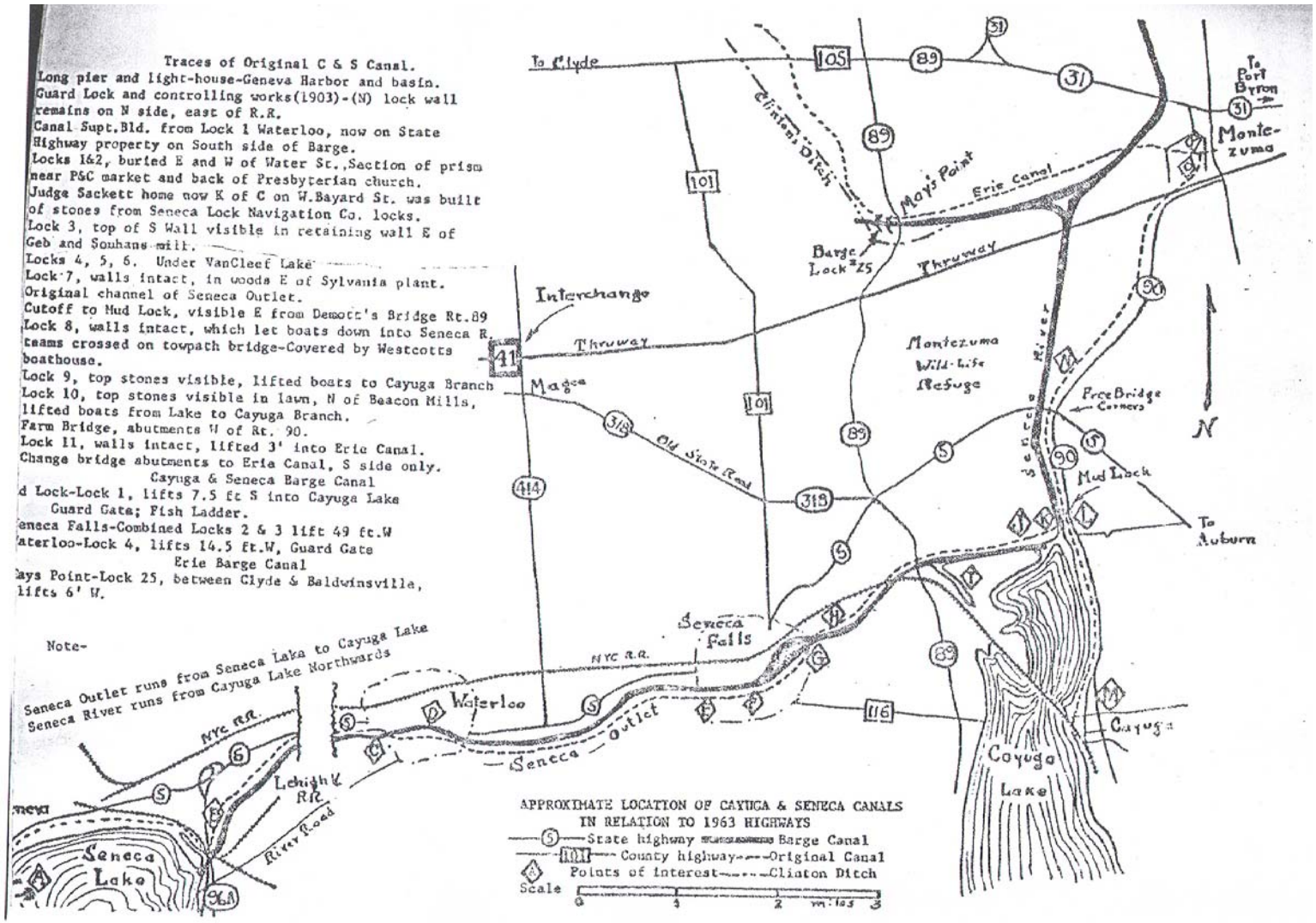
d Lock-Lock 1, lifts 7.5 ft S into Cayuga Lake
Guard Gate; Fish Ladder.
eneca Falls-Combined Locks 2 & 3 lift 49 ft.W
aterloo-Lock 4, lifts 14.5 ft.W, Guard Gate

Erie Barge Canal

ays Point-Lock 25, between Clyde & Baldwinsville, lifts 6' W.

Note-

Seneca Outlet runs from Seneca Lake to Cayuga Lake
Seneca River runs from Cayuga Lake Northwards



JOSEPH F. HYATT of Seneca Falls died Sept. 12, 1985,in Seneca Falls, at 72. He was buried in St. Columkille Cemetery. He was a veteran of World War ii.

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CHARLES L. MC PARLAND, 61, died in Newark, Sept. 18, 1985. He was buried in East Newark Cemetery. He was born Feb. 18, 1924 in Seneca Falls, son of Charles L. and Marie McGovern McParland and was great-grandson of Hugh McParland who served in the Civil War, from Seneca Falls. He was an Army veteran, 299 Combat Engineers, serving in the European Theater during WorldWar ii.

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M. GENO GIOVANNINI, 61, died in Seneca Falls, Oct. 7, 1985. He was born in Seneca Falls and was a veteran of World War ii.

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JOHN B. CROUGH, JR. 69, of the Town of Seneca Falls, died Oct. 9, 1985. He was buried in St. Columbkille Cemetery. He was born in Geneva, son of John B. and Eva Clark Crough. He was the officer for the Seneca Co. Weights and Measures for more than 28 years. He was a veteran of WorldWar ii, serving in the U.S. Air Force.

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DELMAR C CRONK, 69, of Seneca Falls died Oct.11, 1985.He was buried in Springbrook Cemetery. He was born in St. Regis Falls, NY July 15, 1916, the son of Delmar A. and Cora Ives Cronk. He was a diesel electrician for the US Air Force at Fort Hancock, N.J.

LOUIS A. CAPPELLO, 62, of Seneca Falls, died Oct. 29, 1985.He was buried in St. Columkille Cemetery He was born in Seneca Falls, the son of Carl and Rose Cappello. He was a veteran of World War ii.

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SAM VANISE, 60, died in Waterloo, Oct. 30, 1985. He was born in Geneva, son of Anthony and Rose Vanise. He was a veteran of World War II, in the U.S. Army.

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MILTON S. ASHCRAFT, 64, of Lodi, died Nov. 20, 1985 in the Ithaca Hospital. He was buried in West Lodi Cemetery. He was born in Corning, son of Ronald S. and Ruth Ashcraft. He was a retired captain of the Marine Corps, serving from 1940 to 1960. He served in the Canal Zone and in Korea.

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DONALD F. BICKLE, 62, formerly of Waterloo, died Nov. 24, in the Canandaigua Hospital. He was buried In Maple Grove Cemetery. He was born in Seneca Falls and was a veteran of World War ii, serving in Europe.

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TERRY P. SHEFLIN, of Junius, died Nov. 25, 1985 while out hunting. He was buried in Honeoye Falls Cemetery. He was born in Honeoye Falls. and served in the U.S. Army.

BURIALS. STARK ST. CEM.

MORRIN,PATRICK, d. 6/30/1862, 35; moved to St. Mary's 7/9/1903
WILLIAM, 11/21/1863, 38

MORTIMER
William, d. 8/29/1829, 51
Mary, d. 8/23/1829

MUNSON
MaryAnn, d.2/10/1828, 27

MUNTZ
Adam, d. 9/28/1882, 70

MURPHY
Margaret, d. 2/20/1845, 19

MURRAY,
Isaac,d.9/20/1829, 2
Patrick d, 5/1859, 34

NUGENT
Thomas, d. 2/2/1855, 21-7-2
Patrick d. 8/30/1845, 37

O'NEILL
William d. 8/8/1841, 56

OSGOOD
William M. d. 2/25/1827, 1-5-0

PARKER
Benjamin, d. 5/7/1837, 58
Lydia d.3/1/1833, 20
Josephine d.4/5/1866, 14-7-22

PARSON
Capt. Jehiel d. 6/8/1825, 37
Emeline d. 4/19/1826, 13-3-0

PATCHET
Frances d. 8/29/1864, 59-4-0

PATTISON
Sophia J. d. 4/4/1877, 67

PEASE
Hannah, d. 10/2/1822, 61
Lucy d. 4/21/1828, 40
Hannah d. 12/21/1831, 18
Chester Chapin d. 2/9/1836, 1

PERRY
John d. 1/25/1830, 74-9-21

PERRY
Jane d. 9/13/1842, 87
Benjamin d. 3/11/1830, 69-11-21
Phebe d. 2/13/1832, 78-3-0
Lucy d. 10/3/1837, 1-2-24
Clinton d. 10/27/1841, 29-8-15
Rebecca King d. 2/4/1861, 70-8
Simon d. 12/14/1829, 31-6-3
John d. 9/10/1848, 63-0-22

PIERCE
David d. 1/4/1847, 59

PORTER
Silas d. 10/16/1819, 22

PRATT
Carlos d. 2/5/1883, 15

PRATZ
Sophia d. 10/15/1892, 4
Vealtie d. 6/7/1893, 1-8-11
Hazel K. d. 11/1/1895, 5-5-12

PRUE
Ada d. 5/10/1899, 30

RAYMOND
Daniel A. d. 4/15/1843, 24

REDCLEFT
Sarah d. 8/19/1876, 34
Mary Ann d. 6/9/1887, 48

READING
George d. 8/31/1828, 49
ANASTATIA d. 6/29/1830, 50

RHODES
Thomas d. 9/26/1892, 24

RICE
Emeline d. 6/15/1846, 22-9-13

RIKER
Catherine d. 8/8/1828, 57

ROBERTS
Daniel d. 9/3/1850, 66-5-7

ROBINSON
Catherine d. 2/21/1831, 23
Freddie d. 6/6/1894, 4-2-18
ELMA G. d. 12/30/1903, 9
Charlotte e. d. 2/18/1904, 6