

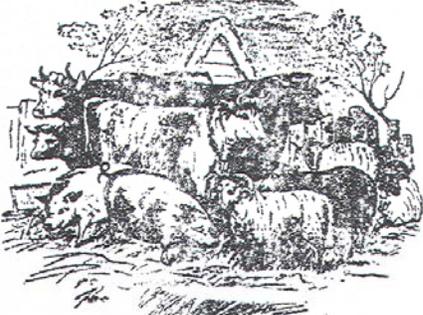
SENECA COUNTY HISTORY

VOL. 2 - NO. 3

MARCH 1986

The Seneca County Agricultural Society.

**FAIR &
CATTLE SHOWS**



AT FARMER-VILLE, N. Y.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
OCT. 10, 11 & 12, 1855

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Mrs. Betty Auten, Seneca County Historian, 31 Thurber Dr. Waterloo, NY 1316

SENECA COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The organizational meeting of the Seneca County Agricultural Society was held in 1841. This was the beginning of the organization as it exists today, but it was not the first meeting of men to form an agricultural society.

The first recorded meeting was on April 10, 1810, just 15 years after the county was organized. Attending this meeting were: Silas Halsey of Ovid; Benjamin Lemmon of Romulus; Alexander Rorison and Lodowick Stofflet of Fayette; Jacob Chamberlain and Allen Hammond of Junius; Benjamin Langdon of Galen and Oliver Whitemore of Wolcott. This was before the town of Lodi had been set off of Ovid and Covert, and it would be another nine years before Waterloo, Seneca Falls and Tyre would be set off from the military township of Junius.

A subsequent meeting was held in Seneca Falls on May 27, at the inn of Theophilus Stout. At that time Chester Brown was named secretary of the organization.

The men met again, on July 7, in Romulus at the house of Skillman Doughty. Wilhelmus Mynderse and John Watkins attended this meeting. A final recorded meeting was in Clyde and Adonijah Church of Wolcott attended. Rynear Covert was elected president of the society; Ledlie Dunlap, secretary and Charles Thompson, treasurer.

The society was dissolved within a few years, possibly because of the difficulty of conducting meetings. The distance between Wolcott, the northern most town of the county and Ulysses and Hector, the southern boundaries

was about 80 to 90 miles.

For a few years there were fairs in the southern district which included, Ovid, Ulysses and Hector, then in Tompkins Co. The northern district also had a fair but after a few attempts these were discontinued.

The organization of the present agricultural society was at Bearytown (Fayette), June 19, 1841, under the act passed by the state legislature, May 5, 1841.

The first officers were: Garry V. Sackett, Seneca Falls, president; Samuel Williams, Waterloo, corresponding secretary; Andrew B. Dunlap, Ovid, recording secretary; and John D. Coe, Romulus, treasurer.

The first county fair was at Ovid, Oct. 21 and 22, 1841. Jeremiah Thompson won first premium in the plowing match; Andrew Dunlap had the best butter and cheese; Peter Covert, the best crop of wheat and John V. Groves, the best half-acre of potatoes. Ladies also exhibited and Mrs. Catherine Joy, wife of Arad of Lodi had the best specimens of cocoons, and Helen Sutton, the best cloth. She probably made this cloth from the wool of sheep on her farm.

The receipts were \$279 and payments, \$233.50, showing a profit of \$45.50.

In 1842 the fair was in Waterloo. The same officers continued except James Stevenson of Waterloo, replaced John D. Coe as treasurer. In 1843, John L. Eastman of Lodi was named president and William R. Schuyler of Ovid, recording secretary. John D. Coe returned as treasurer, and except for 1845 when he was president, he continued as treasurer until his death in 1878.

John Johnston of Fayette, historically recognized as the first farmer

ROMULUS



in the United States to tile his land, was president in 1844. John Delafield, newly arrived in Seneca County, became corresponding secretary. In 1846, Delafield became president of the society and continued as such until his death in 1853, except for 1851.

He probably would have also served in 1851 but that year he was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society and John L. Eastman of Ovid was named president.

In 1848 it was decided to hold the fair each year in the town that raised the most money. It was in Seneca Falls, one year, Waterloo, the next. In 1855 and 1858 it was at Farmerville, (Interlaken)

In February 1856 the agricultural society was reorganized and the fair alternated between Ovid and Waterloo until 1870. Since that date it has always been in Waterloo.

After the death of John Delafield in 1853, Garry V. Sackett was again elected president, for one year. Other presidents of the society in those earlier years were: Joel W. Bacon, Waterloo; John E. Seeley, Ovid; Orange W. Wilkinson, Varick; Orin Southwick Junius; Ebenezer Munson, Tyre and William Dunlap, Ovid.

George S. Conover of Varick, who later moved to Geneva and was the author and editor of the History of Ontario County, was secretary of the society in 1856 and 1857. In 1856, the office of vice president was introduced. Those who served in this office included: Truman Boardman of Covert; Abraham Pappleye, Covert; John G. King,

William Dunlap and Ira Johnson, Romulus

In 1876, a large moulded frame 39 by 28 inches with a depth of four inches, was prepared by the society. The lower portion was divided into shallow compartments, radiating from the center; 16 in all. In the compartments were placed samples of grains and grass seeds, produced in Seneca County. These were donated by farmers and grain dealers representing the best of the season's production. It was covered with glass, and Seneca County Agricultural Society, 1876 was printed on top of the frame. It was sent to the Centennial Fair at Philadelphia as an exhibit from Seneca County.

In 1878 the exhibition halls at the county fair were large tents on wooden frames which could be dismantled when the fair was over. On Oct. 2, 1878, Floral Hall was so packed that the side of the tent had to be raised to let in air.

Among the exhibits that year were: a silk embroidered chair, crayon sketches of the family of Mrs. James Joyce, a large cage of canaries and a case of preserved butterflies.

Many county residents were involved in some way with the fair and its exhibits. In 1878, committee members and area they were in charge were: Grain, seeds, roots - George Stacey, Garrett Doremus, William Sweet
Horses - James Karr, Thomas Magee, George Pecker, Joshua Minckley, Thomas Merryman
Cattle - Charles Ogden, Daniel Yost, John Van Houten
Sheep - E.W. Edwards, Ebenezer Munson, Daniel D. Johnson
Swine - Andrew S. Hollenbeck, Daniel Buzroughs, William A. Collamer
Poultry - Dr. John L. Clark, Dr. Ephraim J. Schoonmaker, William Thomas
Butter and Cheese - John C. Wolf, Alexander Rorison, Joseph P. Slack

and their wives

Machinery - David W. Andrews,
 Arthyr W. Huff, John L. Bloomer
 Leather work, harnesses, boots -
 Orin Southwick, Byram Leonard,
 James Woodruff
 Fruit - Peter D. Henion, William A.
 Stevenson, Joseph C. Wolf,
 Vegetables - George M. Esterley,
 Andrew J. Bartlett, Lewis Lull
 Flowers - Misses, Jane Reamer,
 Electa Wood, Sarah A. Sayre,
 Libbie Wayne, Luella Allen, Lizzie
 Cook, Mary Swan
 Paintings, musical instruments,
 wood decorations, etc. Amos P.
 Miller, Mrs. Michael D. Ritter, Mrs
 William W. Vandemark
 Embroidery and fancy articles -
 Mrs. William W. Stacey, Mrs. E.W.
 Andrews, Libbie Hoster, Mrs. Emily
 Ringer
 Domestic products which included
 corn brooms, flour, honey, wine,
 bread, canned goods - Mr. and Mrs.
 George W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs.
 Charles E. Yost, Mr. and Mrs.
 Martin L. Allen.
 Carriages made in Seneca County -
 Monroe Budd.

There were both mule and horse
 races. The committee for the races
 was - David H. Evans, Joshua
 Hinckley and Aaron Magee.

In 1881, the officers of the
 agricultural society announced
 plans to purchase a permanent site
 for the fair. Up to this time the
 site was rented each year. Many
 offers were received by the society.
 William H. Burton who had recently
 purchased the Maple Grove Racetrack
 from Joseph Wright, offered it to the
 society for \$6,000. Rumsey of Seneca
 Falls would sell 23 acres for
 \$3,000. Ovid offered land with
 running water for \$3,000. William

A. Beaver of Romulus had land to sell
 and the town of Romulus offered to
 pay \$1,000 toward the land and it
 would grade the track. John Gaylord
 offered 25 acres at Kingdom for
 \$250 an acre.

All offers were considered by the
 officers and the final decision was
 to purchase the Waterloo property
 from Burton. They probably con-
 sidered the cost for the others
 would go up when it came time to
 prepare it for the fair. The
 Waterloo property already had a race
 tract and probably some buildings.

Joseph Wright had bought the
 property from the Williams estate
 on April 2, 1853 for \$1,000. It
 included lots 580 through 594 and
 lots 965 through 1970. These
 village lots were laid out by John
 Burton in 1836. Wright probably
 first used the land to grow
 nursery stock since he was in that
 business. He later converted it
 into a race track. He sold the
 property to William H. Burton on
 Aug. 21, 1882 and Burton resold it
 Oct. 27, 1882 to the officers of the
 agricultural society for \$6,000.

The need to purchase a site for
 the fair became evident when the
 society realized it could never
 accumulate resources or be very
 successful unless it had its own
 land for the annual fair.

Ten men were appointed to a
 committee to view the various
 sites that had been offered. A
 meeting was at Romulus, Feb. 9, 1882,
 to hear the report. It was agreed
 that it would difficult to raise
 \$6,000 to purchase the Burton
 property.



WATERLOO

A second meeting on Feb. 22, was at the Towsley House in Waterloo, to work out details. William B. Clark was chairman and Francis Bacon, secretary of the meeting. Mr. Bacon suggested that 300 shares of stock at \$20 a share be sold to raise the needed \$6,000. Leonard Story suggested that 600 shares at \$10 be sold and the latter plan was adopted. The following men were assigned the job of selling the stock: Francis Bacon, Leonard Story, John C. Wolf, Martin Hough, James Seeley, Uriel D. Belles, David Stacey, Myron Cosad and George E. Thomas. By June 30, all the stock had been sold and the agricultural society was on its way to having a permanent site for the annual county fair.

The officers of the society that year were: William W. Stacey, president; William L. Eastman, vice president; John R. Wheeler, secretary; A.V. Brokaw, treasurer; L.I. Huff, George Jacacks, Jacob Meeker, Myron H. Cosad, John Anderson and Halsey P. Halleck, directors.

The society erected a new permanent exhibition building and named it Floral Hall. It was in the form of an L. One side was 210 feet long and 54 feet wide, a wing was 100 by 54 feet.

A new grandstand, stables for horses and pens for cattle, sheep and swine was also built. Over 6,000 people attended the fair that first year and \$1,900 was taken in from admissions at 15 cents per person and 25 cents per vehicle.

On Friday during fair week there were several trotting races. Among the local horse owners who participated were, George Post of Ovid, Frederick E. Morehouse and Otis L. Fisher of Seneca Falls,

Dr. John W. Day of Waterloo, Isaac Burroughs of Fayette and Joshua Hinckley of Romulus.

The popularity of the fair induced the society, in 1887, to schedule two fairs, one in the summer and one in late September. The officers that year were: Benjamin Bacon, president; George Decker, vice president; Charles K. Henion, treasurer; Edward Nugent, secretary; Aaron Magee, general superintendent; Myron H. Cosad, George Thomas, directors. No liquor or beer was sold at the fair.

In 1895, special events included: donkey rides, Aztec mummies on display, one mile bicycle races. School children were allowed a half-day holiday to go to the fair.

Local stores had exhibits. These included: Allen & Nugent. Clary Bros. Malcolm Love Pianos, Selmsler & Son, dry goods, James Nailos, Webster Bros. Churches also had displays. The main feature that year was a man going up in a hot air balloon. It took five gallons of kerosene to inflate the balloon.

At the annual meeting in 1896, \$1,000 was paid on the principal for the mortgage, total still owed was \$1,700. In 1899, it was noted the society was out of debt and had \$200 in the treasury. In addition to the purchase cost, the society had borrowed \$4,800 and later an additional \$2,700 to erect the buildings. It was noted at the annual meeting that from the time of purchase to 1899, over \$20,000 had been spent on the property. "By wise counsel, cool heads and not the least of all, fortunate weather, we are able to meet every obligation."

The county fair was the biggest event of the year. Top class acts appeared there each year. In 1908,

" " " Fall do	1 00	Roots or Seeds raised per acre, and the accurate measurement of the land.
" " six bunches of Grapes	1 00	All animals excepting Stud horses, presented for premium must be owned and kept for use within this County. And all Agricultural products must be raised within the County.
" " six Pumpkins	1 00	No Mechanical or Household productions, which have received a premium, may afterward be presented for competition.
" " six Squashes	1 00	Mechanical productions which are not offered by the Manufacturer, shall not be entitled to a premium, unless the circumstances of the case are such that the Viewing Committee shall deem it expedient and right.
" " six Cabbages	1 00	Competitors for Premiums must be residents of the County and members of the Society. A payment of one dollar to the Treasurer constitutes a member.

PLOWING MATCH.

To the person over 18 years of age, for the most approved specimen of plowing with horses or oxen and without a Driver 5 00
 " second best 4 00
 " third do 3 00

To the person under 18 years of age for the most approved specimen of plowing with horses or oxen and without a driver 4 00
 " second best 3 00
 " third do 2 00

The quantity of ground measured off to each Competitor will be one quarter of an acre.
 The time allowed is one hour and a half.
 The depth of the furrow not to be less than six inches—the width of the furrow slice not to be less than 12 inches.

DISCRETIONARY PREMIUMS.

Fifty Dollars will be placed with the Committee to be awarded to persons presenting objects of ingenuity, and such objects as are labor-saving, or economical and profitable in their use and application, and such as are not named in the foregoing lists.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Each person claiming a premium must comply with the terms of the statute by delivering to the President of the society, an accurate description of the process of preparing the soil, including the quantity and quality of Manure applied in raising the Crop, or increase in the value of the animal, with a view of showing accurately the profit of cultivating the crop, or feeding or fattening the animal.

Each person offering any kind of Grain, Roots, or Steeds for premium, must produce at least one bushel of the Grain, roots or Seeds at the Fair, for exhibition, and must at the same time produce and have with the President of the Society, a Certificate, attested by the Vice President or a Judge of the County, shewing the quantity of Grain, Roots, or Steeds for premium, and the accurate measurement of the land.

All animals excepting Stud horses, presented for premium must be owned and kept for use within this County. And all Agricultural products must be raised within the County.

No Mechanical or Household productions, which have received a premium, may afterward be presented for competition.

Mechanical productions which are not offered by the Manufacturer, shall not be entitled to a premium, unless the circumstances of the case are such that the Viewing Committee shall deem it expedient and right.

Competitors for Premiums must be residents of the County and members of the Society. A payment of one dollar to the Treasurer constitutes a member.

All persons intending to exhibit Animals, are requested to notify the clerk of the fair, or the Recording Secretary, a Week before the fair, as to the number and kind; that proper and convenient stalls, pens or other accommodations may be provided.

It will be desirable to have all Machinery and mechanical productions, on the ground, one day before the fair, to be advantageously located, and displayed.

On Thursday the 22nd of October the Society will assemble in the Court House, the President will take the Chair at 10 o'clock A. M. punctually. The fair will then be opened. The Viewing Committees will be called by name and all vacancies filled. The Viewing Committees will then carefully examine the various objects presented for premiums, and after having procured particular and satisfactory information in all cases—they will prepare their Reports in writing to be signed by the Committee, or for them by their Chairman.

As this Fair is intended not for exhibition only but for the sale and interchange of all such objects as may be desirable—it is requested that all animals and articles exhibited may remain in the places appointed for them until the close of the Fair.

All Animals, Implements or Productions intended for sale must be labeled with their respective prices and recorded by the clerk of the fair.

A Weigh-master will attend the Scales near the Eagle Tavern, during the forenoon of the first day—all animals will be weighed free of charge to the owner, and a certificate of the true weight must be handed to the Clerk when the animal or article is registered.

At 3 o'clock P. M., the animals will be arranged in order and move in procession into the Village.

At 4 o'clock, P. M. the Society will assemble in the Court House, when an election will be held for officers of the Society for the ensuing year, and such other business will be transacted as the interests of the Society may require.

At 6 o'clock, the Society and its friends will again assemble at the Court House when the farmers will hold a Talk on Agriculture, &c.

On the Second day of the fair (Oct. 23d.) at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Plowing Match will take place; near the Village. The Viewing Committee will be drawn to the ground after the Teams are withdrawn.

At 1 o'clock P. M., the annual address will be delivered at the Court House; immediately after which, the Premiums will be distributed to the successful competitors.

LIST OF VIEWING COMMITTEES.
 On Farms—John Johnston Ch'n, Cyrus J. Sutton, Franklin Rogers.
 On Grain—R. P. Hunt, Ch'n, Th. J. Follwell, O. Tyler
 On Roots—Alta McMath, Ch'n, Eben S. Bartlett, Israel Lisk.
 On Grass Seed—Calvin Whitwood, Ch'n, Julius Bull, Azalia Schooley.
 On Horses—George Hayt, Ch'n, E. P. Quinby, E. S. Bartlett.
 On Cattle—A. B. Dunlap, Ch'n, John Johnston, Alanson Woodworth.
 On Sheep—J. L. Eastman, Ch'n, Jason Smith, Cyrus J. Sutton.
 On Swine—Win. R. Schuyler, Ch'n, Alon Smith, Daniel Young.
 On Household Products—Arad Jay, Ch'n, C. W. Dey, Moses H. Swift.
 On Mechanical Products—Jana, Selgwick, Ch'n, Helin Sutton, Stephen Shear.
 On Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables—J. O. Dey, Ch'n, Ira Johnson, David B. Rotison.
 On the Plowing Match—Andrew Dunlap, Jun. Ch'n, John L. Hubbard, G. V. Sackett, O. S. Southwick, Ezra Miller.

the star attraction was the Wild West Indian Congress and American Hippodrome which included 70 people with 30 Sioux Indians.

In 1910, the society scheduled free band concerts and open air vaudeville during fair days, downtown in the shopping district.

On May 17, 1916, the grandstand horse sheds and a portion of the cattle pens were totally destroyed by fire. William Youngs of Seneca Falls was arrested for arson. He claimed the fire was accidental. He had started a fire under the grandstand to dry his clothing and to keep warm. Loss to the society was between three and four thousand dollars, but by July 25, a new grandstand was being built. It was built exact of the old one. It would seat 1,500 and horse stables were built under the grandstand.

Among the exhibits that year was one from Canada. The star attraction was the Carlisle Wild West Show, formerly the New York Hippodrome. State troopers also had an exhibit and put on their own version of a wild west show.

In 1921, the officers were: Arthur W. Huff, president; Commodore C. Pontius, first vice president; W. Clinton Kime; second; J. Willard Huff, secretary; Frederick G. Stewart, treasurer. Directors were Myron H. Cosad, Joseph H. Manges, Charles H. Pratz, Dwight M. Kellogg, Millard F. Garnett and Burt E. Smalley.

Because of the previous success of the fair it was extended to four days instead of three. The main entrance was moved to the southwest corner and a double driveway was put inside a new fence. Now people could drive in to the main hall. The fair grounds would be illuminated for the first time at night. The eastern part of the floral hall was set aside as a dance hall and there was dancing every afternoon and evening.

The free attraction was Miss Jessie Lee Nicholas and her Society Horse Show and Circus. It seemed that this would be one of the most successful years' in the history of the fair.

But tragedy struck. On August 19, Leroy S. Martin of Liverpool, a policeman was killed in a motorcycle race.

On August 28, Commodore Pontius, of Kendaia, the vice president of the agricultural society, burned to death in a fire at his home. He had gone into the barn trying to save some of the animals when he was trapped in the flames..

Then on Oct. 13, Floral Hall was destroyed by fire. Built in 1883 it had cost \$10,000. In the building were 42,000 gallons of canned beans and peas, valued at about \$22,500. In the dining room and kitchen there were 1,300 more cans of vegetables. These were the property of the Geneva Preserving Co., on Swift St. which used the building for storage.

The agricultural society had insurance of \$5,500 and the building was considered a total loss. The canning company had its stock

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insured for \$35,000. The estimated cost to rebuild was \$15,000.

In July 1922, Elmer Young of Waterloo got the contract to rebuild Floral Hall. The new building would be somewhat smaller in size.

Many of the residents of the county were involved in the planning of the fair and for several years, they presented a pageant during Fair Week. In 1923 it had the theme of the History of Seneca County, in 1925 its theme was Progress.

About 1916, the state had announced that it was considering cutting down on support for the county fairs. It felt there was too much emphasis on side show attractions and not enough on agricultural interests. Apparently it changed its mind for in 1924, the society received \$4,000 from the state for premiums

One of the most popular exhibits that year was one on natural history. There were hundreds of specimens of birds, eggs, butterflies, lizards and also Indian relics. About 450 residents participated in the annual Pageant. The first auto races were in 1925 and were very successful.

During the 1930's the schools and students were quite involved with activities at the fair. In 1936, a new feature was exhibits of work done by the local schools. Claude C. Doxtator, then agriculture teacher at Waterloo High School, had a vocational exhibit at the fair. The first football game of the season,

that year was played during fair week at the fair grounds. Waterloo played Ovid.

Since the first fair was held in Ovid in 1841 there have been only three years when there was no fair. When construction was started on the Seneca Ordnance Depot, housing was desperately needed for the worker and his family. Many of the local residents opened their homes to the workers but there were not enough homes available, especially for men with families. The job would take at least two years to complete and so arrangements were made with the Seneca County Agricultural Society to rent the fairgrounds for a trailer camp.

Waterloo Trailer Park Defense Project No. 18 was started. Electric service and sewer lines were put in and by October 1941, 105 families were living at Waterloo Trailer Town. The government brought in 75 trailers and 26 defense workers had their own mobile homes. The trailer camp was dedicated on Nov. 3, 1941. It remained until late in 1942.

In 1945 the fair was cancelled because of government restrictions governing such affairs. Quoted were: shortage of manpower, difficulties in securing entertainment.

Through the years the people who serve as officials or committee members of the agricultural society have been a loyal and hard-working group. Once part of the team, they continue to serve for many years. Second and third generations have worked for the success of the fair.

There have been bad years, weather has a lot to do with the success or failure of the fair. Buildings have burned and they have been rebuilt. Other forms of entertainment

and bad weather have kept people away and fair officials have probably wondered whether it was worth the effort to continue.

In this modern age of computer technology and video blitz, the county fair may be to some, nostalgic and hokum, but it is truly by the people and for the people, and all indications seem that it will continue for a long time to come.



SENECA COUNTY IN 1811

A census printed in an Albany Manual in 1811 showed that Seneca County had a total population of 16,689. The county at that time was much larger in size than it is today, but it had only existed as a county for seven years and its permanent white resident had only emigrated to the area, less than 20 years before.

Ovid was the largest with a population of 4,535; Junius, comprised of Skoi-Yase, Waterloo, West Cayuga, Galen and the Salt Works had 2,251. Apparently Waterloo had been named unofficially by that time, but not Seneca Falls. Romulus with Lancaster/Baileytown and Appletown had 2,766; Fayette

1,754; Hector, 1,653; Wolcott, 480 and Ulysses, with Ithaca and Tremain's village, now known as Trumansburg had 3,250.

There were 601 looms which manufactured 172,713 yards of cloth that year. There were 15 tan works, seven fulling mills; 10 carding machines and 26 distilleries, the most plentiful industry of all.

That year the county was divided into school districts and quite possibly, that was the purpose of this particular census. Wilhelmus Mynderse of Seneca Falls; Jared Sandford of Ovid (later Lodi); and David Woodcock of Ithaca were nominated as commissioners to make the divisions. Jared Sandford was appointed to receive the monies from tuitions and state school funds, allocated for the gospel and school lots. These monies were turned over to the school trustees.

FISHING FOR CARP

On May, 7, 1909, tons of carp were taken by net from Cayuga Lake and shipped to the New York market. So many were taken that the price dropped making it unprofitable for fisherman to haul for carp alone. They also took out some bullhead for the local market.

Carp were first introduced to the lakes in 1886, when 8,000 fish in lots of 20 to 400 were distributed in different locations in the lakes.

Thanks go to Wayne Morrison for allowing the use of material from his book, "New York State Agricultural College."

TROD'S

FRYETTE

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A SPECIAL SURVEY

Among the thousands of papers being inventoried in the Seneca County vault there is one document which is a questionnaire relating to the possibility of establishing a mental hospital in this area. It is a survey of the residents of the Seneca County Alms House who might have been classified as being insane. It is also a description of conditions at the poor house and the care, given to these people.

The survey was done about 1865 at the state's request and was probably a measure to indicate how much space would be needed for Seneca County residents.

The State Legislature, by an Act passed April 30, 1864, authorized Dr. Sylvester D. Willard of Albany, secretary of the state medical society, to investigate the condition of the insane poor, except in those institutions which were then required by law to make a report to the state.

A series of questions were printed and sent to each county judge, who appointed a competent resident physician to visit and report upon the condition and the treatment of the insane inmates of each poor house. The reports were then sent to Dr. Willard, who would present his summation to the legislature.

The former Agricultural College at Ovid was being considered for this purpose and the Second State Lunatic Asylum was created. It was to be named the Beck Asylum for the Insane in honor of Dr. Romeyn Beck, deceased, who had given much effort to the improve-

ment of methods in the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped

Dr. Willard, who more than anyone else had worked on successfully completing this project, died on April 2, 1865 at the age of 39 years, only six days before the passage of the bill. The final law which created the asylum was passed on April 8, 1865 as "An Act to authorize the establishment of a State Asylum for the chronic insane and for the better care of the insane poor." It was to be named The Willard Asylum for the Insane.

There were 68 questions on the survey. They were probably answered by the house physician at that time since he would have had the best knowledge of the conditions of the institution and the care received by the residents.

In 1865 there were 65 residents at the Seneca County Alms House and of these, 13 were considered in varying degrees of insanity.

Of the 13, three men and one woman was capable of working. The men did light chores out of doors. For amusement they were allowed to sing, play and dance. The women could also piece quilts, knit and crochet.

It was noted that three of these patients were destructive and sometimes tore off their clothing. None were ever restrained with chains or hand-cuffs. No mechanical restraints were used. Since the question was asked, it is apparant that such measures must have been used in some institutions. At the Seneca County Alms House, if control was necessary, the person was confined to his or her room.

The building did not have a full

supply of water and there were no bath tubs. The mentally sick were bathed at least once a week, oftener if it was possible. One of the patients was confined to the basement, but the room was at ground level.

The majority of rooms had double sized wooden beds. Five rooms had bunks but all residents slept one to a bed. One exception was noted. One of the insane residents, Mary Gridley, would not permit a bed to be placed in her room. It did not say with what she was provided. She was 50 years of age, born in England. She had been at the home since 1845 and was always confined to her room because she was considered quite violent. Mattresses were of straw and feathers and the straw was changed once a month, oftener, if necessary.

The diet of the residents consisted of chicken, beef or mutton. Vegetables served were: potatoes, corn, cabbage and onions. Tea, milk or coffee were served occasionally.

The mentally sick men all came to the table. Three lady residents took meals to the females on a plate and they ate in their rooms.

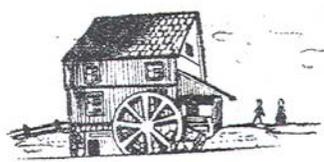
The county house could accommodate 16 mentally sick people. Their quarters were separate from the paupers. They were visited by the house physician, at least once a week, more if it was needed.

In addition to Mrs. or Miss Gridley, Sarah Williams, 43, and a weaver was born in England.

She had been at the alms house since 1848. Ann Van Steinberg, 47, admitted in 1857, was born in Ireland Also Mrs. Ann Burk, 41, who had been admitted in 1862.

The others were all born in the United States. It did not specify what state or county. They were: Harriet Swartz, 45, in the poor house, 1864; Almira Prane, 45, in 1857; tailoress; Lana Adams, 84, in since 1830; Miss Mason, 41, in 1857, dressmaker; and Nancy Austin, no age, classified as idiotic.

The men included: Jonas Bird, 44, in 1843, formerly a tanner and currier; F. Kelly Munson, 42, in 1863, a blacksmith; John G. Hause, 39, in 1861, a shoemaker and Daniel Blakely, 63, in 1864, a carpenter. Mr. Blakely was supported by his children. More than half of these patients had formerly been confined at Utica Insane Asylum and one, Harriet Swartz had also been at Brattleboro.



PEOPLE OF SENECA COUNTY

CORNELIUS B. COLE

He was born in Lodi, Sept. 17, 1822, son of David and Rachel Townsend Cole. His grandfather David Cole was one of the very early pioneers of the Ovid-Lodi area, having come

SENECA FALLS



to this county before 1800. He died in 1809. David Cole, II, died in Trumansburg, Nov. 5, 1857, at the age of 70.

Cornelius studied law in the offices of William H. Seward and other prominent attorneys of Seneca and Cayuga Counties. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1847 and was admitted to the bar in Oswego, in 1848.

Like so many young men of that time, he felt the lure of "going west", and west he went, the hard way. He got as far as Missouri without any problems. In April 1849, he started out from Missouri and it took him over three months to cross to California. He arrived in Sacramento on July 24, 1849.

He married a girl from back home. Olive Colegrove of Ithaca, made the trip to California about three years later, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. They were married in Sacramento, Jan. 6, 1853.

During their first thirty years in California, they lived in the northern part of the state. He was the founder of the City of Colegrove, named for his wife's family. He and his wife were the founders of the Sacramento Times newspaper about 1863. It was a Republican newspaper and he was one of the founders of the Republican Party in California.

In 1863 he was elected as Congressman from California, and from 1866 to 1873 he was a U.S. Senator. He was a member of Congress during the Civil War and during the post-war reconstruction period. He was a close friend of Abraham Lincoln. He participated in the Johnson Impeachment trial.

In later years, the family moved to Los Angeles. His biography appeared in the 1903 Who's Who, and

and probably also the 1902, which was the first edition of that noted book.

In 1913, at the age of 91, he still attended to his law practice every day. He died in Los Angeles, Nov. 3, 1924, at the age of 102. He was the brother of Mrs. Jacob Meeker, Gilbert Cole, an attorney in New York City, and George Washington Cole, a Civil War general.

JOHN DELAFIELD

He moved to Seneca County about 1843 and bought a farm of over 300 acres at Rose Hill in Fayette. He died Oct. 28, 1853. During those 10 years from his arrival to the time of his death, he was one of the most influential men to ever live in Seneca County. When he settled here he was almost 60 years of age and had already accomplished more than most men did in a life time.

He was born at Ravenswood, NY on Long Island, Jan. 22, 1786. He graduated from Columbia College in 1805. He went to work in a large wholesale dry-goods store and in 1808 was sent by the company as a minor officer, in a brig bound for the West Indies. The captain of the ship died of yellow fever at Havana, and two days later, the mate died after they had left Cuba. Mr. Delafield took charge as master.

Several days later, a mutiny broke out among some of the crew. They intended to kill Delafield and take over the ship. With the help of loyal members of the crew he was able to put a stop to the mutiny and sometime later brought the brig, safely to Corunna, Portugal.

At that time there was a war between England and France and Delafield and his ship were delayed at Portugal. He was finally given permission to

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COVERT

sail for England. The brig encountered a violent storm off the coast of France and when they reached Bristol, England, the ship was in such a poor condition it was no longer considered sea-worthy.

Before he was able to return to the United States, England and America had become involved in the War of 1812 and he was compelled to remain in Bristol. He was sent to prison for some alleged violation of the revenue laws but was soon released. After his release he was not permitted to go more than 30 miles from Bristol.

He found work as a cabinet maker and was also employed in a drug store. He married for his first wife, a lady from Bristol. When the war ended in 1815, he went into business as a commission merchant and remained abroad until 1820. After the death of his wife he returned to New York City and quickly was employed as a teller in the Phoenix Bank in that city.

He soon was appointed cashier of the bank and in 1830, became its president. During this period he became a part of the New York City society. He was an early promoter of the Hudson River Railroad, a director of the University of New York and an organizer of the Philharmonic Musical Society.

In 1841 he and the Phoenix Bank suffered heavy financial losses. He was determined to leave the city and severed his connection with the bank. It was at this time that he came to Seneca County

He named his farm in Fayette,

Oaklands. He lost no time in trying to improve his land, and following the efforts of his neighbor, John Johnstone, he imported a tile-making machine from England in 1848. The machine was set up at the tile works of Benjamin F. Whartenby in South Waterloo.

In 1846, Mr. Delafield was elected president of the Seneca County Agricultural Society. He remained president, except for one year, until he died.

He did not serve as president in 1851 because that year, he was elected president of the New York State Agricultural Society. Under his supervision, the State Fair was in Rochester that year and was very successful.

In 1846, his farm was selected as the best farm in the county by the Seneca County Agricultural Society, and in 1848, he was awarded a State Premium.

While president of the state agricultural he wrote the first thorough and accurate history of Seneca County and it was published in "The Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society for 1850." It also contained a complete geological survey of the county. His history has been the basis of all histories of the county written since that time.

His actions proved that he had great love and affection for his farm and the area he had adopted. He now set out to prove his commitment to Seneca County.

Principally through his efforts, the State Legislature, in 1853, passed An Act to Incorporate the New York State Agricultural College. Mr. Delafield was named president of a board of trustees. The board immediately approved the building of the

college at Oakland, with the appropriation from the state. Great progress was being made when, suddenly everything came to a halt by the untimely death of John DeLafield on Oct. 22, 1852.

Although there is no record to show the cause of his death, it was certainly unexpected. He did not leave a will, and with his death, the plans to build the agricultural college at Oakland was discontinued. Just the same, his efforts were not in vain. Only the location of the college was changed. Plans were made to build it at Ovid. Initial efforts showed this would have been successful, but a major disaster put an end to this effort, the Civil War.

OREN FARNSWORTH

He moved to Waterloo in 1818 and for a time worked as a carpenter. He was a partner in business with Elijah Stark but the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1827. He later went into the shoe business. He was trustee of the village in 1833.

He had a large family. His son Charles was in the Civil War and died at Gettysburg. In 1850, Charles was living in his mother's house with his wife, Elizabeth, who was born in England. In the 1860 census he was in Waterloo but in between those years he had apparently lived in Pennsylvania. Charles and Elizabeth had three children by 1860. George, 10 born New York; Charles and Jane, six and four, born in Pennsylvania. According to the 1900 census, they had four children. His wife remained in

Waterloo and worked as a nurse.

Oren's wife was Lucinda Dopking. He died October 1843 at the age of 52. Lucinda died in November, 1876 at 77.

Little remains of the family history of Oren Farnsworth. There were nine children listed in the 1830 and 1840 census in the family. In 1850, there were: Mary, 26; William, 25; a female listed only by the initials, L.M., 23; Charles, 20, Jane, 18; Martha 13 and Sarah 10. More can be learned in the records of the old Stark Street Cemetery, the tragedy of the deaths of their children.

The first was Eliza P. who drowned in the Seneca Outlet in 1818, at the age of 18 months. Then there was James J. who died in 1825, age, four months; infant son, died 1827; Susan F. on July 22, 1835 at 21 months and Cynthia, at seven, on Aug. 17, 1835.

Another infant son died in 1837; Ellen in 1844 at two and finally Francis in 1853 at the age of nine years, 11 months. Also in the same plot are Polly Farnsworth who died in 1819, aged 26 and Silas Porter Farnsworth, in 1819, at 22. The identity of the last two cannot be determined from the existing records but they are buried with the other members of the family.

ARCHELUS GATES

He was a physician and studied medicine with Dr. Echan Watson at Romulus. He began his practice in the Town of Ovid in 1818 and moved to the village in 1821.

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INTERLUKE

According to the book on physicians of Seneca County, written by Dr. George Bellows, Gates was born May 27, 1789 in Massachusetts, and died April 11, 1832, in Ovid. The book noted that Dr. Gates never married but in the 1820 and 1830 census, there were two females as part of the household. In 1830, the two ladies were under the age of 40.

Possibly they were Mary Gates who married Caleb Smith of Hector in 1839 and Sophronia Gates who married James Davison of Ovid in 1840.

MRS. PERMELIA STORY

Mrs. Story was not a Seneca County resident. She lived in Hector and to stretch a point, Hector was once part of Seneca County. Little is known about her or her family.

Still she deserves mention in this series. First, there are few stories one can relate about the women during the early years. They were there: raising children, managing the household, inspiring their men but seldom were they acknowledged as individuals. Only a few have survived and one of these is Permelia Reynolds Story, the wife of Rev. Asa Story.

Actually, only one day out of her life sets her apart from all the other hardworking women of her era. I was the day she went to visit President Abraham Lincoln.

The Rev. Asa Story, his wife Permelia and their children had lived in Hector, during the 1850's. Sometime during that period, several years before the outbreak of the

Civil War, they moved to the Washington D.C. area.

Both the minister and his spouse were staunch Northerner's and they advocated their choice frequently. The possibility of war did not stop them from voicing their opinions and the Rev. Asa Story was arrested and sent to prison. He became sick in prison and when he died, his widow returned to Hector, with her children.

It is not known how many children they had, but when the war finally came, two of her sons, enlisted. In the Adjutant General Reports of the men who enlisted in the war, there is a Caleb Story, who enlisted in 1861 at Watkins, as a private in the 23rd Infantry. Possibly he was one of her sons

By the winter of 1864-65, Mrs. Story had received word that both of her sons had died in the war. According to the people in the neighborhood she was a "harmless, crazy woman." She was about 45 years old at that time, short, stout and was a loud and constant talker. She continually proclaimed her admiration of the President but people felt she was harmless and usually just ignored her.

When she came up missing during that winter, no one thought much about it. About two weeks later, she was back and to all who would listen, she told this story.

"I have been to Washington, D.C. I called at the White House early one morning and was refused admittance by the attendant, who said I must wait. Say's I, 'I'm Mrs. Story from Hector and I am going to see Abe Lincoln.'

"A gentleman approached and commenced talking to the front door keeper. I slipped by but had not gone

far before I met another chap who asked my business.

"Says I, 'I'm Mrs. Story from Hector and I want to see Mr. Lincoln.' He told me I couldn't see him and I just opened on him a little. While I was talking a door opened and out came a long, lean, lank fellow, who said, 'What's up out here now, John?; I told him I wanted to see Mr. Lincoln.

"Said he, Walk in my good lady, I am Mr. Lincoln. Then said I, slapping him on the back, 'Honest Old Abe, Father Abraham, George Washington, the Second, HOW ARE YOU? I'm Mrs. Story from Hector.

"Then he pulled a chair up to the grate, made me sit down and he sat down right beside me. I told me, I've lost my man and boys in this cruel war and was willing to shoulder a musket myself, if he'd let me, and help save our country. He asked me a great many questions, and we sat and sat and talked and talked for two hours. When I come to go he took both my hands, bid me 'Good-by and God Bless you', which I will never forget."

People in Hector and Watkins, hearing this story and considering her condition, gave it no credit. **It was just something to pass along and laugh about. "That Mrs. Story can sure dream up some fancy stories", they would say.**

Not long afterward, William H. Seward, passing through Schuyler County to Auburn, was detained some hours at Watkins. While conversing with some of the local residents he asked if anyone knew an old lady from Hector by the name of Story. One of the men said he knew such a lady who was considered somewhat of an

eccentric.

Seward then told the group. "Mr. Lincoln came to me immediately after his interview with this woman and told me all about it. As he did so, big tears rolled down the President's cheeks. He assured me that there was enough patriotism in Mrs. Story to replenish one of the Southern States. He told me that she had wiled away two of the most pleasant hours it had been his lot to enjoy since he entered office."

Permelia Reynolds Story, wife of the Rev. Asa Story, died March 18, 1879. She is buried in the old Burdette Cemetery. The stone is broken and there are two stones, face down, near by. She is buried between Frances Reynolds, wife of Andrew who died in 1854 at 83, and George W. Reynolds, who died at 51, in 1851. With her last resting place located among this family of Reynolds, it would appear that she was a long time resident of Schuyler County.



THE VALIENT

CHARLES A. BUCK

Charles A. Buck, 72, of Seneca Falls, died Dec. 21, 1985. He was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

He was born in Seneca Falls, Oct. 27, 1913, son of Foster H. and Jessie Scott Buck. He was a veteran of World War II. He was a member of American Legion, VFW and Disabled American Veterans.

GEORGE KELLOGG

George Kellogg, 85, formerly of Interlaken, died Dec. 22, 1985 in Ithaca. He was born in Interlaken, son of Timothy and Alice Chidley Kellogg. He was a member of the Trumansburg American Legion

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ROBERT R. TROVATO

Petty Officer Robert R. Trovato, 22, of Interlaken, died Dec. 22, 1985, in a Rochester Hospital following an automobile accident. He was buried in Lakeview Cemetery.

Petty Officer Trovato joined int Navy in 1981 after his graduation from South Seneca Central School and was stationed at New London, Conn.

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CHARLES V. MULLEN

Charles V. Mullen, 64, of Romulus, died Jan. 21, 1986, at the Veterans Hospital in Canandaigua. He was born April 9, 1921, in Owego. He was a member of the Army Air Force during World War II and retired as a captain. Burial was in Owego.

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RICHARD I. TRUMBLE

Richard I. Trumble, 63, of Seneca Falls, died Feb. 1, 1986. Burial was in Restvale Cemetery.

He was born in Seneca Falls, June 10, 1922, son of Grover and Sarah Whipple Trumble. He was a veteran of World War II, serving with the US Army Air Force.

THOMAS ABERNATHY, JR.

Thomas B. Abernathy, Jr. 64, of the Town of Seneca Falls, died Feb. 8, 1986. He was born in Davison, N.C. He was a veteran of World War II and the Korean Conflict.

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GLENN M. BALLIETT

Glenn M. Balliett, 89, died Feb. 19, 1986, in Penn Yan. Burial was in Maple Grove Cemetery, Waterloo. He was born in the town of Fayette, Dec. 1, 1896, the son of Newton S. Balliett and Flora Menges. He was a former highway superintendent for the town of Fayette.

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STARK ST. CEMETERY BURIALS

ROYER

Asenath, d. 11/15/1820, 39
Twin Babies, d. 11/15/1820
Orman, d. March 1822, 4

RUSK

Johanna, d. 4/17/1882, 77

SCANLON

Daniel, drowned, d. 10/24/1906, 54
Rachel, d. 9/14/1896, 65

SCHOONMAKER

Albert, d. 2/7/1846, 28-3-0

SCOTT

Edward, d. 8/5/1896, 66
Artie B. d. 11/17/1900, 24
M

SEELY

Mahala, d. 4/3/1822, 22

SEVERANCE

Moses, d. 4/2/1833, 33
Elizabeth G. d. 10/20/1854, 21
Charles d. 4/15/1832, 2

SHERMAN

Sarah J. d. 9/9/1845, 23

SHOLES

John, d. 4/28/1871, 84-11-16
 Aurelia B. d. 7/1/1843, 55
 John M. d. 4/11/1836, 23
 Aurelia d. 9/6/1821, 0-2-0
 James d. 3/18/1820, 0-10-2
 Ephraim T. d. 4/4/1819, 1-11-0
 William A. d. 6/6/1844, 18-10-0

SHORT

Daniel, d. 2/29/1888, 87
 Alice d. 1/6/1897, 60

SHORTER

John, d. 1/1/1893, 64-4-29

SIXBERRY

Abram, d. 5/25/1883, 83
 Catherine, d. 9/26/1898

SMITH

Peter, d. 1/24/1871, 74-1-22
 Elizabeth d. 7/3/1883, 77
 Juliette, d. 10/6/1843, 26-9-0
 Nancy d. 2/5/1833, 33
 Charlotte Jameson d. 7/5/1876
 23-2-6
 Edson d. 12/1/1861, 19
 Hattie Huff d. 4/3/1883, 26

SNYDER

Silas d. 5/23/1900, 76

SPEER

Hannah H. Crane, d. 8/26/1833,
 26

SPEES

Arnold, d. 6/26/1896, 28

SPRAGUE

Philander L. d. 1/25/1834,
 26-6-21

STANFORD

Emeline, d. 6/21/1837, 25-10-26

STAPLES

Grace J. d. 6/5/1831, 27

STARKS,

Elijah, d. 2/13/1828, 36
 Susan, d. 6/8/1843, 19-3-11

STINER

Philip, d. 1/14/1853, 54
 Elizabeth, d. 12/31/1871, 72
 Barney, d. 10/16/1834, 4-4-8
 Philip, d. 1833, 0-0-14
 Frederick D. 10/1/1836, 6

STUART

William H. d. 8/28/1851, 64
 Nancy, d. 7/22/1848, 61
 Nan N. d. 7/17/1815, 9

SWEET

Lottie A. d. 11/1/1895, 0-10-0

SWIFT

Margaret R. d. 3/16/1815, 1-6-22
 Elizabeth d. 2/21/1820, 37
 Maria Louisa d. 4/27/1825, 0-9-0
 Theresa d. 4/2/1853, 62-10-5
 Helen Augusta d. 9/7/1824, 0-2-0

TANNER

Perry, d. 6/25/1860, 71-7-3
 Parmelia, d. 2/12/1859, 77-9-15
 Perry d. 10/2/1826, 0-11-0
 Caroline d. 11/5/1846, 29-4-21

TAYLOR

Charles J. d. 5/10/1883, 69-8-5
 May P. d. 11/1/1912, 85
 Ida M. P. d. 1/24/1857, 5-7-7
 Capt. Walter d. 10/2/1820, 66
 George d. 7/16/1815, 2
 Elias d. 1/25/1893, 75-0-5
 Loretta, d. 12/12/1899, 81
 William Henry d. 9/1/1826, 8
 William A. d. 5/15/1911, 54
 Mary D. d. 9/12/1841, 1-5-16

TOBEY

Harriet, d. 3/30/1898, 50

TOWNSEND

John, d. 11/15/1844, 49-9-0
 Leah N. d. 2/28/1834, 9-2-19

TRAPHAGEN

Harriet Ann d. 11/18/1822, 24-4-8

TROWBRIDGE

Daniel d. 3/31/1825, 62

SENECA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

At a meeting of the officers of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, held on the 14th and 21st February; it was determined to increase the amount of Premiums, respectively, believing that it will meet the wishes of the county, and have a tendency to excite an extensive competition. The results of the last fair, held at Waterloo, and the concourse of persons assembled at that exhibition, seem to warrant more extensive arrangements for the ensuing Fair. The Executive Committee therefore announces the following list of premiums to be awarded at the Cattle Show and Fair, to be held at Waterloo, on the 22d and 23d of October next:—

awarded and paid at the first Meeting of the Society in Feb. 7, 1847.

HORSES.

- For the best Stallion, which shall have been kept in the County not less than six consecutive months prior to October, 1846 5 00
- second best Stallion under the same restriction 3 00
- best mare and sucking colt 5 00
- second best " " 3 00
- best pair of matched horses raised in the County 5 00
- best single horse raised in the County 3 00
- best 2 year old colt " " 2 00
- " 1 yr. old " " " 2 00

CATTLE.

- For the best Bull 2 yrs. old and upwards 5 00
- second best " " 2 00
- best milch cow 5 00
- second best " 3 00
- best yoke of working Oxen 5 00
- pair of 3 yr. old Steers 3 00
- " 2 yr. " 3 00
- " 2 year old Heifer 3 00
- " 1 do do 3 00
- " Bull Calf 2 00
- " Heifer do 2 00

SHEEP.

- For the best Merino Buck 5 00
- " " Ewe 3 00
- " Saxony Buck 3 00
- " " Ewe 3 00
- " six Merino Ewes 3 00
- " six Saxony " 3 00
- " six Coarse Wool'd Ewes 3 00

SWINE.

- For the best Boar 2 00
- " Sow 2 00
- " Litter of pigs, not less than 6 in number and not over one old 2 00

HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTS.

- For the best sample of Butter, not less than 12 pounds 3 00
- the best Cheese, not less than

- 20 pounds 2 00
- the best Woolen carpet not less than 20 yds 2 00
- the best Eng carpet " " 1 00
- Woolen Hats 1 00
- Worsted do 1 00
- Woolen Mittens 1 00
- Wooler Gloves 1 00
- 1/2 doz. linen grain bags 1 00
- 1/2 doz twilled cotton gra. do 1 00
- All articles comprised under the head of "Household Products" should be at the Court House, before 10 o'clock on the morning of the 22 of October, for proper arrangement, and display.
- All persons offering samples of Butter or Cheese, for premium must be prepared to certify in writing if required, the number and Breed of Cows—manner of keeping and feeding—management of the milk—mode of making the Butter or Cheese in detail how preserved in Winter or in Summer and time when made.

MECHANICAL PRODUCTS.

- For the best lumber wagon 2 00
- Plow 3 00
- Harrow 2 00
- Best Ox Bow 1 00
- six grubbing Hoes 1 00
- Core do 1 00
- Ditching spades 1 00
- Grain Cradle 1 00
- six pairs of coarse Boots 1 00
- six pairs of coarse shoes 1 00

The Farmers and Mechanics of the county are invited to send for exhibition, whether for premium or for any improved implement, or Machine Agricultural or Household. This branch is important and cannot fail to offer objects of deep interest to every farmer.

Those who send implements of any kind for sale or premium must be prepared to give detailed descriptions in writing of the articles offered.

FRUITS, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

- For the best Bachel of winter Apples 1 00

FARMS.

- For the best farm in the County \$15 00
- Second best " 10 00

GRAIN.

- For the best five acres of winter wheat not less than 40 bushels to the acre \$15 00
- For the best acre of winter wheat 5 00
- " spring wheat 3 00
- best five acres of Indian Corn not less than 75 bu. to the acre 10 00
- best acre of Indian Corn 5 00
- " Oats 5 00
- " Barley, not less than 40 bushels to the acre 3 00

ROOTS.

- For the best acre of Potatoes not less than 300 bushels to the acre 5 00
- second best acre of potatoes 3 00
- best half acre Ruta Bagas 5 00
- quarter acre Beets 3 00
- quarter acre Carrots 3 00

GRASS SEED

- To the person who shall raise the largest quantity of Red Clover seed per acre 5 00
- For the best acre of Timothy Seed 3 00
- The premiums on Grass Seed will be